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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT FOR THE CONSTITUTION ELM MONUMENT, CORYDON CAPITOL STATE HISTORIC SITE, CORYDON, HARRISON COUNTY, INDIANA





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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 Constitution Elm Monument, 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 West High Street, approximately 270 feet west of its intersection with North Capitol Avenue (SR 337) and approximately 250 feet east of Water Street, which runs parallel to Big Indian Creek to the west. The Constitution Monument 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 Constitution Elm Monument, 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

The Constitution Elm Monument was constructed between August 1936 and March 1937 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), on behalf of the Indiana Department of Conservation, to shelter the remains of the Constitution Elm, so-named because of its purported role as the setting for the drafting of the Constitution of the State of Indiana in 1816.

Much venerated during the nineteenth century, the Constitution Elm became the setting for important community events and political activities. By the late nineteenth century, deterioration of the elm had accelerated, and the tree became the subject of frequent efforts to stabilize and preserve it as the tangible link to the events of 1816. In 1909, the recently-formed Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) secured stewardship, but not ownership, of the historic tree from the Town Board of Corydon, intending to maintain and commemorate the site. Despite sustained preservation efforts, the Constitution Elm continued to suffer deterioration in the 1910s and 1920s; in 1925, the tree was declared dead. At the recommendation of Frank Wallace, the State Entomologist, the DAR made plans to salvage the main remnant of the tree, cutting the limbs from the trunk. They also funded the construction of the first shelter at the site, an asphalt shingle-clad, umbrella-like canopy secured atop the trunk.

This shelter remained until 1936, when construction began on a permanent monument designed to commemorate and preserve the Constitution Elm. Constructed of sandstone quarried from the nearby Harrison State Forest (now Harrison-Crawford State Forest) and rising approximately 30 feet from the adjacent sidewalk, the monument shelters an approximately 15' tall remnant of the Constitution Elm, which rests on a sandstone platform and is secured via wrought iron braces that span the interior space of the monument. Measuring 16' 6" square, the vertical structure of the monument is partially surrounded by a flagstone walkway that ascends north from the public sidewalk along the full-length of the monument's west elevation and then turns eastward at the structure's rear.

Interpretation of the monument is currently provided by a bronze plaque affixed to the street façade of the monument in 1938 and a contemporary interpretive sign that stands approximately 10 feet to the west along the sidewalk.

Significant dates of construction and alterations associated with the Constitution Elm and the Constitution Elm Monument include:

1700–1740	Estimated beginnings of the Constitution Elm
1898	Stone wall constructed on embankment to stop erosion of the hillside and exposure of the tree's roots
1910–1924	Annual preservative treatments (pruning of dead limbs, spraying with arsenate of lead and nicotine oleate, and filling of cavities with concrete) by the state entomologist
1912–1913	Street improvements completed, sidewalk and gutters constructed, and concrete block retaining wall installed on embankment
1915	Limestone marker installed by the DAR
August 1925	Dead limbs cut from tree in order to preserve the trunk
	DAR funds construction of an umbrella-like shelter over the trunk
August 1936 – March 1937	DAR shelter removed; WPA constructs the Constitution Elm Monument, a permanent, sandstone commemorative structure on behalf of the Indiana Department of Conservation
January 1938	Bronze commemorative tablet installed on the monument's street façade
1940–1980	Various efforts to preserve the trunk remnant (creosote applications and filling of voids with concrete) alter the appearance of the trunk remnant
December 1946	Holes bored into surface of tree trunk and creosote injected
November 1982	Monument's roof is stripped down to concrete slab and a new rubber membrane is installed

2. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PRESERVATION EFFORTS

Since the monument's construction, preservation efforts have been largely limited to general maintenance (e.g., re-pointing of mortar) on the monument's masonry and mid-twentieth-century efforts to preserve the wood element with creosote and other materials. The most noteworthy action at the site was the installation of a new ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) roof membrane in 1982; portions of this membrane were resealed in late 2013.

In recent years, a number of investigative reports have been initiated or completed in order to support preservation efforts at the site. A master plan was developed for the Corydon SHS in 2009, which outlined recommendations for preservation and interpretation of the Constitution Elm Monument, along with other components of the site. In December 2013, a conservation report and treatment plan

was prepared for the remnant of the Constitution Elm by Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd., in anticipation of the State of Indiana's Bicentennial in 2016. Actions identified in the treatment plan were implemented by Arnold Wood Conservation LLC, with some modifications, in June and July 2014. Finally, an in-depth structural assessment of the Constitution Elm Monument was completed in June 2014 by ARSEE Engineers, Inc., concurrently with the development of this report. Treatment actions recommended by the structural assessment will be carried out by the ISMHS at a to-be-determined date.

3. SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE STRUCTURAL ISSUES

No major structural issues were observed during a visual inspection of the Constitution Elm Monument. Concerns related to the wood element have been classified as condition issues for the purpose of this report.

4. SUMMARY OF CONDITION ISSUES

Condition issues observed during the field investigation of the Constitution Elm Monument include:

- Fissures in the EPDM membrane roof;
- Deformed copper counter flashing at parapet;
- Severely deteriorated parge coat on parapet capstones;
- Deteriorated mortar joints throughout the masonry;
- Sporadic instances of biological growth on masonry faces;
- Delaminating sandstone at the monument floor;
- Rust leaching on masonry façade below the commemorative plaque;
- Efflorescence on underside of concrete roof and adjacent masonry;
- Breakdown of concrete finish coat, exposing aggregate;
- Severe oxidation on wrought iron railing, with many points of section loss;
- Surface oxidation on wrought iron braces;
- Graffiti and carvings in surface of wood remnant; and
- Insect nests affixed to masonry and on wood remnant.

5. SUMMARY OF OPTIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

While current conditions and integrity reflect only the 1936 structure, it is recommended that interpretation of the Constitution Elm Monument be inclusive of the history of the elm tree itself before the construction of the monument to convey not only the storied legacy of the tree's association with the establishment of the State of Indiana for which the resource is noted, but also the story of stewardship over the Constitution Elm's long history, which further reflects its level of significance to the community and state and illustrates the role of the State of Indiana and other organizations in the early-twentieth-century preservation of Corydon's capital-period resources. Recommended actions to enhance interpretation of the site include:

- Coordination with the Town of Corydon in order to provide better physical connections between the Constitution Elm Monument and other components of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site;

- Replacement or supplementation of the existing circa 2008 interpretive sign with one or more signs that more appropriately and fully detail the historical significance of the tree and the site;
- Implementing digital technology (e.g., quick response (QR) codes) on new interpretive materials to allow a more robust interpretive experience; and
- Consideration of creating a digital three-dimensional record of the trunk remnant for future interpretive needs.

6. SUMMARY OF OPTIONS FOR RESTORATION

There have been no significant alterations to the Constitution Elm Monument since its construction in 1936–1937 that would necessitate restoration activities at the structure. This conclusion is supported by historical documentation, including historical photographs, which provide for an accurate comparison of as-built and current conditions. Thus, no activities that can be classified specifically as restoration in consideration of National Park Service guidelines are necessary, other than general restoration and repair of the existing features.

B. PROJECT DATA

This project was funded, in part, by the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation 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 Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation retained Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), of Evansville, Indiana, to assist in preparation of this Historic Structure Report. CRA conducted field investigations, research, and evaluation of the Constitution Elm Monument in coordination with personnel of the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, including on-site staff at the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, 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
D. Randall Cooper	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 Constitution Elm Monument and its immediate environs, conforming to the boundary of the legal parcel owned by the State of Indiana and managed by the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation. Details herein related to management and alterations of the site are limited by the historical records available; notably, very few administrative records exist that detail actions taken at the site during the State of Indiana's ownership.

Information herein is also limited by the nature of the activities carried out 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 (e.g. metal detection or ground penetrating radar) were employed on structural systems during the investigation.

4. METHODOLOGY

Investigation of the Constitution Elm Monument began with a file search, during which available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the history of the Constitution Elm and its 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 structure and facilitate assessment of existing conditions. This task began with a review of relevant studies previously completed for the site, including, for example, the *Corydon Capitol State Historic Site Master Plan* and the *Condition Assessment for the Constitution Elm Monument*, completed in 2009 and 2013, 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 Constitution Elm Monument was completed during the week of June 2, 2014. At this time, the structure's character-defining features and physical condition were documented through observational field notes, digital photography, and annotations on historical construction drawings of the structure. In addition, the construction drawings were compared to as-built conditions, and field measurements were completed as necessary in order to update the drawings to reflect existing conditions.

Following completion of archival research and field investigations, gathered information was used to assemble this Historic Structure Report, which serves as a compilation of all known historical and physical data regarding the Constitution Elm Monument 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 Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, with specific reference to the standards of previously completed Historic Structure Reports for state-owned properties.

5. REPORT ORGANIZATION

The Historic Structure Report 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 Constitution Elm Monument.

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 Constitution Elm Monument. In addition, an architectural and structural description provides narrative and photographic documentation of the structure, 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 structure.

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE AND HISTORIC DESIGNATION

Broadly speaking, the centerpiece of the Constitution Elm Monument, i.e., the actual physical remnant of the tree, is more significant for what it has historically represented than for the artifact itself. Characterized by a storied legacy, the elm's moment of acclaim dates to June of 1816, when the delegates of the constitutional convention of Indiana are said to have taken retreat in the shade of the elm during some of the committee meetings when the Constitution of the State of Indiana was written. Passed down through verbal tradition, the account of the events of 1816 propelled the elm to iconic status as the physical manifestation of the founding of Indiana. By the late nineteenth century, written accounts appeared proclaiming the virtues of the historic tree, which became known popularly as the “Constitution Elm” or “Constitutional Elm” and was the scene of many political and social gatherings, including Corydon's celebration of the state centennial in 1916. Into the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the elm has continued to be much-venerated and is a much-frequented component of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site.

The Constitution Elm Monument, specifically, is also significant on multiple accounts. Constructed in 1936 and 1937 with the aid of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and WPA workers, the structure represents an intact and monumental public works memorial of the Depression era. Built of native materials by hand, evoking the sensual appeal of the frontier, the structure also is an intact example of the Rustic architecture of the early twentieth century promoted by the National Park Service in the design of parks, landscapes, and memorials. The monument also is significant as an early-twentieth-century conservation effort by the State of Indiana, and represents the evolution of early preservation ethos in relation to the first tier of the State's historic sites.

The Constitution Elm Monument is considered a contributing resource to the Corydon Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 under Criteria A and C (NRHP No. 73000017). Surveyed as part of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology's Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) in 1986, the Constitution Elm Monument (Resource No. 061-135-26025) was noted as an “Outstanding” resource.

C. ASPECTS THAT NEED FURTHER STUDY

Little authoritative documentation of maintenance provided by the State of Indiana to the Constitution Elm Monument from its construction in 1936 through 2014 exists, aside from isolated construction memorandums in the files of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site. Recollections of Corydon SHS personnel suggest that no extraordinary maintenance or preservation activities have occurred at the site in the last 30 years; however, to supplement the existing record, knowledgeable persons within Corydon should be contacted to determine if oral interviews may be useful in more fully defining the record of twentieth-century stewardship at the site.

The information provided herein is complemented by an investigation of the wood element of the Constitution Elm Monument, completed by Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd., in 2013, a supplemental report and implementation of treatment for the wooden element by Arnold Wood Conservation LLC in June and July of 2014, and a structural assessment of the masonry pavilion, undertaken by ARSEE Engineers, Inc., in June 2014, concurrent with the development of this report. In total, the Historic Structure Report, conservator's assessment and associated treatments to the wood element, and the structural assessment of the monument are anticipated to satisfy all current documentation needs.

II. DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

A. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Preparation of the Historic Structure Report began with an archival file search, during which available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the history of the Constitution Elm and the construction and stewardship of the Constitution Elm Monument were identified and reviewed. This task began by coordinating with Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation for the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, to secure previously completed studies and collected archival information relevant to the Constitution Elm Monument; such documents included the *Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan*, prepared by CBA, Inc. in 2009 on behalf of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources; *the Conservation Report: Monument Assessment, Indiana State Museums* [sic] *and Historic Sites, "Constitution Elm,"* prepared by Andrew Todd Conservators Ltd., in 2013; and the 1935 construction drawings for the Constitution Elm Monument, prepared by the Department of Conservation, Indiana Department of Public Works.

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 Capitol State Historic Site, 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. 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 Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, 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, E and F.

It should be noted that an important resource that was elusive during the preparation of this report was an intact historical maintenance record for the structure. Very few documents related directly to the State of Indiana's stewardship of the property have been located. In attempting to locate such records, the Division of Engineering, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, was contacted regarding materials dating to the state's management of the property; personnel indicated that the division no longer retains such records, having previously surrendered them to the ISMHS.[1] Given the role of the state entomologist in early-twentieth-century efforts to preserve the Constitution Elm, efforts were also made to identify records that might be retained by the Division of Forestry; yet, division personnel indicated that they maintain no historical records related to the division's past interactions with the site.[2] Completing extensive research at the Indiana State Archives also proved problematic in building the administrative record. While the facility retains records related to the early operations of the Division of Engineering, the materials have never been processed or inventoried and are described as "pretty much inaccessible."[3] In addition, inventoried office files of the Department of Public Works, to which the Department of Conservation was assigned in 1933, located at the Indiana State Archives do not contain entries for the Constitution Elm site. Notably, files are

[1] Linda Taylor, Administrative Assistant, Division of Engineering, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, personal communication, 6 June 2014 and 11 June 2014.
[2] Sheila Marsh, Administrative Assistant, Division of Forestry, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, personal communication, 13 June 2014.
[3] Alan January, Director of Patron Services, Indiana State Archives, personal communication, 16 June 2014.

likewise absent from the ISMHS' restoration facility in Madison, Indiana, where records have historically been maintained for previously completed projects at State-owned historic sites.[4]

2. CONTEXT STATEMENT

The Constitution Elm Monument was built in 1936 to provide a permanent shelter for the major remnant of the Constitution Elm and to commemorate the tree's role in Indiana history.

The Constitution Elm as a Thriving Living Organism (1816–1908)

Historically located on Lots 10 and 11 at West High Street in the Town of Corydon and purported to have begun life between 1700 and 1740, the Constitution Elm, as it became known, rose to historical significance in the summer of 1816 (Figures 1–2).[5] The events of that summer were formally set into motion on December 11, 1815, when the Indiana Territory General Assembly, under Governor Thomas Posey, approved and submitted a Memorial to Congress seeking congressional approval for statehood for Indiana, which had met population requisites and was thus qualified to enter the Union.[6] The petition submitted to Congress, it was referred to select committees in both the House and Senate for consideration. On January 5, 1816, Jonathan Jennings, chairman of the House's committee, issued his committee's approval of the petition and attached to its report a bill for an Enabling Act, authorizing consideration of the petition by the full House and Senate. On March 30, 1816, the bill was passed by the House, and on April 13, 1816, it was passed by the Senate. Signed by President James Madison six days later, on April 19, the passed bill called for a constitutional convention to be held at Corydon, Harrison County, beginning June 10, 1816, and authorized residents of the Indiana Territory to choose delegates to participate in the convention. On May 13, 1816, elections were held in thirteen of the fifteen counties in the Indiana Territory to elect the delegates, based on allotments, ranging from one to five persons for each county, which had been established by the Territorial Legislature in the Memorial.[7]

Delegates selected, the constitutional convention assembled in June of 1816 at Corydon, which had been designated the new territorial capital by the State Capital Act of 1813, replacing Vincennes. Described as "an able and representative selection of Indiana citizens" and the "sons of pioneering stock," possessing "good character, substantial common sense, and much practical knowledge," the convention of 43 delegates (see Table 1) met Monday through Saturday from June 10 to 29, 1816, in a morning and afternoon session, under the leadership of Territorial Delegate Jonathan Jennings, elected president of the convention; William Hendricks, who was not a delegate, was elected as Secretary.[8] The first charge of the convention – after setting rules for business and taking oaths – was to decide whether to formally move forward at that time with the drafting of a constitution to enter statehood or to sanction a separate convention for such a purpose. The afternoon of June 10, a resolution was issued in the affirmative: "Resolved, therefore, by the representatives of the people of Indiana, met in convention at Corydon, on the 10th day of June, A.D. 1816,

[4] Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 6 June 2014.
[5] The exact age of the tree is unknown, and narratives from throughout the twentieth century propose various dates. Generally, though, narratives claim that the elm was 75 to 150 years old at the time of the events of 1816. See, for example, "Corydon, Indiana's First Capital," *Corydon Democrat*, 22 December 1915 and "To Save Constitutional Elm," *Nashville American*, 23 January 1910, the latter which notes a forestry expert estimated it was 250 years of age at the time of the article's publication. The specific date of 1740 was presented by Leonore Lahue, but no source is given for this estimation. See Leonore Lahue, "Constitution Elm – Symbol of Indiana's Statehood Lives on Enshrined by DAR," *Corydon Democrat*, 22 February 1968.
[6] The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 had recommended that a territory should have a population of at least 60,000 persons to petition for statehood. The Indiana Territory reached this milestone in 1815.
[7] William H. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace; A History of Harrison County, Indiana* (New Albany, Ind.: The Tribune Company, Printers, 1911), 36.
[8] Daniel Carmony, "Journal of the Convention of the Indiana Territory, 1816," *Indiana Magazine of History* LXI:2 (June 1965): 81.

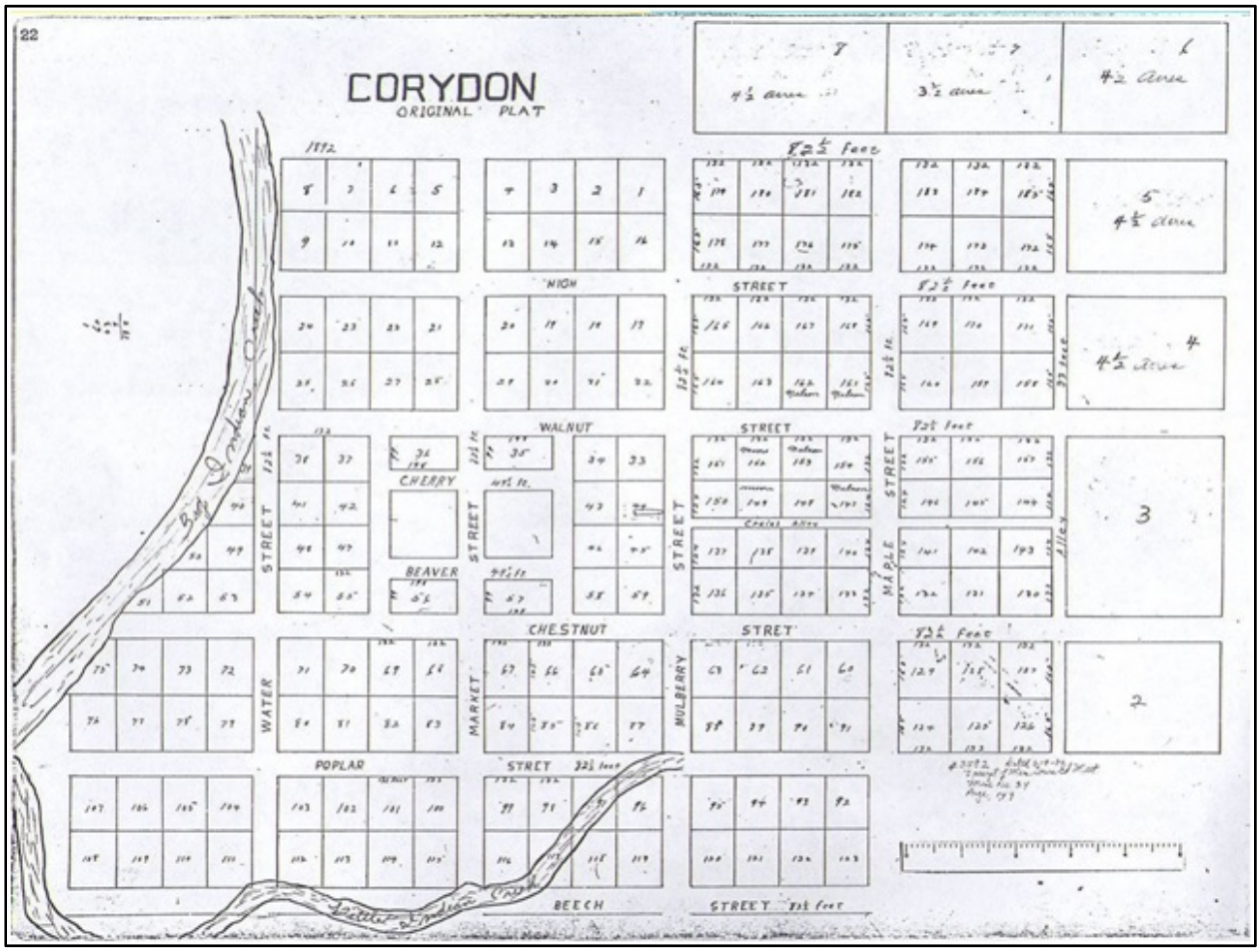


Figure 1. Original plat of the Town of Corydon (Source: Plat Book 2, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana).

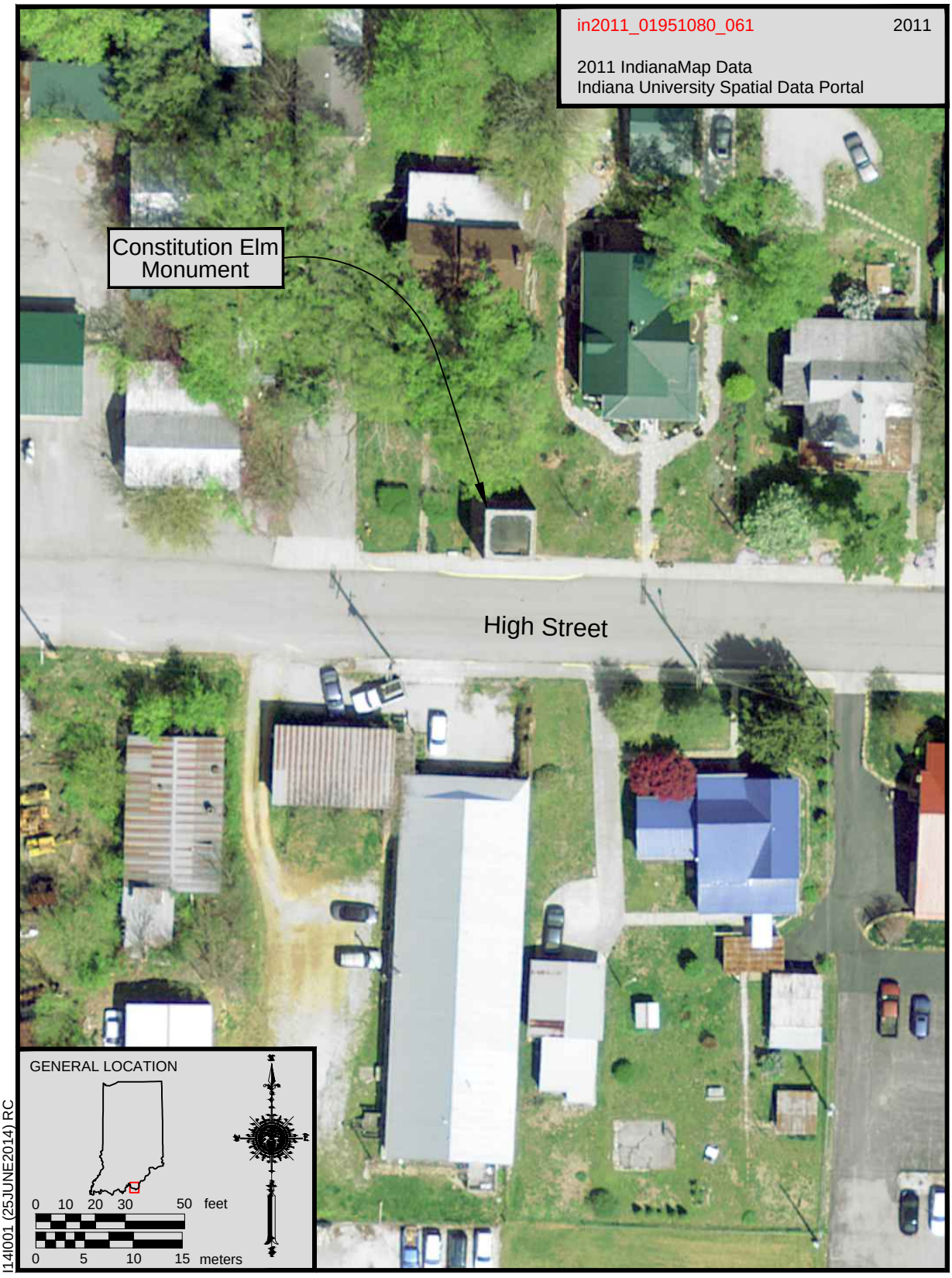


Figure 2. Aerial photograph depicting the location of the Constitution Elm Monument.

Table 1. Delegates Elected to the 1816 Constitutional Convention[9]

Delegate	County	Profession
John Ballodet	Knox	Lawyer
Patrick Baird	Wayne	Farmer
John Benefiel	Knox	Soldier
John Boone	Harrison	Lawyer
James Brownlee	Franklin	Farmer
Thomas Carr	Clark	Farmer
William Cotton	Switzerland	Lawyer
Jeremiah Cox	Wayne	Farmer
Hugh Cull	Wayne	Methodist preacher
John Depauw	Washington	Merchant
Alexander Devin	Gibson	Baptist preacher
James Dill	Dearborn	Lawyer
William Eads	Franklin	Merchant / tanner
Ezra Ferris	Dearborn	Baptist minister / teacher
Davis Floyd	Harrison	Lawyer
John Graham	Clark	Farmer
William Graham	Washington	Land surveyor
Daniel Grass	Warrick	Lawyer
Robert Hanna	Franklin	Farmer
Joseph Holman	Wayne	Public official
Nathaniel Hunt	Jefferson	Lawyer
Jonathan Jennings	Clark	Lawyer
John Johnson	Knox	Lawyer
Daniel Lane	Harrison	Lawyer
James Lemon	Clark	Lawyer
William Lowe	Washington	Lawyer
Dan Lynn	Posey	Lawyer
Enoch McCarty	Franklin	Lawyer
Robert McIntire	Washington	Lawyer
Solomon Manwaring	Dearborn	Lawyer
David Maxwell	Jefferson	Physician
Samuel Milroy	Washington	Carpenter
James Noble	Franklin	Lawyer
Benjamin Parke	Knox	Lawyer
Dennis Pennington	Harrison	Public official
Charles Polke	Perry	Baptist minister / lawyer
William Polke	Knox	Baptist minister / lawyer
Frederick Rapp	Gibson	Merchant
David Robb	Gibson	Surveyor
James Scott	Clark	Lawyer
Patrick Shields	Harrison	Lawyer
James Smith	Gibson	Public official
Samuel Smock	Jefferson	Lawyer

that it is expedient, at this time, to proceed to form a constitution and state government."[10] Yet, further consideration of the resolution by the convention was postponed until the next day.

When convened the afternoon of June 11, the convention reassumed the issue of whether to proceed with the drafting of a constitution and subsequent entry into statehood. Following discussion by the whole of the convention, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 34 to 8 persons; notably, the opposition included all three delegates from Jefferson County, as well as two delegates from Gibson County, one from Knox

[9] Adapted from Avrille L. Funk, "The Birth of Indiana, 1816," in Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974), 6.
[10] Daniel Carmony, "Journal of the Convention of the Indiana Territory, 1816," *Indiana Magazine of History* LXI:2 (June 1965): 81-82.

County, and one from Harrison County. With the resolution to move toward statehood approved, the convention was arranged into committees to prepare the articles for the constitution.[11] Work progressed rapidly during the next two weeks and the convention adjourned in just 18 working days (20 days total) with a drafted constitution consisting of 12 articles, largely based on the United States constitution and those of neighboring Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania.[12] As stipulated by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the constitution prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude. Signed by convention President Jonathan Jennings and Secretary William Hendricks, the Constitution was ordered for printing for distribution to the General Assembly, President James Madison, and Congressional leaders on June 28 and 29, 1816. By final resolution, the approved Constitution was read to the convention, which then adjourned. In the following months, the Constitution and resolution for statehood was passed through Congress, and, on December 11, 1816, President James Madison authorized the formal Congressional resolution, admitting Indiana to statehood, exactly one year after the Indiana Territorial General Assembly submitted its Memorial. As noted by historian Donald F. Carmony, "although communication and transportation facilities were quite limited," the requisite steps for Indiana's statehood were completed in a "remarkably short time," a testament to those involved.[13]

While the actions carried out at the convention are well recorded in documents such as the *Journal of the Convention of the Indiana Territory, 1816*, some of the specific details of the convention have historically been subjects for debate. One such detail is the specific location, or locations, in which the convention met during the discussions at Corydon. Some historical accounts, particularly those of the early twentieth century, indicate that the convention met in the new capitol (Old State Capitol Building), construction of which had begun in 1814, following the relocation of the territorial government to Corydon in May of 1813[14]; however, the capitol was still under construction in the summer of 1816, and the first story is not known to have been occupiable prior to late 1816, when the first meeting of the first State General Assembly was held there (Figure 3).[15] Given that construction was still underway on the limestone building and would have likely been considered a nuisance to the important work being carried out by the convention, it is unlikely, then, that the delegates would have chosen to hold the convention at the under-construction capitol. More likely, and recorded in some secondary accounts, is that the convention met in the "Courthouse on the Hill."[16] Located at the northwest corner of Market Street (now Capitol Avenue) and High Street, this courthouse was established on the property of George F. Pope, who sold his unfinished log house and land to the county for the sum of $500 in 1811. Following purchase, the county hired Henry Rice and William Branham to complete work on the house suitable for the purposes of county functions (Figure 4).[17]

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[11] Ibid., 97-98.

[12] Avrille L. Funk, "The Birth of Indiana, 1816," in Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974), 7.

[13] Daniel Carmony, "Journal of the Convention of the Indiana Territory, 1816," *Indiana Magazine of History* LXI:2 (June 1965): 17.

[14] See, for example, "Met Under Elm Tree Just 90 Years Ago," *Corydon Democrat*, 13 June 1906. In this, it is noted: "The convention convened in the old State capitol which is now owned by Harrison County and used as a courthouse." Other examples of this notation include that in Daniel Carmony, "Journal of the Convention of the Indiana Territory, 1816," *Indiana Magazine of History* LXI:2 (June 1965): 81.

[15] Ball State University Center for Historic Preservation, *Old State Capitol Historic Structure Report* (Muncie, Ind.: Ball State University, 2006), 50.

[16] "Article by Fred Griffin March Release of SESQUI Scrapbook State Distribution," *Corydon Democrat*, 22 March 1967; "Court House of 1816 Was Rented Near Elm Tree, Funk," *Corydon Democrat*, 26 April 1967; "Constitution Was Written at 'Courthouse on the Hill,'" *Corydon Democrat*, 10 August 1988.

[17] Frederick Porter Griffin, *Harrison County's Earliest Years* (Corydon, Ind.: O'Bannon Publishing Co., Inc., 1986), 17.

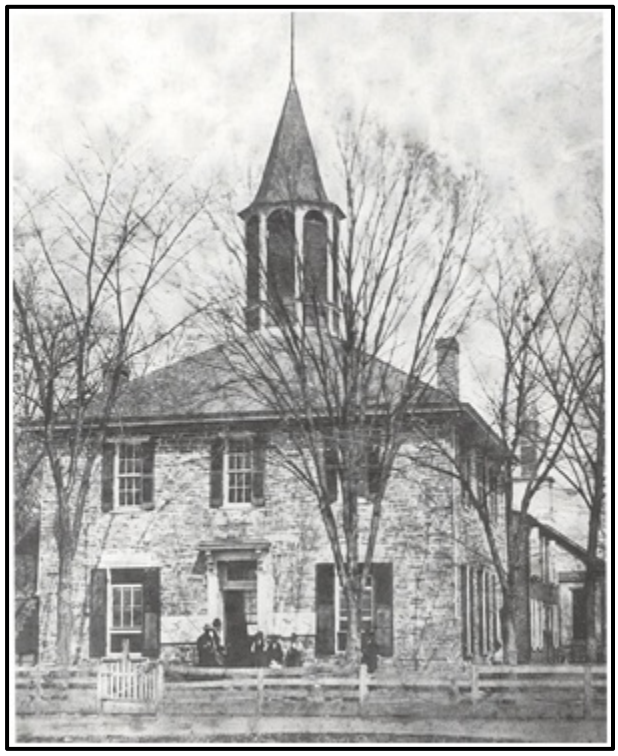


Figure 3. A circa 1875 photograph of the Old State Capitol (Source: Photographic Collection, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy).

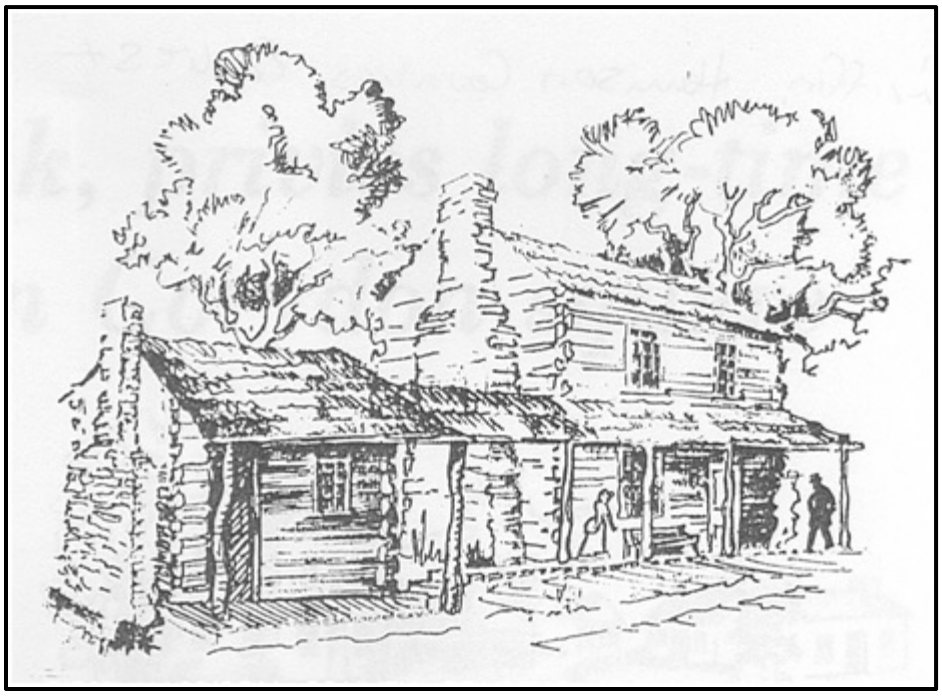


Figure 4. Sketch of the "Courthouse on the Hill," located at Market and High Streets (Source: *Harrison County's Earliest Years*, 38).

Tradition also holds that, faced with the heat of the summer and the resultant high indoor temperatures, efforts were made to find a meeting location outdoors and that a recommendation was put forth to convene some sessions under the shade of a large elm tree across on High Street, across Market Street, near Big Indian Creek.[18] While many accounts do not credit the recommendation to any particular delegate, others credit it to Daniel Lane, one of Harrison County's delegates and future State Treasurer, who was said to reside at the property on which the elm was located (Figure 5).[19] As described in secondary accounts of the twentieth century, the appeal of the tree was said to be complemented by its setting, which was noted as having been long recognized by Native Americans and early settlers:[20]

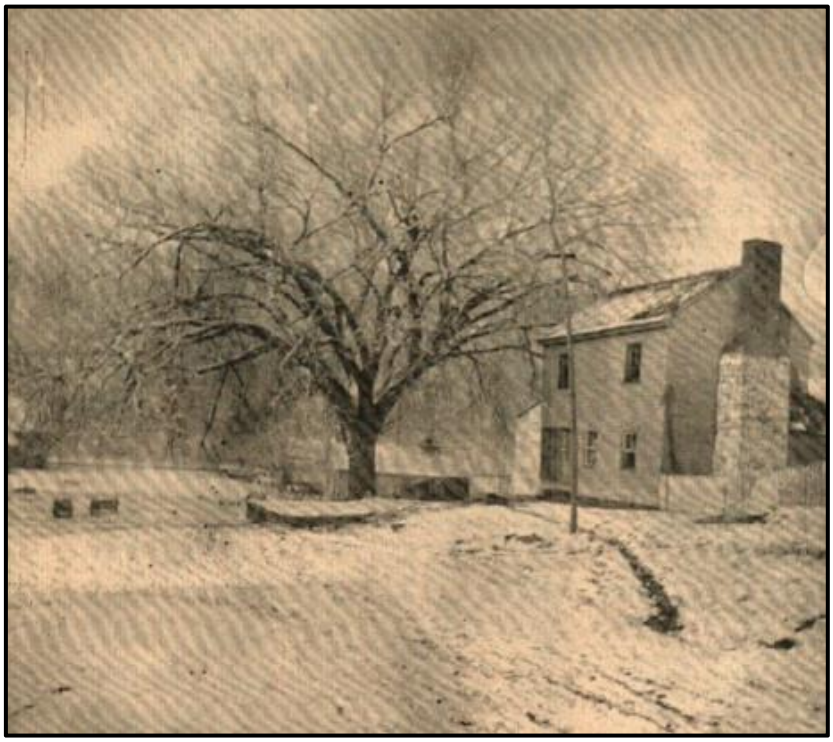


Figure 5. Undated photograph of the Constitution Elm and the Daniel Lane house in winter (Source: "Scenes of Yesteryear," Corydon Democrat, 25 February 1970).

> "Around the beginning of the nineteenth century the Westfalls and the Lanes came to the little settlement of Corydon looking for a place to build their cabins. Up the hill to the north and slightly to the west of the main part of town, they found a spot shaded by a wide-spreading elm. A creek wandered along the west side of the site. A spring bubbled out of the rocks nearby, promising a plentiful supply of water. A small limestone cave could be used for a cellar."[21]

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[18] Given that the story of the delegates relocating to the shade of the Constitution Elm is based, in part, on the delegate's supposed discomfort in the high temperatures of summer, the authors of this report attempted to locate historical weather data for the period in question; however, no such data was located. It should be noted, though, that the year 1816 is known popularly as the "Year Without a Summer," when temperatures dropped dramatically and frost lingered into northern states and into the Midwest. While specific information was not located providing details for southern Indiana, a recalling of the events in a 1907 edition of a Loogootee, Indiana, newspaper notes: "In Indiana some few corn fields which were especially sheltered escaped destruction." See "A Year Without A Summer," *Loogootee-Martin County Tribune*, 29 March 1907. Curiously, there's reference to the near-catastrophic temperatures of that summer in *The Pageant of Corydon: The Pioneer Capital of Indiana, 1816–1916*, a play written by William Chauncy Langdon for the centennial celebration in Corydon. The scene plays out as follows: "One Delegate: Jennings President, Hendricks Secretary! Good Choices!; Other: The best! It is too stuffy in there for me, though. I am used to being out-doors where there is plenty of good fresh air and sunshine.; One Delegate: *It's a cool summer though, too cool. Frost last night, all the week.*[emphasis added]; Other: I know, but I like to be outdoors. Mr. President, I move you that the Convention adjourn out here under this beautiful shady elm tree for the balance of the session..."

[19] See "The Elm of Corydon to Indiana," *Indianapolis Star*, 14 November 1915, and "Site of Indiana Territorial Capitol," *Corydon Democrat*, 10 August 1988, for example. It should be noted that while such sources indicate that Daniel Lane owned the property on which the elm was situated, during the summer of 1816, Lane did not yet own the property. The deed transferring the property to him is not dated until January 27, 1819, two-and-one-half years after the events of the constitutional convention. Whether or not Lane even lived at the property prior to 1819 is a matter of speculation.

[20] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 80.

[21] Leonore Lahue, "Constitution Elm – Symbol of Indiana's Statehood Lives on Enshrined by DAR," *Corydon Democrat*, 22 February 1968.

It is in this setting that much of Indiana's constitution is said to have been written, the delegates walking "eighty yards west on High Street to finish their work under the spreading limbs of The [sic] Constitution Elm."[22] As noted by local historian Frederick Porter Griffin, "With cramped indoor quarters, the delegates chose the inviting shade of the nearby giant elm. Near this elm was a large spring of cool water for drinking. Also, the cold spring water was an excellent spot to cool the jugs of brandy."[23] Others recorded the event in a much more romanticized way:

> "…that they betook themselves to the inviting shade of the elm. Here, these men of the forest – whose lives were ever close to nature yet who were the leading men of the state – men of character and ability, worked for twenty continuous days to create a system of government that would protect the rights of the people and would keep the state clean from the stain of human slavery. Beneath this grand old elm, with the songs of birds and the rustle of leaves overhead, by the rippling waters of the Big Indian Creek, near a crystal clear spring. In the perfect days of June – was it any wonder they did their work so well?"[24]

Yet, in consideration of the lack of direct documentary evidence placing the delegates at the elm, the degree to which the events of the summer of 1816 occurred underneath the historic elm tree has historically been a point of debate. Indeed, the narrative largely carried down by verbal tradition, the first written notation of the delegates meeting under the historic elm as a statement of fact appears to be from 1891; and newspaper references to a "Constitution Elm," "Constitutional Elm," or any other referential phrases directly associating the tree with the constitutional convention do not appear until 1897.[25] A series of articles in the *Corydon Democrat* in 1923 sum up the debate.

In June 1923, the *Corydon Democrat* reprinted an editorial by historian George S. Cottman of Indianapolis, Indiana, originally published in the *Indianapolis News*. While the intent of Cottman's piece was, as he stated, to highlight the important work of the constitutional convention of 1816 at Corydon, his statement regarding the Constitution Elm received the most attention: "The Convention spent nearly three weeks at its work, and the tradition has been handed down that some of the sessions were held in the shade of the great spreading tree now famous as 'the Constitutional Elm,' but as there is not statement of this kind that can be regarded as authortiative [sic], it scarcely can be regarded as established by history."[26] Much flustered by Cottman's claim, Reverend J. Edward Murr, a Methodist leader and local historian, issued a rebuttal. In his statement, Murr cited the 1891 reference made by Daniel F. Lemmon, who, in his published booklet on the early history of Harrison County, Indiana, had stated:

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[22] "Constitution Was Written at 'Courthouse on the Hill,'" *Corydon Democrat*, 10 August 1988.

[23] "Remember When: Beneath the Shade of the Constitution Elm, Framers Wrote Much of Indiana's Constitution." Undated article in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.

[24] *Old Capital Centennial Souvenir Program* (Louisville, Ky: Acme Printing Co., Inc., 1916), 4.

[25] See, for example, "The Town of Corydon: The Birthplace of the State of Indiana," *Corydon Democrat*, 1 January 1897. In this souvenir edition, the paper proclaims: "Not less celebrated than the capitol building is the Constitutional Elm under whose spreading branches and grateful shelter, it is said, and no doubt truly, that the pioneer delegates who met at Corydon in 1816 to draft the first constitution of Indiana and formulate plans of government for the future great State, were wont to perform their duties instead of in the State House." The statement regarding the lack of references to the elm in association with the constitution is based on a review of the following newspapers from the mid-nineteenth century forward through database services such as Newspaper.com and ProQuest.com: *Corydon Democrat* (Corydon, Indiana); *Corydon Republican* (Corydon, Indiana); *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Louisville, Kentucky); *Nashville American* (Nashville, Tennessee); and the *Indianapolis Star* (Indianapolis, Indiana). It is appropriate to note here, though, that there was also evidently a tradition that preceding the tree's association with the constitutional convention. This preceding tradition claimed that the tree was the site of the meeting of the first Legislature following the relocation of the territorial capital to Corydon in 1813. This is published in a single manuscript, and, as located thus far, a single newspaper article. In the latter, it is also speculated that the elm *could have been* the site of the constitutional convention. For additional details of this account, see Section A.4 of this report.

[26] "The Story of Indiana," *Corydon Democrat*, 28 February 1923.

"They had chased the deer and had contended with the savages of the forest, the Indians, and were used to out-of-door exercise; and rather than be seated in a large, commodious, and cosey [sic] room of the 'Ancient Capital' building, during their entire session, in the hot days of June, from the 10th, to the 29th, they hied themselves to the inviting shades of the spreading boughs of a huge Elm, on the banks of Big Indian creek, about two squares north-west of the Capital building, where they spent about half their time, of twenty days, devising ways and means to secure to their posterity, and the future generations, a happy and prosperous people, a wise and good government.

The old Elm still stands in all of its grandure [sic]; one hundred and twenty-four feet from tip to tip of its branches, five feet in diameter, and about fifty feet high. It was photographed in the spring of 1891, for this work, and the foregoing is an exact picture of it (Figure 6). This mammoth Elm is sacredly cherished by all the inhabitants of the 'Ancient Capital.' and greatly admired by all who behold it. Long may it wave."[27]

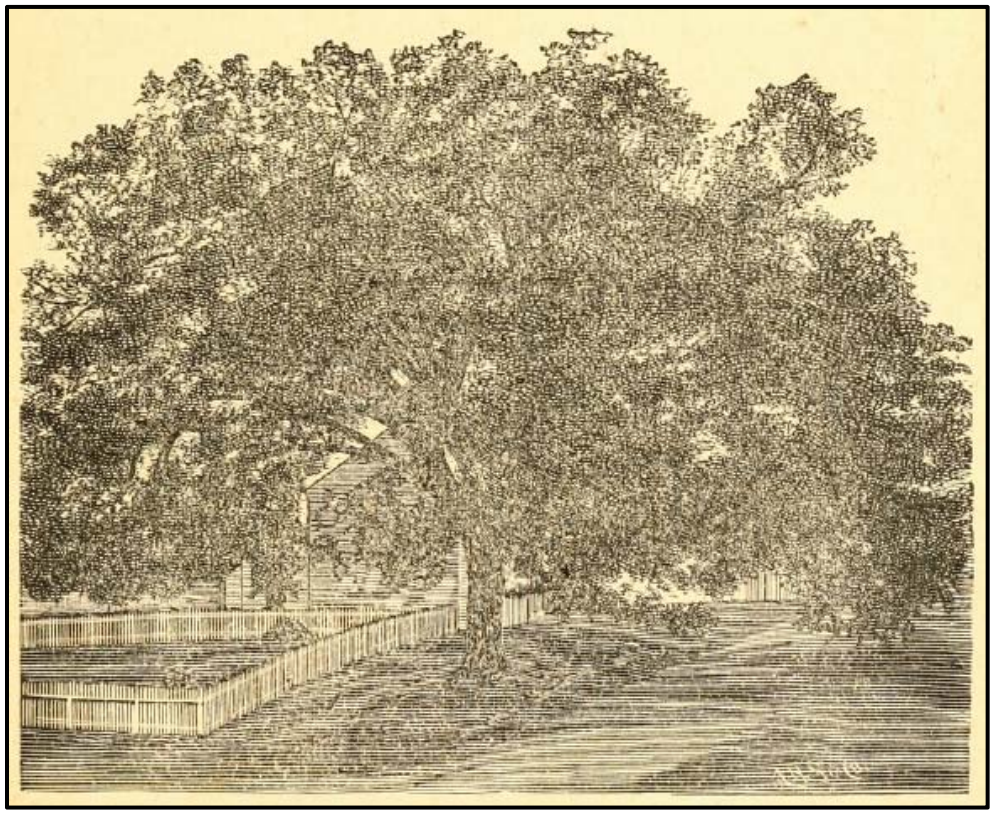


Figure 6. Constitution Elm as it appeared in Daniel Lemmon's published work (Source: Daniel Lemmon, *The Ancient Capital of the State of Indiana, Corydon, Harrison County* (New Albany, Ind.: Ledger Company, 1891), 16).

[27] D.F. Lemmon, *The Ancient Capital of the State of Indiana, Corydon, Harrison County* (New Albany, Ind.: Ledger Company, 1891), 17.

Reverend Murr continued, claiming as evidence remembrances of two Corydon citizens who recalled being present as children, and finished by verbally lashing at Mr. Cottman:

> "I well remember Henry Funk, the father of Prof. J.P. Funk, as well as also Mr. [Solomon] Wynn the father of Mr. James Wynn of Corydon. Both of these men attained a great age, Mr. Funk reaching his 103 year and Mr. Wynn nearly the same age. At the time of this Constitutional Convention Mr. Funk was five years old and Mr. Wynn was 10. Mr. Funk stated positively that he was present on one occasion when these shirt-sleeved statesmen were seated about beneath this old Elm. His step-father a Mr. Reaugh was a pioneer Surveyor in our county and traveled about much over the county in those early days and thus Funk had this one visit to the place of the Constitution building. Mr. Wynn stated that he was present on a number of occasions when these men were assembled beneath the old tree. The following circumstance related by him served to fix this indelibly in his memory. The family had a tree or two of red apples (early harvest) and he gathered up a basket full of these on more than one occasion and carried them to the Constitution framers and peddled them out among these men. This is direct as well as circumstantial evidence. . .
>
> The gratuitous assertion of Cottman is a needless reflection upon the cherished veracity of our fathers who while they did not write this fact, as such, in the records of the State, yet for this reason no sort of blame can possibly be attached. In view of our just pride in the old Elm and resting as we always have in the sacred belief of the certainty of the events transpiring beneath the shade of this old tree, I find myself thinking that Mr. Cottman's gratuitous reflection is a needless effort in the way of impeachment of our forebears."[28]

On July 22, 1923, an additional recollection was added to the debate, when Thomas James de la Hunt wrote of his grandmother, a Corydon native, in the *Evansville Courier and Press*, which was reprinted in the *Corydon Democrat*. His grandmother, Rebecca Lang, was noted as living in Corydon from about 1808 to 1820 and having been eight years old at the time of the convention. According to de la Hunt's recounting of his grandmother's story:

> "The Elm tree's shade had been a favorite playground for the youngsters of the village, but after the delegates adjourned thither for serious debate, the Corydon mothers thoughtfully kept their children away from the spot, that the law-makers should not be disturbed by noisy games. Thus little 'Becky' Lang always remembered how she had been temporarily exiled from a beloved haunt, for reasons she could not fully appreciate at the time."[29]

With such isolated secondary accounts providing the sole documentary record for the events of June 1816, the editorial response of Mr. Lew M. O'Bannon, owner of the *Corydon Democrat*, to this series of articles in 1923 perhaps best summarizes the prevailing consensus regarding the historic elm, even as it was viewed in the late nineteenth century: "We can only say that since many of our oldest citizens now living, and many still older ones who are gone, never heard the truth of the claim questioned, it is the best of evidence that the Convention met

[28] "Thumb-nail Sketches and Incidents," *Corydon Democrat*, 27 June 1923.
[29] "Some More Evidence," *Corydon Democrat*, 1 August 1923.

under the Old Constitutional Elm."[30] Under such assertion, the historic elm, known popularly from the late nineteenth century onward as the "Constitution Elm" or "Constitutional Elm," or, occasionally, the "Old Elm" or "Grand Elm," continued its ascension as the icon of the birth of Indiana.

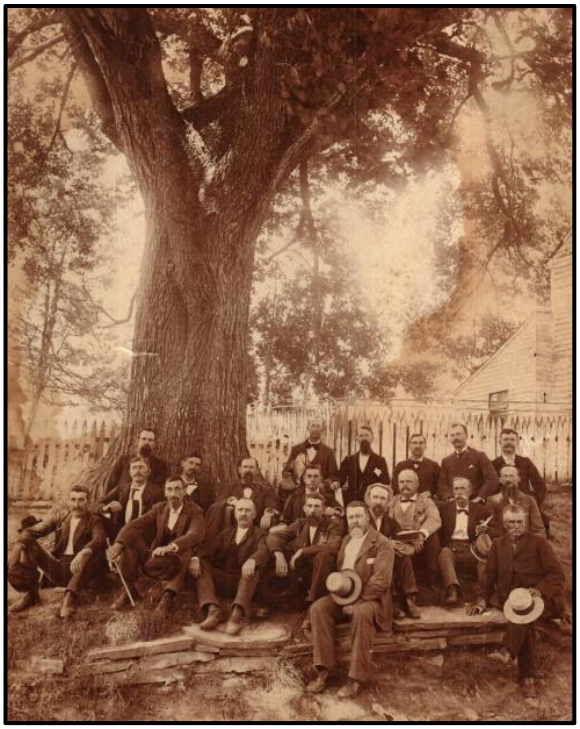


Figure 7. 1893 photograph of a group of county officials and friends seated beneath the Constitution Elm (Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana).

From then onward, the venerated elm became a shrine of sorts for the community, representing the identity of Corydon and, more importantly, the state. It was frequented by visitors to the city and became the meeting place for numerous organizations, including church groups, school classes, politicians, elected officials (Figure 7), and even the Ku Klux Klan, which held its first public meeting there.[31] Of much visual interest, the Constitution Elm was also the subject of dozens of photographs, postcards, and paintings, and was later noted to be the most photographed tree in Indiana from the mid-nineteenth century forward; although, only photographs from the late nineteenth century (1890s) onward are known to exist.[32] Noted artist William Forsyth arrived in Corydon the summer of 1896, finding "good stuff to paint and sketch," and took to the legendary tree as his subject (Figure 8).[33] The aura of the historic elm widespread, the offspring of the tree was even collected for the Hobbs Bros. nursery in Bridgeport, Indiana, "for grafting purposes," so that there could be "small constitutional elms all over the State."[34]

Yet, as the tree rose to prominence, its legacy was feared to be jeopardized by deteriorating conditions. In 1897, concern was raised over the embankment on which the Constitution Elm was located, which was eroding and exposing the root system. Concerns remained into 1898, when, in April, calls were made in the local newspaper for a wall to be constructed around the embankment. In May, the Town Board of Corydon moved forward with the request, constructing a stone wall around the elm to contain the eroding embankment (Figure 9). 35 A month later, on June 10, 1898, a wind storm passed through Corydon, and "havoc was done to the old elms, including the 'Historical Elm,' which was stripped of many of its ancient branches."36 While a report of December 1898 noted that the tree, with branches then

[30] No further points were raised by historian George Cottman following the final rebuttal by Reverend Murr. And, in fact, Cottman used the information introduced by Murr in support of his telling of the Constitution Elm's story in his 1924 publication on the history of Harrison County. See George S. Cottman, *Indiana: Its History, Constitution and Government* (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1925), 68.
[31] "Ku Klux Klan Holds Meeting Under Historic Elm at Corydon," *Corydon Republican*, 20 September 1923.
[32] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 80.
[33] Rachel Berenson Perry, *William J. Forsyth: The Life and Work of an Indiana Artist* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2004), 36.
[34] "Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 16 March 1899.
[35] "Thursday, September 30, 1897," *Corydon Republican*, 30 December 1897; "Thursday, April 28, 1898," *Corydon Republican*, 28 April 1898; "Thursday, June 2, 1898," *Corydon Republican*, 2 June 1898.
[36] "A Storm at Corydon," *Corydon Democrat*, 15 June 1898.



Figure 8. William Forsyth's 1896 painting of the Constitution Elm (Source: Reproduction card located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy).

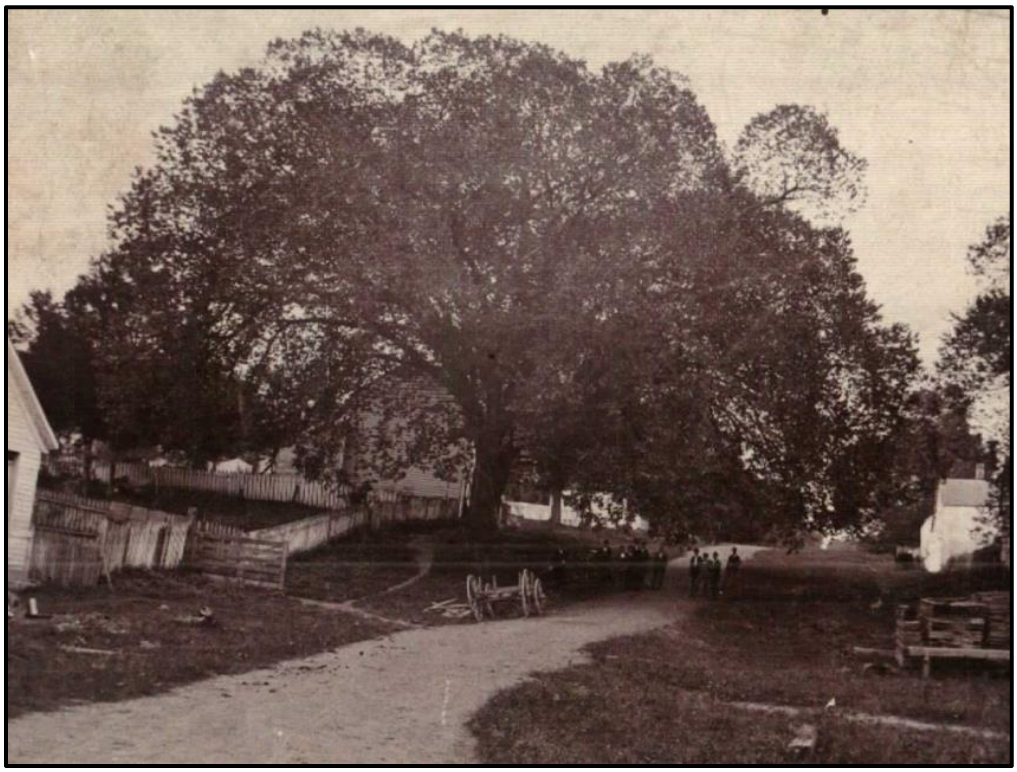


Figure 9. Undated photograph of the Constitution Elm showing conditions circa 1898 (Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy).

measuring 125 feet across, was showing signs of decay, it also stated that it is "probably good for scores of years to come."[37] The reality was, though, the effects of age and wear were beginning to take their toll on the tree; a 1901 article in the *Corydon Democrat* indicated that "the old monarch still shows the effects of a storm several years ago," requiring the removal of dead limbs by a "force of hands."[38] Added to concerns were emerging reports throughout the state, beginning in 1905, which indicated that trees in Corydon were succumbing to infestation of worms and that the Constitution Elm was under threat. However, the *Corydon Democrat*, quoting neighbors to the elm, denied such reports.[39]

The Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Stewardship of the Constitution Elm (1908–1936)

With concerns regarding the tree's condition lingering into the twentieth century, the Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, beginning in 1909, took over care of the beloved elm, receiving permission from the Town Board of Corydon. [40] As proclaimed by the *Indianapolis Star*, "the old elm at Corydon, under whose rugged limbs the state constitution was drawn up ninety-three years ago and which for awhile seemed doomed to destruction has at last found a permanent caretaker in the Corydon organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, appropriately called the Elm Tree Chapter." [41] The chapter, established in 1908, had been named in honor of the great tree and made its preservation one of the group's primary causes, with efforts to care for the slowly dying tree being spearheaded by Mary Jane "Jennie" Griffin.[42] Of particular concern for the DAR was establishing whether the Elm Leaf Beetle, which had been attacking other elms throughout Corydon during the first years of the twentieth century, was affecting the Constitution Elm; in 1909, H.L. Chamberlain, Deputy State Entomologist, was sent to Corydon to inspect the town's elms.[43]

In his report, Chamberlain noted that the Elm Leaf Beetle was found "in great abundance and in its different stages of development" on Corydon's historic elms, including the Constitution Elm, which was discovered to have the beetles "at work on it."[44] Recommendations were made to remove dead branches and to fill cavities in the root and several large limbs with concrete to prevent further decay. Discussions continued into 1910, when State Entomologist Benjamin W. Douglass again sent a delegate – this time, Frank N. Wallace – to consult on treatment for Corydon's historic elms and particularly the Constitution Elm. Again, recommendations were made that large cavities be filled with concrete and that the exposed stubs from which limbs had been broken or cut should be covered so as to promote growth of a new bark covering; Wallace also recommended that the whole tree be sprayed with arsenate of lead.[45] The recommended treatment was carried out in August 1910, the first in a series of annual treatments that introduced chemicals and concrete to the structure of the tree.[46] Notes on the treatment of 1911, for example, verify the continued use of such methods by the State Entomologist, noting that their expert trimmed dead limbs, sprayed the tree, "filled all cavities with concrete and doctored it in every way he could."[47]

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[37] "Anent to the Old Capitol and Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 22 December 1898.
[38] [Untitled article], *Corydon Democrat*, 26 June 1901.
[39] "Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 12 July 1905.
[40] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 81; "State Entomologist: Sends Specialist to Corydon to Determine Why Her Old Elms Are Dying," *Corydon Republican*, 15 July 1909.
[41] "Patriotic Women Take Charge of Historic Elm," *Indianapolis Star*, 4 December 1909.
[42] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm," *Indiana History Bulletin.* June 1969 p 81.
[43] "State Entomologist: Sends Specialist to Corydon to Determine Why Her Old Elms Are Dying," *Corydon Republican*, 15 July 1909.
[44] "Elm Leaf Beetle," *Corydon Democrat*, 14 July 1909.
[45] "Protect Our Stately Elms," *Corydon Republican*, 28 July 1910.
[46] "Help the Committee," *Corydon Democrat*, 27 July 1910; "Supplement to the Corydon Democrat," *Corydon Democrat*, 17 August 1910; "Talk of Plans to Save Old Elm Tree," *Indianapolis Sun*, 2 August 1910.
[47] "Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 13 November 1912.

Continuing into the new decade, the DAR maintained efforts to coordinate care for the historic elm in association with the state entomologist and other specialists, but concerns lingered about the fate of the tree. Newspaper accounts of 1912 from Evansville, Indiana, note that around 1910, two boughs on the tree withered and they were subsequently cut from the trunk and cavities filled with concrete.[48] More significant, though, was the fear of human-induced damage. In 1912, the Town Board of Corydon made plans for street improvements throughout portions of the community, including High Street. Here, the street was widened and paved, sidewalks were installed, and new gutters and curbs put in place, significantly altering the immediate landscape of the Constitution Elm. The rock-faced concrete block wall historically fronting (now bisected by the monument) the embankment upon which the Constitution Elm rises was also constructed as part of this project, replacing the stone wall introduced in 1898 and a smaller wall introduced by the DAR.[49] Citizen concern regarding these actions materialized nearly immediately, one such citizen taking to the *Corydon Democrat*: "The Constitutional Elm is about to go. They built a street, cut off its roots and the next thing it will die."[50]

The Town Board took issue with such claims, though, and refuted that they had caused damage to the much-beloved elm:

> "The street improvement ordered at this point, originally made quite a curve about this tree, but upon arranging to do the work, it was ascertained that the walk and curb could be laid much nearer the tree, as grade was, without in any way laid as near on a line as possible and same was done. No roots of this tree were cut. The walk as laid, is above the original level of the ground upon which this tree stood. There has been a fill about the tree, and the walk was not laid at the full depth of this fill, nor as low as the old stone gutter that ran along the south edge of the tree for years and now lies below this fill and the present street improvements. The wall built by the Hoosier Elm Chapter is to be replaced by the town authorities, and the tree has not been nor can be injured in no way by the street improvements."[51]

The matter was further put to rest upon visit by specialists from the State Entomologist's office in early 1913, who indicated that it appeared "that no harm has been done to the tree by the town authorities in removing the bank to construct the pavement, and that when a wall is built at the north side of the sidewalk it will protect the roots of the tree sufficiently (Figure 10)."[52]

Into the mid-1910s, comments on the state of the historic tree fell into two camps: those who believed the elm was inevitably failing and those who believed the treatments were appropriately conserving the tree for future generations. The more prevalent of the two were those who felt that the tree would, in the near future, come to an end unless formal action was taken. Such opinions are appropriately represented by those expressed in the *Indianapolis Star* and reprinted in the *Corydon Democrat* in 1912, following an Indianapolis resident's visit to the tree:

> "I saw the Corydon Elm this week. The state ought to be ashamed of itself. The tree looks neglected indeed, scant of foliage with uncut weeds and grass all

[48] "Corydon, Birthplace of Indiana State," *Evansville Journal*, 31 January 1912.
[49] "A Word from the Town Board Concerning the Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 28 November 1912.
[50] "Constitution Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 14 November 1912.
[51] "A Word from the Town Board Concerning the Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 28 November 1912.
[52] "Pruning 'Constitutional Elm,'" *Corydon Democrat*, 19 March 1913.

around it. The stone wall surrounding it should at any sacrifice be thrown several feet farther out and the poor old tree be given more 'pot room' and new earth to comfort its declining days. There should be a paling on the wall and a tablet or placard to show what the tree stands for...

The old State House and the old elm should be cared for together. According to report, no time should be lost in looking after the tree, if it is to be saved. Taken in time, surprising things may be accomplished in the way of giving old trees a new lease of life."[53]

While such claims of a declining life expectancy were supported by investigations of the State Entomologist, who stated it was clear that the tree was "nearing its end," due, in large part to the Elm Leaf Beetle, the years of treatment by the State Entomologist appeared to many of the citizens of Corydon to be working.[54] In commenting on the pruning, spraying, and concrete filling of the early 1910s, the *Corydon Democrat* noted, "the result of this treatment has been that the constitutional elm has taken on new vigor and probably will live through generations to tell its story of the pioneer upbuilding of a great state."[55] And, under such promise, again and again, the tree was pruned and sprayed with arsenate of lead, and concrete work was completed in areas where limbs had broken off or they had been degraded by insects; annual coverage of the activities was covered by the *Corydon Democrat*.[56]



Figure 10. Undated photographic postcard of the Constitution Elm showing the improved street and wall circa 1913 (Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy).

As the year 1916 approached, marking the State of Indiana's centennial, a new urgency arose. Combined with the increasing recognition by the townspeople that the elm was slowly but inevitably going to fail, continued pressure was put on Corydon and the DAR, which had assumed stewardship, to preserve the tree:

[53] "About Our Elm Tree," *Corydon Democrat*, 9 October 1912.
[54] Ibid.
[55] "Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 5 November 1914.
[56] "Help the Committee to Save the Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 27 July 1910. See *Section II.A.3. Chronology of Construction and Alterations* in this report for a more representative selection of treatment dates.

> "Our people should remember that next year, 1916, will be Indiana's centennial year and that June 16, 1916, it will be just one hundred years since our first State Constitution was adopted under the shade of the 'Constitution Elm,' and we regard it as almost certain that on that day thousands of Indiana's most prominent citizens will be here to help celebrated [sic] the one hundredth anniversary of that important event, and naturally every resident of Harrison county, and of course every citizen of Indiana, would like to see the historic old elm tree looking its very best. Personally, we are willing to do our part toward paying the necessary expenses of giving the old elm the treatment it needs, and we trust the members of the D.A.R. may see their way clear to have the work done within proper time."[57]

To that end, the DAR continued its treatment of the elm in advance of the centennial, supported not only by the State Entomologist but also specialists such as J.P.A. Hertlein, a landscape architect of New Albany known as the "Tree Surgeon," who continued to recommend removal of dead components, spraying with chemicals, and filling all cavities with cement.[58] More importantly, the DAR also pressed forward for formal on-site recognition of the tree's importance, which had never before been provided. On October 7, 1915, that recognition became a reality when the Hoosier Elm Chapter of the DAR placed and dedicated a limestone marker with a bronze plaque identifying the tree's significance in relation to the development of the state. The first effort to interpret and memorialize the site, the inscription read: "Constitution Elm. On this site, June 10–29, 1816, the Constitution of Indiana was framed. Erected by the Hoosier Elm Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1915. Dedicated October 7, 1915."[59] (Figures 11–12) The new marker in place, the Constitution Elm was proudly incorporated into the centennial events of 1916:

> "Another very pleasing feature of the Friday morning program was the grand march from the public square to the 'Constitution Elm.' The procession was led by the Purdue University Band and it filled the streets the full width all the way.
>
> A brief but effective program was rendered under the historic tree, which consisted of the singing of 'Indiana' by about one hundred and fifty boys and girls of the Corydon grade schools led by Miss Clara Bennett, and a short address by Congressman Merrill Moores…
>
> From the 'Constitutional Elm' the celebrators marched back to the public square, led by the Band, where a Centennial Elm was planted with appropriate ceremony."[60]

[57] "Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 31 March 1915.
[58] "Tree Surgeon," *Corydon Democrat*, 24 March 1915; "Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 31 March 1915.
[59] "Will Dedicate Boulder," Corydon Democrat, 6 October 1915; *Eighteenth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: October 11, 1914, to October 11, 1915* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1916) 76.
[60] "'Twas a Great Centennial Celebration," *Corydon Democrat*, 7 June 1916.



Figure 11. Circa 1916 photograph of the Constitution Elm. Note the large broken limbs in the foreground (Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana).

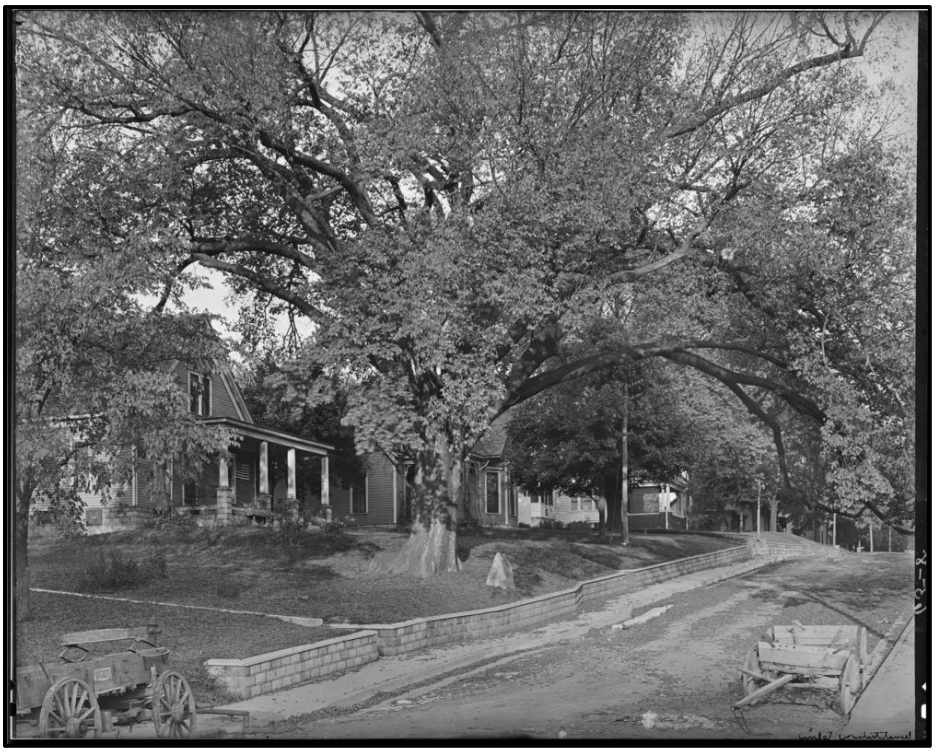


Figure 12. Circa 1916 photograph of the Constitution Elm. Note the large broken limbs in the foreground (Source: Frank M. Hohenberger Photographic Collection, Indiana University Digital Library, http:/www.dlib.indiana.edu/).

Despite the celebration of the elm as part of the centennial celebrations, in the years following dedication of the memorial plaque, the optimism of the mid-1910s on the part of some citizens appeared to be replaced by a nearly wholesale recognition that the Constitution Elm was only going to last a few more years, reportedly due to the Elm Leaf Beetle, which was said to have made another "sudden appearance" in Corydon: "And it [the Constitution Elm] has been injured. We examined its leaves last Thursday and sent some of them to Mr. Wallace and the beetle is doing its work."[61] Treatment measures intensified, and, in 1918, State Entomologist Frank Wallace returned to the tree, accompanied by landscape architect J.P.A. Heartlien, to administer treatment in order to save the few leaves remaining on the tree.[62] In 1920, Wallace's visit introduced additional treatments, intended to fend off both fungous disease and pests, including the Elm Leaf Beetle and red spider specifically. These treatments included application of nicotine oleate, Bordeaux mixture, and arsenate of lead to the tree, and the spreading of 100 pounds of sulphate of ammonia around the base of the tree as fertilizer (Figure 13).[63]

Efforts accelerated, the DAR appointed a dedicated Elm Tree Committee in 1922 in a last ditch effort to save the tree; although, historically, the elm had already been one of the – if not *the* – primary cause of the chapter. [64] Headed by Jennie Griffin, the committee continued to oversee treatments for the tree and also directly addressed other issues of concern, such as how to contend with the elm's expansive limbs, one of which had, by this time, grown to extend across High Street and onto the yard across the way. The problem with such was brought to direct light in a sensational, newsworthy way in 1923, when a man in a touring car drove down the street and had his vehicle's top cloth torn off by the limb. He threatened to sue the DAR for not cutting the limb, but he ultimately did not because the DAR threatened to countersue him for hitting the elm.[65]

By the winter 1923, it was clearly evident that the tree was on its last stand: "A member of the State Conservation Department who recently visited reports to the Associated Press that the historic Constitution Elm is dying and will last only a short time longer. Every exigency known to the science of tree surgery and preservation has been taken in an effort to save the marker, he says, but every indication is that it can not [sic] last more than another year."[66] When the next season began in the spring of 1924, only a few small branches sprouted leaves, which quickly withered. In June 1925, the tree was declared dead, noted as a victim of the Elm Leaf Beetle. Jennie Griffin, head of the Elm Tree Committee, wrote to State Entomologist Frank Wallace in search of an answer for what to do with the tree. Recognizing the historical value of the elm, Wallace recommended preserving part of the trunk in a glass house and using the salvaged wood cut from the tree for souvenirs.[67]

[61] "Save the Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 14 August 1918.
[62] "Sprayed Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 14 September 1918.
[63] "'Constitution Elm' Sprayed," *Corydon Democrat*, 7 July 1920.
[64] "The Constitution Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 9 November 1923.
[65] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 81.
[66] "The Constitution Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 8 November 1923.
[67] It should be noted that as early as 1915, wood elements from the Constitution Elm were already being used by the DAR to create souvenirs, primarily gavels. See "House and Senate Heads Receive Historic Gavels," *Corydon Democrat*, 3 February 1915, and "Assembly Given Historic Gavels," *Corydon Democrat*, 17 February 1915.



Figure 13. Circa 1922 photograph of the Constitution Elm showing its dying state in the 1920s. Note the full crown on trees in the background. (Source: "Scenes from Yesteryear," *Corydon Democrat*, 27 August 1980).

With Wallace's advice in hand, on July 29, the Elm Tree Committee and the Town Board met to discuss what was to be done. It was agreed that the committee would move forward with plans to salvage the trunk and that the committee would handle removal of the branches, while the DAR and the Town Board would split the costs to do so.[68] A fallen limb on August 3 reinforced the necessary expediency of this action, and, on August 5 and 6, 1925, the dead limbs of the tree were removed under the hands of Godfrey Faith, Perry Huntsinger, and Gilbert Chambers. As noted by committee leader Jennie Griffin, "by Saturday, August 8th – at noon, all limbs from the tree had been hauled and stored; grounds all cleaned up and work entirely done."[69] The cut limbs were left under the care of Jennie Griffin, Maurice Griffin, and Judge T.J. Wilson (Figures 14–15).[70] In total, 34 wagonloads of wood were hauled from the site by George Fried, Grover Tindall, and Noah Arnett and stored in 28 locations in the vicinity of Corydon. Ten loads of large limbs were taken to Keller Manufacturing in Louisville, Kentucky, to be made into lumber to be used as souvenirs to be sold by the DAR, including gavels, bookends, napkin rings, and small commemorative cuts.[71] The total cost to take down the tree was $51.50, the equivalent of nearly $700.00 in current monies.[72]



Figure 14. 1925 photograph of the dead limbs being cut from the Constitution Elm (Source: Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974)).

[68] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 82.
[69] Ibid., 12.
[70] "Constitution Elm Gone," *Corydon Democrat*, 12 August 1925; "Corydon's Famous Tree No Longer Marks the Birthplace of Indiana," *Corydon Republican*, 13 August 1925.
[71] "Corydon's Famous Tree No Longer Marks the Birthplace of Indiana." *Corydon Republican.* August 13, 1925. Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974). Account book titled "DAR Artifacts Sent to Victor Wright's Store," detailing sales of artifacts from the Constitution Elm monument from 1925 to 1942. Book in the collection of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy.
[72] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 82.



Figure 15. 1925 photograph of the dead limbs being cut and hauled from the Constitution Elm (Source: Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974).

The trunk salvaged, the DAR heeded Wallace's advice to preserve it in commemoration of the events noted to have occurred at the site (see Table 2 for a chronology of activities at the site). Available funds and practicality did not, however, permit construction of a glass case as suggested by Wallace. Instead, the DAR funded construction of an approximately 18-foot tall, 14-foot wide umbrella-like roof, clad in green asphalt shingles, atop the trunk; the marker introduced in 1915 continued to occupy its space in front of the historic elm, which was at this time soaked in creosote in order to preserve the wood remnant (Figure 16).[73] Begun on September 15 and constructed by John Riddle and Charles Wesley Smith at a cost of $95.04, the DAR's roof was completed on September 26, 1925.[74] In 1926, a section of a limb cut from the trunk was sent to Washington, D.C., where the Constitution Elm was listed in the Tree Hall of Fame by the American Tree Association.[75]



Figure 16. Photograph of the completed DAR shelter, taken in November 1927 (Source: Frank M. Hohenberger Photographic Collection, Indiana University Digital Library, http:/www.dlib.indiana.edu/).

The Remnant of the Constitution Elm as a Component of the Constitution Elm Monument (1934–present)

Little documentation on the remains of the Constitution Elm has been identified for the period following construction of the DAR shelter, but, by 1934, coverage began to appear regarding

[73] "Shelter for Constitution Elm." *Corydon Democrat.* September 30, 1925.
[74] "Shelter for Constitution Elm." *Corydon Democrat.* September 30, 1925; Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 82.
[75] "Part of Indiana's Historic Constitutional Elm," *Lowell Sun*, 28 December 1926.

Table 2. Chronology of the Constitution Elm Prior to Construction of the Constitution Elm Monument.

Year	Description
circa 1700–1740	Sapling begins growth
June 1898	A wall is constructed around the elm and the eroded dirt is infilled[76]
June 10, 1898	A large storm breaks several large branches from the tree[77]
July 1910	Elm is pruned, sprayed and cemented in an effort to preserve the tree; annual treatment program begins[78]
1912–1913	Road improvements widen street, construct sidewalks, and install gutters and curbs; pressed concrete block wall constructed around embankment; rumor of roots being cut for road improvements[79]
April 1915	Elm is sprayed, pruned, and cemented in an effort to preserve the tree[80]
October 7, 1915	Limestone marker is placed beneath the elm by the DAR[81]
August 1918	Elm is sprayed in an attempt to stop decay[82]
July 1920	Elm is sprayed with Bordeaux, arsenate of lead, and nicotine oleate in an effort to kill the Elm Leaf Beetle[83]
1923	Lower branches of tree hit by a touring car[84]
1924–1925	Evident Constitution Elm is dying, and is declared dead June 1925[85]
August 5-8, 1925	DAR has tree crown cut down and stores limbs for souvenirs[86]
September 15-26, 1925	DAR constructs umbrella-like shelter atop the salvaged trunk; trunk soaked in creosote[87]

efforts to provide permanent commemoration and protection for the historic tree. Calls for the State of Indiana to take over ownership of the Constitution Elm date to the late nineteenth century when, in 1898, there was a movement in the state legislature to secure and preserve the elm along with the capitol building. At this time, the intention to "absorb considerable attention" of the legislature for purchase and restoration of the old capitol is noted. Of the tree, it was noted as "showing signs of decay, but probably good for scores of years to come, and the bill to be introduced will probably provide additional safeguards for its preservation."[88] Discussions regarding State stewardship of the Elm had arose again in 1912 and

[76] "Thursday, June 2, 1898," *Corydon Republican*, 2 June 1898.
[77] "A Storm at Corydon." *Corydon Democrat.* June 15, 1898.
[78] "Help the Committee to Save the Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Democrat,* 27 July 1910.
[79] "Constitution Elm in Danger of Being Killed by Street Improvement," *Corydon Republican,* 14 November 1912; "A Word from the Town Board Concerning the Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 28 November 1912.
[80] "Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat,* 31 March 1915.
[81] "Will Dedicate Boulder," *Corydon Democrat,* 6 October 1915.
[82] "Sprayed Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat,* 4 September 1918.
[83] "Constitution Elm Sprayed," *Corydon Democrat.* July 7, 1920.
[84] Porter Griffin, Frederick. "The Constitution Elm." *Indiana History Bulletin.* June 1969 p 81.
[85] "Corydon Constitution Elm Dead, May Be Cut for Souvenirs," *Indianapolis News,* 7 June 1925.
[86] "Constitution Elm Gone," *Corydon Democrat,* 12 August 1925.
[87] "Shelter for Constitution Elm." *Corydon Democrat,* 30 September 1925.
[88] "Anent the Old Capital and Constitutional Elm," *Corydon Republican,* 22 December 1898; "To Save Landmarks: The Indiana Legislature to be Asked to Preserve Buildings at Corydon," *Louisville Courier-Journal*, 18 December 1898.

1913 in advance of the state centennial, largely in association with a larger push for the State to secure ownership of other landmarks, such as the Old Capitol Building, associated with Corydon's history as the first state capital.[89] However, it was not until 1934 that the Elm Tree Committee, working with the Indiana Department of Conservation, began in earnest the effort to transition the remains of the elm to State ownership in support of a permanent means of preservation.[90]

While the details regarding the crafted arrangement remain elusive, by March 6, 1935, construction drawings for a permanent memorial encasing the remains of the historic elm had been prepared by the State of Indiana Division of Engineering on behalf of the Department of Public Works, to which the Department of Conservation had been reassigned in 1933.[91] A year later, on March 7, 1936, the Department of Conservation purchased the portions of High Street that included the southeast corner of Lot 10 and the southwest corner of Lot 11, the properties on which the elm was located, for one dollar each, formally accepting stewardship of the beloved tree (for a complete chain of title for the Constitution Elm, see Tables 3 and 4).[92]

By August 1936, work had begun on the new monument. Built of large blocks of native sandstone, the materials were quarried and dressed at the nearby Harrison State Forest (now Harrison-Crawford State Forest) by Civilian Conservation Corps Company 517, and then transported to the site for the construction. At the site, construction was completed by WPA workers under the supervision of Alva Tindall, a carpenter of Harrison County.[93] As was typical of federal public works construction of the Depression era, which sought to use as much labor as possible, all construction was completed by hand, the laborers using timber posts and pulleys to create derricks with which to lift the massive sandstone blocks into place (Figures 17–19). It appears that the original design intent, based on the drawings completed by the Division of Engineering in 1935, was to leave the tree trunk with its roots still in the ground and physically construct the memorial around it. However, there apparently was so much decay at the base of the trunk that several feet had to be cut off in order to create a solid bearing surface, and the employed design instead utilized a sandstone floor upon which the major fragment of the trunk of the tree was placed.[94] Completed in March 1937, the towering sandstone memorial was finished off in January 1938, when a bronze tablet, manufactured by the Langsenkamp-Wheeler Brass Works in Indianapolis, Indiana, was placed on the monument's street façade.[95] Formally cementing the elm's legacy in the mind of Indiana's citizens, the inscription read:

[89] "Resolutions Adopted," *Corydon Democrat*, 23 July 1913.
[90] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 83.
[91] Constitutional Elm Shelter (Corydon, Ind.), 6 March 1935. Drawings on file at Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation Restoration Facility, Madison, Indiana.
[92] Deed Record, Book G-5, p. 116. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana. It should be noted that the reasons for the deed mechanisms transferring ownership of portions of Lots 10 and 11 to the State of Indiana in 1936 is unclear as, based on available data and cartographic resources, it appears that the Constitution Elm is currently and has historically been located within the public right-of-way of West High Street (see Figure 2 for a current aerial showing parcel outlines) rather than on private property. As verified through discussions with personnel in the Harrison County Recorder's Office, there is no parcel specifically associated with the Constitution Elm Monument and there is no historical record of a parcel being associated with the monument or the Constitution Elm over its history, and no deeds provide specific reference to the historic tree. Only second-hand narratives provide accounts for the tree being historically located on the property of Daniel Lane, which was Lot 11. Given that the 1936 deeds discuss the transfer of ownership of land extending to the middle of West High Street, it is likely that the then-property owners assumed that their legal ownership extended into the public right-of-way, regardless of it being technically correct. As it is, these deeds are the only formal mechanisms that record the State of Indiana having taken ownership in 1936.
[93] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 83.
[94] See construction drawings for the monument in Appendix G. Constitutional Elm Shelter (Corydon, Ind.), 6 March 1935. Drawings on file at Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation Restoration Facility, Madison, Indiana.
[95] "New Bronze Marker Placed on Constitution Elm Monument," *Corydon Democrat*, 12 January 1938.

CONSTITUTION ELM
ON THIS SPOT, BENEATH THE SHADE OF THE ELM
THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA
WAS FRAMED IN
JUNE, 1816
THIS TREE LIVED UNTIL 1925, ATTAINING A HEIGHT
OF FIFTY FEET, A TRUNK DIAMETER OF FIVE FEET
AND A SPREAD OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO FEET
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED IN 1936



Figure 17. 1936 photograph of Constitution Elm Monument under construction (Source: Larry Ordner, A Place to Belong: Images of Corydon, Indiana, 1850-1975 (Louisville, Ky: Harmony House Publishers, 2000), 107.

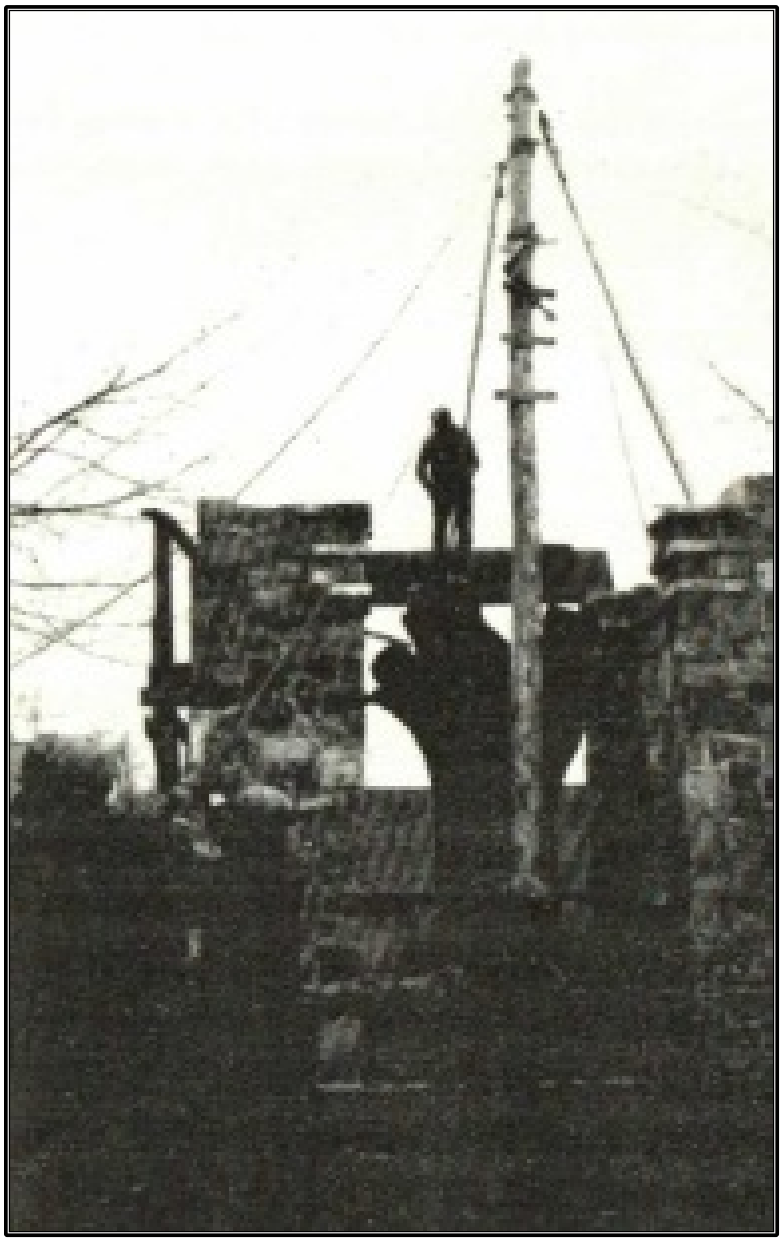


Figure 18. 1936 photograph of the Constitution Elm Monument under construction. Note the timber hoists being used to lift the sandstone lintel (Source: Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974), 17).

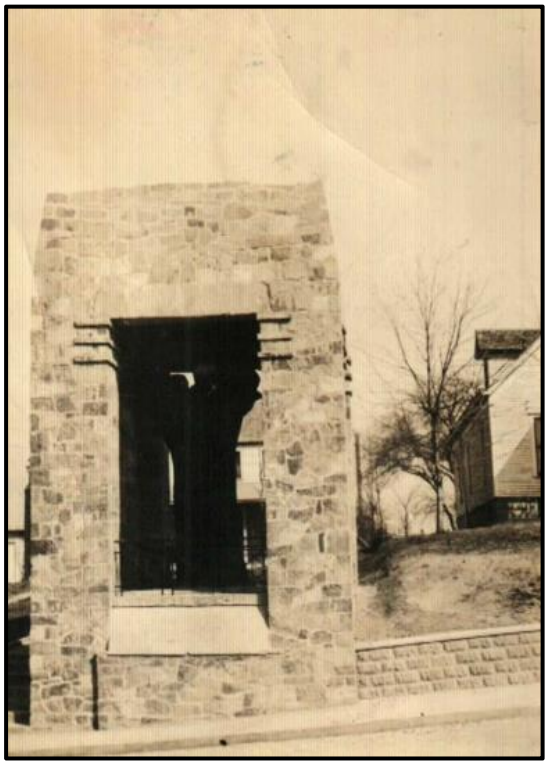


Figure 19. 1936 photograph of the completed Constitution Elm Monument, before the plaque was installed on the facade (Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy).

Besides tourism-related accounts and historical synopses and photographs in newspapers, magazine, and pamphlets recalling the elm's purported history in relation to the events of June 1816, little information is recorded on the Constitution Elm in the year's following construction of the monument in 1936. Nearly no information is available in relation to the State's stewardship of the property during this time either.[96]

Apparent in the years following construction of the monument is that discussions continued regarding the tree's purported role in the constitutional convention of 1816. While the extent of the debate at this time is unknown, in 1938, Clara Funk, granddaughter of Henry Funk, prepared a notarized statement declaring that to the best of her knowledge, according to familial stories, the delegates met under the shade of the tree for at least some of their deliberations, because her grandfather Henry Funk witnessed it as a small boy.[97] It should be noted, though, that it was Solomon Funk who had historically claimed to have witnessed the events of 1816.

Regarding treatment of the elm, having been uprooted and ensconced in the stone monument, continued preservation of the trunk remnant in its current state remained a focus of the DAR and State, which continued working together. The first known instance of preservation in the years following construction of the monument was in December 1946, almost 10 years exactly after the monument was finished. At this time, the Department on Conservation arranged for creosote to be "forced into the stump through dozens of holes drilled into the stump," under the direction of Willard Tindall, so that "visitors to Corydon who are interested in the history may have the opportunity to see the old tree, as much of it as can be saved."[98] While subsequent years of application are undocumented, coating of the tree with creosote continued into the late twentieth century following the initial injection in 1946, as, according to Corydon Capitol State Historic Site personnel, buckets of creosote were historically kept in the shelter of the monument for when new applications were needed, and these were only removed in recent memory at the request of health inspectors.[99] Other known treatments by the State include the replacement of the original composition roof cladding with a new EPDM membrane in 1982, and selective repointing of mortar joints throughout the structure.[100]

[96] Information requests were made to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Engineering and Division of Forestry, in preparation of this report, but no historical records were retained by the division. In addition, efforts were made to attain historical records of the Division of Engineering and the Department of Public Works at the Indiana State Archives, but the records of the former have not been processed or inventoried and the records of the latter to do not include entries for the Constitution Elm. Data regarding the State's stewardship is also absent from the files of the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation's offices in Madison and Indianapolis, Indiana.

[97] Statement from Clara Funk [unpublished document], 19 April 1938, Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 30, Folder 4), Manuscripts Division, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

[98] "Old Elm Gets 'Shot' of Creosote," *Corydon Democrat*, 25 December 1946.

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

[100] Construction Reports [unpublished documents], Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 8 October 1982 and 15 November 1982. Reports in the files of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Corydon, Indiana.

Table 3. Chronology of Ownership for the Constitution Elm Property, Lot 10.

Year	Description	Grantor/Grantee
June 4, 1813	NW ¼ of Township 3S, Range 4E, Section 31	US General Land Office / Hervey Heth[101]
July 28, 1813	Lots 8-11, Town of Corydon	Hervey Heth / Hiram Westfall[102]
September 14, 1819	Lots 8-10, Town of Corydon	Hiram Westfall / James Kirkpatrick[103]
March 24, 1834	Lots 7-10, Town of Corydon	James Kirkpatick / Lewis Jordan[104]
December 10, 1870	Lots 8 and 9, part of Lots 10 and 11, Town of Corydon	Lewis Jordan / David Jordan[105]
April 8, 1874	Lots 7 and 10, Town of Corydon	Catherine Slaughter et al / Lewis Jordan[106]
September 24, 1879	E ½ of Lots 7 and 10, Town of Corydon	Lewis Jordan / Catherine Slaughter[107]
April 26, 1897	E ½ of Lots 7 and 10, Outlot 10 and Lots 1-3 of Slaughter's Addition, Town of Corydon	James Slaughter / Lillian Slaughter[108]
May 12, 1897	E ½ of Lots 7 and 10, Outlot 10, Town of Corydon	James and Lillian Slaughter, Andrew and Harriet James, and William and Clara Slemons as inheritance from Catherine Slaughter / Kato McGrain[109]
December 5, 1903	E ½ of Lots 7 and 10, Town of Corydon	Harry and Kato McGrain / Roy and Julia Friend[110]
March 1, 1920	E ½ of Lots 7 and 10, Town of Corydon	Roy and Sarah Friend / Hurst Hardware Co. [111]
December 26, 1924	Lots 7 and 10, Town of Corydon	Hurst Hardware Co. / Benjamin Hurst[112]
March 7, 1936	Part of Lot 10, Town of Corydon	Benjamin Hurst / State of Indiana, Department of Conservation[113]

[101] 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).
[102] Deed Record, Book A, p. 77. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[103] Deed Record, Book B, p. 196. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[104] Deed Record, Book H, p. 95. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[105] Deed Record, Book Q-2, p. 243. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[106] Deed Record, Book T-2, p. 315. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[107] Deed Record, Book Z-2, p. 420. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[108] Deed Record, Book W-3, p. 472. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[109] Deed Record, Book W-3, p. 518. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[110] Deed Record, Book G-4, p. 322. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[111] Deed Record, Book X-4, p. 167. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[112] Grantee Book August 1921-September 1930. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[113] Deed Record, Book G-5, p. 116. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.

Table 4. Chronology of Ownership for the Constitution Elm Property, Lot 11.

Year	Description	Grantor/Grantee
June 4, 1813	NW ¼ of Township 3S, Range 4E, Section 31	US General Land Office / Hervey Heth[114]
July 28, 1813	Lots 8-11, Town of Corydon	Hervey Heth / Hiram Westfall[115]
April 11, 1814	Lot 11, Town of Corydon	Hiram Westfall / John Smith[116]
September 8, 1814	Lot 11, Town of Corydon	John Smith / James Smith[117]
January 27, 1819	Lot 11, Town of Corydon	James Smith / Daniel Lane[118]
May 7, 1836	Lots 6 and 11, Town of Corydon	Mary Lane / Lewis Jordan[119]
August 17, 1846	W ½ of Lot 11, Town of Corydon	Lewis Jordan / David Jordan[120]
April 8, 1874	Lots 6 and 11, Town of Corydon	Catherine Slaughter, et al / David Jordan[121]
September 21, 1895	W ½ of Lot 11, Town of Corydon	David and Agnes Jordan / Mary Whitten[122]
July 9, 1901	W ½ of Lot 11, Town of Corydon	Robert and Mary Gibson / Kate Jordan[123]
August 28, 1907	W ½ of Lot 11, Town of Corydon	Kate Jordan / Cecil Miles[124]
October 17, 1919	W ½ of Lots 6 and 11, Town of Corydon	Cecil and Clara Miles / Ivan Grable[125]
March 7, 1936	Part of Lot 11, Town of Corydon	Ivan and Nellie Grable / State of Indiana, Department of Conservation[126]

While the Constitution Elm has, since at least the late nineteenth century, captured the attention of Corydon's citizens, the tree and its legacy has again become of increased interest in recent years. In 2000, wood that was saved from the tree when cut down in 1925 was used to encase the 1816 and 1851 constitutions of the State of Indiana for display in the Statehouse rotunda in Indianapolis. More recently, concern has reappeared regarding preservation of the beloved tree. The Indiana State Museum and

[114] Hervy 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).
[115] Deed Record, Book A, p. 77. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[116] Deed Record, Book A, p. 104. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[117] Deed Record, Book A, p. 140. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[118] Deed Record, Book A, p. 316. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[119] Deed Record, Book I, p. 348. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[120] Deed Record, Book R, p. 389. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[121] Deed Record, Book T-2, p. 313. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[122] Deed Record, Book V-3, p. 152. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[123] Deed Record, Book C-4, p. 552. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[124] Deed Record, Book M-4, p. 567. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[125] Deed Record, Book W-4, p. 591. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[126] Deed Record, Book G-5, p. 116. Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.

Historic Sites started systematic planning for the preservation of the monument in 2008, when an initial assessment and preliminary cost estimates were included in the Master Plan for the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site. Numerous articles appeared in 2012 regarding care of the structure and maintenance of the trunk remnant, which had been altered numerous times over the course of a century with physical and chemical treatments.[127] That same year, the State began a more concerted effort to look for answers for future preservation, and physical investigations were conducted of the tree and the monument:

> "Back last spring, we had a team here and took samples, and a big problem is that things that were done when the trunk was preserved were the best that they knew of at the time. Years ago, they apparently impregnated this thing with creosote, used some concrete to make it more structurally stable and it's got other coatings painted on it. The key is what can we do from here?"[128]

In order to begin to answer that question, in 2013, the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation contracted with Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd., to prepare a conservation report and treatment plan for the trunk element. Arnold Wood Conservation LLC was hired to conduct further examination and implement conservation treatment of the wood in 2014. Also in 2014, an in-depth structural assessment of the stone pavilion was contracted to ARSEE Engineers, Inc., of Fishers, Indiana. In total, the documents will provide the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation with the appropriate path forward for maintaining and interpreting the Constitution Elm Monument.

3. CHRONOLOGY OF CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATIONS AND OWNERSHIP

Table 5 provides a chronology of construction and chronology of alterations for the Constitution Elm Monument, including the historic tree element.

Table 5. Chronology of Construction and Alterations Following State Ownership.

Year	Chronology of Construction	Chronology of Alterations	Chronology of Ownership
August 1936 – March 1937	Sandstone memorial constructed[129]	DAR shelter removed	State of Indiana, Department of Conservation
January 6, 1938	Bronze plaque placed on memorial[130]		
December 1946		Creosote injected into trunk[131]	
1940 – 1980		Creosote applications and re-pointing	
November 1982		New EPDM roof cladding installed[132]	State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources
April 1998		Bronze plaque refinished[133]	
2013		Roof membrane partially resealed[134]	

[127] One of these articles also indicates that a DNA test was completed "a couple of years ago" indicating the tree died from Elm Phloem Necrosis. See "Preserving the Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 11 September 2012 and "Corydon Residents Push for State to Save Historic Constitution Elm," *Louisville Courier-Journal*, 10 September 2012.
[128] "Preserving the Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 11 September 2012.
[129] Porter Griffin, Frederick. "The Constitution Elm." *Indiana History Bulletin.* June 1969 p 83.
[130] "New Bronze Marker Placed on Constitution Elm Monument," *Corydon Democrat*, 12 January 1938.
[131] "Old Elm Gets 'Shot' of Creosote." December 25, 1946.
[132] Construction Reports [unpublished documents], Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 8 October 1982 and 15 November 1982. Reports in the files of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Corydon, Indiana.
[133] "The Plaque is Back," *Corydon Democrat*, 15 April 1998.
[134] Bec Riley, Site Manager, Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 4 June 2014.

4. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Constitution Elm Monument is significant primarily because it incorporates the most significant remnant of the Constitution Elm and commemorates the role that the tree played in Indiana history and folklore. Broadly speaking, the Constitution Elm was more significant for what it has historically represented than for the tree itself. Characterized by a storied legacy, the elm's moment of acclaim dates to June of 1816, when the delegates of the constitutional convention of Indiana are said to have taken retreat in the shade of the elm during some of the committee meetings during which the Constitution of the State of Indiana was written. Passed down through verbal tradition, the account of the events of 1816 propelled the elm to iconic status as the physical manifestation of the founding of Indiana. By the late nineteenth century, written accounts appeared proclaiming the virtues of the historic tree, which became known popularly as the "Constitution Elm" or "Constitutional Elm" and was the scene of many political and social gatherings, including Corydon's celebration of the state centennial in 1916. Into the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the elm has continued to be much-venerated and is a much-frequented component of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site.

The Constitution Elm Monument is also significant on several other levels. Constructed in 1936 and 1937 with the aid of Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration workers, the structure represents an intact and monumental public works memorial of the Depression era. Built of native materials by hand, evoking the sensual appeal of the frontier, the structure also is an intact example of the Rustic architecture of the early twentieth century promoted by the National Park Service in the design of parks, landscapes, and memorials.

The Constitution Elm and the Constitutional Convention of June 1816

The significance of the Constitution Elm is historically tied to its association with the events of June 1816, when, according to verbal tradition, delegates of the constitutional convention took refrain from the stifling indoor temperatures to sit beneath the shade of the elm while drafting the articles that would eventually comprise the Constitution of the State of Indiana. The veracity of this statement has historically been a point of interest, and sometimes contention, as the tree's association with these events is linked primarily through familial convention, particularly that of the Wynn and Funk families. Debates arose regarding these claims in the early twentieth century, when historian George S. Cottman of Indianapolis challenged the significance of the Constitution Elm in an article for the *Indianapolis News*, which was reprinted in the *Corydon Democrat*: "The Convention spent nearly three weeks at its work, and the tradition has been handed down that some of the sessions were held in the shade of the great spreading tree now famous as 'the Constitutional Elm,' but as there is not statement of this kind that can be regarded as authortiative [sic], it scarcely can be regarded as established by history."[135] Reverend J. Edward Murr, a proponent of the elm and local historian, blasted Cottman for what he considered to be blasphemous claims. In his remarks, Murr recounted the statements of descendants of Solomon Wynn and Henry Funk, who claimed to have witnessed the delegates beneath the tree as children:

> "I well remember Henry Funk, the father of Prof. J.P. Funk, as well as also Mr. [Solomon] Wynn the father of Mr. James Wynn of Corydon. Both of these men attained a great age, Mr. Funk reaching his 103 year and Mr. Wynn nearly the same age. At the time of this Constitutional Convention Mr. Funk was five years old and Mr. Wynn was 10. Mr. Funk stated positively that he was present on one

[135] "The Story of Indiana," *Corydon Democrat*, 28 February 1923.

> occasion when these shirt-sleeved statesmen were seated about beneath this old Elm. His step-father a Mr. Reaugh was a pioneer Surveyor in our county and traveled about much over the county in those early days and thus Funk had this one visit to the place of the Constitution building. Mr. Wynn stated that he was present on a number of occasions when these men were assembled beneath the old tree [a brief statement noting that Wynn witnessed the event was also published in a newspaper account of 1905[136]]. The following circumstance related by him served to fix this indelibly in his memory. The family had a tree or two of red apples (early harvest) and he gathered up a basket full of these on more than one occasion and carried them to the Constitution framers and peddled them out among these men. This is direct as well as circumstantial evidence..."[137]

Following, Lew M. O'Bannon, owner of the *Corydon Democrat* at the time, apologized for running Cottman's remarks, having upset the citizens of Corydon, and issued the following statement: "We can only say that since many of our oldest citizens now living, and many still older ones who are gone, never heard the truth of the claim questioned, it is the best of evidence that the Convention met under the Old Constitutional Elm."[138] Notably, following this exchange in the local newspapers, Cottman also appears to have dropped his argument against the Constitution Elm. In his work, *Indiana: Its History, Constitution and Present Government*, published in 1925, Cottman notes the historical legacy of the tree as near fact, without any of the challenging remarks previously issued: "The convention spent nearly three weeks at its work, and the tradition has been handed down that some of its sessions were held in the shade of the great spreading tree now famous as the 'Constitution Elm.'"[139] Later in this book, he continued:

> "The most famous tree in Indiana is the 'Constitution Elm," at Corydon. It was a magnificent specimen of its kind, which presented, when in full leaf, a vast rounded crown, one hundred and thirteen feet across in one diameter, and ninety-seven in the other. Its trunk, four feet from the ground, is about thirteen feet in circumference. I say both 'was' and 'is,' for though the tree is still standing it is now reported as quite dead, after slowly perishing from a disease of the roots.
>
> The age of the tree is not known, but a tradition that has been handed down is that as far back as 1816 its broad shade made a favorite playground for the children of the little town of Corydon, and that when, in the month of June of that year, the delegates were engaged in framing the state convention they held their meetings on hot days beneath the spreading branches of the elm. Several old residents of Harrison County, now dead, whose memories went back to 1816, were authority for this…
>
> It took some stirring up of the question in the newspapers to bring out these, and they are here offered as evidence that the famous Constitution Elm really deserved its name."[140]

[136] "Solomon Wynn," *Corydon Republican*, 22 June 1905.
[137] "Thumb-nail Sketches and Incidents," *Corydon Democrat*, 27 June 1923.
[138] "Some More Evidence," *Corydon Democrat*, 1 August 1923.
[139] George S. Cottman, *Indiana: Its History, Constitution and Government* (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1925), 68.
[140] Ibid., 251-252.

Tradition aside, it is noteworthy that there are no written accounts, stated as fact – as known at this time – of the delegates having rested under the Constitution Elm until 1891, when Daniel F. Lemmon, made such a statement in his work *The Ancient Capital of the State of Indiana, Corydon, Harrison County*:

> "They had chased the deer and had contended with the savages of the forest, the Indians, and were used to out-of-door exercise; and rather than be seated in a large, commodious, and cosey [sic] room of the 'Ancient Capital' building, during their entire session, in the hot days of June, from the 10th, to the 29th, they hied [sic] themselves to the inviting shades of the spreading boughs of a huge Elm, on the banks of Big Indian creek, about two squares north-west of the Capital building, where they spent about half their time, of twenty days, devising ways and means to secure to their posterity, and the future generations, a happy and prosperous people, a wise and good government.
>
> The old Elm still stands in all of its grandure [sic]; one hundred and twenty-four feet from tip to tip of its branches, five feet in diameter, and about fifty feet high. It was photographed in the spring of 1891, for this work, and the foregoing is an exact picture of it (see Figure 6). This mammoth Elm is sacredly cherished by all the inhabitants of the 'Ancient Capital.' and greatly admired by all who behold it. Long may it wave."[141]

Indeed, it is not until following the publication of this work in 1891, that additional accounts of the tree began to appear in specific relation to the drafting of the constitution. The earliest known photo of the tree, besides the one depicted in Lemmon's work, is dated c. 1893 (see Figure 7); the earliest known painting of the tree dates to that of Indiana artist William Forsyth in 1896 (see Figure 8); and published narratives of the Constitution Elm began appearing in 1897, and continued into the twentieth century.

Important to note in this timeline is a curious departure from the tradition of the tree in association with the constitutional convention, which appeared in the *Biographical and Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott and Washington, Indiana*, published in 1889, two years prior to Lemmon's account of the elm:

> "There is a tradition among the people of Corydon, that the first session of the Legislature held in their town after the removal of the capital [from Vincennes to Corydon, in 1813], was held under a large elm tree standing above the railroad depot, on a sort of by-street, or rather in it, for it stands in the middle of the street. This must be incorrect. [John Brown] Dillon's *History of Indiana* [published in 1859] says: 'By an act which was approved on the 11th of March, the seat of Government of the Indiana Territory was declared to be fixed at the town of Corydon, 'from and after the first day of May, 1813.' After a session of about forty days, the General Assembly, in conformity with a joint resolution of both houses, was prorogued by a proclamation of Gov. Gibson, to meet at Corydon, on the first Monday of December, 1813.' It is not likely then, that the Legislature held its first session under the 'said elm tree,' as it would make rather an 'airy' chamber for the winter months even in this latitude. But, not to spoil a pretty tradition, there was a called session of the Legislature during the next summer

[141] D.F. Lemmon, *The Ancient Capital of the State of Indiana, Corydon, Harrison County* (New Albany, IN: Ledger Company, 1891), 17.

> (1814) and as the elm tree in question, stood directly in front of the house in which the first two or three sessions of the Legislature were held, what is more probably [sic] then, that the Solons, when they became heated in debating the 'weighty measures of the State,' they should retire to the inviting shade of the hoary elm, where they would not only have more air, but more room. The tree is a most magnificent one, at least five feet in diameter just above the ground; not less than a hundred feet in diameter from tip to tip of its longest boughs, and hewn clothed in a full robe of summer foliage would lack little of sheltering the present Legislature of the State."[142]

The origin of this story associating the elm with the first years of the Legislature at Corydon, *not the constitutional convention*, is unknown; such association is also discussed in one other narrative, with some variation, also published in 1889. Notably, this particular story is similar to historical accounts of the elm in that it is recalled that the Legislature chose to remove themselves from the humid, interior temperatures of summer in favor of the cool shade of the tree:

> "There is a stately elm tree standing in Corydon which has a traditional history. It has been communicated to us from our forefathers that a session of the Indiana Territorial Legislature was held under this tree. We may not have the means of knowing that that body assembled under the tree, yet it is known that an extra session of the Legislature was held at Corydon during a summer while Indiana was a Territory. It is also believed that the tree was then large enough to shelter such a body, and as it stood upon a cool, mossy bank near a spring and only a short distance from the Capitol, it is quite probably that the members of the Legislature would leave a warm, crowded room and repair to such a cool spot. A convention was held at Corydon in June, 1816, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution for the new State. It has been reported that this convention was held under the famous tree. It is a known fact that in a later day, the grand jury for the Harrison Circuit Court held sessions under the tree..."[143]

These two statements, made the same year, are the only known references to the elm in association with pre-convention meetings of the Legislature. All accounts from the 1890s forward – including both narrative and illustrative records – simply reference the elm in association with the constitutional convention, with no indication of any other traditions. While extensive archival research was undertaken in association with this project, it is unknown at this time which tradition originated first or how, specifically, they might be related to each other. As it stands, then, these 1889 references that seemingly pre-date broad-based recognition and proclamation of the elm in association with the events of 1816 are curious punctuations on the timeline of the elm's legacy.

Regardless of the origin or veracity of the traditions associating the Constitution Elm with the constitutional convention of 1816, the simple matter is that it has historically been enshrined in the minds of the citizens of Corydon and the State of Indiana as the birthplace of the state. The formal acknowledgement of such by the State of Indiana in 1936, with the enshrinement of the trunk remnant in

[142] John M. Gresham & Company, *Biographical and Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott and Washington Indiana* (Chicago: Chicago Printing Company, 1889), 131.
[143] "Corydon's Historic Elm," *Louisville Courier-Journal*, 1 September 1889.

a permanent memorial structure only further cemented that history, which continues to be a much-celebrated legacy of Corydon's capital-period history.

The attachment of trees to important historical events, whether documented or passed down through verbal tradition, is a common theme throughout human history, from the mythologizing of the Norse "world tree," Yggdrasil; to the establishment of the American colonies in the early seventeenth century through traditions such as the Charter Oak in Connecticut, in which the charter from King Charles II legitimizing settlements in Connecticut was said to have been hidden in 1687; to the Birthing Tree in McMinnville, Tennessee, which was a local meeting point for settlers passing along the Old Kentucky Trail from North Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia; and beyond. Trees have, through historical documentation and personal accounts, historically been woven into the stories of communities and historical accounts, becoming part of the social construct of society. The importance of trees as indicators of history, particularly in the United States, is perhaps best captured in the introduction to a 1938 publication by the U.S. Department of Agriculture titled *Famous Trees*:

> "In the United States there is an abundant growth of the most useful species. The Nation has been quite literally nurtured in a wooden cradle, and its progress has been largely due to the contributions of the forest. The pioneers cut paths through the wilderness–from east to west and from north to south–and the forest harvest has gone into home and community building.
>
> On all sides there is abundant evidence that forests are essential to civilized man's welfare. The individual tree, however, has an even more part to play in human experience, a part so universal that every country has its famous tree citizens.
>
> Trees by their very nature are landmarks and memorials. They are therefore identified with human happenings. Also, trees, having more than the allotted life span of man, carry their associations through generations of men and women. Thus they often figure not only in biography but also in history.
>
> Trees are loved by all kinds of people. Therefore they are immortalized by poets and artists, and their historical associations are perpetuated by churches and schools, by various organizations and communities."[144]

Such statements give reason to why the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of the preeminent historical organizations of the country, has historically embraced the concept of the tree as a symbol of community spirit, which has inspired the names of numerous chapters. Such chapters include the Liberty Tree Chapter of Boston, Massachusetts, named in honor of the tree under which the Sons of Liberty organized in 1765; the Charter Oak Chapter of Fairbault, Minnesota, named in honor of the Charter Oak of Connecticut in which its purported the charter legitimizing the colony of Connecticut was hid; the Old Oak Chapter of Grafton, Massachusetts, named for a great oak which served as the meeting point for patriots; the Lone Oak Chapter of Latta, South Carolina, named in honor of the oak where the Ragged

[144] Charles E. Randall and D. Priscilla Edgerton, *U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 295: Famous Trees* (June 1938), 1.

Regiment is noted as stopping for shelter during the American Revolution; and the Hoosier Elm Chapter of Corydon, named in honor of the Constitution Elm.[145]

It is in recognition of such statements made in the Department of Agriculture work that the Constitution Elm can be considered to have historically been ingrained in the minds of citizens from Corydon and throughout Indiana as the birthplace of the state, a monumental relic of the open landscape and frontier from which the state emerged in 1816 at the hands of the convention delegates. It is also in recognition of such statements that the origins and veracity of the tree's associations come to not matter, for it is in the legacy of community spirit, collective culture, tradition, and perpetuation that the site's significance is found. It is in presumed recognition of this that the authors of the *Famous Trees* chose to include the Constitution Elm under the heading "trees associated with the building of the nation" with a simple statement, to be taken as fact: "Constitutional Elm, Corydon, beneath which on June 10, 1816, members of the constitutional convention met to deliberate upon the articles of the organic law to be adopted for the government of the new State of Indiana. It is protected by the citizens of Corydon as one of Indiana's famous historical landmarks."[146]

The Constitution Elm Monument as an Example of Public Architecture

The Constitution Elm Monument, designed by the Indiana Department of Conservation and built by workers under the Works Progress Administration, falls within the overlapping context of the legacy of public architecture of the Depression era when, responding to the prevailing need to provide work for the nation's unemployed, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated a series of federal relief programs, and the National Park Service's formalization and promotion of Rustic park architecture.

Among the federal relief programs initiated under Roosevelt's leadership were the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933 and the Works Progress Administration in 1935, the combination of which employed hundreds of thousands of men in the provision of labor for civic projects, including, among other things, construction of public projects, for local communities and government agencies. Both were employed in the work of constructing the Constitution Elm Monument between August 1936 and March 1937, the former in quarrying and hauling the sandstone from the Harrison State Forest and the latter in physically constructing the memorial structure.[147] As was commonly the case, the design of the monument was not actually a product of the relief programs, but rather it was developed by the public agency, in this case, the Department of Conservation, which had, in 1933, been transferred to the Department of Public Works.

In the design of the structure, the department utilized a picturesque Rustic architecture that embraced a natural expression of native materials, perhaps a reflection of the open landscape and frontier-like qualities that had been noted in historical accounts as drawing the delegates, described as "men of the forest – whose lives were ever close to nature yet who were the leading men of the state – men of character and ability," to the elm in the summer of 1816.[148] While Rustic architecture had emerged as a romanticized concept associated, in part, with the frontier and, in part, with a budding conservation ethic in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the concept of Rustic architecture was perpetuated in the 1930s by the National Park Service, which employed a significant percentage of the nation's federal

[145] Viola Virginia M. Overman, "DAR Chapters Named for Celebrated Trees," *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, November 1920, 641-646.
[146] Charles E. Randall and D. Priscilla Edgerton, *U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 295: Famous Trees* (June 1938), 26.
[147] Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969): 83.
[148] *Old Capital Centennial Souvenir Program* (Louisville, Ky: Acme Printing Co., Inc., 1916), 4.

relief workers in park construction projects. Indeed, when the first public projects were awarded in summer 1933, they included 150 large-scale building projects at national parks and monuments throughout the western United States.[149]

The designs of these projects were primarily the product of Tom Vint and the National Park Service Landscape Division, who promoted a philosophy of non-invasive design that employed naturally cast native materials suited to the particular site, including, for example, logs from surrounding forests and native stone quarried near a project's site.[150] When the office became inundated with too many public projects and new architects were hired to draft appropriate design solutions independent of Vint, the National Park Service published a primer on acceptable park architecture, titled *Park and Recreation Structures*, in 1938.[151] In this text, the agency formalized the concept of Rustic architecture: "Successfully handled, it is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past."[152] Going further, the text went on to describe and illustrate a preference for natural colors, rough rock footings and natural outcrops, and battered or buttressed walls so as to give a natural appearance.[153]

The design of the Constitution Elm Monument embraced such concepts in its design. Overtly characterized by the naturally weathered, native sandstone blocks that form the structure of the pavilion, the monument's framework complements the natural element of the piece – the Constitution Elm remnant – and is free from the unnecessary application of man-made materials, such being limited to the wrought iron railing and concrete roof, the latter concealed within the sandstone parapet. Further promoting the natural expression of the materials, the monument's components were set by hand of the WPA workers, and the design embraces the authenticity and craftsmanship of the assembly. As was common for the period, refraining from using machinery in the project (sandstone blocks were lifted by a pulley system constructed from timber posts) also had the added benefit of requiring more laborers and labor hours, a primary goal of the federal relief programs.

[149] William Tweed, Laurie Soulliere, and Henry G. Law, "Roosevelt's Emergency Programs," *Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*, http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/rusticarch/part5.htm (9 June 2014). [Original source: William Tweed, Laurie Soulliere, and Henry G. Law, *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942* (San Francisco: National Park Service 1977)].
[150] Ibid.
[151] Ibid.
[152] Albert Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, Reprint ed. (New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999), 5.
[153] Ibid., 3-4.

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 Constitution Elm Monument. The field investigation included an assessment of the architectural integrity and character-defining features of the structure, as well as a baseline condition assessment. The assessment addressed the exterior and interior surfaces of the monument, the roof and floor of the monument, and the historic wood component, as well as associated features such as the handrails and walkway. Observations were documented with extensive digital photography, field notes, and annotations on historical drawings of the Constitution Elm Monument. For the purposes of this project, CRA also used the historical construction drawings, which were provided by the ISMHS, to compare the original design intent to the as-built conditions. Measurements of extant features were completed, as necessary, in order to update historical drawings to as-built conditions. These drawings are provided in Appendix G, and additional contemporary photographs of the structure are available in Appendix H.

Historical photographs and narratives of the Constitution Elm Monument also facilitated architectural analysis, providing accounts from which changes in the structure's character could be evaluated. It should be noted that CRA also utilized previously-completed studies such as the *Conservation Report: Monument Assessment, Indiana State Museums* [sic] *and Historic Sites, "Constitution Elm,"* prepared by Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd., in 2013, and concurrent studies such as the structural investigation of the monument by ARSEE Engineers, Inc., as appropriate, with reference, in the documentation and assessment of components in order to incorporate as much detail as possible.

2. DESCRIPTION

Summary and Site Description

The Constitution Elm Monument, a component of the Corydon SHS, was constructed by the WPA, on behalf of the Indiana Department of Conservation, between August 1936 and March 1937 to shelter the remnant of the Constitution Elm, so-named for its purported role as the location in which the Constitution of the State of Indiana was drafted in 1816. The sandstone monument is noted as the first permanent means of preserving the tree remnant, replacing a temporary mechanism installed by the Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in August 1925.



Figure 20. Overview of the Constitution Elm Monument, facing northwest (3 June 2014).

The Constitution Elm Monument is located in the right-of-way of West High Street, approximately 270 feet west of its intersection with North Capitol Avenue (SR 337) and approximately 250 feet east of Water Street, which runs parallel to Big Indian Creek (see Figure 2). Measuring approximately 16' 6" square and

rising approximately 30’ from grade at the public sidewalk, the structure is visible from both ends of West High Street, which descends steeply eastward toward Big Indian Creek (Figure 20). Historically a residential corridor, West High Street now presents a mix of residential and commercial uses within the immediate context of the monument; although, notably, the Westfall House, the oldest dwelling in Corydon and occupying the property with which the Constitution Elm was historically associated, is still extant, now neighbored by the towering sandstone structure.

Bisected by the monument and flanking it to either side is a rock-faced concrete block wall, onstructed in 1913 as a replacement for a stone wall that was constructed in 1898 to stop erosion of the hillside and resultant exposure of the Constitution Elm’s root system (Figure 21)[154] In addition to having been bisected by the monument, the wall has been modified by the addition of a brick-unit coping course to the east, which replaced the original concrete coping course; the date of this alteration is unknown. Approximately 10’ east of the monument’s southeastern corner, a contemporary (circa 2008) interpretive marker related to the Constitution Elm Monument is affixed to the concrete sidewalk that spans the length of West High Street.

Sandstone Pavilion

- Roof
    - The roof structure is a 6" thick reinforced concrete slab embedded within the sandstone piers. Its upper surface is 1’ 6” below the top of the parapet wall.
    - Sandstone blocks are set within the interior face of the parapet wall at an angle at the northwest, northeast, and southwest corners, resulting in chamfered corners on the roof plan (Figure 22).[155]
    - The parapet capstones are finished with a heavily deteriorated, cementitious parge coat with a fibrous composition. These fibers were submitted for materials testing by ISMHS and found not to contain asbestos.[156]
    - Mortar joints of variable size, but generally ranging from approximately ¼” to 1” in width, exhibit re-pointing throughout. Mortar consistently



Figure 21. Overview of the Constitution Elm Monument, facing north (3 June 2014).



Figure 22. Chamfered corner at roof parapet, facing southwest (3 June 2014).

[154] “A Word from the Town Board Concerning the Constitutional Elm,” *Corydon R*

[155] These features are not depicted on the 1935 construction drawings, the roof plan being depicted as a perfectly square space. See construction drawings for the monument in Appendix G. Constitutional Elm Shelter (Corydon, Ind.), 6 March 1935. Drawings on file at Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation Restoration Facility, Madison, Indiana.

[156] Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 24 June 2014.

overlaps the rough joints, adhering to the faces of the adjacent sandstone blocks.

- The current roof cladding is a .60" thick EPDM membrane manufactured by Carlisle Tire and Rubber Company; installation of the membrane was completed in November 1982 (Figure 23). It is affixed to the concrete roof structure by plastic roofing cement, and membrane joints are sealed with an elastomeric, polyurethane sealant. According to 1982 construction documents, an EPDM base flashing extends over cant strips and against the upblock, is set within the bed joint just below the flashing reglet, and is fastened to the parapet wall by flat-head bronze nails and 1-¼" washers set on 8" centers; however, due to the presence of counter flashing, it cannot be confirmed whether or not this feature was installed when the EPDM roof was replaced.[157]
- Counter flashing of cold-rolled copper is mortared into a reglet on the interior face of the parapet and extends over the roof membrane. While 1982 construction documents for the installation of the EPDM room indicate that new counter flashing was to be installed, the extant counter flashing is, based on physical investigation, believed to be the original material installed during the monument's construction in 1936.[158]



Figure 23. Overview of roof showing EPDM membrane, flashing, and parapet wall, facing southeast (3 June 2014).

- Drainage
  - The roof of the monument is drained via an approximately 1' by 1' drainage basin set within the concrete roof structure at the southeastern corner. The drain is covered by a square-weave copper screen (Figure 24).



Figure 24. Detail of drain in southeastern corner, facing south (3 June 2014).

[157] Construction Reports [unpublished documents], Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 20 July 1982, 8 October 1982, and 15 November 1982. Reports in the files of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Corydon, Indiana.

[158] Construction Reports [unpublished documents], Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 20 July 1982, 8 October 1982, and 15 November 1982. Reports in the files of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Corydon, Indiana.

- The drain feeds into a 4-inch copper downspout that extends through the concrete roof structure and into the interior of the monument, running along the ell formed by the stems of the southeastern pier. The downspout is secured to the interior face of the pier by a series of crude wrought iron straps mortared into the pier (Figure 25).
- According to the 1935 construction drawing, the downspout connects to a 4-inch vitreous tile drain that runs southward beneath High Street, feeding into the sewer system.[159]

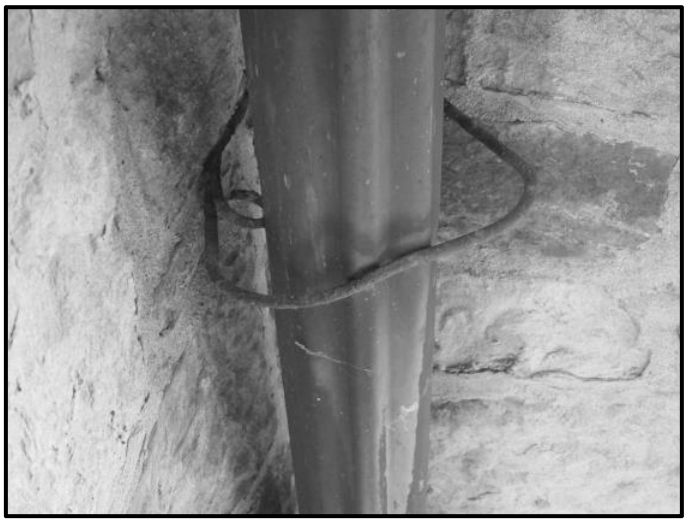


Figure 25. Detail of downspout and wrought iron strap, facing southeast (3 June 2014).

- Masonry
  - The masonry pavilion, excluding the walkway, measures 16’ 6” square near its base. Set into the sloping terrain, its height varies above grade, measuring more than 30’ tall at the lowest grade point, located at the monument’s southwestern corner. The height of the monument, from grade, at each corner is as follows: northeastern, 23’ 6”; northwestern, 25’ 7-¼”; southwestern, 31’ 1”; and southeastern, 29’ 2-¼.” (Figure 26).[160]



Figure 26. Overview of Constitution Elm Monument, facing southeast, illustrating grade change at the site (3 June 2014).

[159] Constitutional Elm Shelter (Corydon, Ind.), 6 March 1935. Drawings on file at Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation Restoration Facility, Madison, Indiana.

[160] These are based on measurements taken during the field documentation in June 2014. Note that the original construction drawings show a fixed height of 26’6” and did not account for changes in grade at the site.

- The monument is constructed of native sandstone quarried and dressed at the nearby Hoosier State Forest. Sandstone blocks are of various sizes, ranging, generally, from 2” to 1’ 6” in length (Figure 27).
- The top of the monument is battered, tapering approximately 6” from the upper limits of the structural piers to the capstones.
- Each elevation of the monument is characterized by a rectangular opening, framing the trunk of the Constitution Elm. Each opening measures 8’ 6” wide and 15’ 5” tall. The limits of the openings are defined by the monument’s sandstone floor, flanking sandstone piers, and a massive, 10’ 10” long sandstone lintel that spans each pair of piers (Figure 28).
- The sandstone piers are 4’ 6” square, inset 1’ 6” on the interior face to create an “L”-shape, with the ell facing inward toward the wood element. Each stem of the “L” measures 3’ deep.



Figure 27. Representative section of sandstone masonry, facing east (3 June 2014).



Figure 28. Overview of the Constitution Elm Monument showing the openings at each elevation, facing southwest. (3 June 2014).

- Each pier is accentuated by a series of three projecting stone courses, which span the interior ell and encircle the piers onto the exterior face below the lintel. The stone courses, each measuring 4” high, project 3” from the face of the pier (Figure 29).
- The sandstone floor sits approximately 5’ from grade at the adjacent sidewalk. It is of variable thickness, measuring approximately 6-½” thick at the street façade (south elevation) and 2-½” thick at the north, west, and east elevations.

- At the center of the floor, a sandstone curb rises 7” to encircle the trunk of the Constitution Elm, which is set within a pit in the floor. The base generally conforms to the shape of the trunk and, as such, is of variable width. Generally, dimensions vary from 4’ 7-½” across to 4’ 11” across.[161]
- The street façade exhibits the only deviation from the sandstone construction of the monument. Here, below the floor, a tooled stone sloped surface supports a commemorative bronze plaque (Figure 30).
- Mortar throughout the monument exhibits a variety of historical and more recent compositions. The 1935 construction drawings note materials as 35 barrels of cement, 1.5 cubic yards of gravel, 10 cubic yards of sand, and 240 bags of Brixment, a pre-packaged masonry cement; however, the ratio of each material utilized in the applied mortar is unknown.[162] In 1982, selective re-pointing of the mortar was completed, with specifications calling for Type N 750 PSI mortar mixed in the proportions of one part masonry cement and three-quarter to three parts sand by volume, or one part masonry cement, one part hydrated lime, and five-and-one-half parts sand.[163] Again, the utilized ratio is unknown.



Figure 29. Projecting course detail at northeastern pier, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Figure 30. Detail of tooled stone shelf at the façade, facing north (3 June 2014).

[161] Note that this feature is not depicted on the construction drawings, the intent originally being to construct the monument around the tree in-ground. It would appear that there was extensive decay in the lower portion of the trunk that it was necessary to cut off the bottom four or five feet in order to create a solid bearing surface within the pavilion to support the trunk remnant. The effect is that the remnant sits within a pit in the pavilion, encircled at the surface by the raised stone curb.

[162] Constitutional Elm Shelter (Corydon, Ind.), 6 March 1935. Drawings on file at Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation Restoration Facility, Madison, Indiana.

[163] Construction Reports [unpublished documents], Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 20 July 1982, 8 October 1982 , and 15 November 1982. Reports in the files of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Corydon, Indiana.

- Railings
    - Wrought iron railings, each section measuring 3’ in height and 8’ 6” in length, span the central opening on each elevation; the terminus of each rail is embedded within the stone piers, set in mortar (Figure 31).
    - Individual components of the railing are composed of 1” square bars.
    - Each section of railing exhibits three identical panels. Each panel is characterized by a simple geometric motif established by the rhythm of spacing between the cross bars and balusters, which results in a repetitious pattern of squares, rectangles, and triangles.



Figure 31. Representative section of railing, facing southeast (3 June 2014).

- Commemorative Tablet
    - A cast bronze commemorative tablet manufactured by Langsenkamp-Wheeler Brass Works of Indianapolis, Indiana, was secured to a tooled stone slope on the monument’s street façade in January 1938 (Figure 32).[164]
    - The tablet measures 2’ by 4’ and features beveled edges and raised lettering. The tablet is affixed to the masonry by four slotted machine screws; three original screws exhibit flat heads and one replacement screw in the upper right corner has a round head.

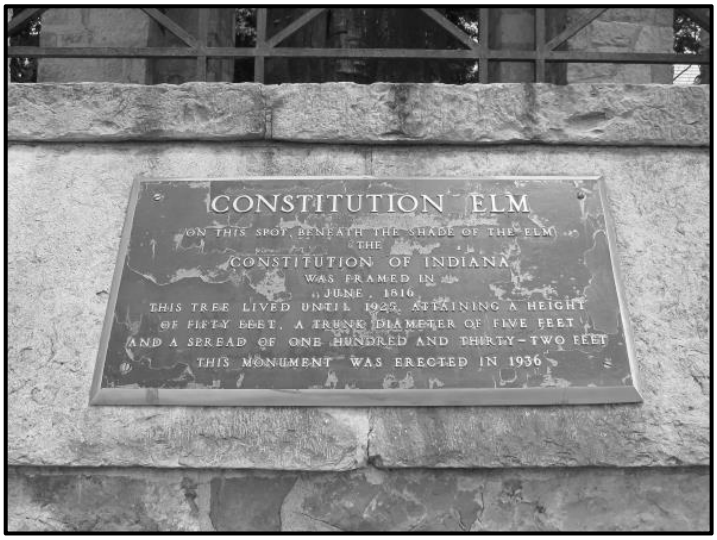


Figure 32. Commemorative plaque affixed to tooled stone slope on façade, facing north (3 June 2014).

[164] “New Bronze Marker Placed on Constitution Elm Monument,” *Corydon Democrat*, 12 January 1938.

- The inscription on the tablet reads:

CONSTITUTION ELM
ON THIS SPOT, BENEATH THE SHADE OF THE ELM
THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA
WAS FRAMED IN
JUNE, 1816
THIS TREE LIVED UNTIL 1925, ATTAINING A HEIGHT
OF FIFTY FEET, A TRUNK DIAMETER OF FIVE FEET
AND A SPREAD OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO FEET
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED IN 1936

- Walkway
  - A 4’ wide flagstone walkway enwraps the monument proper to the west and north. It is marked by a sandstone pier measuring 2’ 2-¾” x 2’ 7-¼” and featuring a projecting string course that extends approximately 1-½” from the face of the pier, below its cap (Figure 33).
  - The walkway is accessed via a series of seven steps, each of variable height measuring between 6” and 7-¼”, that ascend the steep grade (Figure 34). The steps connect to the walkway, which runs to the northwest corner of the monument and adjoins a 4’ 1” x 3’ 2-½” landing that rises an additional 5-¾” from the walkway. Turning to the east, the walkway rises 6-½” from the landing and extends approximately 17’ 6” to the monument’s northeastern corner.



Figure 33. Sandstone pier flanking the walkway to the west, facing northwest (3 June 2014).

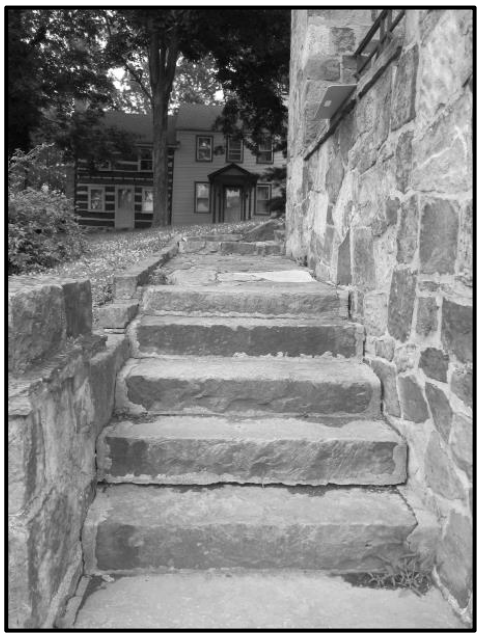


Figure 34. Overview of flagstone steps and walkway, facing north (3 June 2014).

- A 5-½" stone border runs the length of the walkway.

Wood Element

- Trunk Remnant
  - The trunk remnant of the Constitution Elm is centered within the monument, encircled by a sandstone curb that generally conforms to the shape of the trunk (Figure 35).
  - The trunk remnant measures approximately 13' 2" in circumference at its base.
  - The trunk remnant is of variable height, due to the location of each cut historically made on the crowning limbs. Generally, the trunk remnant ranges from 13' 9" to 14' 10" in height.
  - The surface of the trunk remnant is variably worn, partly a result of natural weathering and partly a result of past treatments and minor vandalism. For example, plugged holes are evident throughout the trunk from when creosote was injected into it in 1946[165]; cement patching is present in voids throughout, dating to as early as 1910[166]; and various locations exhibit surface carvings of initials and other graffiti (Figure 36).



Figure 35. Overview of the trunk remnant, facing west (3 June 2014).



Figure 36. Representative surface of trunk remnant, facing west (3 June 2014).

[165] "Old Elm Gets 'Shot' of Creosote," *Corydon Democrat*, 25 December 1946.
[166] "Talk of Plans to Save Old Elm Tree," *Indianapolis Sun*, 2 August 1910.

- Braces
    - Two wrought iron braces secure the trunk remnant at its crown to the monument, spanning diagonally between the flanking piers (Figure 37).
    - Braces are 4” wide.
    - The braces are affixed to the monument at the projecting stone courses that cap each pier, and each end is set at a different height from the porch floor, as follows: northeast, 14’ 4”; southeast, 15’ 5”; southwest, 14’ 10”; northwest, 15’ 5”.



Figure 37. Representative anchor strap tie-in at pier, facing northeast (3 June 2014).

3. CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

The significance of the Constitution Elm Monument is defined by its two principal components: the trunk remnant of the Constitution Elm and the sandstone pavilion structure. While variably altered over its commemorative history by preservation efforts (e.g., creosote injections that resulted in the boring of holes and subsequent installation of plugs), continued deterioration, and vandalism, the wood element continues to represent the last intact portion of the much-venerated Constitution Elm at the original site, where the Constitution of the State of Indiana was purportedly drafted during June 1816. The sole reason for which the sandstone memorial was originally constructed, the remnant of the Constitution Elm is of primary significance and continues to reflect the associations for which the site was historically preserved.

The sandstone structure is significant not only as the first effort to permanently preserve and commemorate the Constitution Elm, but also as a representative work of the Works Progress Administration (Figure 38). Modified only by sporadic re-pointing of mortar and installation of a new roof cladding, which is not visible from grade, the structure retains a high degree of integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling. Constructed of native sandstone and devoid of excessive ornamentation, the structure embraces the Rustic architecture employed by agencies such as the WPA during the mid-1930s. As an architectural element of the landscape, its character is defined by its imposing massing and its constituent materials and features, including the dressed sandstone blocks and symmetrical elevation openings that enframe the Constitution Elm within the flanking piers and massive sandstone lintels. An otherwise austere structure, the monument is subtly accentuated by projecting stone courses at each pier, a battered top, and wrought iron railing with a geometric motif. Other significant features include the original commemorative tablet set upon the tooled stone slope on the façade and the surrounding walkway that ascends to the monument’s floor on the west and north.



Figure 38. Overview of the Constitution Elm Monument, facing northeast. In total, the materials, features, and workmanship utilized in the construction of the monument are reflective of the Rustic architecture that became common for public works projects during the Depression era (3 June 2014).

4. DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS

The predominant material used in the Constitution Elm Monument is the native sandstone, of which the entire structure, except the roof structure, is constructed. Other masonry materials utilized in construction include the cementitious mortar used in pointing the masonry throughout and the flagstone cut to form the walkway that partially enwraps the structure. Reinforced concrete was used for the roof structure, visible from within the interior of the monument. Concrete was also historically utilized to fill voids in the trunk remnant of the Constitution Elm.

Metals found in the Constitution Elm Monument include wrought iron, used in the construction of the railing that encloses each elevation opening, the strap anchors that secure the top of the trunk, the crude ties that secure the downspout, and the reinforcing steel used in the structure. Copper is found in the counter flashing, roof drain and affixed screen, and downspout; and the tablet affixed to the street façade is bronze.

Wood components are limited to the trunk remnant of the Constitution Elm.

The roof, an EPDM membrane, is synthetic rubber.

5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL AND CURRENT APPEARANCE

The Constitution Elm Monument remains nearly unaltered since its original construction in 1936, excluding minor alterations during the course of maintenance activities.

Historic photos of the Constitution Elm Monument confirm that the monument's current appearance is, for all intents and purposes, identical to the structure's historical appearance. Changes since the monument's construction have been limited to re-pointing of mortar throughout the structure and the 1982 installation of a new EPDM roof cladding within the parapet, which is not visible from grade. The only other alterations include the continued use of preservatives on the wood element, some of which have altered the wood's color and others of which have resulted in minor aesthetic changes (e.g., continued filling of cracks with concrete patches and the boring of holes in the tree for creosote injection in 1946).

The Constitution Elm Monument continues to serve the purpose for which it was intended, to commemorate the events of the constitutional convention that are noted as occurring under the Constitution Elm in June of 1816.

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 construction drawings only; no materials were removed or altered in order to expose components otherwise not clearly visible.

1. DESCRIPTION

Employing a natural aesthetic that embraced the sensual appeal of native materials in design and construction, the architectural and structural character of the Constitution Elm Monument are largely one in the same, the exposed, massive sandstone blocks the predominant feature of both. Measuring 16' 6" square and rising approximately 30' from grade at the adjacent sidewalk, the structure is composed of sandstone quarried and dressed by the CCC at the nearby Harrison State Forest. Transported to the site, materials were assembled by hand through the labor of the WPA. Rather than employing mechanized means in the construction of the sandstone structural element, the WPA utilized a system of hoists established with timber posts and pulleys. Construction drawings indicate that 305 pounds of reinforcing steel was purchased for use in construction of the monument.[167]See Appendix F for the 1935 construction drawings.



Figure 39. Representative section of sandstone units near the parapet, facing west (3 June 2014).

Footings

- The monument's footings are not visible above grade. Construction drawings from 1935 indicate that the monument's 4' 6" square sandstone piers are founded on 1' 6" thick poured concrete footers that extend 1' 6" from each face of the pier.[168]

Masonry Superstructure

- The monument structure is constructed of native sandstone quarried and dressed at the nearby Harrison State Forest. Sandstone blocks are of various sizes, ranging generally from 2" to 1’ 6" in length (Figure 39).
- Each sandstone pier is 4' 6" square, inset 1' 6" on the interior face to create an "L"-shape. Each stem of the "L" measures 3' deep (Figure 40).
- The weight of the monument's cap is supported by 10' 10" long sandstone

[167] Constitutional Elm Shelter (Corydon, Ind.), 6 March 1935. Drawings on file at Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation Restoration Facility, Madison, Indiana.
[168] Ibid.

lintels that span each elevation open between the piers.

- The sandstone floor is of variable thickness, measuring 6-½" thick at the street façade (south elevation) and 2-½" thick at the north, west, and east elevations. Construction drawings depict that the original intent was to construct the monument around the tree in-ground rather than constructing a floor on which to stand the trunk remnant. It is unknown what fill material is utilized beneath the sandstone floor (Figure 41).[169]
- Mortar joints throughout the monument are of variable size, but generally ranging from approximately ¼" to 1" in width. Mortar consistently overlaps the rough joints, adhering to the faces of the adjacent sandstone blocks. The mortar evidences a variety of historical and more recent compositions and applications, trowel marks visible throughout. The 1935 construction drawings note materials as 35 barrels of cement, 1.5 cubic yards of gravel, 10 cubic yards of sand, and 240 bags of Brixment, a pre-packaged masonry cement; however, the ratio of each material utilized in the applied mortar is unknown.[170] In 1982, selective re-pointing of the mortar was completed, with specifications calling for Type N 750 PSI mortar mixed in the proportions of one part masonry cement and three-quarter to three parts sand by volume, or one part masonry cement, one part hydrated lime, and five-and-one-half parts sand.[171] Again, the utilized ratio is unknown.



Figure 40. Representative interior ell of supporting piers, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Figure 41. Representative portion of the monument floor, facing east (3 June 2014).

[169] Ibid.
[170] Ibid.
[171] Construction Reports [unpublished documents], Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 20 July 1982, 8 October 1982 , and 15 November 1982. Reports in the files of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Corydon, Indiana.

Roof

- The roof structure is a 6" thick reinforced concrete slab embedded within the sandstone piers. It rests 1’ 6" below the parapet wall. The structure is only visible on the bottom, from the interior of the monument (Figure 42).
- The parapet capstones are finished with a heavily deteriorated, cementitious parge coat with a fibrous composition (Figure 43).

Braces

- Two wrought iron braces secure the trunk remnant at its crown to the monument, spanning diagonally between the flanking piers (see Figure 42).
- Braces are 4” wide.



Figure 42. Roof structure from the interior of the monument, facing south (3 June 2014).



Figure 43. Representative section of the interior face of the parapet wall, facing north (3 June 2014).

2. CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS

No significant structural alterations have occurred at the Constitution Elm Monument. Re-pointing of deteriorated mortar joints has been completed throughout the life of the structure in order to prevent potential structural problems, but, otherwise, no changes have been made to the structure since its construction in 1936.

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 (e.g. metal detection or ground penetrating radar) were employed on structural systems during the investigation in order to ascertain the integrity of reinforcing steel within the structure's components.

While several condition issues were identified during the investigation (see Section III.A.1. Identification of Apparent Condition Issues), none of the observed conditions warrant, at this time, categorization as a structural issue of immediate concern. It should be noted, though, that deterioration of the inset reinforced concrete roof exhibits multiple signs of deterioration, including cracking, efflorescence, and incomplete filling of the wooden forms, exposing the aggregate beneath (Figure 44). While weather conditions did not permit observation of such during preparation of this report, the author of the conservation assessment of the trunk remnant, completed in 2013, records that "during a day after rainfall these cracks [in the roof] were noted to be dripping water."[172] Such water penetration and dispersion within the monument interior may indicate an evolving breakdown of the interior roof structure; this issue should be monitored by ISMHS and appropriate action should be taken in order to stunt further deterioration of the surface.



Figure 44. Representative section of surface deterioration on interior surface of concrete roof, facing north (3 June 2014).

4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTHER ANALYSIS

The Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation initiated the completion of an in-depth structural assessment of the Constitution Elm Monument in June 2014, concurrent with the development of this report. Prepared by ARSEE Engineers, Inc., of Fishers, Indiana, the results of this assessment have been incorporated into this HSR, as appropriate. The wooden component, the remnant of the Constitution Elm, has been examined by Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd., and Arnold Wood Conservation LLC, and the latter firm implemented conservation treatment in June and July of 2014. Given the completion of these studies, no additional structural investigation is recommended as necessary at this time.

[172] Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd. *Conservation Report: Monument Assessment, Indiana State Museums [sic] and Historic Sites, "Constitution Elm,"* 17 December 2003, 4.

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

A. CONDITION ASSESSMENT

CRA completed a baseline condition assessment of the Constitution Elm Monument 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. It is important to note that, as part of the effort to develop the most appropriate preservation program for the structure, the ISMHS commissioned Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd. to conduct an initial condition assessment of the historic trunk remnant in 2013, and subsequently commissioned Arnold Wood Conservation LLC to perform additional examination and implement conservation treatment. In addition, concurrent with the development of this HSR, the corporation initiated an in-depth assessment of the stone structure, which was carried out by ARSEE Engineers, Inc., in June 2014. In order to provide the most up-to-date and extensive data available, the findings from these two studies have been incorporated into the assessment below, as appropriate and with reference.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF APPARENT CONDITION ISSUES

Generally, the sandstone monument itself is in good condition, most identified issues being confined to deterioration of mortar joints and general breakdown of isolated stone surfaces as a result of normal weathering. More significant condition issues include the much mangled copper counter flashing, three-decade-old EPDM roof membrane, and deteriorated parge coat at the parapet; deterioration of the concrete roof; and corrosion of the wrought iron railing.

The trunk remnant continues to exhibit the effects of decay and more than 100 years of physical and chemical treatments originally designed to preserve the tree and fight off pest infestations. Despite the continued effects of weathering, surface loss, and vandalism, the trunk remnant after treatment is in relatively stable condition considering its history and vulnerable situation.

Roof

The roof component is composed of a steel-reinforced concrete slab set within the monument's parapet. During their in-depth investigation, ARSEE Engineers detected reinforcing steel that runs north-to-south and east-to-west approximately 9 inches on center using a Fisherscope metal detector. Diagonal cracks were observed at each corner of the slab and a diagonal "corner bar" coincides with each of these cracks. However, none of the cracks is particularly wide, and they were not found to have a significant effect on the structural integrity of the slab.[173]



Figure 45. Representative area of EPDM membrane, facing southeast. Note the ripples in the bottom left of the photograph (3 June 2014).

[173] ARSEE Engineers, *Constitution Elm Monument Condition Assessment.* 20 August 2014, 4.

The roof is clad by an EPDM rubber membrane, installed in 1982. Originally rated for a 10-year warranty, the membrane, while in generally good condition considering its age, exhibits some loss of adhesion, as evidenced by the raised ripples present in isolated locations (Figure 45). In addition, physical observation revealed some minute fissures in the membrane surface; it is unknown if such breaks penetrate through the entire thickness of the membrane, allowing water to pass through to the surface below (Figure 46–47). Seams in the membrane have been resealed as recently as 2013, in order to attempt to maintain a water-tight surface (see Figure 45).

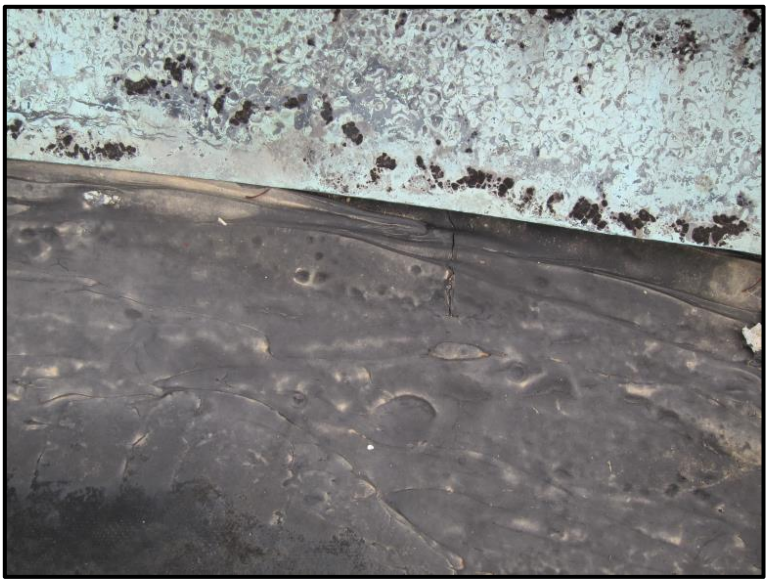


Figure 46. Representative fissure in EPDM surface, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Figure 47. Representative fissures in EPDM surface, facing southwest (3 June 2014).

While the 1982 construction documents indicate that the intent, at that time, was to install a through-wall flashing and a new counter flashing, it appears that these tasks were not completed. Based on physical investigation, the extant flashing appears to be the original flashing installed in 1936–1937, not a replacement. It is presumed that instead of removing and installing a new flashing in 1982, the existing counter flashing was bent back so as to allow sufficient access to install the EPDM membrane, and then it was crimped back into place over the new surface. The result of this treatment is a much deformed flashing, with loose connections between the flashing and the membrane and between individual sheets of flashing, reducing the material's ability to deflect water as intended (Figures 48–49).

The underside of the reinforced concrete roof slab is exposed within the interior of the monument. The concrete surface appears to be the result of a somewhat crude “pour” with the lack of uniformity in the finished surface exposing the aggregate content in places. Efflorescence is present throughout the surface, particularly along the southern wall juncture, and rust leaching is present on the adjacent stone, indicating some amount of corrosion of the underlying reinforcing steel. In



Figure 48. Representative section of flashing illustrating the material's deformity, facing south (3 June 2014).



Figure 49. Representative section of flashing illustrating the material's deformity, facing northeast (3 June 2014).

addition, a significant number of surface cracks pass across the face of the concrete, particularly along its southern half (Figures 50–51). The depths of these cracks are unknown. The author of the conservation assessment of the trunk remnant, completed in 2013, records that "during a day after rainfall these cracks [in the roof] were noted to be dripping water."[174] It did not rain while CRA was conducting its investigation; however, the condition assessment completed by ARSEE Engineers in 2014 verified the condition, noting that "the tapered sidewalls wet evenly from the top of the parapet down to the lintel on all four sides of the monument… Moisture was observed on the interior walls beneath the roof slab. This is believed to originate through the cracks on the exterior wall and in the parapet above."[175]



Figure 50. Representative cracking and surface deterioration in the concrete roof, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Figure 51. Representative cracking, surface deterioration, and staining in the concrete roof, facing northwest (3 June 2014).

Masonry

The monument exhibits mortar of various compositions and applications from throughout the monument's existence. Some re-pointing has been sloppily completed, smeared onto the adjacent sandstone surfaces, to which it has adhered. Surface cracks are visible running along mortar joints scattered throughout the monument; they do not appear to be localized to any one area in particular and can generally be considered to be hairline cracks, even if prevalent (Figures 52–53). More significant deterioration is evident at the monument's parapet. Mortar joints are heavily deteriorated, particularly at the reglet in which the counter flashing is secured (Figure 54). The cementitious parge coat at the parapet's capstones is also heavily deteriorated, having fragmented throughout, with sizable sections broken away (Figure 55).

[174] Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd. *Conservation Report: Monument Assessment, Indiana State Museums* [sic] *and Historic Sites, "Constitution Elm,"* 17 December 2003, 2-4.
[175] ARSEE Engineers, *Constitution Elm Monument Condition Assessment.* 20 August 2014, 3-4.



Figure 52. Representative mortar patching at projecting course on northwestern pier, facing southwest. Note the break in the joint at the corner and the mortar adhering adjacent sandstone surfaces below the course (3 June 2014).



Figure 53. Representative cracks in mortar joints on northeastern pier, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Figure 54. Representative mortar joint deterioration on interior face of the parapet, facing south (3 June 2014).



Figure 55. Example of deterioration in parge coat on parapet capstones, facing west (3 June 2014).

Other issues associated with the masonry superstructure include localized areas of biological growth, particularly in the upper walls, especially near the southeastern corner where the battered parapet and projecting pier courses are set within the tree line of adjacent properties; growth is also evident on the interior face of the parapet (Figures 56–57). Rust leaching and surface discoloration is also evident on the interior of the masonry structure, near junctures with the concrete roof, indicating corrosion of interior components in the concrete that, with water penetration, is running off onto the adjacent surfaces (Figure 58). This discoloration indicates a significant amount of water has been infiltrating the structure and accelerating the deterioration of the sandstone.[176]

The sandstone floor exhibits significant flaking throughout, up to a half inch in some places[177], and some larger sections have begun to break away from the floor at its terminus. In isolated locations, the sandstone ends of the porch floor blocks have begun to delaminate, a presumed effect of water runoff over the last 80 years (Figures 59–60). The tooled stone slope on the façade to which the bronze commemorative tablet is affixed and the sandstone directly beneath exhibit rust staining.

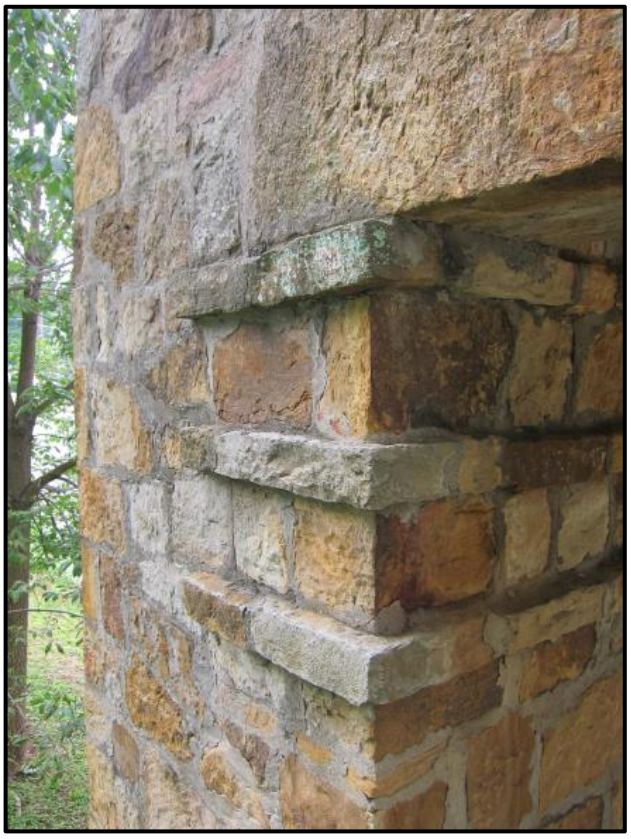


Figure 56. Biological growth at projecting course on northeastern pier, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Figure 57. Biological growth at battered upper wall near the northeastern corner, facing southeast (3 June 2014).

[176] Ibid., 3.
[177] Ibid., 5.



Figure 58. Staining on interior face of the monument at the roof juncture, facing south (3 June 2014).



Figure 59. Flaking and delaminating sandstone floor, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Figure 60. Delaminating end of sandstone monument floor, facing northwest (3 June 2014).

Wrought Iron Components

Two wrought iron braces span the interior of the monument between the flanking piers and help secure the tree remnant to the monument. Surface rust is apparent throughout the straps; at this time, section loss appears to be minimal, but present (Figure 61).



Figure 61. Representative section of surface rust on the wrought iron braces securing the trunk to the monument, facing northeast (3 June 2014).

The wrought iron railings spanning each elevation opening exhibit significant deterioration. While some surfaces are well maintained by surface coatings protecting the underlying metal from oxidation, significant section loss is evident on the bottom of several cross bars, and particularly the top bars. Not readily visible during a quick, precursory inspection of the structure, the surface coatings have likely not been maintained as well as in other places and, water running along the rail and clinging onto the bottom via surface tension has broken down the surfaces (Figures 62–64).



Figure 62. Representative section of railing illustrating section loss and breakdown of welded connections, facing west (3 June 2014).



Figure 63. Section loss at railing connection to sandstone pier, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Figure 64. Section loss at railing connection to sandstone pier, facing northeast (3 June 2014).

The crude wrought iron straps securing the downspout exhibit surface rust but do not otherwise appear to be deteriorated.

Tablet

Despite having been refinished as recently as 1998, the lacquer clear coat on the bronze tablet has significantly deteriorated (Figure 65).

Walkway

While generally in good condition, the flagstone walkways exhibit mortar deterioration at some joints, due to surface runoff along the path. Deteriorated mortar is also prevalent along the steps ascending to the walkway, particularly at horizontal junctures and near the flanking sandstone pier (Figure 66). Some stones have become partially dislodged and need to be reset in order to limit potential hazards. Vegetative growth is present in localized areas throughout the walkway, particularly at the southern end, near the steps by which the walkway is accessed (Figure 67).



Figure 65. Deterioration of surface coat on bronze tablet, facing north (3 June 2014).



Figure 66. Mortar deterioration at the steps ascending to the walkway, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Figure 67. Vegetative growth along southern portion of the walkway, facing north (3 June 2014).

Wood Element

The following is an excerpt from the condition assessment of the elm trunk remnant completed in December 2013, by Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd.:

> "The structural wooden tree remnant (the trunk element of the original elm) was found to be deteriorated with fungal rot, weathered and cracked in the process of deterioration. In some areas it was suspected that the wooden structure may have been severely affected by the rot and fungal deterioration. The fungal deterioration has probably been an active condition for some time, likely as a process at the time of the actual death of the tree. In areas that were further identified, especially in upper branch components, exit holes from wood boring insects were noted. The damage from several wood boring pests was identified.
>
> Earlier repairs were noted in the wooden trunk of the tree. Obvious efforts to stabilize the core material were observed where holes were drilled and left covered with wooden dowels. It was reported that the holes were drilled to allow creosote to be injected into the interior of the trunk. It was also reported that drums of creosote were stored in the village and that safety officers had removed them, many years ago. In addition to the creosote efforts, surface repairs of cement and caulking compounds were noted in many locations overall. These locations are noted on the diagrams of the trunk.
>
> The first noticeable condition of the wooden elm tree element is the overall darkened surface of the monument. Upon closer examination, areas where the black surface coating had been worn away, a grey natural looking weathered wood color was noted. Some surface graffiti was noted both scratched and marked by pencil. After a general inspection was completed, specific tests were undertaken in several areas of concern on the surface. Core sample tests were undertaken in these areas as well as near the point of contact with the cross-beam at the top side of the monument. While overall deterioration was registered in the tests, areas of rot and fungal deterioration were noted where surface loss revealed the inner core of the wood element of the tree. Acoustic tapping on the surface noted areas of differential resistance, indicating the soft rot deteriorated areas beneath the surface. Moisture meter readings were taken in several locations and a stable wood moisture level of 7-9% was noted in all locations. Locations are noted on diagrams of the elm tree remnant. Tests continued in several areas over the surfaces of the tree element. Fills were found composed of cement, caulking compound and fiberglass resin."[178]

[178] Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd. *Conservation Report: Monument Assessment, Indiana State Museums* [sic] *and Historic Sites, "Constitution Elm,"* 17 December 2003, 2-4.

Issues identified during preparation of the assessment in December 2013 were likewise observed during the physical investigation completed in association with this report. Particularly notable is the heavily weathered surface and the numerous structural patches to the trunk remnant, completed historically with concrete (Figures 68–69). As described in detail in *Section II.A.2. Context Statement* of this report, concrete patches were first utilized on the Constitution Elm in 1910 and became a regular component of annual treatments that were carried out between 1910 and 1924. Likewise notable is the discoloration of the tree component and the holes that have been plugged throughout the trunk (Figure 70). Chemical treatment of the trunk also began in 1910 as part of the annual treatment program. Arsenate of lead, nicotine oleate, and Bordeaux mixture were used regularly and sprayed onto the entire tree as a means of arresting deterioration and pest infestation. In 1925, the first application of creosote was made on the tree in association with the dead limbs being cut from trunk. In 1946, a more significant application occurred. In this year, creosote was forced into the stump through dozens of holes drilled into the trunk.



Figure 68. Representative trunk remnant surface at sandstone pedestal, facing north (3 June 2014).



Figure 69. Representative trunk remnant surface, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Figure 70. Representative trunk remnant surface showing plugged holes through which creosote was previously injected, facing west (3 June 2014).

2. RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES FOR PRESERVATION OR CONSERVATION

Recommendations for mitigating current condition issues associated with the Constitution Elm Monument are provided in Table 5, 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 6. Treatment recommendations for the Constitution Elm Monument.

Priority Level	Description
First Tier	Clean, repair, prime, and paint iron anchor straps Repair, clean, prime, and paint iron railing or fabricate new sections as needed Replace EPDM membrane and counter flashing Repair parge coat on parapet capstones Assess structural integrity of the roof structure, and, if appropriate, seal cracks Remove vegetative growth and reset flagstone steps and walkway
Second Tier	Tuckpoint deteriorated mortar joints on sandstone surfaces and the adjacent walkway Clean efflorescence and staining on underside of concrete roof and adjacent sandstone Clean localized biological growth from masonry Work with property owners to prune adjacent tree coverage
Third Tier	Remove wasp nests from interior face of monument Rake, clean, and reset mortar joints where patches have been sloppily applied Clean leaching stains from tooled stone shelf on the façade Refinish bronze plaque with new lacquer surface coat

ARSEE Engineers developed a set of repair recommendations based on the current condition of the sandstone monument as observed in June 2014. The repair recommendations identified in their report are provided below in Table 7, adapted from the original document.

Table 7. Treatment recommendations for the sandstone monument, as proposed in August 2014.[179]

Priority Level	Description
First Tier	Remove, salvage, reconstruct and repair steps, walkway and edging. Replace severely deteriorated with matching sandstone. Incorporate compacted gravel sub-base to maximize drainage. Installation of a handrail along west face of monument. Remove and replace top rail on each railing. Remove cement wash on upper surface of stone coping and install a liquid applied material reinforced with fiberglass. Repoint all of the mortar joints on the exterior face above the stone lintels. Remove, salvage and reset all stones that are loose. Remove all organic material from the north face of the monument.
Second Tier	Remove all excess mortar and repoint in the four columns, exterior of the base, inside face of the wall and the pilaster west of the steps. Replace severely deteriorated stones in the monument walls. Clean bottom face of the concrete deck. Inject cracks in concrete roof slab with polyurethane grout resin.
Third Tier	Clean all masonry surfaces using heated water at low pressure.

As noted, the ISMHS engaged a conservator to complete conservation treatment, based upon the treatment plan recommended by the conservation report for the Constitution Elm trunk remnant in December 2013. As such, new recommendations are not proposed. Rather, the prescribed treatment plan identified in the conservation report, and carried out with modifications in June and July 2014, is provided below in Table 8, adapted from the original document.

While the final conservation report of Arnold Wood Conservation LLC detailing the work completed during June and July 2014 was not available during development of this report, Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation for the ISMHS, in September 2014, provided broad photographic documentation of

[179] Ibid., 6-8.

Table 8. Treatment recommendations for the trunk remnant, as proposed in December 2013.[180]

Phase	Description
Phase I	1. Document all steps, written notes, time, and date. Keep daily digital photo record. 2. On-site preparations, construct barriers to protect the site. 3. Set up scaffolding and supports, as required. Enclose the area with a breathable tarpaulin. 4. Dry clean area to remove dust and airborne particles by dry methods with various soft bristle brushes, soft wooden scrapers, as required. Complete all actions by hand methods. 5. Repeat as necessary until surfaces are clean. 6. Wash area and spray with garden hose. Apply Orvus 1% solution with soft brushes. 7. Repeat, continuing until surfaces are clean overall. 8. Follow aqueous and mild detergent cleaning with a complete rinse using soft spray from a garden hose, using a clean water supply or hand sprayer. Rinse until water runs off clean. 9. Apply Tim-bor to all surfaces, by 10% solution in water with hand-held sprayer. 10. Allow to dry.
Phase II	11. Stabilize deteriorated wood and consolidate with West System boatbuilding epoxy and fillers. Remove old repairs and stabilize. Inject epoxy adhesive consolidant into all holes. 12. Fill all holes and cracks with epoxy paste filler. 13. Fill areas of surface loss with new wood. Fill around new wood with epoxy paste filler. 14. Test methods, solvent combinations, and process. Confirm choices for each step. 15. Clean surface coating by solvent methods and absorbent cloths and swabs. 16. Repeat as necessary, continuing to solvent clean exterior surface coating.
Phase III	17.Mechanical and fill repairs to scratches, scrapes, and surface damage. Complete crack repairs and fills. Stabilize deteriorated wood and consolidate with West System boatbuilding epoxy and fillers. 18. Apply new pieces at base with same adhesive. 19. Drill and insert Impel roads, and cover with custom plugs 20. Apply new finish coat over entire exterior. 21. Allow drying time. Clean up site and dispose of all products. 22. Complete documentation and written report of work.

the work completed by Arnold Wood Conservation LLC during the course of the trunk conservation project. As depicted in the photographs, the conservation project resulted in the removal of creosote coatings and other sealants applied to the trunk remnant following the removal of the tree's limbs in 1925, which returned the trunk remnant to a more natural color (Figure 71). In addition, the conservator removed concrete patches in the previously-rotted out sections of the trunk, which exposed that the trunk remnant is set within a pit in the sandstone pavilion (Figure 72–73); the depth of this pit is unknown as the small opening did not permit for an accurate measurement to be taken. According to Link Ludington, the areas of rotted tree trunk that were exposed by removal of concrete patches were patched by the conservator with sections of cut elm, provided by the conservator and said to be of a similar vintage. The elm sections were affixed to the trunk remnant with epoxy (Figure 74–76). It should be noted that while the new patches are more in character with the trunk remnant than the former concrete patches, in some places they do not provide a seamless infill. For example, instead of using single sections of elm to patch each area, multiple pieces were spliced together in some places in order to accommodate the shape of the void to be filled. In addition, the patches relied on substantial amounts of epoxy to fill the space between the patch and the trunk remnant, which creates a distinct separation between elements. Should funding be available in the future, ISMHS should reevaluate the patches and consider refitting the areas with new patches as determined appropriate to provide a more seamless and natural transition.

[180] Adapted from, Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd. *Conservation Report: Monument Assessment, Indiana State Museums* [sic] *and Historic Sites, "Constitution Elm,"* 17 December 2003.



Figure 71. Representative section of trunk following removal of creosote applications (14 July 2014). Photograph by Link Ludington.



Figure 72. Representative section of trunk following removal of concrete patch (14 July 2014). Photograph by Link Ludington.



Figure 73. Exposed trunk core showing that the trunk remnant extends into a pit within the pavilion below the stone curb at the surface (14 July 2014). Photograph by Link Ludington.



Figure 74. Patch area fitted with sections of elm and epoxy by the conservator (14 July 2014). Photograph by Link Ludington.



Figure 75. Detail of patch area showing the seam between sections of elm secured with epoxy (14 July 2014). Photograph by Link Ludington.



Figure 76. Detail of patch area showing the substantial amount of epoxy used to fill the void between the patch and the trunk remnant (14 July 2014). Photograph by Link Ludington.

3. OBSERVATIONS REGARDING APPROPRIATENESS OF BUILDING FABRIC

The Constitution Elm Monument is nearly entirely as originally constructed. Changes have been limited to the replacement of the original composition roof with an EPDM rubber membrane and patching of mortar joints. While original and patched joints were both completed with a cementitious mortar, numerous patches appear to have been sloppily completed, with mortar overlapping onto adjacent sandstone surfaces. These joints should, once pressing condition issues are addressed, be raked, cleaned, and repointed.

4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

An investigation of the trunk remnant of the Constitution Elm was completed by Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd., in 2013, followed by further examination and conservation treatment by Arnold Wood Conservation LLC in 2014, and a structural assessment of the masonry elements was undertaken by ARSEE Engineers, Inc., in June 2014, concurrent with the development of this report. In total, the HSR, conservator's assessment and associated treatments to the wood element, and the structural assessment of the monument are anticipated to satisfy all current analysis needs.

B. OPTIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

There is only one period of significance for the Constitution Elm Monument, that is, the period from its construction in 1936 to the present. The monument survives virtually unchanged from its inception, and continues to perform its original function of preserving the major physical remnant of the Constitution Elm and commemorating its place in Indiana's history.

The history of the Constitution Elm, broadly, can be divided into three periods: *Constitution Elm as a Thriving Living Organism, 1816–1908*; *Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Stewardship, 1908–1936*; and *Remnant of the Constitution Elm as a Component of the Constitution Elm Monument, 1936–2014*. While interpretation of the *Constitution Elm as a Thriving Living Organism, 1816–1908*, including the events of June 1816 for which the Constitution Elm rose to prominence, is the focus of current interpretation, interpretation of the total of the three periods in the history of the tree, representing a rich legacy of stewardship, public architecture, community culture, and preservation ethos, would more fully and appropriately recognize the reasons for which the Constitution Elm Monument can be considered significant. The following is a summary of each period in the history of the Constitution Elm (for additional discussion on the significance of the Constitution Elm Monument, see *Section II.4. Significance Statement*):

Constitution Elm as a Thriving Living Organism, 1816–1908

Purportedly sprouted between 1700 and 1740, the Constitution Elm grew to a reported height of 50 feet by the summer of 1816 when the Indiana Constitution was drafted; it also featured a trunk diameter of 5 feet and its branches sheltered an area 132 feet across. Tradition holds that at this time, in the heat of June, delegates of the constitutional convention chose to hold at least some committee meetings beneath the shade of the elm tree, which sat next to a cold spring. The story passed down through familial tradition; the Constitution Elm rose to acclaim, particularly in the late nineteenth century as the elm's story was published in numerous newspaper accounts and local and regional histories. Into the 1890s and 1900s, the Constitution Elm became a much-frequented tourist destination and the location of meetings for school groups, community organizations, elected officials, and others. Its legacy was captured in numerous photographs and postcards of the period.

Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Stewardship, 1908–1936

In 1909, the recently formed Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, named in honor of the Constitution Elm, assumed stewardship, although not ownership, of the tree from the Town Board of Corydon. Nearly immediately, the DAR chapter began working with others, such as the state entomologist, to conduct studies of the tree's deteriorating structure and initiate treatments. From 1910 to 1925, annual treatments were provided to the tree, which included pruning of dead limbs, coating the tree in arsenate of lead and other chemicals, and filling of voids with cement. On October 7, 1915, the DAR undertook the first effort to commemorate the events that occurred under the Constitution Elm, placing a limestone marker, affixed with a memorial plaque, in front of the elm. Despite the efforts to save the Constitution Elm, the tree continued to deteriorate and, in 1925, it was declared dead. Once determined to be dead, the Constitution Elm was salvaged by cutting off the dead limbs, and an umbrella-like shelter was constructed atop the trunk; the limestone marker remained in front of the tree. Under the direction of the DAR, wood cut from the tree was used to create a variety of souvenirs that were sold

throughout the area. In 1926, the tree was nominated to the Tree Hall of Fame by the American Tree Association.

Remnant of the Constitution Elm as a Component of the Constitution Elm Monument, 1936–2014

The DAR's protective roof remained until August 1936, when, supported by the efforts of the DAR, the Indiana Department of Conservation secured ownership of the tree and made plans to construct a permanent, commemorative monument at the site to preserve the trunk remnant for future generations. Completed during the Depression years, construction of the monument employed federal relief workers under the Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration programs and embraced the concept of Rustic architecture proliferated by the National Park Service during the era. Work was completed on the monument in March 1937, and the bronze commemorative tablet on the street façade was installed on January 6, 1938.

2. OPTIONS FOR PERIOD OF INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of the Constitution Elm Monument is currently limited by its location, which is isolated from the other buildings and structures that comprise the Corydon SHS. Isolated as it is, its context is fragmented from the remainder of the program. Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation should work with the Town of Corydon, property owners, and others, as appropriate, to develop a more robust signage program for the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, which would facilitate linkages between the individual elements, particularly the geographically isolated Constitution Elm Monument.

The story of the Constitution Elm Monument affords several opportunities for improving interpretation of the site. Presently, interpretation of the site is provided indirectly through promotional materials such as pamphlets and, loosely, by online materials, in association with the larger Corydon SHS. On-site interpretation is provided by a single low-profile interpretive panel, which was installed as part of the Ohio River Scenic Byway program, located directly to the west of the monument along the sidewalk on West High Street (Figure 77). Installed circa 2008, the interpretive panel, bearing the title “Branches of History,” reads:

> “Corydon’s Constitution Elm stood a few blocks to the north of Indiana’s first capitol. The huge elm tree, about 50 feet high and spread over 130 feet, offered cooling shade from the summer sun. When the framers of the Indiana Constitution met during the sweltering June days of 1816 they sat under the tree.
>
> An elm disease killed the tree in 1925, and only the trunk remains at the Constitution Elm Memorial. Pieces of the tree were sold as souvenirs. In 1937, a protective sandstone memorial was erected over the trunk.
>
> The Constitutional Convention was attended by 43 representatives from the territory. When preparing Indiana’s state laws they relied heavily on existing constitutions, especially those of Ohio and Kentucky.
>
> Indiana’s first capitol, completed in 1816 at a cost of $3000, was designed for use as the Harrison County Courthouse, but housed the General Assembly and Supreme Court until the capital was moved to Indianapolis in 1825.”

The text is accompanied by two historic photographs, one circa 1893 and the other circa 1920, and two contemporary photographs of the monument and associated commemorative plaque, taken circa 2008. A callout block provides a statement on the constitution stipulating the creation of a university.

As the parcel owned by the State of Indiana is very small, generally conforming to the limits of the Constitution Elm Monument and a small buffer, there is little room – without purchasing additional land – that allows for additional amenities that would help showcase the site and facilitate its interpretation. As such, it is important that the limited interpretation that is available is as correct and as robust as possible.

While the interpretive panel located adjacent to the monument was fairly recently installed, the content on the sign could be improved to more fully relate to the Constitution Elm's multiple areas of significance, rather than the development of Corydon as the capital broadly. In doing such, statements such as those discussing the Capitol Building and the founding of Indiana University would be removed. In their place, the sign content could introduce the importance of the site to the community and the legacy of stewardship at this site. Discussion of the monument as an example of Depression era public architecture could also be included. Given that the interpretive panel is located directly adjacent to the monument, contemporary photographs depicting the current character of the monument and the commemorative plaque are unnecessary. A substantial number of historic photographs of the Constitution Elm Monument exist, with which they could be replaced. Should it be desired, a quick response (QR) code could be incorporated to allow visitors with "smart" phones to access additional information about the site online instantly.



Figure 77. Interpretive panel immediately to the west of the Constitution Elm Monument, facing north (3 June 2014).

As noted, the limitations of the site currently preclude substantial improvements to the interpretation of the site. However, should ISMHS seek to acquire additional property or work toward an arrangement with the Town of Corydon in the future, the 2009 Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan provides an outline for a comprehensive improvement program at the Constitution Elm Monument. The assessment of the Constitution Elm Monument concluded that the existing property boundaries make the ability to improvements impossible, and thus recommended that the State purchase a portion of the property to the north and west of the monument to allow for accessibility and landscape improvements to the site.[181] Recommended improvements include providing an accessible route to the pavilion platform, providing connections to other sites that are part of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, and working with the Town of Corydon to incorporate decorative paving that interprets the historical reach of the Constitution Elm's branches before they were cut from the tree in 1925. A detailed list of recommendations provided

[181] Indiana Department of Natural Resources, *Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan*, September 2009, 18.

in the 2009 report by priority level is provided in Table 9 below, and a rendering of the proposed plan is depicted in Figure 78.[182]

Table 9. Interpretation Recommendations, as proposed in the 2009 Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan.[183]

Priority Level	Description
First Tier	Purchase additional property to provide accessible route to deck.
Second Tier	Provide connections to local historic sites and trails, with accompanying wayfinding elements. Provide accessible ramp. Widen sidewalk area for group gathering and bus parking.
Third Tier	Provide accent lighting. Provide directional signage to monument at Capitol Avenue. Improve access from Water Street.

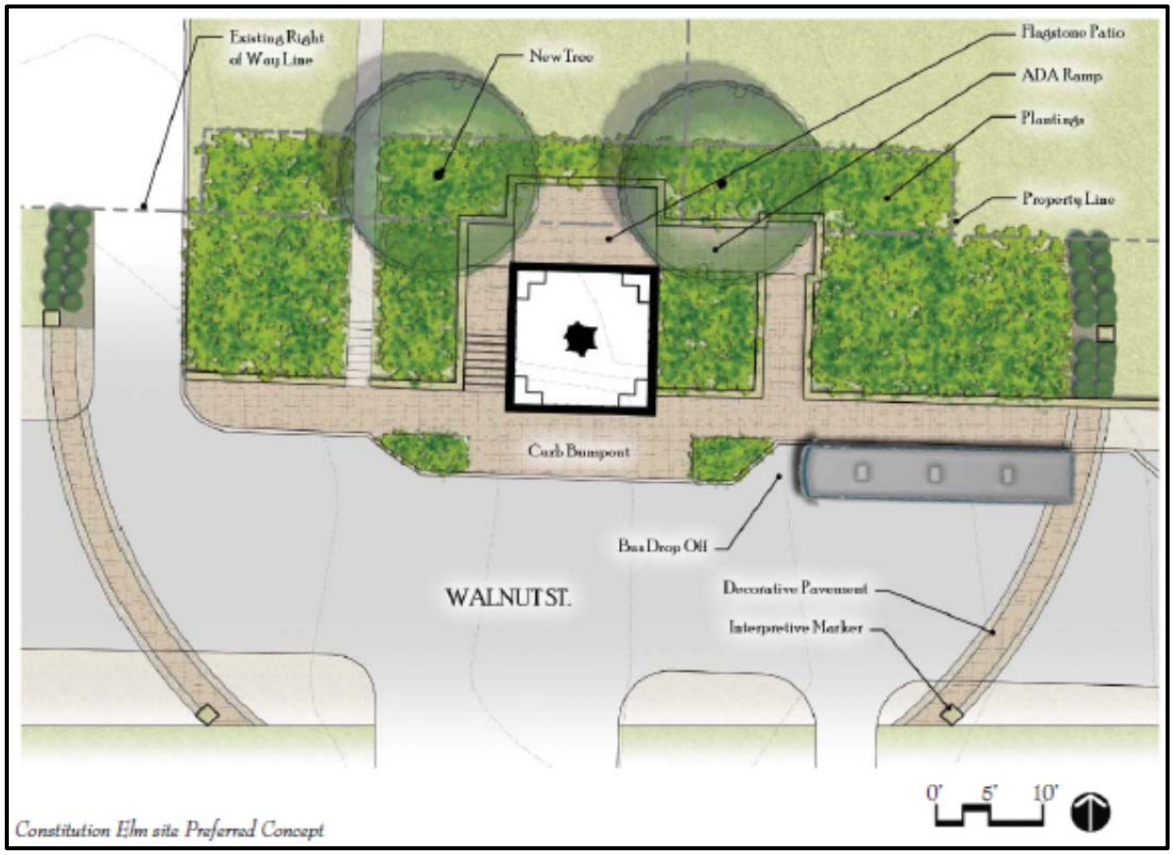


Figure 78. Site Improvements at the Constitution Elm Monument, as proposed in the 2009 Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan.

[182] Recommendations related to condition are not included here as they are addressed in this condition assessment found in this report.
[183] Ibid., 25.

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."[184]

There have been no significant alterations to the Constitution Elm Monument since its construction, thus no treatments that can be classified as restoration in consideration of National Park Service definitions are recommended, other than general restoration and repair of the masonry and iron railings.

2. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOUND THROUGH RESEARCH FOR EACH OPTION

Historic photos of the Constitution Elm Monument confirm that the monument's current appearance is, for all intents and purposes, identical to the structure's historical appearance. Changes since the monument's construction have been limited to re-pointing of mortar throughout the structure and the 1982 installation of a new EPDM roof cladding within the parapet, which is not visible from grade. The only other alterations include the continued use of preservatives on the wood element, some of which have altered the wood's color and others of which have resulted in minor aesthetic changes (e.g., continued filling of cracks with concrete patches and the boring of holes in the tree for creosote injection in 1946).

3. IMPACT OF RESTORATION OPTIONS ON HISTORIC FABRIC

Other than general restoration and repair of the sandstone masonry and iron railings, no other treatments that can be categorized as restoration are recommended for the Constitution Elm Monument.

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

D. SUGGESTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE PLAN

Below are recommended cyclical maintenance activities to be carried out at the Constitution Elm Monument. 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 Constitution Elm Monument 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 Constitution Elm Monument:

- 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 Constitution Elm Monument 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

Sandstone Surfaces

- Inspect for Biological Growth: During a biannual inspection, personnel should check the Constitution Elm Monument for signs of moisture accumulation, such as biological growth on surfaces. Based on present inspections, the northern face of the monument is particularly susceptible to biological growth, as is the base of the monument abutting grade. The advice of a trained professional may be required to identify the severity of the problem and propose an appropriate solution.

- Monitor for Deterioration: The Constitution Elm Monument exhibits mortars of a variety of compositions and vintages throughout the structure. All mortar used in the structure, both historically and recently, appear be a hard, cement-based mortar. Mortar on the monument, below the parapet, should be inspected annually in order to identify and monitor cracks and deterioration

of joints, as these can indicate signs of movement or moisture penetration and should be addressed before they pose a structural issue. Both exterior and interior faces of the monument should be evaluated. Surfaces within the parapet should be inspected annually in association with inspection of the roof membrane and flashing (see below).

- Stone Maintenance: The sandstone surfaces of the memorial should not be cleaned solely for aesthetic reasons; however, it may periodically be needed to remove biological growth or staining. When cleaning is undertaken, it must be completed with care. Areas should be dry brushed with a soft, non-metallic bristle brush. Most biological growth can be removed from stone surfaces after a dry clean by applying a clean water rinse with a medium bristled brush. Should it be determined necessary; a light, non-abrasive low alkali soap and water may be used to clean the surface where water alone fails to remove contaminants. Low pressure water sprays may be used; however, never use abrasive cleaning methods of chemicals when dealing with sandstone, as it will degrade the surface and can lead to delamination. The stone should be inspected annually to determine if localized cleaning is necessary.

- Mortar Maintenance: Mortar must be maintained with care. Like the sandstone, mortar should not be cleaned purely for aesthetic purposes. If it is required, however, personnel should first dry clean with a soft bristle brush and then use a light, non-abrasive low alkali soap and water to clean the surface of the mortar where water alone fails to remove contaminants. The use of a low pressure water spray or a soft bristled brush is strongly recommended in order to apply the soaps and remove the impact direct and particulate matter. When completing the annual inspection of the sandstone surfaces, personnel should also inspect mortar joints and evaluate potential needs. Should it be necessary, a professional may facilitate determining if any deteriorated mortar joints pose a potential risk to the structure.

Concrete

- Monitor and Repair Surfaces: Exposed concrete at the Constitution Elm Monument is limited to the underside of the reinforced concrete roof, which is visible from within the interior of the monument. Presently, the concrete exhibits surface irregularities, staining, and cracking throughout, particularly along the southern half of the roof. Corydon SHS personnel should complete an annual inspection of the concrete surface in order to monitor cracking and other deterioration that has the potential to lead to structural problems or adversely affect the aesthetic character of the monument. A specialist may be appropriate in assisting with monitoring and completing repairs.

Flagstone Walkway

- Remove Dirt and Surface Mud Accumulation: Given that the adjacent grade is higher than the walkway, there is potential for runoff of dirt to accumulate on the surface, particularly on the northern end, where it abuts the sandstone monument. Use gentle and low pressure cleaning methods as necessary to clean soiled stone surfaces only when it threatens to cause damage to the historic flagstone walkway or mortar joints.

Metal Components

- Metal Maintenance: Several types of preventative and preservative materials can be applied to metal in order to strengthen it and lengthen its life span, such as paint sealants, waxes, and oils. An expert needs to be brought in to determine the most appropriate for the metal components in order to ensure that the selected treatments do not adversely react with adjacent sandstone surfaces, for example. Given the degree to which the wrought iron railing has thus far deteriorated as a result of oxidation, once repairs are completed or new sections installed, personnel should visually check railings annually in order to promote retention of an intact surface coating.

Miscellaneous

- Monitor roof membrane, downspout, and flashing for leaks: Annually, Corydon SHS personnel should inspect the roof membrane in order to monitor the development of surface fissures and address deficient joints as necessary. Concurrent with the inspection of the membrane, personnel should inspect the parapet flashing for deficient joints and coverage. The copper drain and downspout should also be inspected for cracking. Should it be possible, as part of this inspection, a hose and water hookup should be used to verify that the downspout is appropriately connected to the drain at grade.

- Maintain Landscaping: While the State of Indiana's property boundary at the Constitution Elm Monument includes little ground cover, weeds and other vegetative growth still have the potential to, and have, infiltrated masonry surfaces along the walkway and adjacent to the monument superstructure. Site personnel should remove weeds and other plant matter from these areas on a weekly basis in order to prevent deterioration to mortar joints and limit moisture accumulation.

- Prune Trees and Remove Obstructions: While no trees are located on the property owned by the State of Indiana, staff of the Corydon SHS should work with adjacent property owners to develop a regular pruning interval for trees within the vicinity of the Constitution Elm Monument in order to limit leaf accumulation within the parapet of the monument. In association with the pruning, obstructions such as fallen tree branches and leaves should be removed from the roof within the parapet. The roof should be inspected monthly for such obstructions and more often during the fall.

- Monitor Vandalism: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site personnel should visit the Constitution Elm Monument daily in order to check for significant vandalism, and, if appropriate, make arrangements to mitigate such vandalism. Regular inspections will also promote a sense of ownership, lessening the potential that vandals will choose to frequent the property.

- Site cleanup: During daily visits to the Constitution Elm Monument, personnel should remove any located trash at the site in order to prevent accumulation.

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 drive-by of the Constitution Elm Monument in order to check for trash and monitor vandalism. Beyond the daily observation, features of the structure should be inspected for maintenance needs throughout the year. Recommended maintenance inspection cycles for each component of the Constitution Elm Monument 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	6	12	
Roof membrane and parapet			X	Check for deterioration; remove debris and plant growth, clean scupper
Downspout and hangers			X	Ensure downspout is secure and surface drain is not blocked
Flashing			X	Check for loose or deformed sections
Structural masonry			X	Check for biological growth and deterioration of mortar joints
Metal components			X	Check for deteriorated surface coatings and surface rust
Walkway	X			Check for vegetation, deteriorated mortar, and settled components

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 Constitution Elm Monument. 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.

CONSTITUTION ELM MONUMENT INSPECTION WORKSHEET

Personnel _____ Date_____ Weather Conditions_____

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
ROOF & PARPAET	Rubber membrane		
	Flashing		
	Masonry parge coat		
	Sandstone units		
	Mortar joints		
	Copper scupper		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
STRUCTURAL MASONRY	South elevation		
	West elevation		
	North elevation		
	East elevation		
	Mortar joints		
	Floor		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
IRON RAILING	South elevation		
	West elevation		
	North elevation		
	East elevation		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENTS	Wrought iron braces		
	Trunk remnant		
	Downspout and straps		
	Commemorative tablet		
	Flagstone walkway and steps		
	Sandstone pier		

IV. FURTHER STUDY AND ANALYSIS

A. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY AND ANALYSIS

1. SUGGESTIONS FOR CONDUCTING FURTHER PROFESSIONAL STUDY AND ANALYSIS

There is little authoritative documentation of maintenance provided by the State of Indiana to the Constitution Elm Monument from its construction in 1936 through 2014, aside from isolated construction memorandums in the files of the Corydon SHS. Recollections of Corydon SHS personnel suggest that no extraordinary maintenance or preservation activities have occurred at the site in the last 30 years; however, to supplement the existing record, knowledgeable persons within Corydon should be contacted to determine if oral interviews may be useful in more fully defining the record of twentieth-century stewardship at the site. Given the degree of research completed thus far and the limited change to the site (being limited to maintenance of mortar surfaces and replacement of the original composition roof, as well as already documented treatments to the trunk remnant), any additional information received would not be anticipated to be particularly illuminating in devising a path forward for the Constitution Elm Monument.

The information provided herein is complemented by an investigation of the wood element of the Constitution Elm Monument, completed by Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd., in 2013, further examination and conservation treatment of the elm by Arnold Wood Conservation LLC in 2014, and a structural assessment of the pavilion, undertaken by ARSEE Engineers, Inc., in June 2014, concurrent with the development of this report. Structural repairs will be completed by the ISMHS at a later date based on the recommendations of the assessment. In total, the HSR, conservators' assessments and associated treatments to the wood element, and the structural assessment of the monument are anticipated to satisfy all current needs and no further professional studies regarding the physical elements of the site are anticipated as being necessary at this time.

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 Constitution Elm Monument site, it is recommended that personnel confer with one of the following entities in the event that expertise beyond that of its own staff is desired:

- 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 International (APTI) is a cross-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.

Deed records. Recorder's office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
Contains copies of the deeds for the Constitution Elm Monument site.

Clippings files. Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Includes newspaper clippings concerning the Constitution Elm Monument

Frank M. Hohenberger Photographic Collection. Indiana University Digital Library. http:/www.dlib.indiana.edu/. Provides access to original photographs of Indiana communities and places.

Indiana Department of Conservation, Department of Public Works. "Constitution Elm Shelter." 6 March 1935. Available at the Indiana State Museum, State Historic Sites Restoration Office, Madison, Indiana. Original construction drawings for the Constitution Elm Monument.

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.

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 Constitution Elm.

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 Constitution Elm was historically located.

Vertical files. Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Corydon, Indiana. Contains a limited amount of historical documents.

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. *Old State Capitol Historic Structure Report*, Muncie, Ind.: Ball State University, 2006. Provides a summary of the establishment of Corydon and the events leading up to and including the Constitutional Convention of 1816.

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

Carmony, Daniel. "Journal of the Convention of the Indiana Territory, 1816." *Indiana Magazine of History* LXI: 2 (June 1965). Provides a summary of the Constitutional Convention of 1816, as well as the original text of the convention journal.

Constitution Elm files. Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana. Includes a file with secondary information regarding the Constitution Elm and monument.

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.

Cottman, George S. *Indiana: Its History, Constitution and Government.* Indianapolis, In: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1925. Provides a history of the founding of Indiana and its government from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Good, Albert. *Park and Recreation Structures*. Reprint edition. New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999. Provides an overview and examples of the Rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the Depression era.

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. "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana." *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969). Provides a summary history of the Constitution Elm and its stewardship over time.

Griffin, Frederick Porter. *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816*. Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974. Provides a summary history of the Constitution Elm and its stewardship over time.

Herget, Frederick and Scott Drake. *Constitution Elm Monument Condition Assessment.* Indianapolis: ARSEE Engineers. 20 August 2014. Provides a detailed description of the monument's condition and provides options for treatment.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources. *Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan.* September 2009. Provides a comprehensive assessment of current conditions, opportunities, and threats at individual components of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, including the Constitution Elm Monument.

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.

Indiana Historical Bureau. "The State Capital Act – 1813." *Indiana Historical Bureau,* 27 January 2005. <http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/resources/docstcap.html > (4 February 2005). Provides a history of the Indiana Territory and the formation of the State of Indiana.

Lemmon, D.F. *The Ancient Capital of the State of Indiana, Corydon, Harrison County*. New Albany, Ind.: Ledger Company, 1891. Provides an early history of Corydon, including discussion relating to its appointment as the territorial capital and the Constitutional Convention of 1816.

Old Capital Centennial Souvenir Program. Louisville, Ky: Acme Printing Co., Inc., 1916. Provides a summary and images of historic places throughout Corydon.

Perry, Rachel Berenson. *William J. Forsyth: The Life and Work of an Indiana Artist*. Bloomington, Ind: Indiana University Press, 2004. Provides a comprehensive narrative on the life and work of artist William Forsyth, who painted the Constitution Elm in 1896.

Randall, Charles E. and D. Priscilla Edgerton. *U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 295: Famous Trees*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1938. Provides a summary of historic trees throughout the United States.

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.

Tweed, Willard, Laurie Soulliera and Henry G. Law. *Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942.* http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/rusticarch/part5.htm [electronic version of Tweed, William, Laurie Soulliere and Henry G. Law. *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*. San Francisco: National Park Service, 1977.] Provides a comprehensive narrative on the National Park Service's role in developing Rustic architecture.

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	☒ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☒ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ 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

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

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION (Check One)

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

(Check One) ☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered Location (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 a grid 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			

RECEIVED APR 3 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

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



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

RECEIVED APR 3 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

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

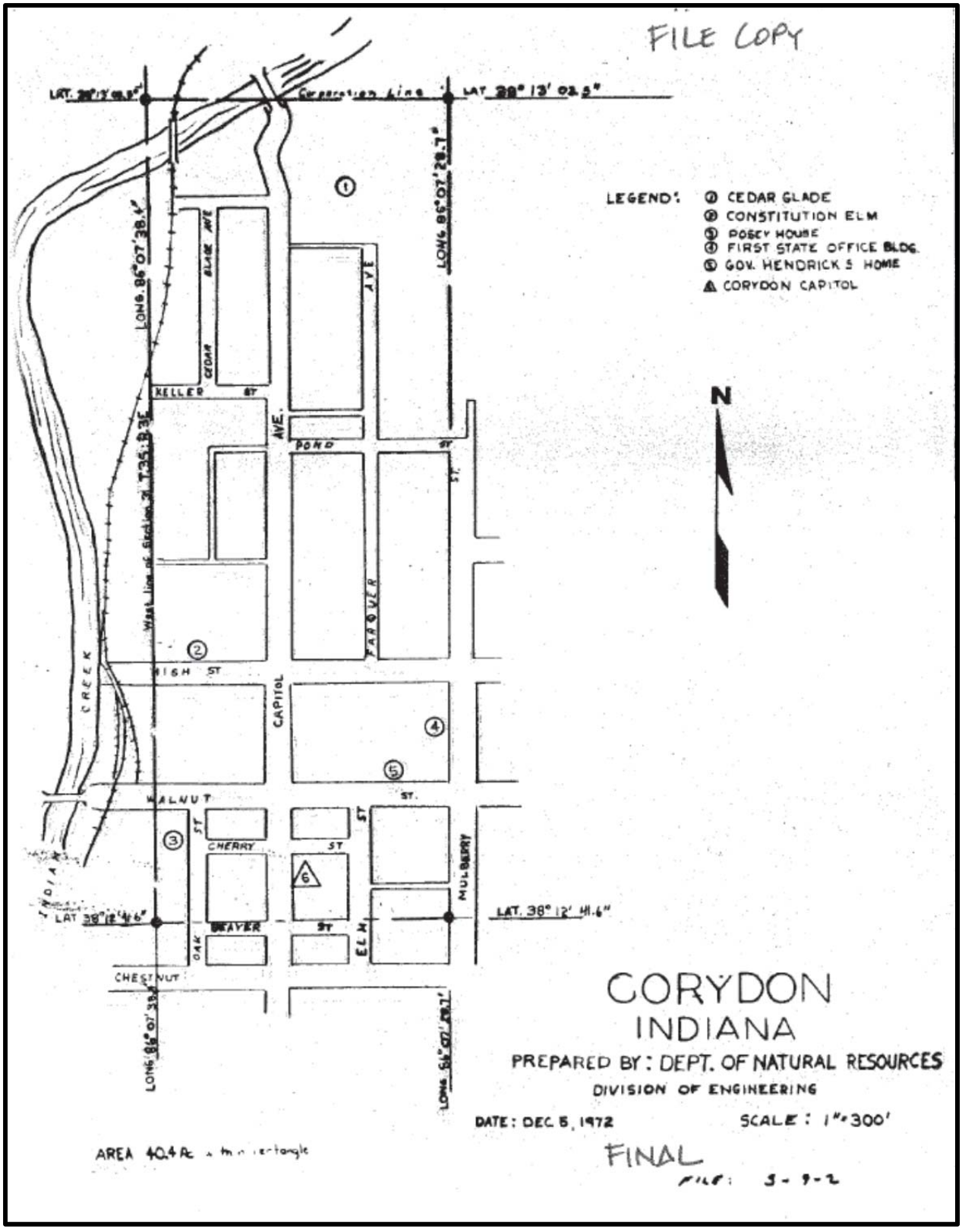
Date

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. HENDRICKS 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. ± in irregular rectangle
FINAL
FILE: 3-9-2

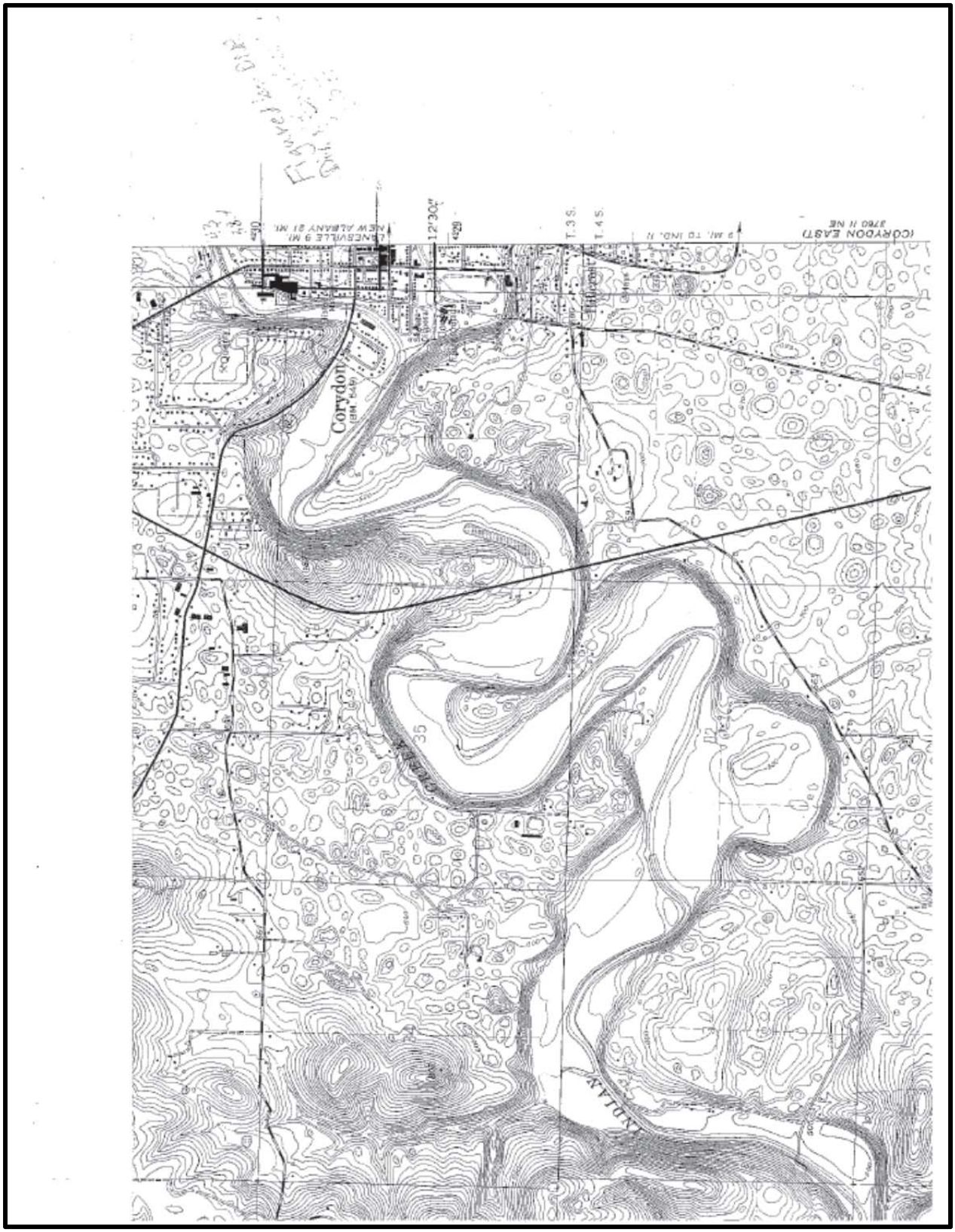
UTM Coordinates For Corydon Historic District (Original)

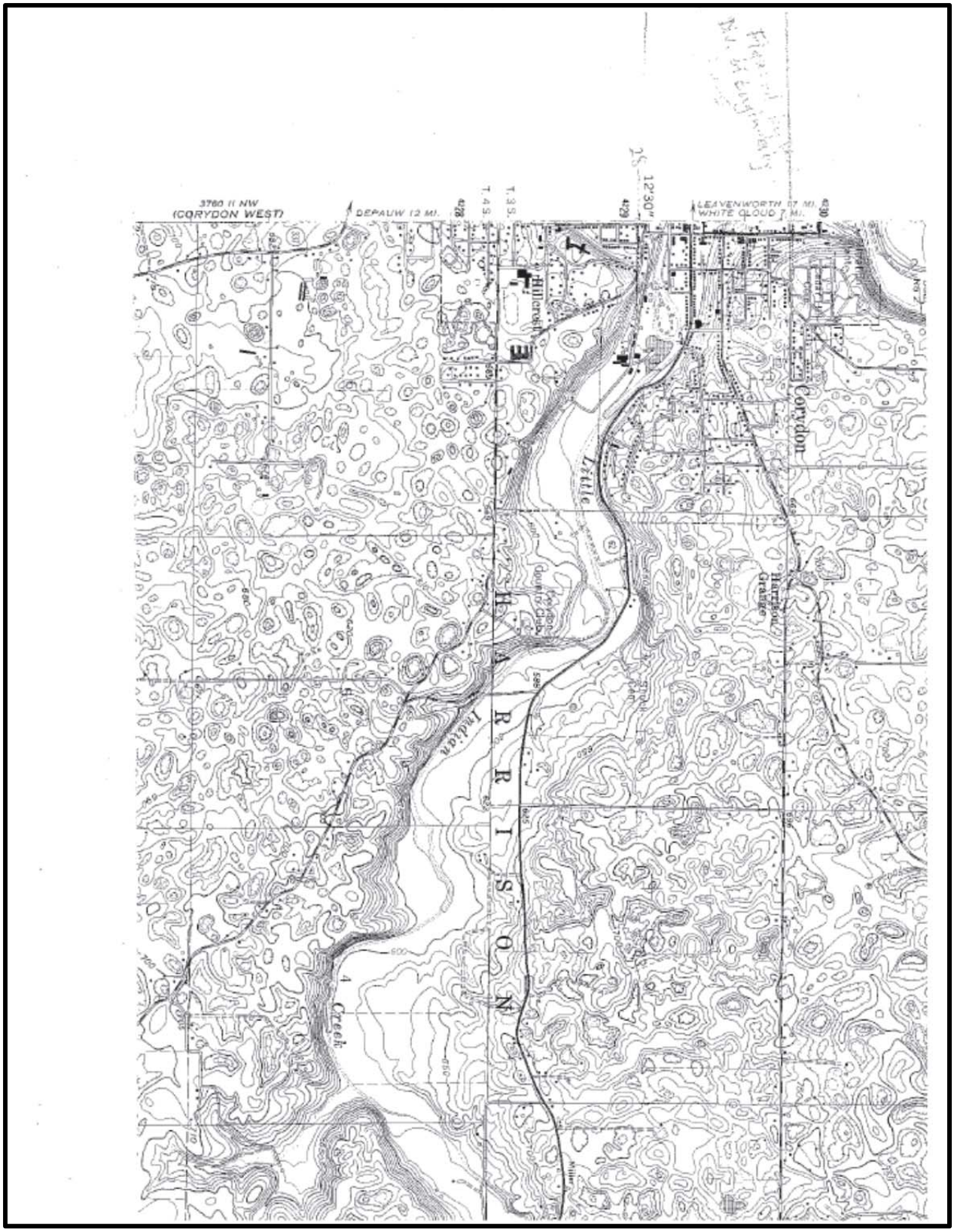
Northwest corner: 16 576400 4230290

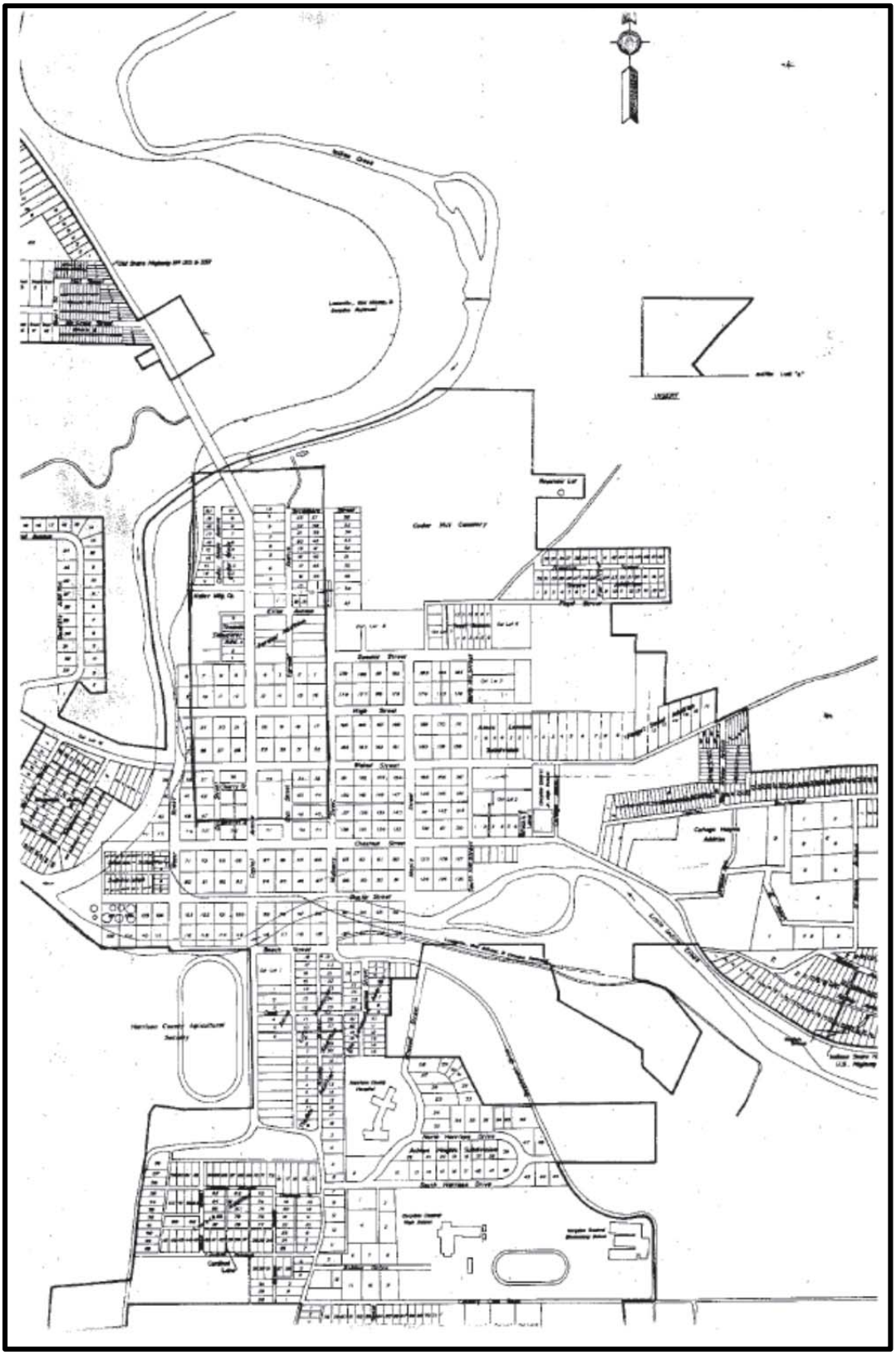
Northeast corner: 16 576710 4230290

Southeast Corner: 16 576690 4229330

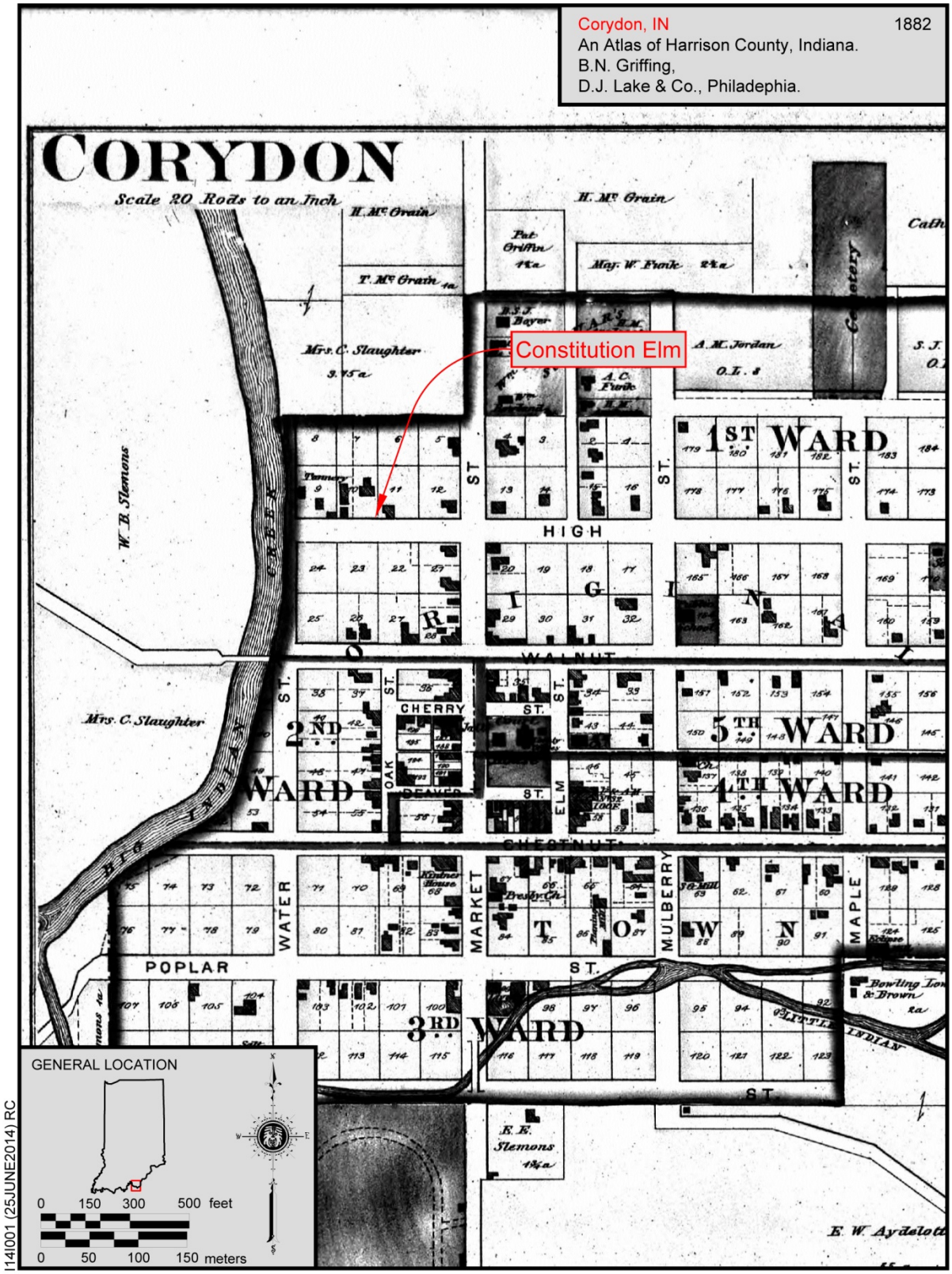
Southwest Corner: 16 576390 4229340


Corydon
INDIAN


3760 II NW
(CORYDON WEST)
DEPAUW (2 MI.)
LEAVENWORTH (7 MI.)
WHITE CLOUD 7 MI.
12'30"
Hillcrest
Corydon
Little
Indian
Creek
HARRISON



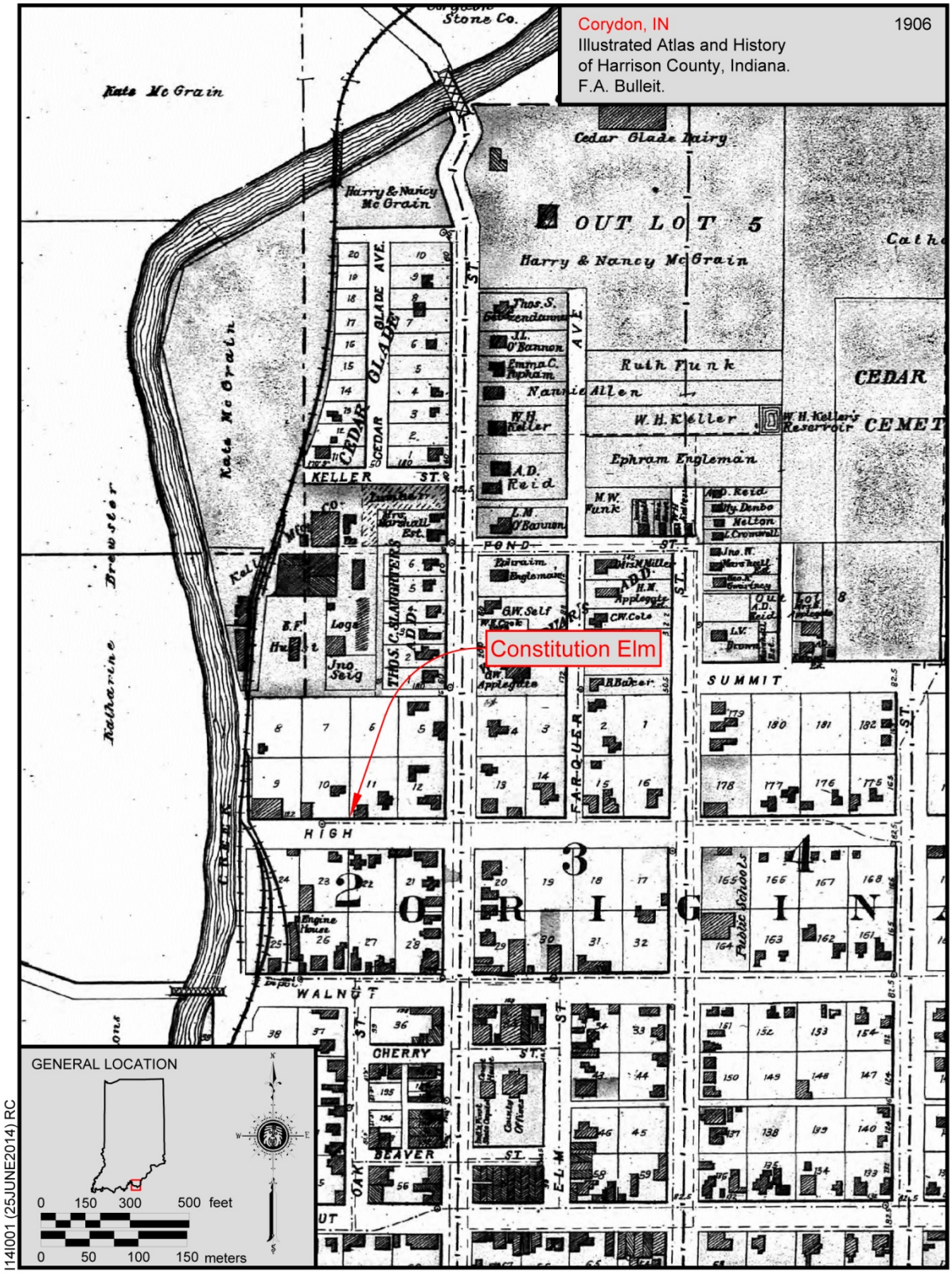
APPENDIX B. HISTORICAL MAPS



Location of the Constitution Elm depicted on a portion of the 1882 Atlas of Harrison County, Indiana.

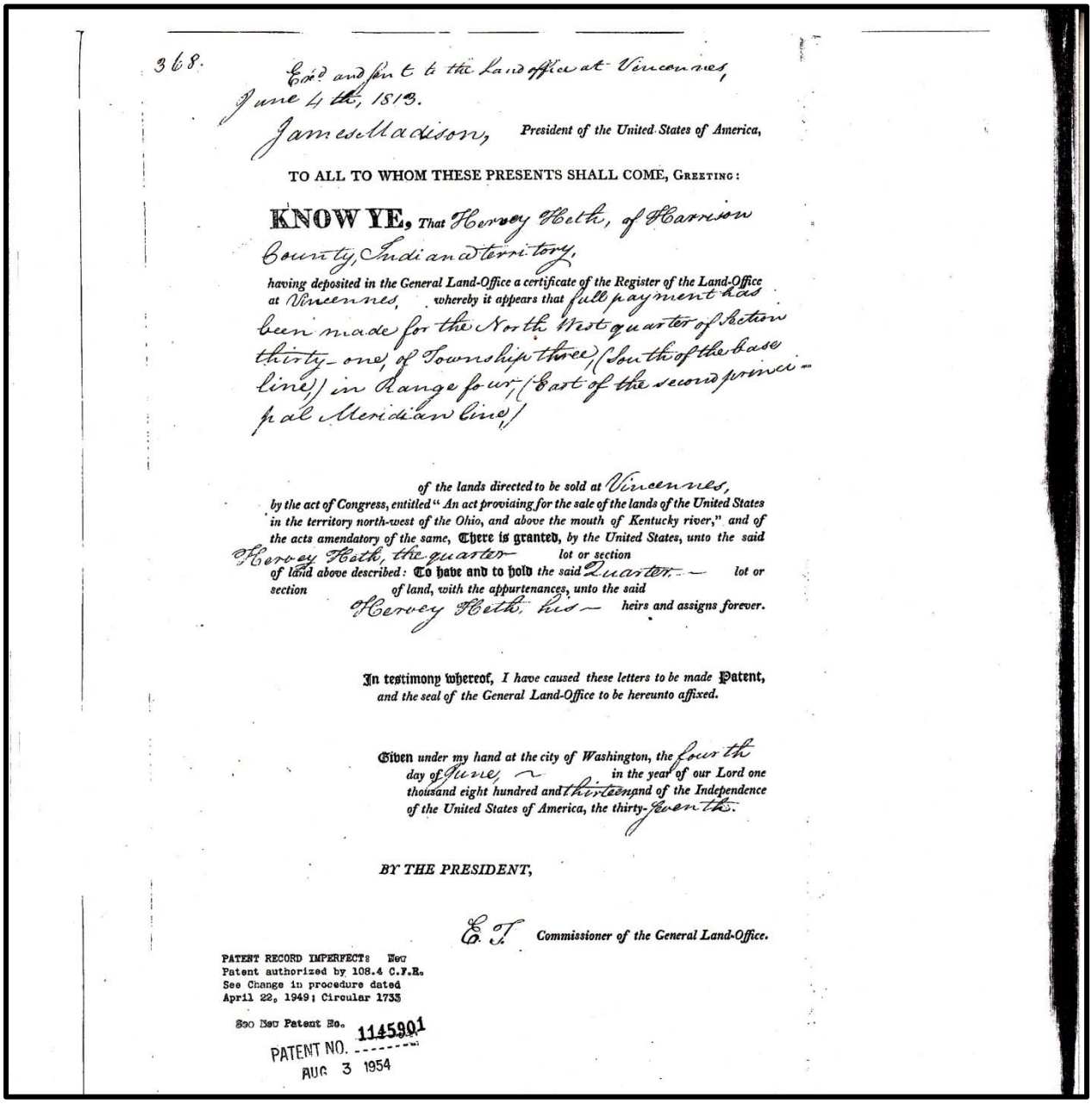


Location of the Constitution Elm depicted on a portion of the 1899 Sanborn map.



Location of the Constitution Elm depicted on a portion of the 1906 Atlas of Harrison County, Indiana.

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, Indiana 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

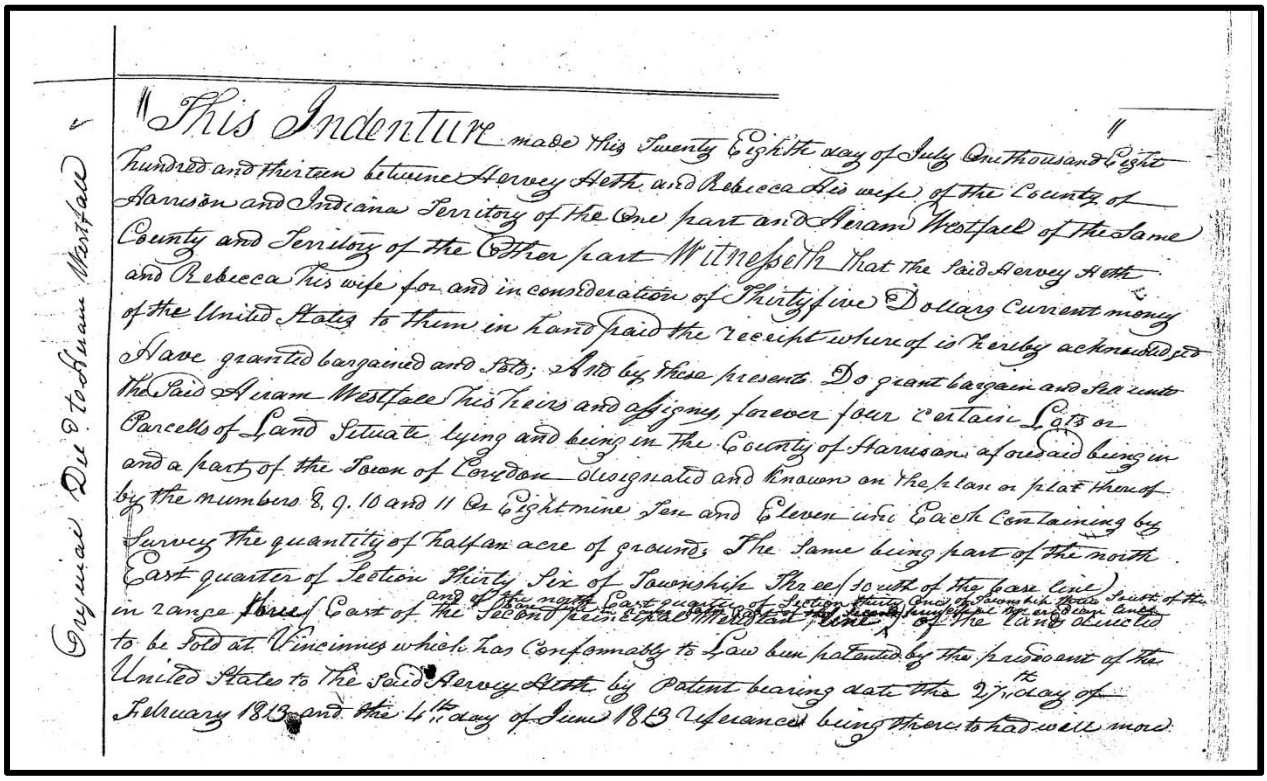
See New Patent No. 1145901

PATENT NO. 1145901

AUG 3 1954

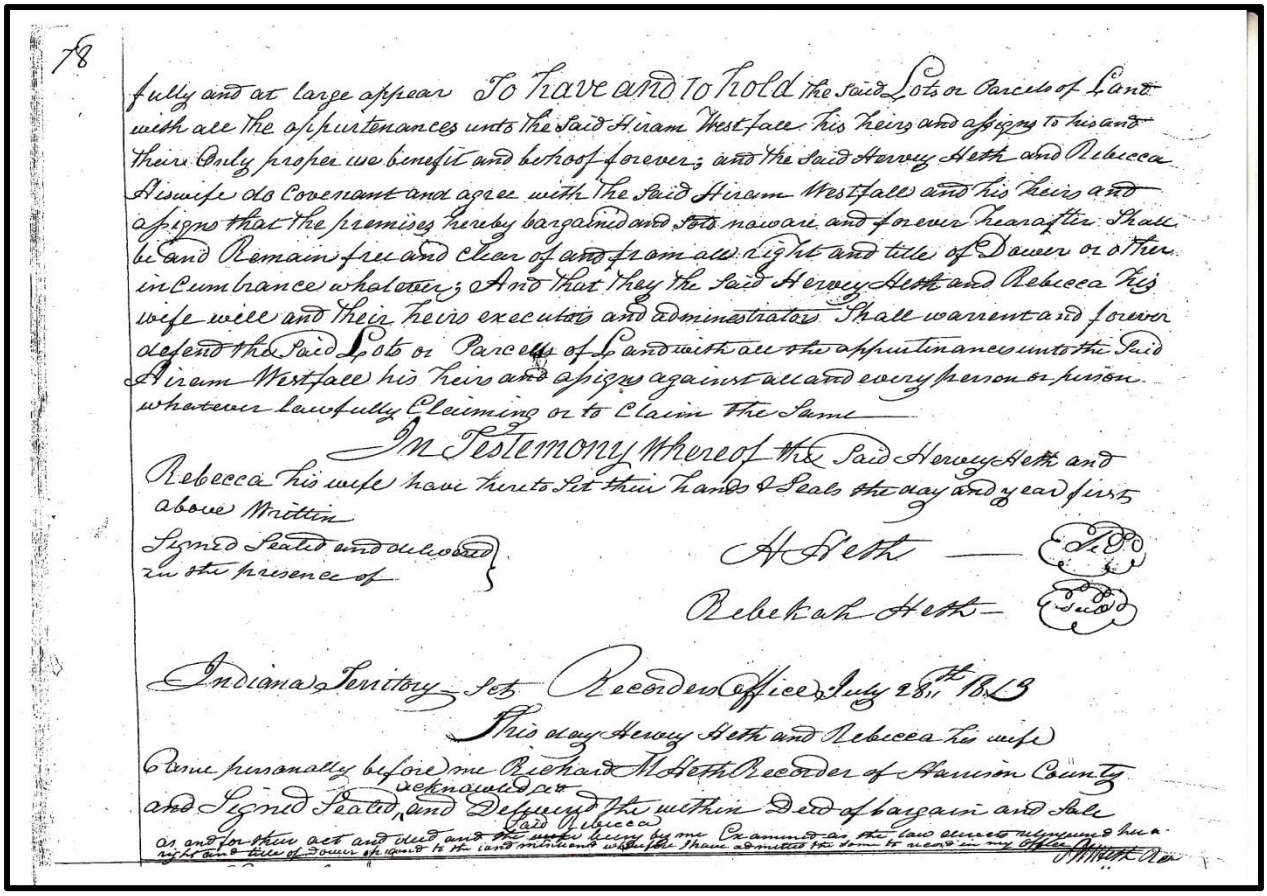
Land patent, June 4, 1813, to Hervy Heth.

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



Deed record, July 28, 1813, between Hervey and Rebecca Heth and Hiram Westfall. Part 1 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book A, page 77.



78

fully and at large appear To have and to hold the said Lots or Parcels of Land with all the appurtenances unto the said Hiram Westfall his heirs and assigns to his and their only proper use benefit and behoof forever; and the said Hervey Heth and Rebecca his wife do Covenant and agree with the said Hiram Westfall 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 right and title of Dower or other incumbrance whatever; And that they the said Hervey Heth and Rebecca his wife will and their heirs executors and administrators shall warrent and forever defend the said Lots or Parcels of Land with all the appurtenances unto the said Hiram Westfall his heirs and assigns against all and every person or persons whatever lawfully Claiming or to Claim the same

In Testemony Whereof the said Hervey Heth and Rebecca his wife have hereto Set their hands & Seals the day and year first above Written

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of

H Heth (L.S.)

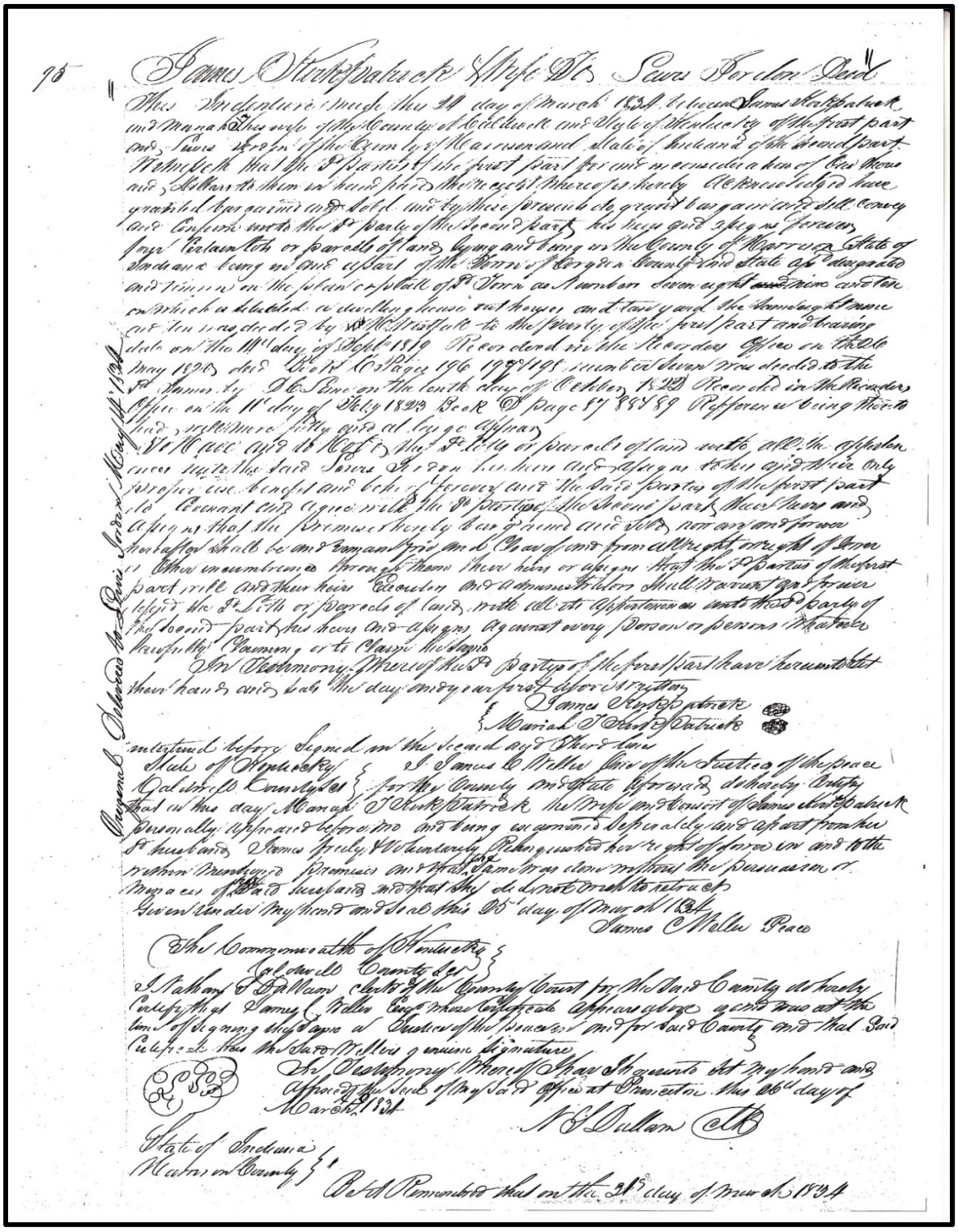
Rebekah Heth (L.S.)

Indiana Territory Set Recorders Office July 28th 1813

This day Hervey Heth and Rebecca his wife came personally before me Richard McHeth Recorder of Harrison County and Signed Sealed, and Delivered the within Deed of bargain and Sale as and for their act and deed and the wife being by me Examined as the Law directs relinquished her right and title of Dower in and to the land mentioned within the same to me in my Office

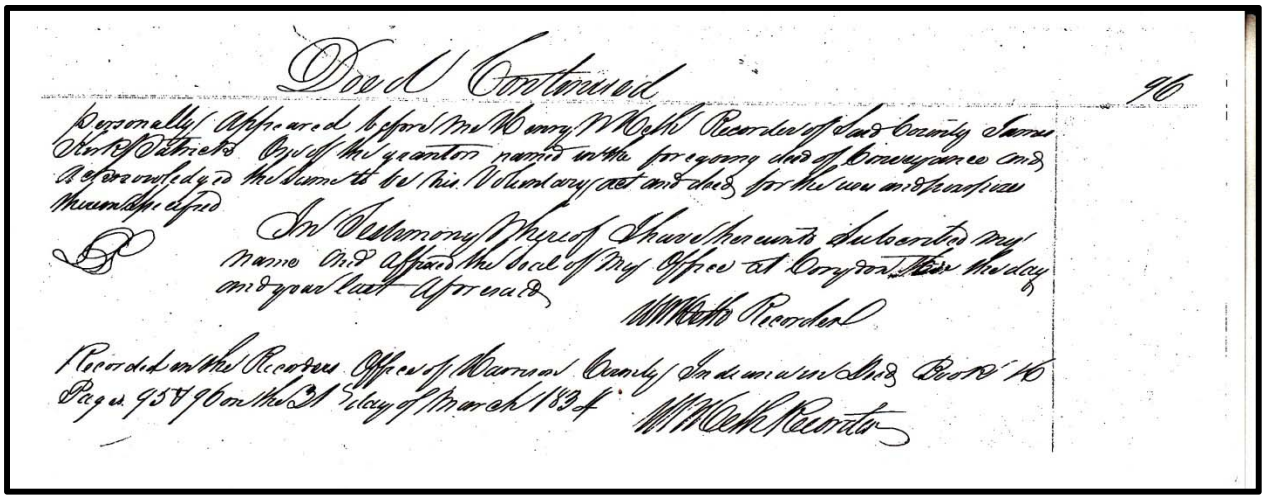
Deed record, July 28, 1813, between Hervey and Rebecca Heth and Hiram Westfall. Part 2 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book A, page 78.



Deed record, March 24, 1834, between James and Marah Kirkpatrick and Lewis Jordan. Part 1 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book H, page 95.



Deed record, March 24, 1834, between James and Marah Kirkpatrick and Lewis Jordan. Part 2 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book H, page 96.

Lewis Jordan Sr. }
To } Deed
David Jordan }

Lewis Jordan Sr. and Elizabeth Jordan his wife, convey and warrant to David Jordan the following described real estate situate in Harrison County Indiana, to wit: Lot number eight (8) and nine (9) in the town of Corydon: Also forty four (44) feet off of the west side of Lots number Ten (10) and seven (7) in said town, cut off by a line running north and south parallel with the west lines of said lots

For the consideration of one thousand dollars In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 10th day of December 1870

Lewis Jordan (seal)
Elizabeth her X mark Jordan (seal)

State of Indiana }
Harrison County } S.S.

On this 10th day of December 1870 before the undersigned a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared Lewis Jordan Sr. and Elizabeth Jordan, his wife, and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing deed.

Witness my hand and Notarial seal the day and year aforesaid.

George W. C. Self N.P.

I certify the the deed of which the above and foregoing is a true copy was duly stamped as provided by act of Congress and

Recorded Dec. 22, 1870 at 2 P.M.
William Bollmann R.H.C.

Delivered to Lewis Jordan Dec. 24, 1870

Deed record, December 10, 1870, between Lewis and Elizabeth Jordan and David Jordan.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book Q-2, page 243.

Catharine Slaughter et al
To
Lewis Jordan
Deed

Catharine Slaughter and Thomas C. Slaughter her husband, David Jordan and Agnes M. Jordan, his wife, Henry Jordan and Henrietta E. Jordan his wife convey and quit claim unto Lewis Jordan the following described real estate situate in Harrison County Indiana, to wit: A strip Eighty Eight (88) feet wide off the East side of Lots number Ten (10) and Seven (7) in the town of Corydon, as shown on the recorded plat or map thereof. For the consideration of Ten dollars & to make partition of the lands of which Lewis Jordan is seized.

In witness whereof said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 8th day of April 1874.

Catharine Slaughter (seal)
Thomas C. Slaughter (seal)
David Jordan (seal)
Agnes M. Jordan (seal)
Henry Jordan (seal)
Henrietta E. Jordan (seal)

State of Indiana
County of Harrison } ss On this 11th day of April 1874, before the undersigned a Notary Public in and for said county personally appeared Catharine Slaughter and Thomas C. Slaughter her husband, David Jordan and Agnes M. Jordan, his wife and Henry Jordan and Henrietta E. Jordan, his wife, and acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed.

Witness my hand and Notarial seal the day and year last aforesaid

George W. Self
Notary Public.

Recorded May 4th 1874 at 10 A. M.

William Gallaman
R.H.C.

Deed recorded in Deed Book 2 page 515 Dec 28 1875

Deed record, April 8, 1874 between Catherine and Thomas Slaughter, David and Jane Jordan, Henry and Henrietta Jordan and Lewis Jordan.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book T-2, page 515.

Lewis Jordon
to
Catharine Slaughter

Deed

This Indenture Witnesseth That Lewis Jordon and Martha E Jordon his Wife of Marion County in the State of Indiana Convey and Warrant to Catharine Slaughter of Harrison County in the State of Indiana for the Sum of Five Hundred Dollars the following Real Estate in Harrison County in the State of Indiana to wit:

A Strip Eighty Eight (88) feet Wide off the East Side of Lots Numbered Ten (10) and Seven (7) in the Town of Corydon

Witness whereof the said Lewis Jordon and Martha E Jordon his wife have hereunto set their hands and Seals this 24th day of September A. D. 1879.

Lewis Jordon (Seal)
Martha E Jordon (Seal)

State of Indiana
Marion County } SS.

Before me Peter Weis a Notary Public in and for said County this 24th day of September 1879. Lewis Jordon and Martha E Jordon his wife acknowledged the Execution of the annexed Deed.

Witness my hand and Notarial seal.

Peter Weis (Seal)
Notary Public

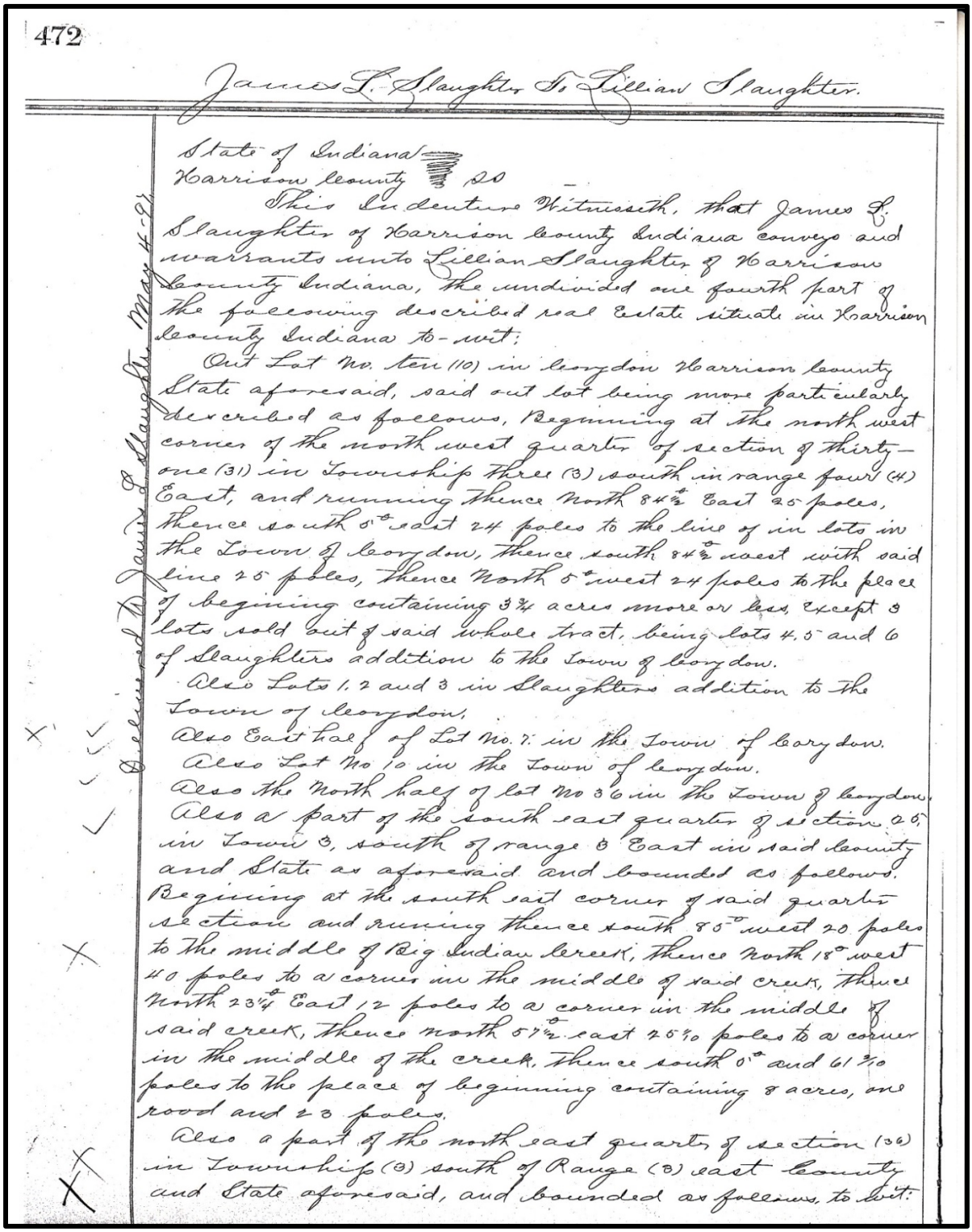
Recorded November 17th 1879 at 9 oclock A. M.

William B Hunsten
R. H. C.

Deposited for Record Nov 17th 1879

Deed record, September 24, 1879, between Lewis and Martha Jordan and Catherine Slaughter.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book Z-2, page 420.



472

James L. Slaughter To Lillian Slaughter.

Deed rec'd Dec. 26 James L. Slaughter May 4-97

State of Indiana
Harrison County ss

This Indenture Witnesseth, that James L. Slaughter of Harrison County Indiana conveys and warrants unto Lillian Slaughter of Harrison County Indiana, the undivided one fourth part of the following described real Estate situate in Harrison County Indiana to-wit;

Out Lot No. ten (10) in Leavenworth Harrison County State aforesaid, said out lot being more particularly described as follows, Beginning at the north west corner of the north west quarter of section of thirty-one (31) in Township three (3) south in range four (4) East, and running thence North 84½ East 25 poles, thence south 5° east 24 poles to the line of in lots in the Town of Leavenworth, thence south 84½ west with said line 25 poles, thence North 5° west 24 poles to the place of beginning containing 3¾ acres more or less, except 3 lots sold out of said whole tract, being lots 4, 5 and 6 of Slaughters addition to the Town of Leavenworth.

Also Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Slaughters addition to the Town of Leavenworth.

Also East half of Lot No. 7 in the Town of Leavenworth.

Also Lot No 10 in the Town of Leavenworth.

Also the North half of lot No 36 in the Town of Leavenworth.

Also a part of the south east quarter of section 25 in Town 3, south of range 3 East in said County and State as aforesaid and bounded as follows. Beginning at the south east corner of said quarter section and running thence south 85° west 20 poles to the middle of Big Indian Creek, thence North 18° west 40 poles to a corner in the middle of said creek, thence North 23¾° East 12 poles to a corner in the middle of said creek, thence north 57½° east 26⅗ poles to a corner in the middle of the creek, thence south 0° and 61 2/10 poles to the place of beginning containing 8 acres, one rood and 20 poles.

Also a part of the north east quarter of section (36) in Township (3) south of Range (3) east County and State aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to-wit:

Deed record, April 26, 1897, between James Slaughter and Lillian Slaughter. Part 1 of 3.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book W-3, page 472.

Continued

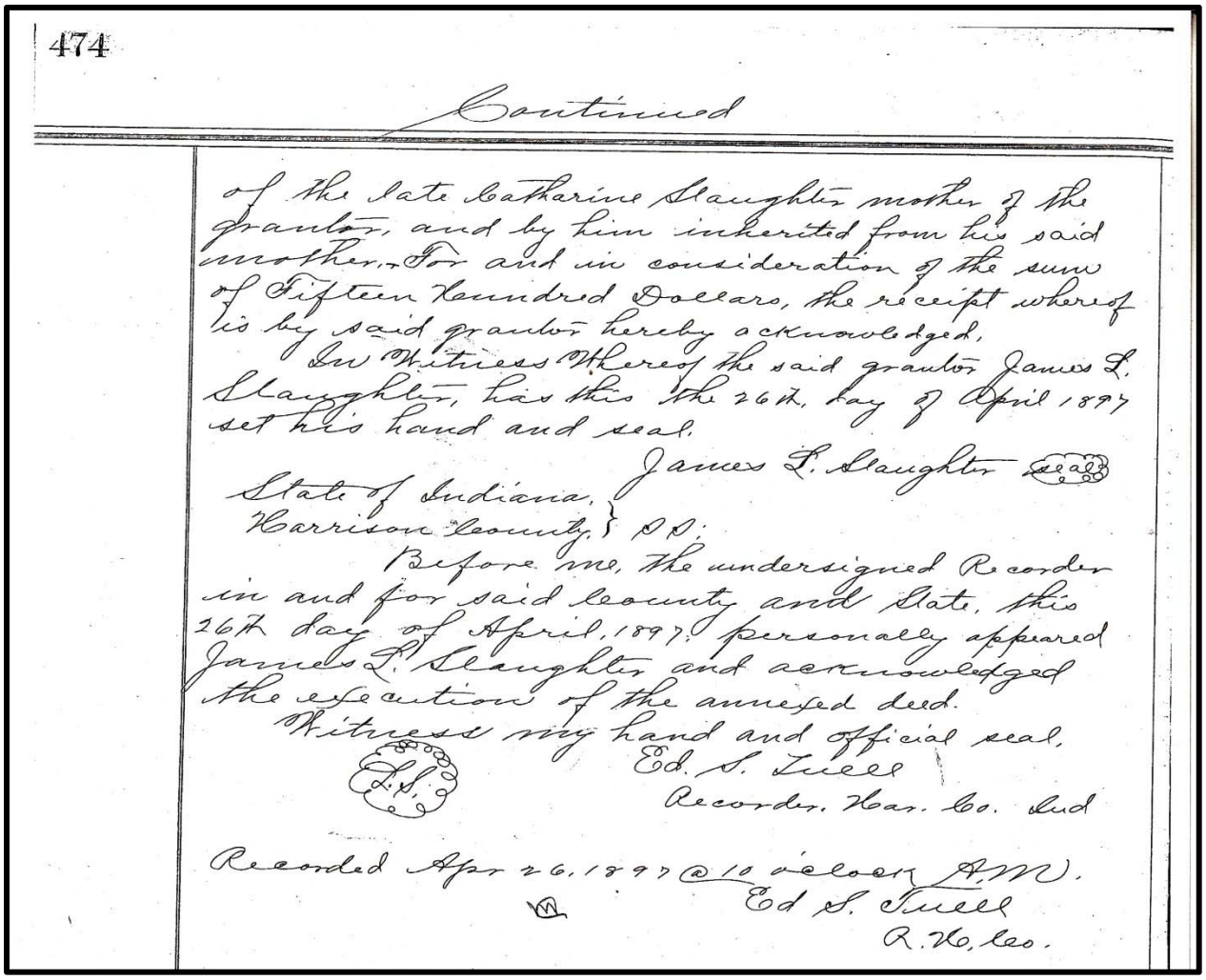
Beginning at the north east corner of said quarter section and running thence south 85° west with the section line to the thread or center of Big Indian Creek. thence down said creek keeping in the center or thread thereof to the line dividing said quarter section from the town lots in the Town of Georgetown, thence east with the line of said town lots to the congressional Township line dividing Townships 3 & 4, thence north with said line to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres more or less.

Also all that part of the north east quarter of section (36) in Township (3) south of range (3) east, County and State as aforesaid and which is bounded as follows, to-wit; Beginning at a point on the west side of Water Street and directly opposite of the center of Walnut Street in the Town of Georgetown being the south east corner of a tract of land lying in the same quarter section conveyed to Thos. C. Slaughter by David M. Jordan and wife by deed dated Sept. 27th, 1876, and running thence south 85° west 27 3/10 poles to a stake planted in the center of the road leading from the Town of Georgetown to the Town of Leavenworth, thence north 63° west with the center or thread of said road 27 poles to a stone planted in said road, thence south 27° west 66 poles to the line dividing said tract and a part of said quarter section heretofore conveyed to John Mauck by Jacob S. Hammond, and wife, thence south 68 1/2° east with said line 48 poles, thence south 5° east 2 1/2 poles, thence north 85° east 95 poles, thence in a northerly direction across the mouth of Poplar Street in the Town of Georgetown to the south west corner of lot No. 76 in said Town, thence along the Western boundary of said Town to the place of beginning, Excepting two small pieces or tracts heretofore deeded out of said two last described tracts respectively by Catharine Slaughter to William S. Shuck and William H. Keller.

The lands herein conveyed are intended to be the undivided one fourth interest of the lands

Deed record, April 26, 1897, between James Slaughter and Lillian Slaughter. Part 2 of 3.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book W-3, page 473.



474

Continued

of the late Catharine Slaughter mother of the grantor, and by him inherited from his said mother. For and in consideration of the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, the receipt whereof is by said grantor hereby acknowledged.

In Witness Whereof the said grantor James L. Slaughter, has this the 26th. day of April 1897 set his hand and seal.

James L. Slaughter seal

State of Indiana, }
Harrison County, } ss:

Before me, the undersigned Recorder in and for said County and State, this 26th day of April, 1897, personally appeared James L. Slaughter and acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed.

Witness my hand and official seal.

Ed. S. Tuell
Recorder. Har. Co. Ind

Recorded Apr 26, 1897 @ 10 o'clock A.M.
Ed S. Tuell
R. Ho. Co.

Deed record, April 26, 1897, between James Slaughter and Lillian Slaughter. Part 3 of 3.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book W-3, page 474.

Lillian Slaughter et al To Kate McGrain

State of Indiana
Harrison County } O.S.

This Indenture Witnesseth that Lillian Slaughter and James L. Slaughter her husband, Andrew M. Jones and Harriett S. Jones, Clara A. Slemons and William B. Slemons her husband all of Harrison County Indiana, convey and release unto Kate McGrain all their undivided right, title and interest in and to the following described real estate situate in Harrison County State of Indiana, to wit: All of Out Lot No Ten in the Town of Georgetown County and State aforesaid, except Lots Nos one (1) two (2) three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6) on the east side thereof, said last described lots being Slaughters addition to the Town of Georgetown.

Also Eighty eight (88) feet off the East side of lots Nos 7 and 10 in the Town of Georgetown.

Also a part of the south east quarter of section (25) in Township (3) south of range (3) East, and bounded as follows to-wit, Beginning at the south east corner of said quarter section, and running thence south 85° west 20 poles to the middle of Big Indian Creek, thence North 18° West 40 poles to a corner in the middle of the creek, thence north 23¼ east 12 poles to a corner in the middle of the creek, thence north 5½° East 25 1/10 poles to a corner in the middle of the creek, thence south 5° east 61 7/10 poles to the place of beginning, containing Eight acres, one rood and 28 poles.

Also a part of the north east quarter of section (36) in Township (3) south of range (3) east, and bounded as follows; Beginning at the north east corner of said quarter section, and running thence south 85° west with the section line to the middle of Big Indian Creek, thence down said creek keeping in the middle or center thereof to the line dividing said quarter section from the Town lots in the town of Georgetown, thence east with the line of said town lots to the Congressional Township line dividing Townships 3 & 4, thence north with said line to the place of beginning, supposed

Deed record, May 12, 1897, between James Slaughter and Lillian Slaughter. Andrew and Harriet Jones, William and Clara Slemmons and Kato McGrain. Part 1 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book W-3, page 518.

Continued

to contain 3 acres, excepting from said last described, a small parcel heretofore deeded by Katharine Slaughter to William S. Shuck, also a small parcel heretofore deeded by Katharine Slaughter to Hugh C. Allen,

Also a small parcel heretofore deeded by Katharine Slaughter to C. S. Henderson. Also a small strip heretofore deeded by Katharine Slaughter to W. N. & R. J. Bracewell; for and in consideration of the sum of One dollar cash in hand paid by the said Grantee to the said Grantors and also in consideration of certain deeds of release executed by Grantee herein to Grantors of her undivided interest in certain lands inherited by her from Katharine Slaughter recently deceased, said deeds bearing even date with this deed.

In Witness Whereof the said Grantors have this 12th day of May 1897 hereunto set their hands and seals.

Lillian Slaughter (Seal)
James L. Slaughter (Seal)
Andrew M. Jones (Seal)
Harriet S. Jones (Seal)
Clara S. Slemmons (Seal)
William B. Slemmons (Seal)

State of Indiana
County of Harrison } S.S.

Before me a Notary Public in and for said county and State personally came, Lillian Slaughter and James L. Slaughter her husband, Harriet S. Jones and Andrew M. Jones her husband, Clara S. Slemmons and William B. Slemmons her husband and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing and annexed deed.

Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of May 1897,

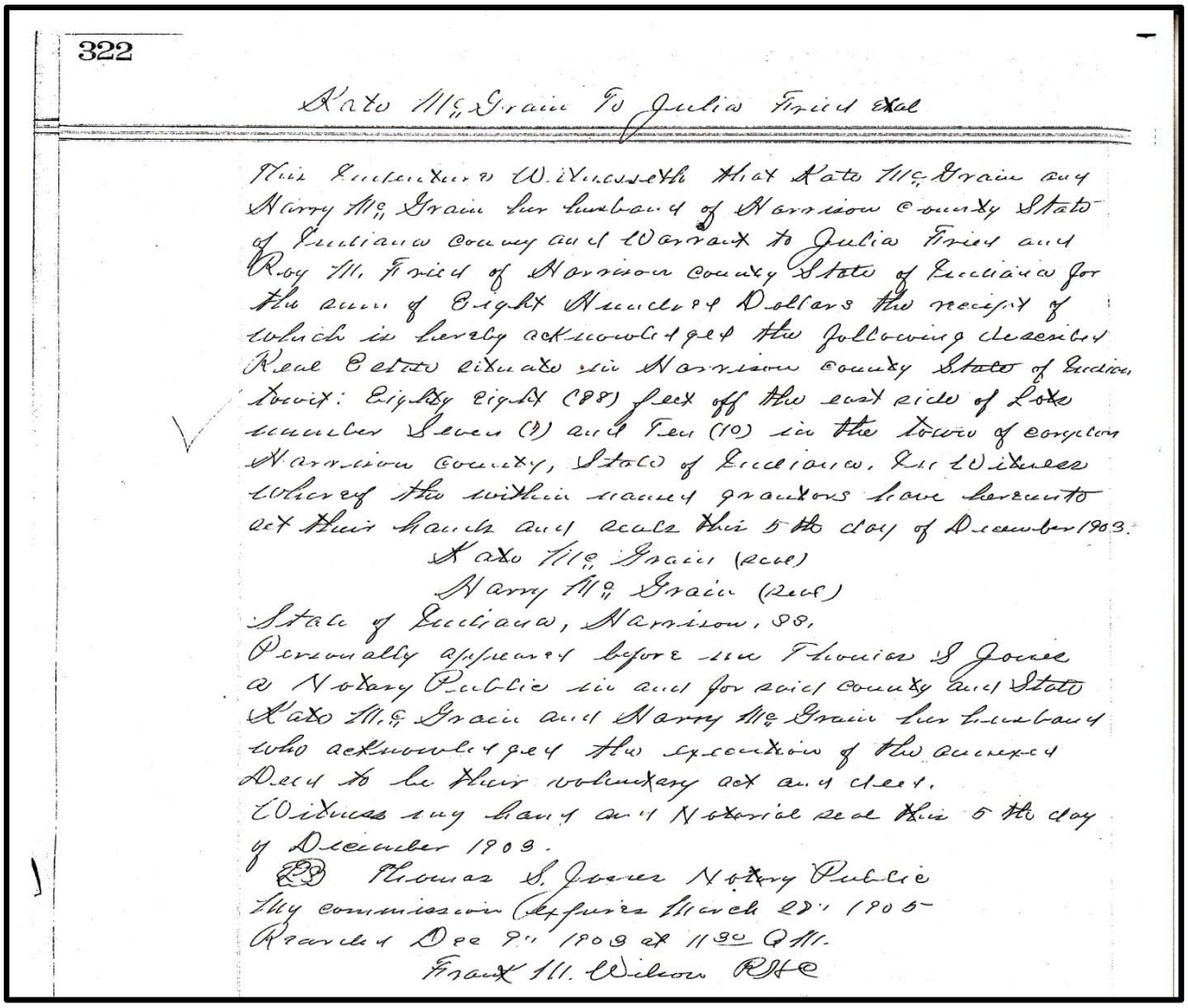
(S.S.)

John K. Keith
Notary Public

Recorded May 19, 1897 @ 4 o'clock P.M.
Ed S. Tuell
R. H. Co.

Deed record, May 12, 1897, between James Slaughter and Lillian Slaughter. Andrew and Harriet Jones, William and Clara Slemmons and Kate McGrain. Part 2 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book W-3, page 519.



322

Kate McGrain To Julia Fried et al

This Indenture Witnesseth that Kate McGrain and Harry McGrain her husband of Harrison County State of Indiana Convey and Warrant to Julia Fried and Roy M. Fried of Harrison County State of Indiana for the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged the following described Real Estate situate in Harrison County State of Indiana, to-wit: Eighty eight (88) feet off the east side of Lots number Seven (7) and Ten (10) in the Town of Corydon Harrison County, State of Indiana. In Witness Whereof the within named grantors have hereunto set their hands and seals this 5th day of December 1903.

Kate McGrain (Seal)

Harry McGrain (Seal)

State of Indiana, Harrison, ss.

Personally appeared before me Thomas S Jones a Notary Public in and for said County and State Kate McGrain and Harry McGrain her husband who acknowledged the execution of the annexed Deed to be their voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and Notarial seal this 5th day of December 1903.

Thomas S. Jones Notary Public

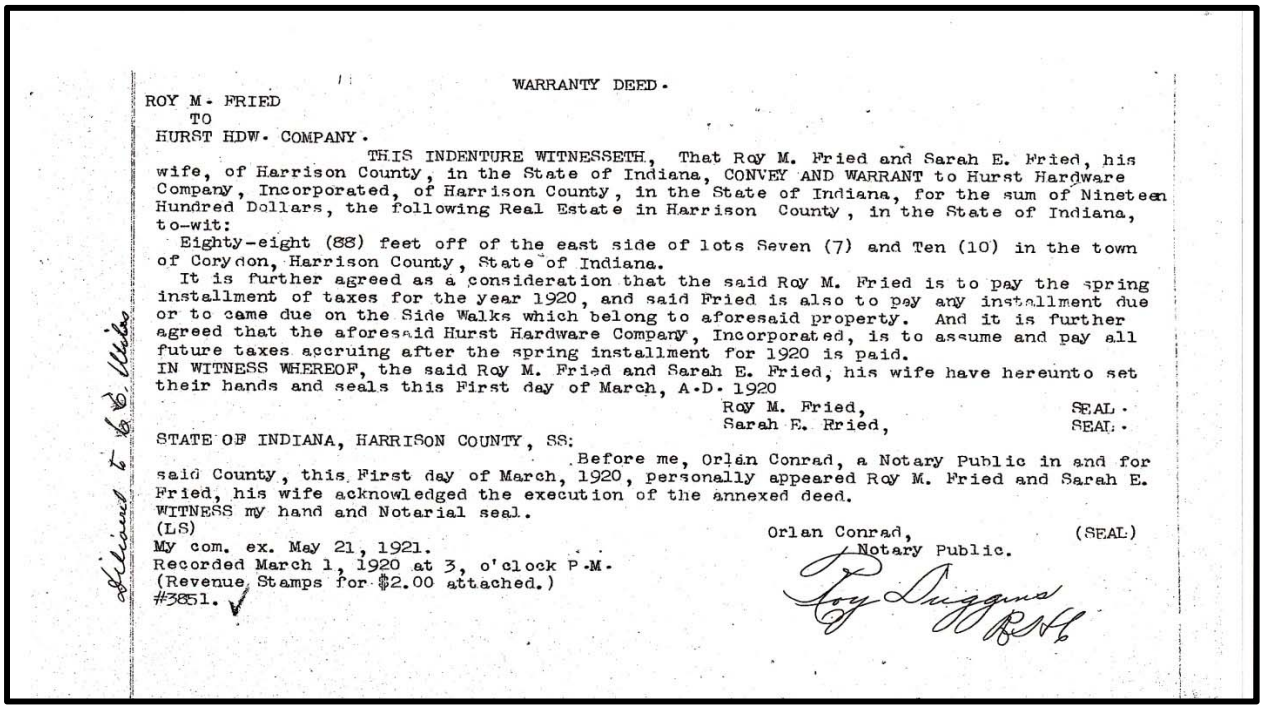
My commission expires March 23rd 1905

Recorded Dec 9th 1903 at 11 30 A.M.

Frank M. Wilson Rec

Deed record, December 5, 1903, between Kate and Harry McGrain and Julia and Roy Fried.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book G-4, page 322.



WARRANTY DEED.

ROY M. FRIED
TO
HURST HDW. COMPANY.

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That Roy M. Fried and Sarah E. Fried, his wife, of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, CONVEY AND WARRANT to Hurst Hardware Company, Incorporated, of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, for the sum of Nineteen Hundred Dollars, the following Real Estate in Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

Eighty-eight (88) feet off of the east side of lots Seven (7) and Ten (10) in the town of Corydon, Harrison County, State of Indiana.

It is further agreed as a consideration that the said Roy M. Fried is to pay the spring installment of taxes for the year 1920, and said Fried is also to pay any installment due or to came due on the Side Walks which belong to aforesaid property. And it is further agreed that the aforesaid Hurst Hardware Company, Incorporated, is to assume and pay all future taxes accruing after the spring installment for 1920 is paid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Roy M. Fried and Sarah E. Fried, his wife have hereunto set their hands and seals this First day of March, A.D. 1920

Roy M. Fried, SEAL.
Sarah E. Fried, SEAL.

STATE OF INDIANA, HARRISON COUNTY, SS:

Before me, Orlan Conrad, a Notary Public in and for said County, this First day of March, 1920, personally appeared Roy M. Fried and Sarah E. Fried, his wife acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed.

WITNESS my hand and Notarial seal.

(LS)

Orlan Conrad, (SEAL)
Notary Public.

My com. ex. May 21, 1921.

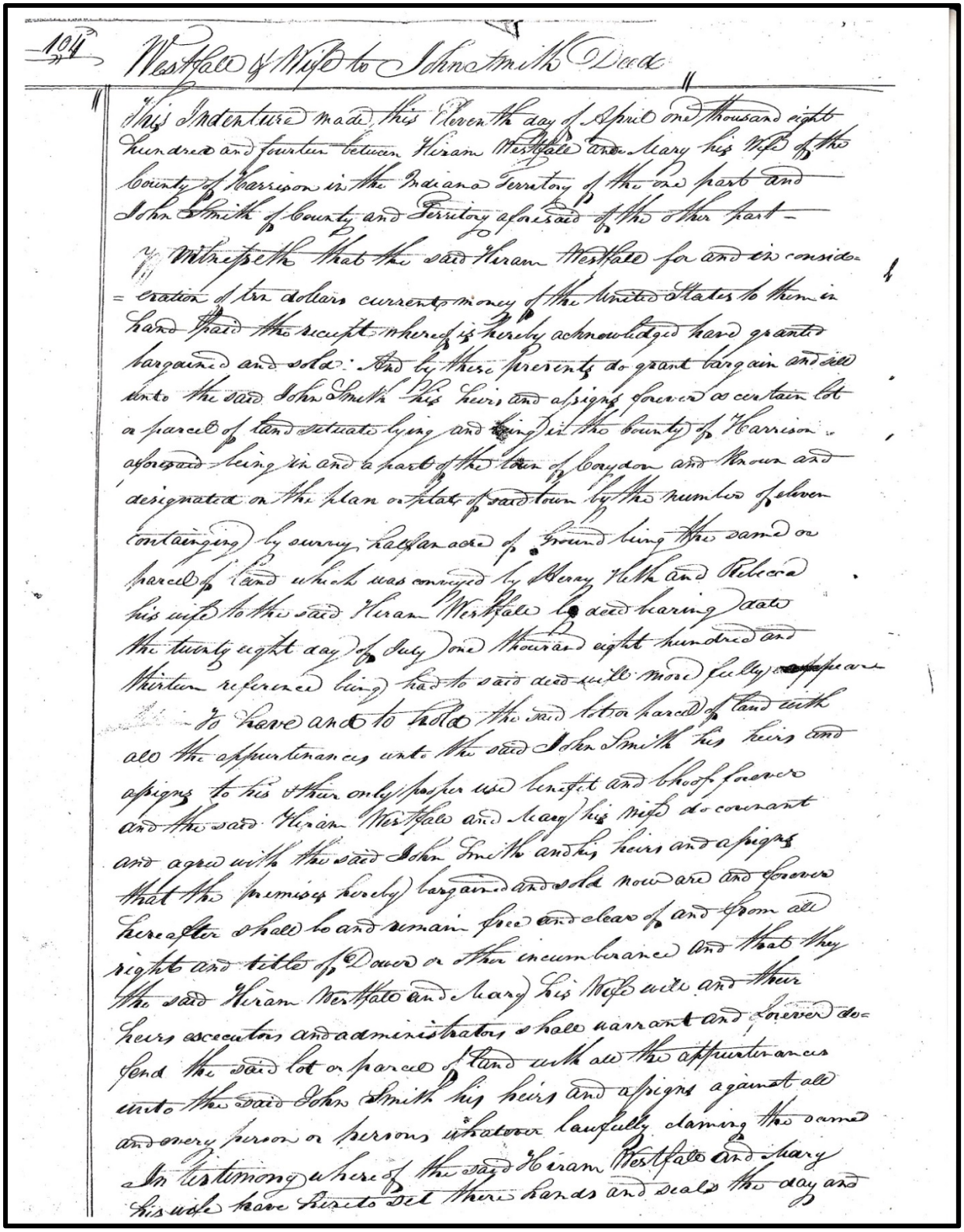
Recorded March 1, 1920 at 3, o'clock P.M.

(Revenue Stamps for $2.00 attached.)

#3851.

Deed record, March 1, 1920, between Roy and Sarah Fried and Julia and Hurst Hardware Company.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book X-4, page 167.



104

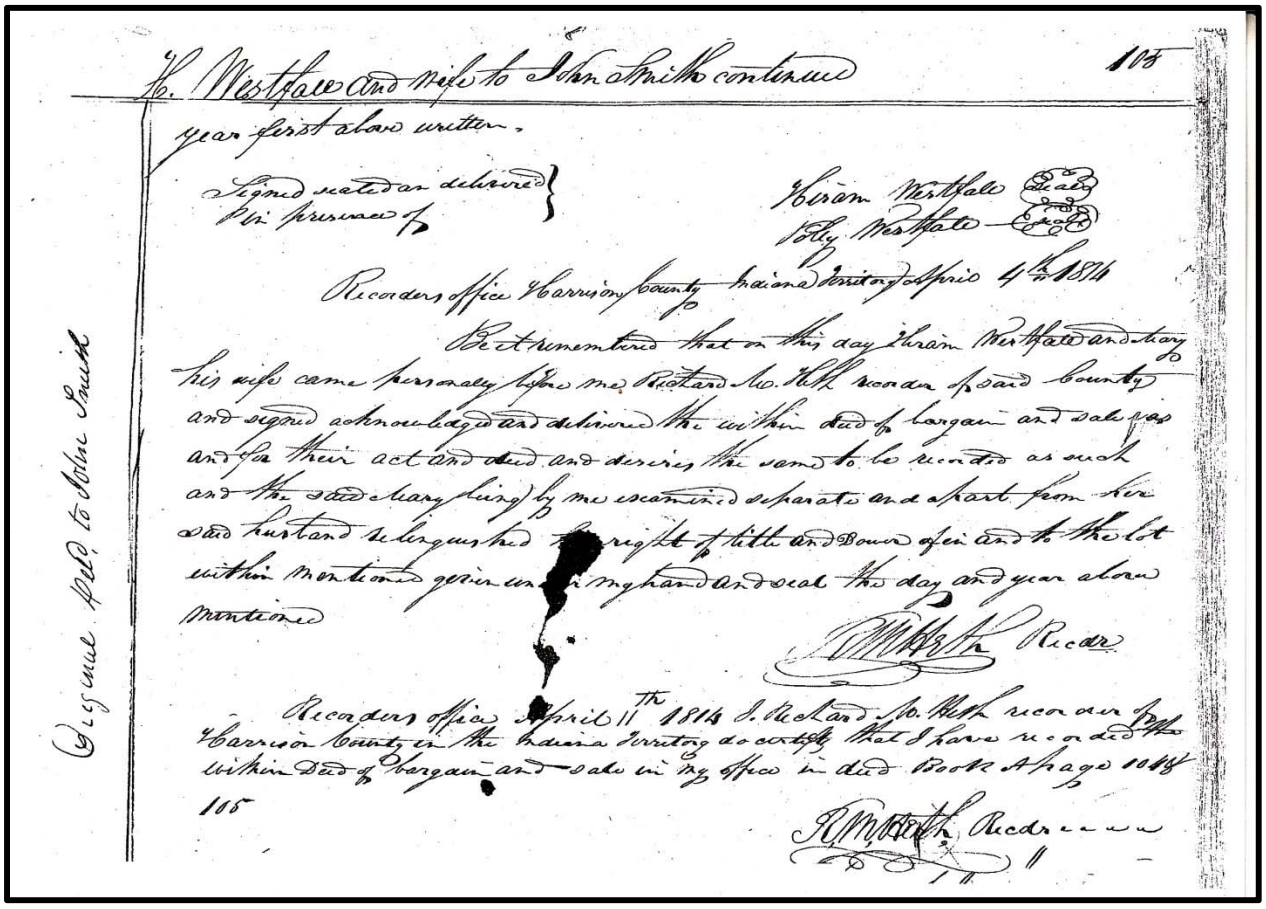
Westfall & Wife to John Smith Deed

This Indenture made this Eleventh day of April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen between Hiram Westfall and Mary his Wife of the County of Harrison in the Indiana Territory of the one part and John Smith of County and Territory aforesaid of the other part

Witnesseth that the said Hiram Westfall for and in consideration of ten dollars current money of the United States to him 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 John Smith his heirs and assigns forever a certain lot or parcel of land situate lying and being in the County of Harrison aforesaid being in and a part of the town of Cayden and known and designated on the plan or plat of said town by the number seven containing by survey half an acre of ground being the same parcel of land which was conveyed by Henry Veth and Rebecca his wife to the said Hiram Westfall by deed bearing date the twenty eight day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirteen reference being had to said deed will more fully appear To have and to hold the said lot or parcel of land with all the appurtenances unto the said John Smith his heirs and assigns to his & their only proper use benefit and behoof forever and the said Hiram Westfall and Mary his wife do covenant and agree with the said John Smith 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 right and title of Dower or other incumbrance and that they the said Hiram Westfall and Mary his Wife with their heirs executors and administrators shall warrant and forever defend the said lot or parcel of land with all the appurtenances unto the said John Smith his heirs and assigns against all and every person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming the same In testimony whereof the said Hiram Westfall and Mary his wife have hereto set their hands and seals the day and

Deed record, April 11, 1814, between Hiram and Mary Westfall and John Smith. Part 1 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book A, page 104.



H. Westfall and wife to John Smith continued 105

year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of

Hiram Westfall (Seal)
Polly Westfall (Seal)

Recorders office Harrison County Indiana Territory April 4th 1814

Be it remembered that on this day Hiram Westfall and Mary his wife came personally before me Richard M. Kirk recorder of said County and signed acknowledged and delivered the within deed of bargain and sale as and for their act and deed and desired the same to be recorded as such and the said Mary being by me examined separate and apart from her said husband relinquished her right of title and Dower of in and to the lot within mentioned given under my hand and seal the day and year above mentioned

R. M. Kirk Recdr

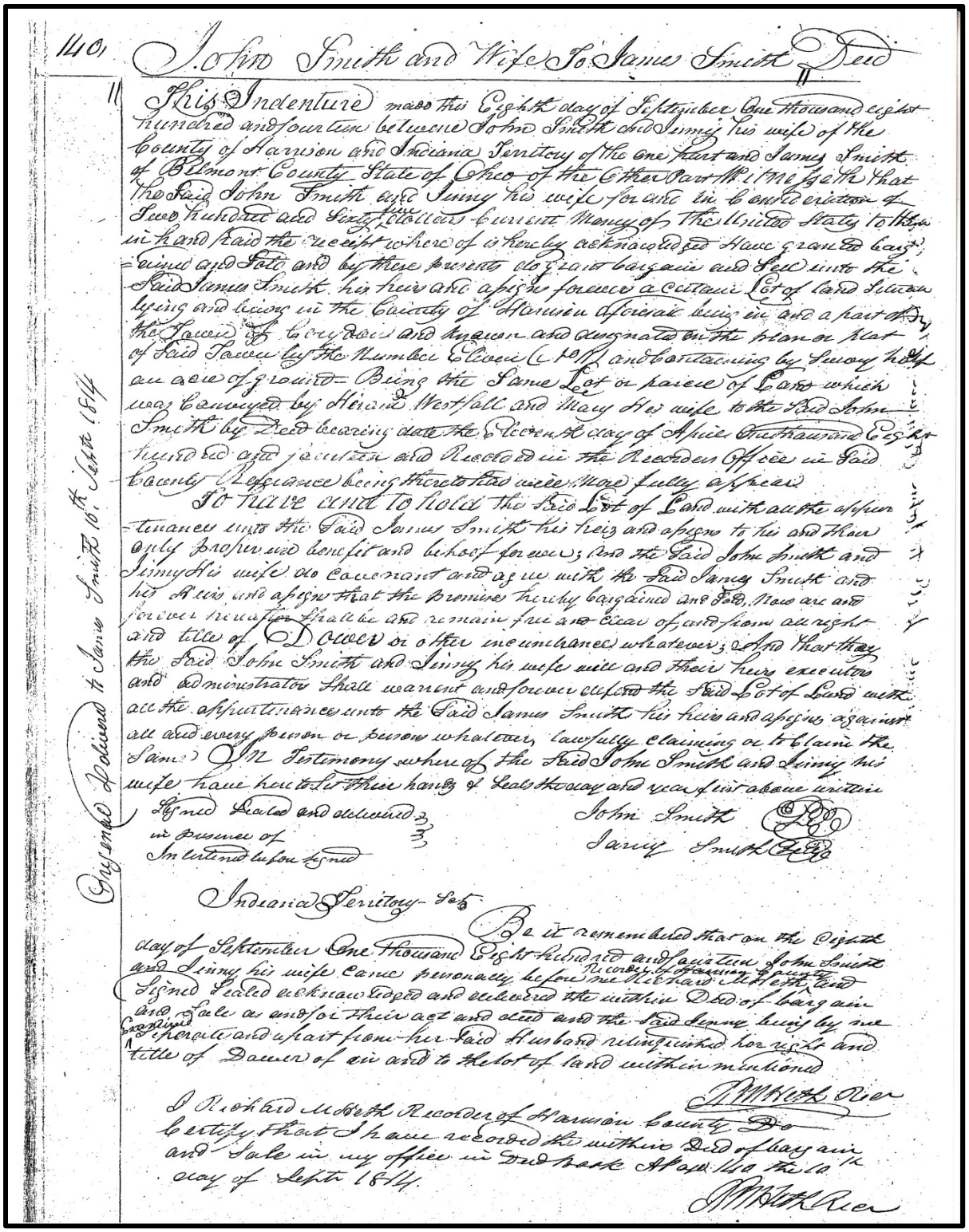
Recorders office April 11th 1814 I Richard M. Kirk recorder of Harrison County in the Indiana Territory do certify that I have recorded the within Deed of bargain and sale in my office in deed Book A page 104 & 105

R. M. Kirk Recdr

Copy of deed to John Smith

Deed record, April 11, 1814, between Hiram and Mary Westfall and John Smith. Part 2 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book A, page 105.



140 John Smith and Wife To James Smith Deed

This Indenture made this Eighth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fourteen between John Smith and Jenny his wife of the County of Harrison and Indiana Territory of the one part and James Smith of Belmont County State of Ohio of the other part Witnesseth That the said John Smith and Jenny his wife for and in consideration of Two hundred and Sixty 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 James Smith his heirs and assigns forever a certain Lot of land situate lying and being in the County of Harrison aforesaid being in and a part of the Town of Corydon and known and designated on the plan or Plat of said Town by the Number Eleven (11) and containing by Survey half an acre of ground Being the same Lot or parcel of Land which was conveyed by Hezekiah Westfall and Mary his wife to the said John Smith by Deed bearing date the Eleventh day of April One thousand Eight hundred and fourteen and recorded in the Recorders Office in said County Reference being thereto had more fully at large

To have and to hold the said Lot of Land with all the appurtenances unto the said James Smith his heirs and assigns to his and their only proper use benefit and behoof forever; and the said John Smith and Jenny his wife do covenant and agree with the said James Smith 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 right and title of Dower or other incumbrances whatever; and that they the said John Smith and Jenny his wife and their heirs executors and administrators shall warrant and forever defend the said Lot of Land with all the appurtenances unto the said James Smith his heirs and assigns against all and every person or persons whatever, lawfully claiming or to claim the same. In Testimony whereof the said John Smith and Jenny his wife have hereunto set their hands & Seals the day and year above written

Signed Sealed and delivered
in presence of
In Entered upon Signed

John Smith [Seal]
Jenny Smith [Seal]

Indiana Territory Set

Be it remembered that on the Eighth day of September One Thousand Eight hundred and fourteen John Smith and Jenny his wife came personally before me Richard McIntire Recorder of Harrison County and Signed Sealed acknowledged and delivered the within Deed of bargain and Sale as and for their act and deed and the said Jenny being by me examined privately and apart from her said Husband relinquished her right and title of Dower of in and to the lot of land within mentioned

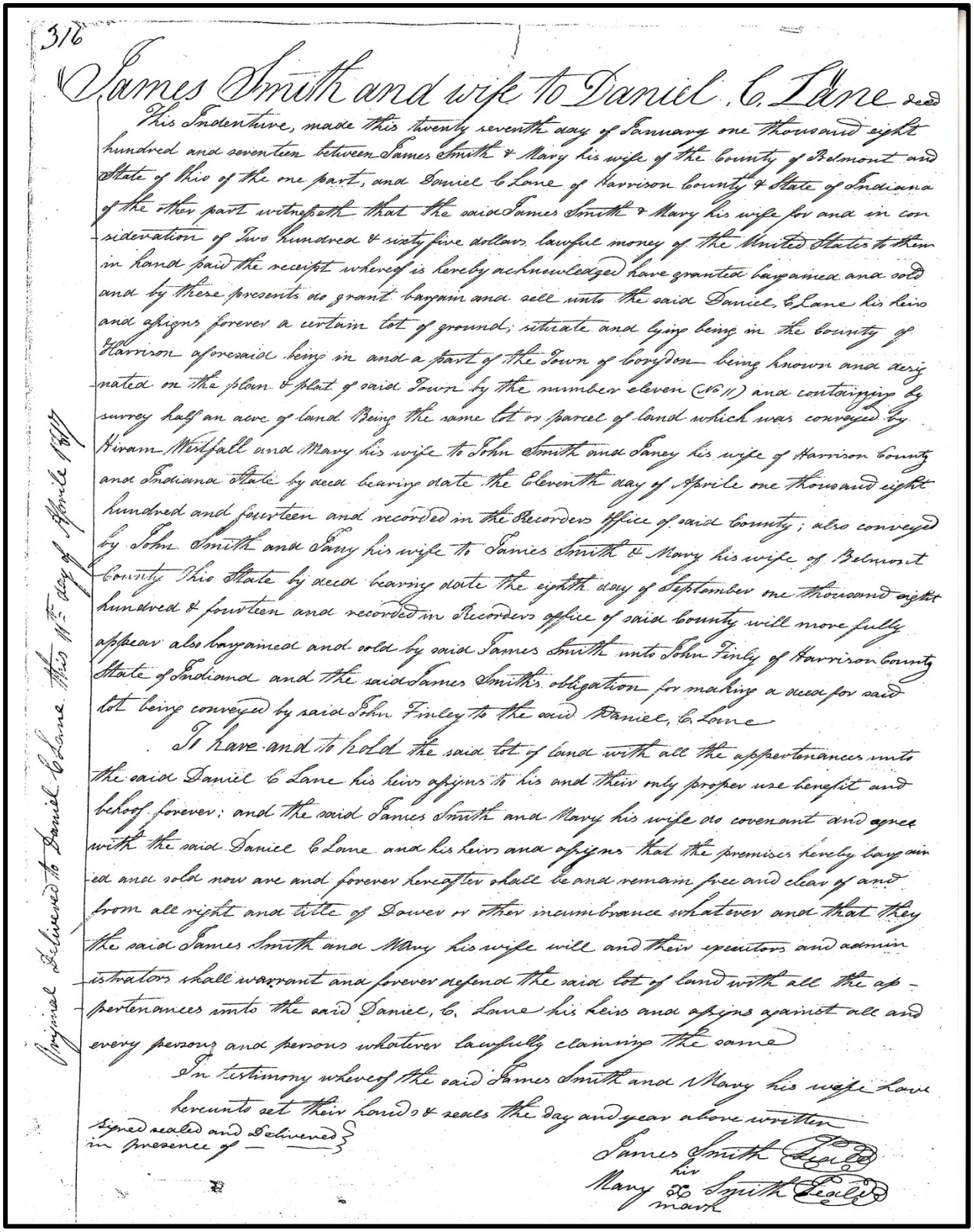
Richard McIntire Rec

I Richard McIntire Recorder of Harrison County Do certify that I have recorded the within Deed of bargain and Sale in my office in Deed Book A pages 140 this 9th day of Sept 1814.

Richard McIntire Rec

Deed record, September 8, 1814, between John and Jenny Smith and James Smith.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book A, page 140.



316

James Smith and wife to Daniel, C. Lane deed

This Indenture, made this twenty seventh day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventeen between James Smith & Mary his wife of the County of Belmont and State of Ohio of the one part, and Daniel C Lane of Harrison County & State of Indiana of the other part witnesseth that the said James Smith & Mary his wife for and in consideration of Two hundred & sixty five dollars lawful 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 Daniel, C Lane his heirs and assigns forever a certain lot of ground, situate and lying being in the County of Harrison aforesaid being in and a part of the Town of Corydon being known and designated on the plan & plat of said Town by the number eleven (No 11) and containing by survey half an acre of land Being the same lot or parcel of land which was conveyed by Hiram Westfall and Mary his wife to John Smith and Caney his wife of Harrison County and Indiana State by deed bearing date the Eleventh day of April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen and recorded in the Recorders Office of said County; also conveyed by John Smith and Caney his wife to James Smith & Mary his wife of Belmont County Ohio State by deed bearing date the eighth day of September one thousand eight hundred & fourteen and recorded in Recorders office of said County will more fully appear also bargained and sold by said James Smith unto John Finly of Harrison County State of Indiana and the said James Smiths obligation for making a deed for said lot being conveyed by said John Finley to the said Daniel, C Lane

To have and to hold the said lot of land with all the appertenances unto the said Daniel C Lane his heirs assigns to his and their only proper use benefit and behoof forever; and the said James Smith and Mary his wife do covenant and agree with the said Daniel C Lane 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 right and title of Dower or other incumbrance whatever and that they the said James Smith and Mary his wife will and their executors and administrators shall warrant and forever defend the said lot of land with all the appertenances unto the said Daniel, C. Lane his heirs and assigns against all and every persons and persons whatever lawfully claiming the same

In testimony whereof the said James Smith and Mary his wife have hereunto set their hands & seales the day and year above written

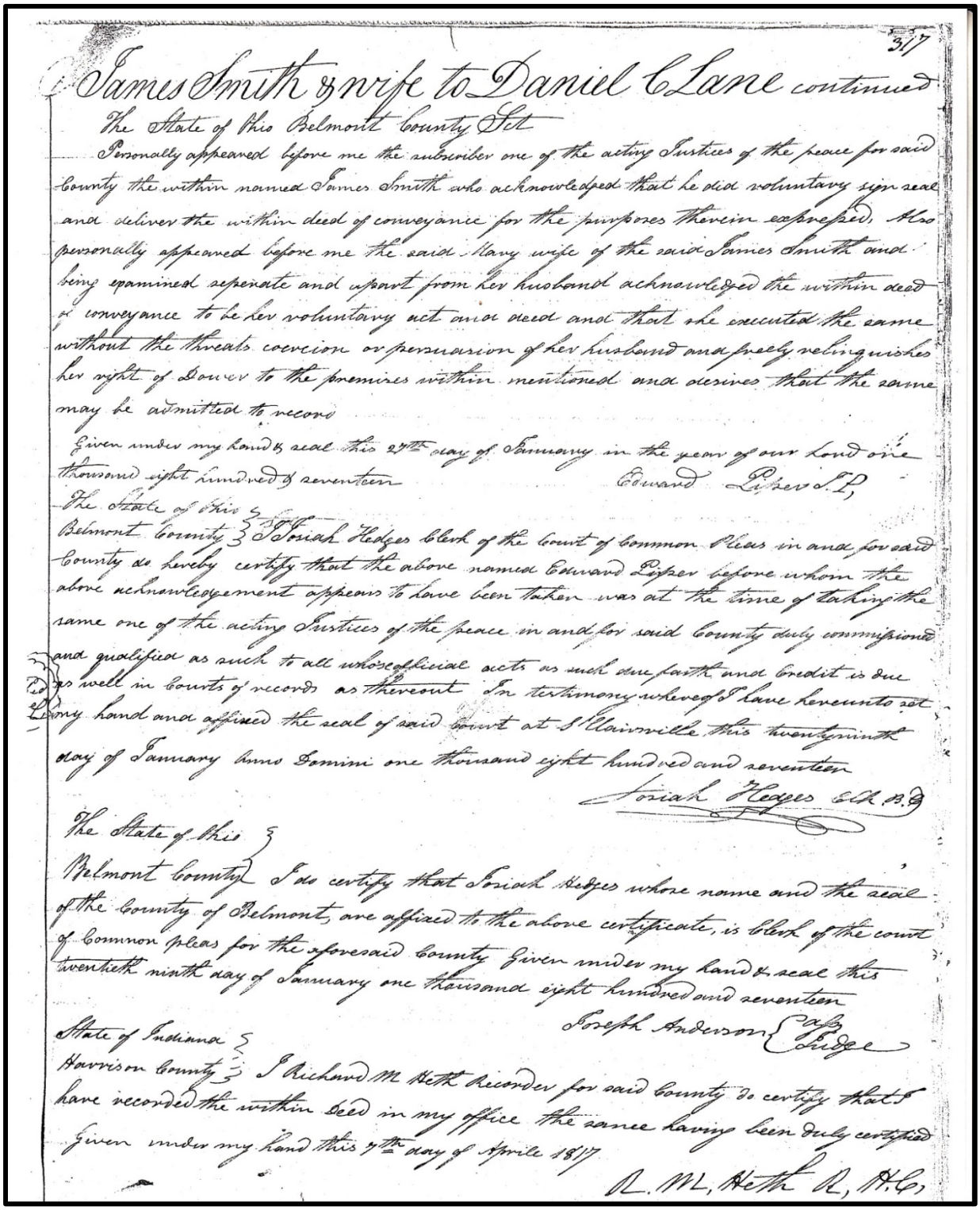
Signed sealed and Delivered in presence of —

James Smith Seal
his
Mary X Smith Seal
mark

Original Delivered to Daniel C Lane this 11th day of April 1817

Deed record, January 27, 1819, between James and Mary Smith and Daniel Lane. Part 1 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book A, page 316.



317

James Smith & wife to Daniel C Lane continued

The State of Ohio Belmont County Set

Personally appeared before me the subscriber one of the acting Justices of the peace for said County the within named James Smith who acknowledged that he did voluntary sign seal and deliver the within deed of conveyance for the purposes therein expressed. Also personally appeared before me the said Mary wife of the said James Smith and being examined seperate and apart from her husband acknowledged the within deed of conveyance to be her voluntary act and deed and that she executed the same without the threats coercion or persuasion of her husband and freely relinquishes her right of Dower to the premises within mentioned and desires that the same may be admitted to record

Given under my hand & seal this 27th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & seventeen Edward Lipper J.P.

The State of Ohio }
Belmont County } I Josiah Hedges Clerk of the Court of common Pleas in and for said County do hereby certify that the above named Edward Lipper before whom the above acknowledgement appears to have been taken was at the time of taking the same one of the acting Justices of the peace in and for said County duly commissioned and qualified as such to all whose official acts as such due faith and credit is due as well in Courts of record as thereout In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at St Clairsville this twenty ninth day of January Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

Josiah Hedges Clk C.P.

The State of Ohio }
Belmont County } I do certify that Josiah Hedges whose name and the seal of the County of Belmont, are affixed to the above certificate, is Clerk of the court of Common pleas for the aforesaid County Given under my hand & seal this twentieth ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

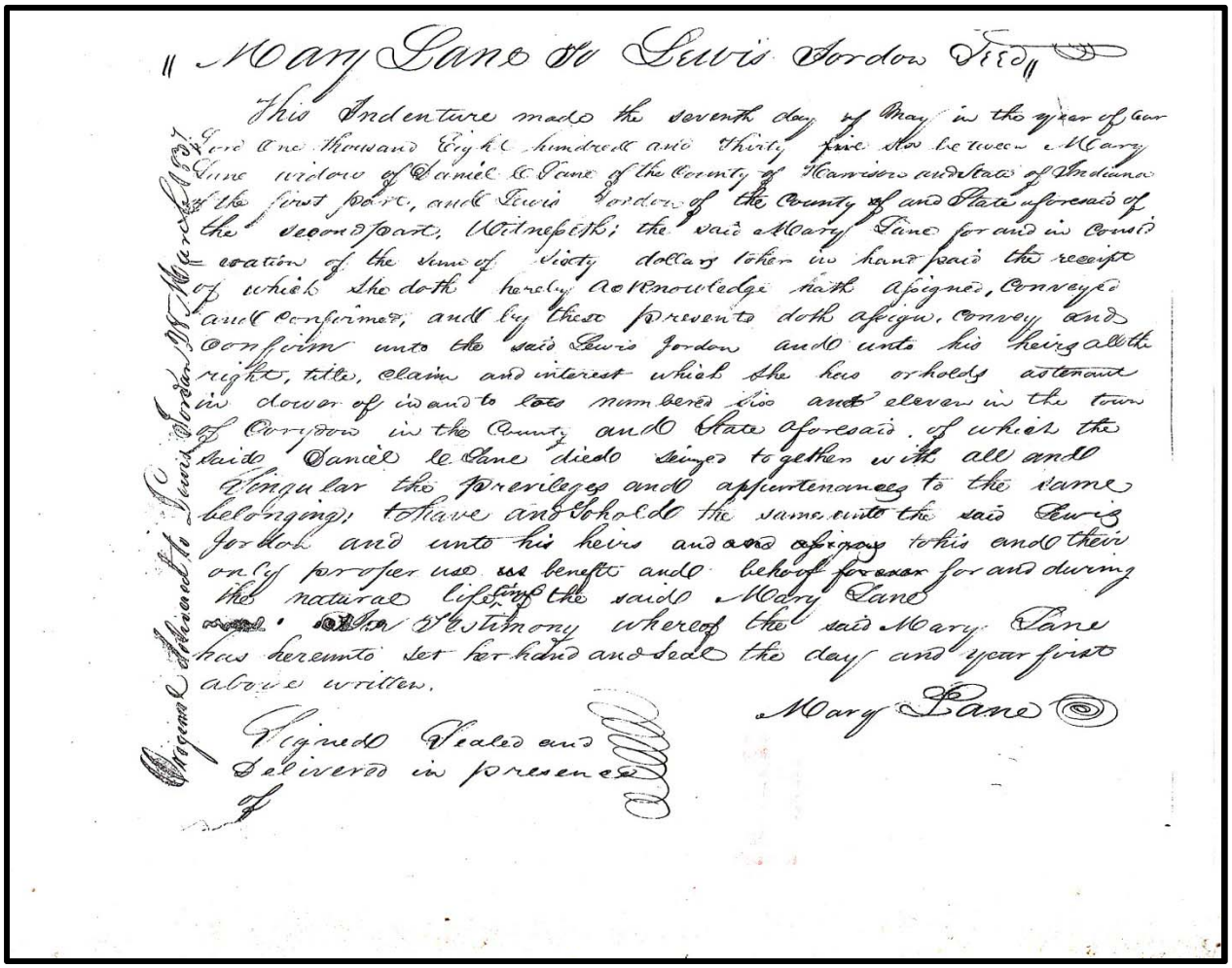
Joseph Anderson Judge

State of Indiana }
Harrison County } I Richard M Keth Recorder for said County do certify that I have recorded the within deed in my office the same having been duly certified Given under my hand this 7th day of April 1817

R. M. Keth R. H.C.

Deed record, January 27, 1819, between James and Mary Smith and Daniel Lane. Part 2 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book A, page 317.



Mary Lane to Lewis Jordan Deed

This Indenture made the seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five Between Mary Lane widow of Daniel E Lane of the County of Harrison and State of Indiana of the first part, and Lewis Jordan of the County of and State aforesaid of the second part, Witnesseth; the said Mary Lane for and in consideration of the sum of Sixty dollars to her in hand paid the receipt of which she doth hereby acknowledge hath assigned, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents doth assign, convey and confirm unto the said Lewis Jordan and unto his heirs all the right, title, claim and interest which she has or holds as tenant in dower of in and to lots numbered Six and eleven in the town of Corydon in the County and State aforesaid. of which the said Daniel E Lane died seized together with all and singular the previleges and appurtenances to the same belonging; to have and to hold the same unto the said Lewis Jordan and unto his heirs and assigns to his and their only proper use use benefit and behoof forever for and during the natural life of the said Mary Lane

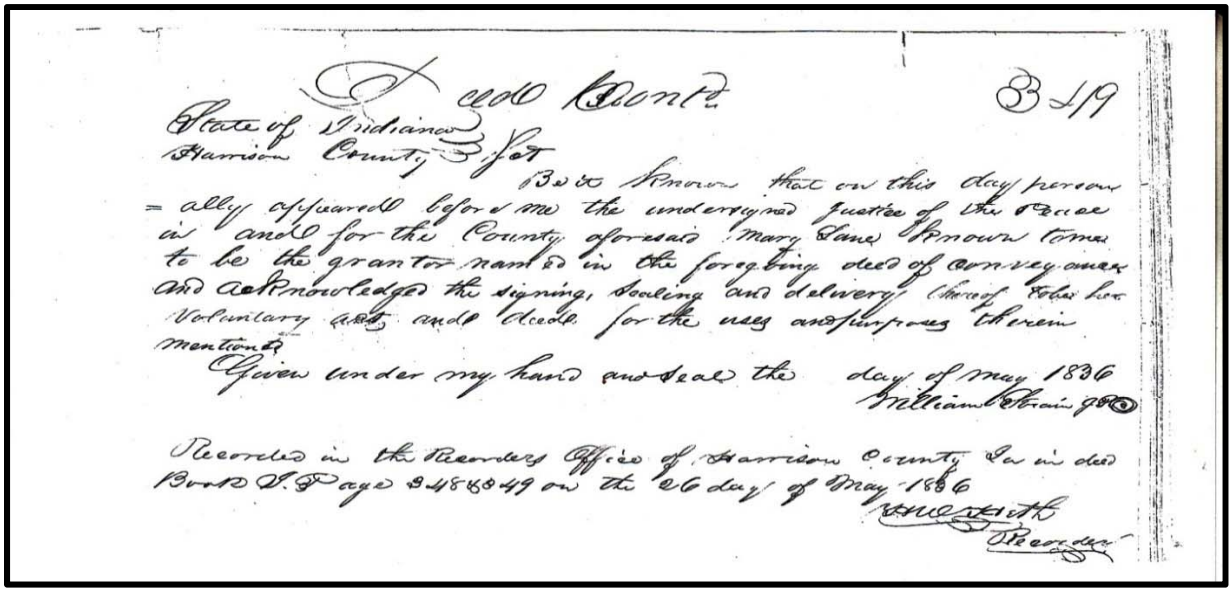
In Testimony whereof the said Mary Lane has hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Mary Lane

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of

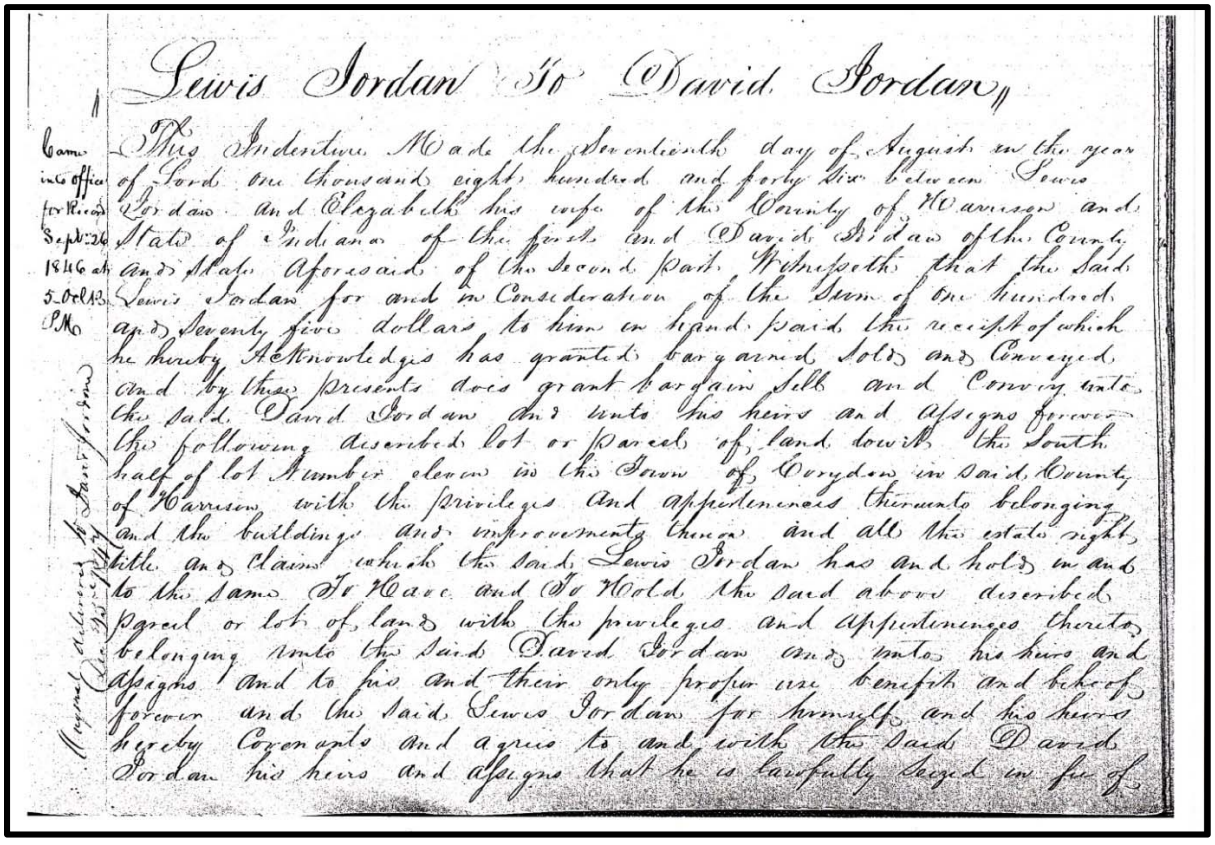
Deed record, May 7, 1836, between Mary Lane and Lewis Jordan. Part 1 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book I, page 348.



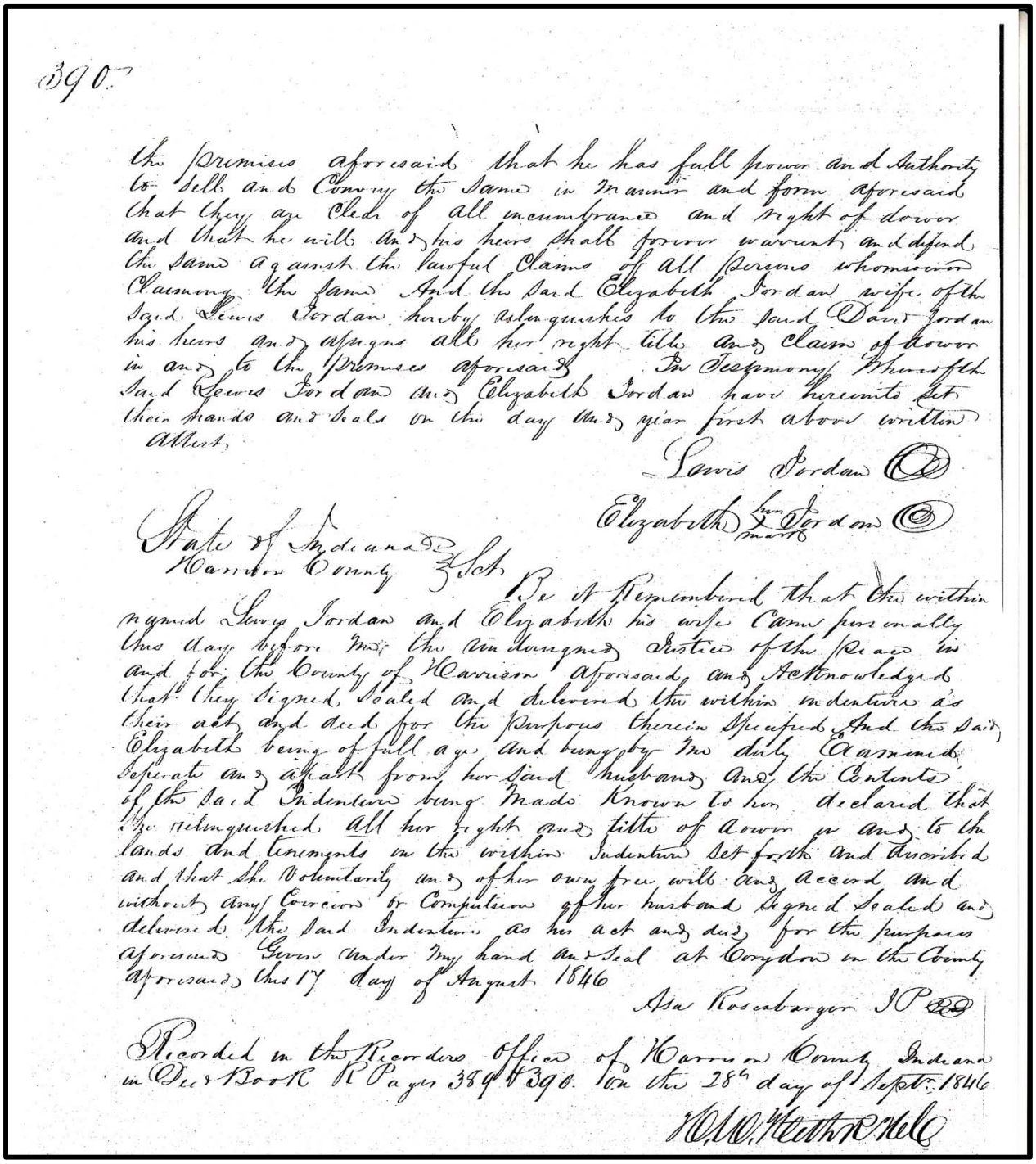
Deed record, May 7, 1836, between Mary Lane and Lewis Jordan. Part 2 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book I, page 349.



Deed record, August 17, 1846, between Lewis and Elizabeth Jordan and David Jordan. Part 1 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book R, page 389.



390

the premises aforesaid that he has full power and Authority to Sell and Convey the Same in manner and form aforesaid that they are Clear of all incumbrance and right of dower and that he will and his heirs shall forever warrant and defend the same against the lawful Claims of all persons whomsoever Claiming the Same And the said Elizabeth Jordan wife of the said Lewis Jordan hereby relinquishes to the said David Jordan his heirs and assigns all her right title and Claim of dower in and to the premises aforesaid In Testimony Whereof the said Lewis Jordan and Elizabeth Jordan have hereunto set their hands and Seals on the day and year first above written Attest

Lewis Jordan

Elizabeth her X mark Jordan

State of Indiana } Sct.
Harrison County }

Be it Remembered that the within named Lewis Jordan and Elizabeth his wife Came personally this day before me the undersigned Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Harrison aforesaid and Acknowledged that they Signed Sealed and delivered the within indenture as their act and deed for the purpose therein Specified And the said Elizabeth being of full age and being by me duly Examined Seperate and apart from her said husband and the Contents of the said Indenture being made known to her declared that She relinquished All her right and title of dower in and to the lands and tenements in the within Indenture Set forth and described and that She Voluntarily and of her own free will and accord and without any Coercion or Compulsion of her husband Signed Sealed and delivered the said Indenture as his act and deed for the purposes aforesaid Given under My hand and Seal at Corydon in the County aforesaid this 17 day of August 1846

Asa Roseabargen J P

Recorded in the Recorders Office of Harrison County Indiana in Deed Book R Pages 389 & 390 on the 28th day of Sept. 1846

W. M. C. Heath R H C

Deed record, August 17, 1846, between Lewis and Elizabeth Jordan and David Jordan. Part 2 of 2.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book R, page 390.

Catharine Slaughter et al.
To
David Jordan
Deed

Catharine Slaughter and Thomas C Slaughter her husband, Lewis Jordan and Martha E Jordan, his wife, Henry Jordan and Henrietta E Jordan his wife convey and quit claim unto David Jordan the following described real estate situate in Harrison County Indiana, to wit: Lot Number Six (6) and the North Half of Lot Number Eleven (11) in the town of Corydon as shown on the recorded map or plat thereof. For the consideration of ten dollars, and to make partition

Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of April 1874.

Lewis Jordan (seal)
Martha E Jordan (seal)
Thomas C Slaughter (seal)
Catharine Slaughter (seal)
Henry Jordan (seal)
Henrietta E Jordan (seal)

Delivered to David Jordan April 8th 1874

State of Indiana
Marion County ss. Before me William C Vanarsdel a Notary Public in and for said county, this 8th day of April 1874 Lewis Jordan and Martha E Jordan his wife personally, &c, Knowledged the execution of the annexed deed.

Witness my hand and Notarial seal.
William C Vanarsdel
Notary Public

State of Indiana
County of Harrison ss. On this 11th day of April 1874, before the undersigned a Notary Public in and for said county, personally appeared Catharine Slaughter and Thomas C Slaughter, her husband, Henry Jordan and Henrietta E Jordan, his wife, the above named grantors and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing deed.

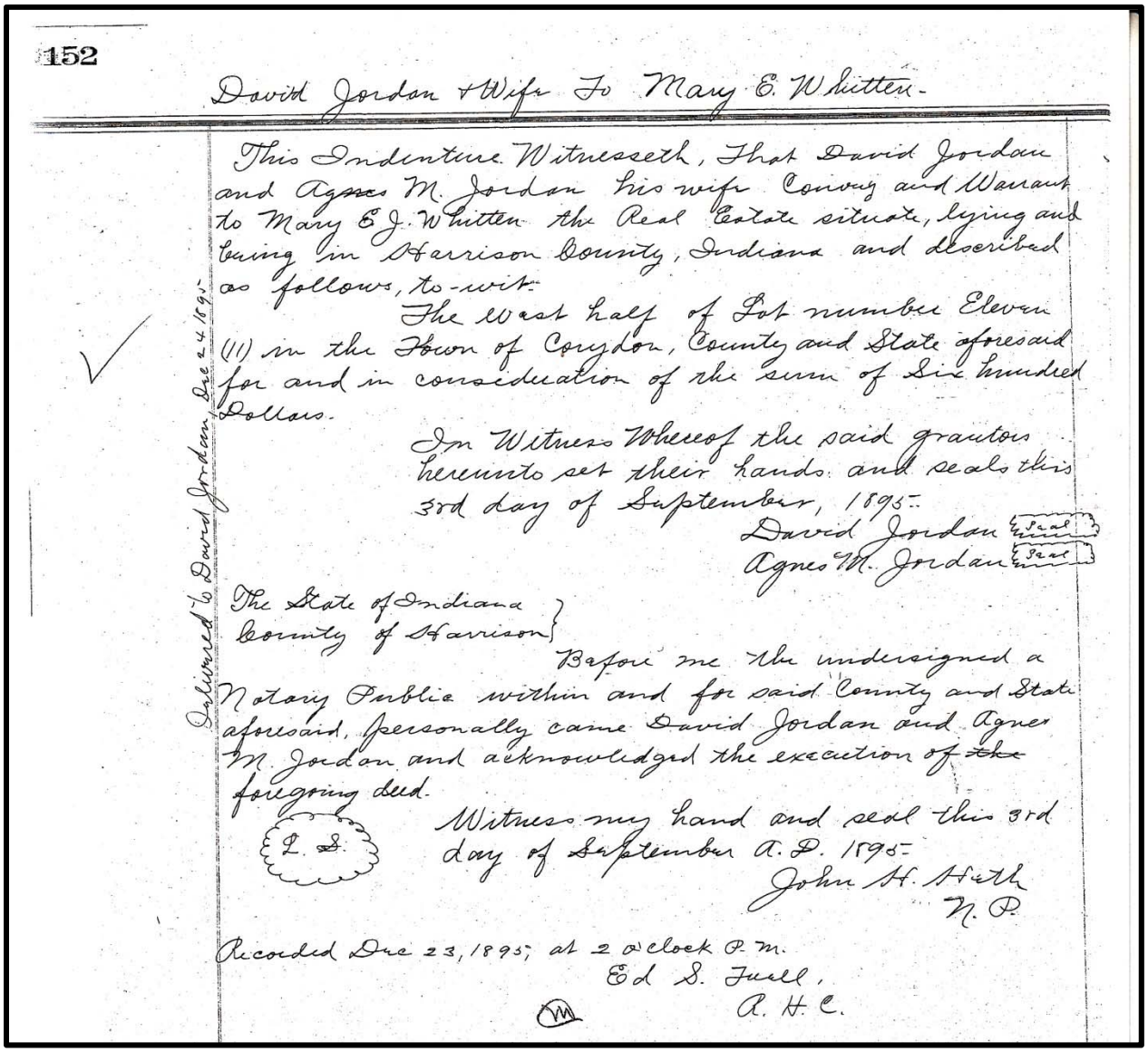
Witness my hand and Notarial seal the day and year last aforesaid.

George W Self
Notary Public

Recorded May 4th 1874 at 10 A M. William Sollman Rec'd

Deed record, April 8, 1874, between Catherine and Thomas Slaughter, David and Martha Jordan, Henry and Henrietta Jordan and David Jordan.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book T-2, page 513.



152

David Jordan + Wife To Mary E. Whitten-

This Indenture Witnesseth, That David Jordan and Agnes M. Jordan his wife Convey and Warrant to Mary E J. Whitten the Real Estate situate, lying and being in Harrison County, Indiana and described as follows, to-wit:

The West half of Lot number Eleven (11) in the Town of Corydon, County and State aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred Dollars.

In Witness Whereof the said grantors hereunto set their hands and seals this 3rd day of September, 1895.

David Jordan [Seal]
Agnes M. Jordan [Seal]

Delivered to David Jordan Dec 24 1895

The State of Indiana }
County of Harrison }

Before me the undersigned a Notary Public within and for said County and State aforesaid, personally came David Jordan and Agnes M. Jordan and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing deed.

E. S.

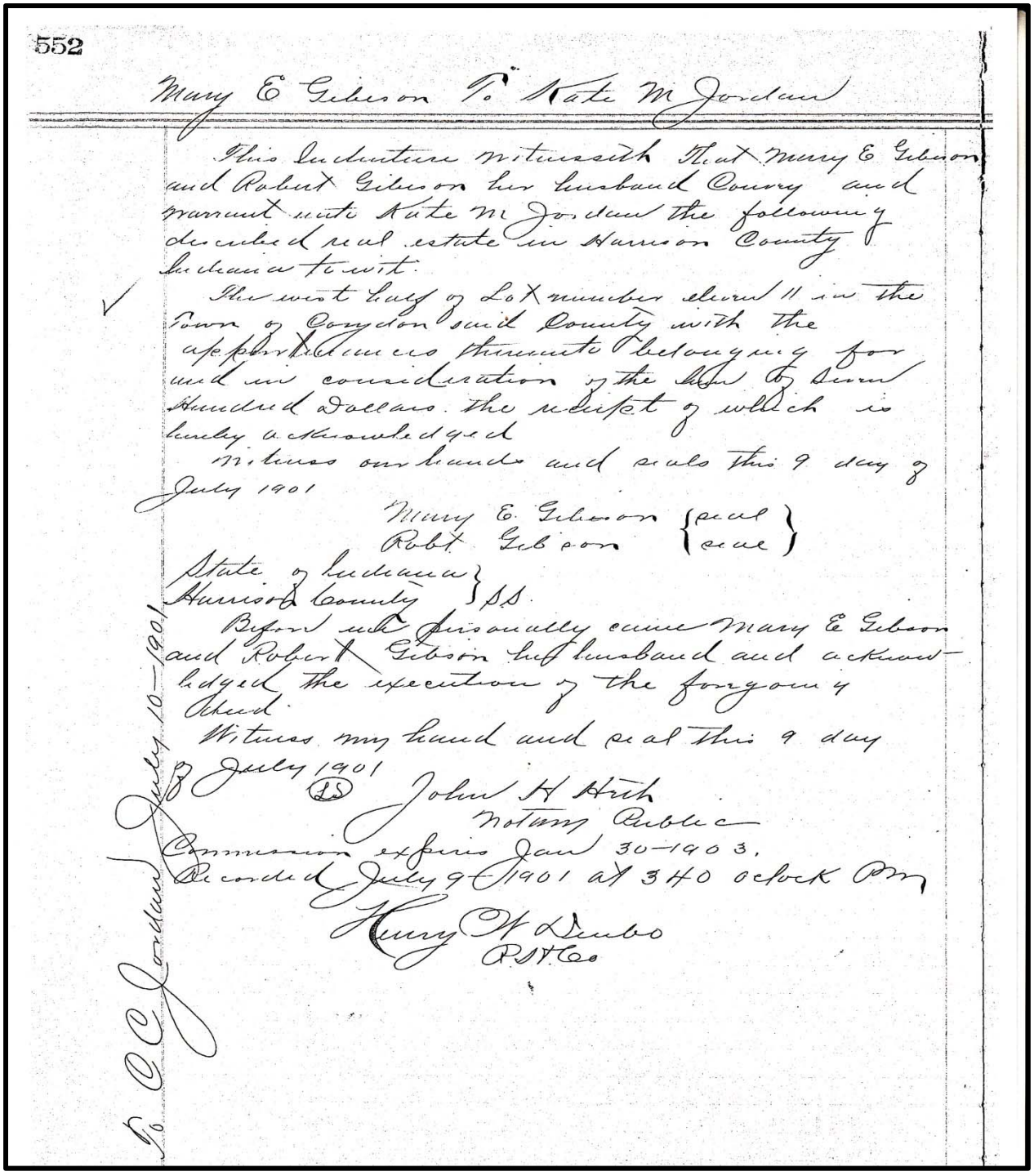
Witness my hand and seal this 3rd day of September A. D. 1895.

John H. Heth
N. P.

Recorded Dec 23, 1895; at 2 o'clock P. M.
Ed S. Tuell,
A. H. C.

Deed record, September 21, 1895, between David and Agnes Jordan and Mary Whitten.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book V-3, page 152.



552

Mary E Gibson To Kate M Jordan

This Indenture witnesseth That Mary E Gibson and Robert Gibson her husband Convey and warrant unto Kate M Jordan the following described real estate in Harrison County Indiana to wit:

The west half of Lot number eleven (11) in the Town of Corydon said County with the appurtenances thereunto belonging for and in consideration of the Sum of Two Hundred Dollars the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged

Witness our hands and seals this 9 day of July 1901

Mary E Gibson {seal}
Robt Gibson {seal}

State of Indiana }
Harrison County } SS.

Before me personally came Mary E Gibson and Robert Gibson her husband and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing deed.

Witness my hand and seal this 9 day of July 1901

(SEAL) John H Kirk
Notary Public
Commission expires Jan 30-1903.

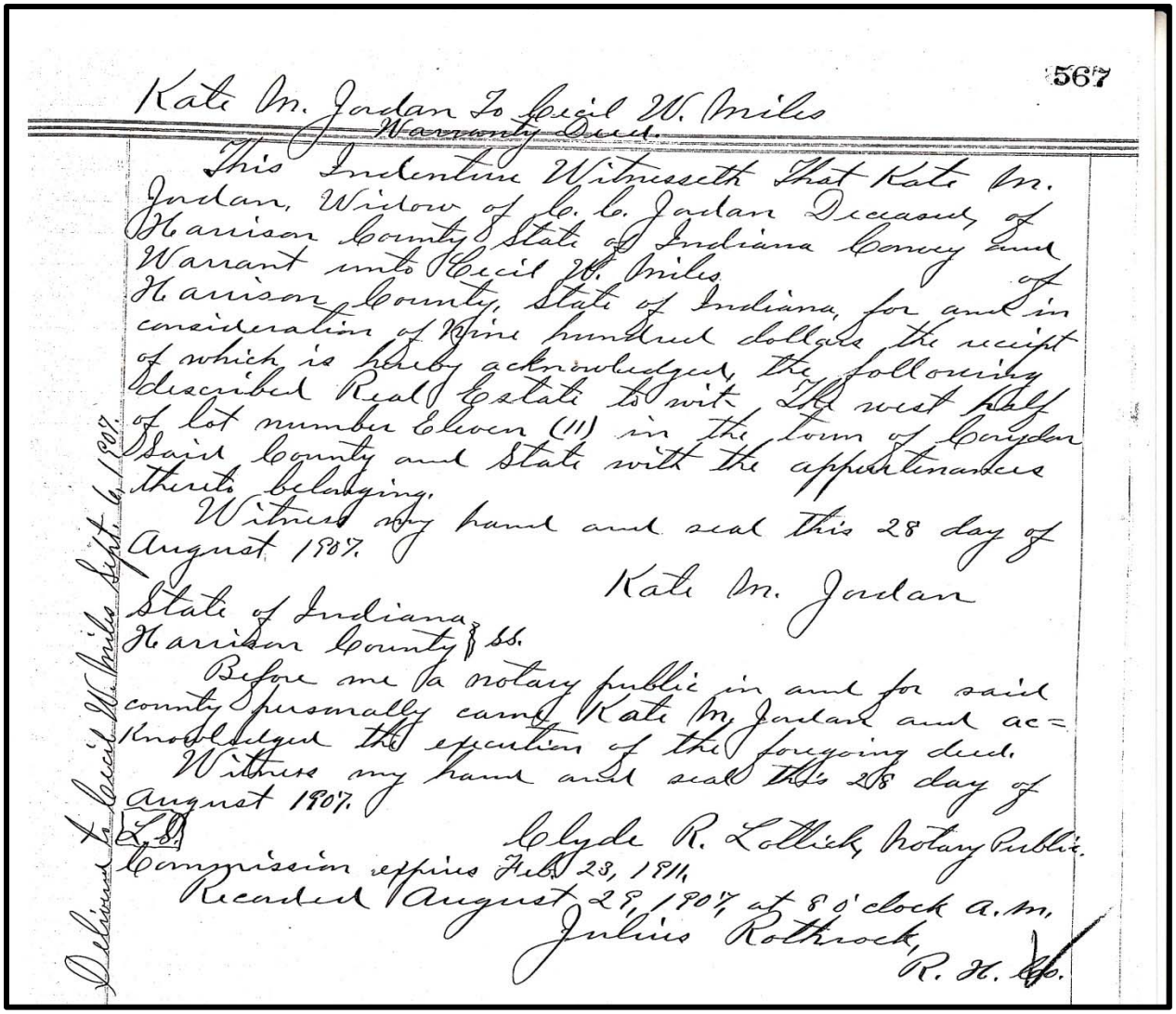
Recorded July 9 1901 at 3 40 o'clock PM

Henry W Dubo
R St Co

To C C Jordan July 10—1901

Deed record, July 9, 1901, between Robert and Mary Gibson and Kate Jordan.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book C-4, page 552.



567

Kate M. Jordan To Cecil W. Miles
Warranty Deed.

This Indenture Witnesseth That Kate M. Jordan, Widow of G. B. Jordan Deceased of Harrison County State of Indiana Convey and Warrant unto Cecil W. Miles of Harrison County, State of Indiana, for and in consideration of Nine hundred dollars the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the following Described Real Estate to wit, Lot West Half of lot number Eleven (11) in the Town of Corydon Said County and State with the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Witness my hand and seal this 28 day of August 1907.

Kate M. Jordan

State of Indiana }
Harrison County } ss.

Before me a notary public in and for said county personally came Kate M. Jordan and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing deed.

Witness my hand and seal this 28 day of August 1907.

L.S. Clyde R. Lollich, Notary Public.

Commission expires Feb 23, 1911.

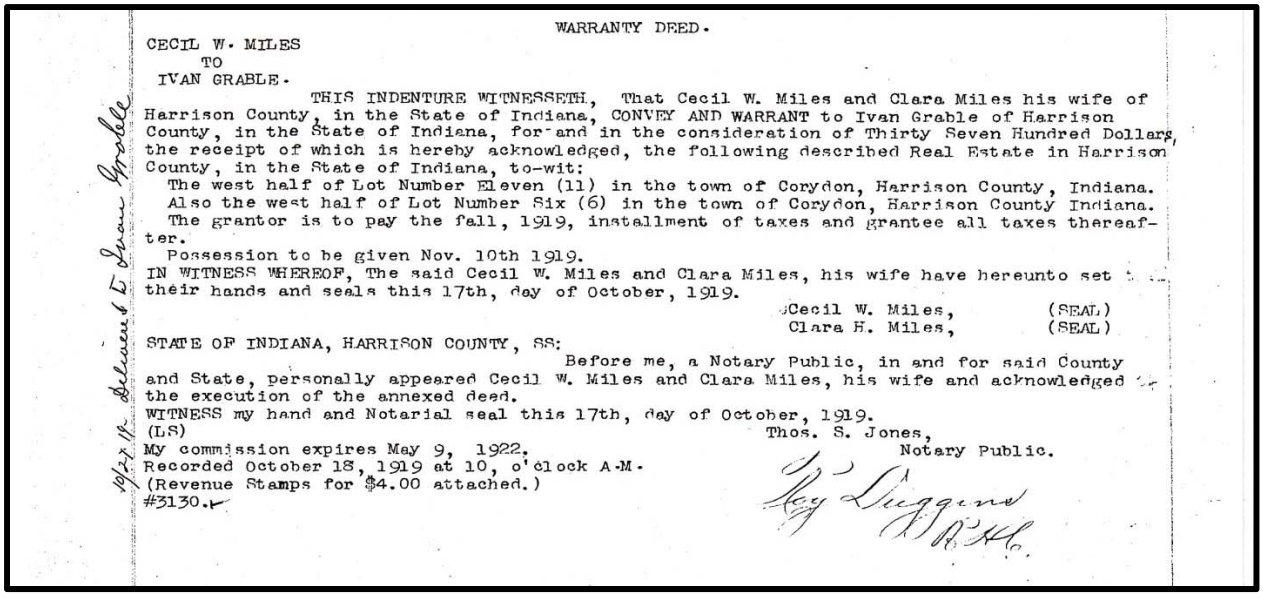
Recorded August 28, 1907 at 8 o'clock A. M.

Julius Rothrock, R. H. C.

Delivered to Cecil W. Miles Sept 6, 1907.

Deed record, August 28, 1907, between Kate Jordan and Cecil Miles.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book M-4, page 564.



WARRANTY DEED.

CECIL W. MILES
TO
IVAN GRABLE.

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That Cecil W. Miles and Clara Miles his wife of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, CONVEY AND WARRANT to Ivan Grable of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, for and in the consideration of Thirty Seven Hundred Dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the following described Real Estate in Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

The west half of Lot Number Eleven (11) in the town of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana.
Also the west half of Lot Number Six (6) in the town of Corydon, Harrison County Indiana.
The grantor is to pay the fall, 1919, installment of taxes and grantee all taxes thereafter.

Possession to be given Nov. 10th 1919.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Cecil W. Miles and Clara Miles, his wife have hereunto set their hands and seals this 17th, day of October, 1919.

Cecil W. Miles, (SEAL)
Clara B. Miles, (SEAL)

STATE OF INDIANA, HARRISON COUNTY, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, personally appeared Cecil W. Miles and Clara Miles, his wife and acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed.

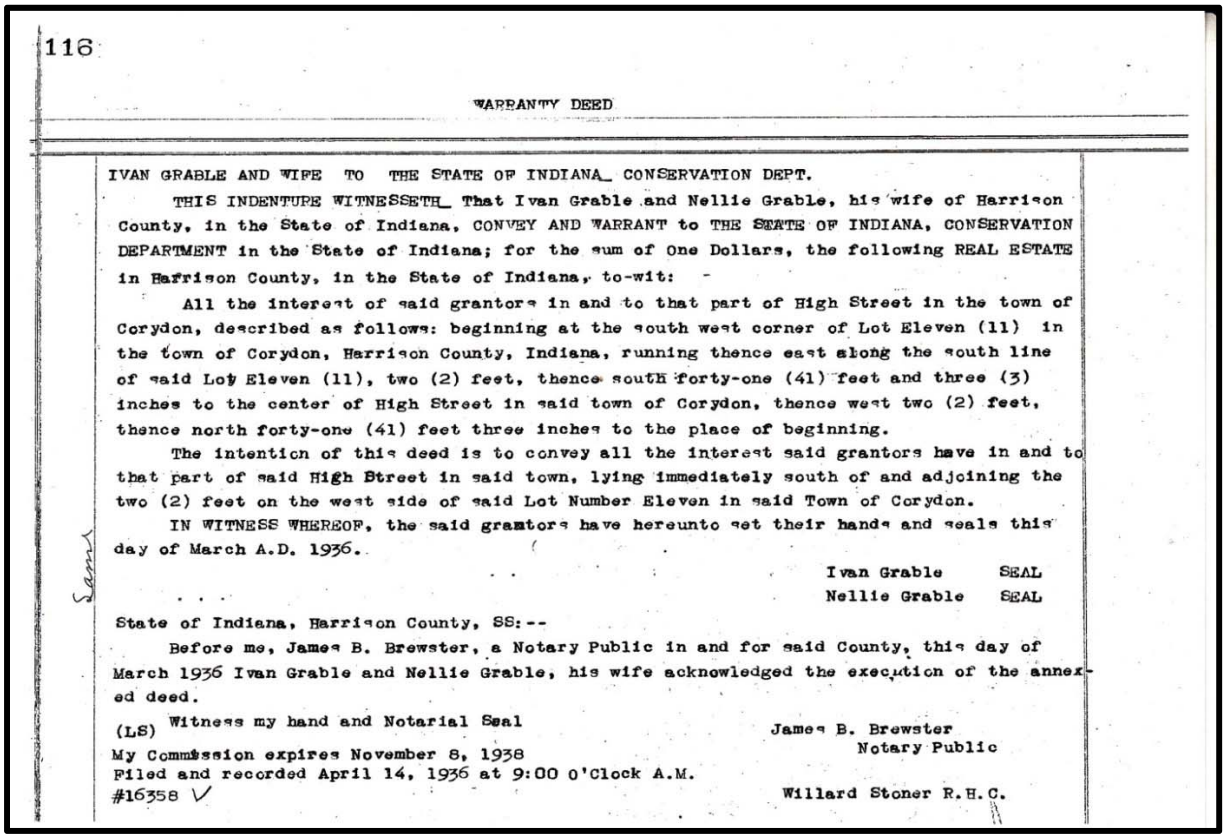
WITNESS my hand and Notarial seal this 17th, day of October, 1919.

(LS) Thos. S. Jones,
Notary Public.

My commission expires May 9, 1922.
Recorded October 18, 1919 at 10, o'clock A.M.
(Revenue Stamps for $4.00 attached.)
#3130.

Deed record, October 17, 1919, between Cecil and Clara Miles and Ivan Grable.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book W-4, page 591.



116

WARRANTY DEED

IVAN GRABLE AND WIFE TO THE STATE OF INDIANA_ CONSERVATION DEPT.

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH_ That Ivan Grable and Nellie Grable, his wife of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, CONVEY AND WARRANT to THE STATE OF INDIANA, CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT in the State of Indiana; for the sum of One Dollars, the following REAL ESTATE in Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

All the interest of said grantors in and to that part of High Street in the town of Corydon, described as follows: beginning at the south west corner of Lot Eleven (11) in the town of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana, running thence east along the south line of said Lot Eleven (11), two (2) feet, thence south forty-one (41) feet and three (3) inches to the center of High Street in said town of Corydon, thence west two (2) feet, thence north forty-one (41) feet three inches to the place of beginning.

The intention of this deed is to convey all the interest said grantors have in and to that part of said High Street in said town, lying immediately south of and adjoining the two (2) feet on the west side of said Lot Number Eleven in said Town of Corydon.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said grantors have hereunto set their hands and seals this day of March A.D. 1936.

Ivan Grable SEAL
Nellie Grable SEAL

State of Indiana, Harrison County, SS:--

Before me, James B. Brewster, a Notary Public in and for said County, this day of March 1936 Ivan Grable and Nellie Grable, his wife acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed.

(LS) Witness my hand and Notarial Seal

James B. Brewster
Notary Public

My Commission expires November 8, 1938
Filed and recorded April 14, 1936 at 9:00 O'Clock A.M.
#16358

Willard Stoner R.H.C.

Deed record, March 7, 1936, between Ivan and Nellie Grable and the State of Indiana, Department of Conservation.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book G-5, page 116.

APPENDIX D. HISTORICAL NEWSPAPERS

The Corydon Democrat

1856.– Souvenir Edition. –1897.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY C. A. MICHELL.

CORYDON, IND., JANUARY 1, 1897. Forty-First Year.

THE TOWN OF CORYDON.

The Birthplace of the State of Indiana.

A CHRISTENING PARTY.

A summer morning, with the bright sun shining down upon a small clearing in a beautiful valley of the wilderness.

A small, rudely-constructed log cabin, the only habitation in view, stands forth conspicuously as an evidence of the westward march of civilization.

Deep silence broods upon the face of nature, broken only by the hum of insects, the songs of wild birds, and the ringing echo of a distant woodman's axe.



INDIANA'S FIRST STATE HOUSE.

Photo copyrighted by C. Heimberger & Sons.

Suddenly, from the interior of the cabin, peals forth the clear sound of a fresh voice uplifted in melody. It is evidently that of a young girl, and as the air, a plaintive one, is wafted on the gentle summer breeze to the surrounding hills, a spirit of human life pervades the solitudes.

Grouped around the singer in the little cabin are a number of persons whose habiliments and conversation betray their intimate association with the hardships of frontier life in the early days of the Northwest Territory. All save one, a fine looking man dressed in the traveling apparel worn by gentlemen at the beginning of the nineteenth century; a man whose face denotes strong character and great intelligence, and whose bearing is that of one born to lead and command.

As the echoes of the song die away, he who is evidently an honored guest of the humble backwoods family, and who has been listening attentively to the sweet voice of the young singer, addresses them:

"It is my intention to found a town in this vicinity, but I have as yet decided upon no name for it; who can suggest one?"

"Oh, General!" answers the singer, "name it after your favorite song, 'Old Corydon.'"



THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Photo copyrighted by C. Heimberger & Sons.

"I shall do so," responds the gentleman, as he arises to take leave of his hospitable and warm-hearted entertainers. And he kept his promise.

The frontier family was that of Edward Smith, a deserter from the English army during the Revolutionary War. The young girl who made the request was Jennie, his daughter. And the honored guest was General William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory.

Thus was Corydon christened.

In the nature of this publication it is impossible to give a detailed history of the town of Corydon from the earliest period of its existence. Absorbingly interesting as such a history would undoubtedly prove to the present generation, the task must be left to the historian who has both time and material at his command, and who can devote to historical research such personal efforts as the subject is well deserving of. Corydon's history has at different times been touched upon with more or less amplification, the best epitome being found in a brochure written by D. P. Lemmon, Esq., in 1891, upon which the present writer has copiously drawn for much of the information appearing in this article.

Corydon, as a town, was laid out in the year 1808, by General Harrison, its situation being in a picturesque valley on the high rolling ground at the junction of Big and Little Indian creeks, in Harrison county. The original plat of the town consisted of two lots containing one acre and four perches each, conveyed by a deed given by William Henry Harrison and Harvey Heth. Among the original settlers appear in the old documents the names of Joseph McMahon, Samuel Ruth, David S. Collins, Anthony Gwartney, George Jones, Wm. P. Thomasson, H. P. Coburn, Milo R. Davis, Daniel Craig, Dudley Gresham, Lyman Beeman, Robert A. New, Harbin H. Moore, James G. Smith, James B. Slaughter, James Kirkpatrick, Patrick Flanigan, Jonathan Houser, John T. Janeson, William Johnson, A. Brandon, Henry Rice, Jr., Thomas Spencer, William Smith, Ezekiel Wood, John Tipton, Davis Floyd, Henry Rice, Richard M. Heth, A. D. Thom, James Kirkpatrick. The first election of town trustees was held on March 17, 1817, and resulted in the naming of Henry Rice, Richard M. Heth, A. D. Thorn, James Kirkpatrick and Mil R. Davis.

In 1811, work was commenced on a county court house, but it was not until 1815 that the building was thoroughly completed, the facilities for the construction of stone edifices in those days being very meager. By an act of the General Assembly of Indiana Territory, approved on the 11th day of March, 1813, the seat of government of the territory was fixed at Corydon, and the Assembly was prorogued by Acting Governor Gibson to meet at that town on the first day of December, 1813. At a meeting held by the Assembly during December, 1815, a memorial was adopted and subsequently laid before Congress by the Territorial delegate, Hon. Jonathan Jennings, praying that Congress order an election by the citizens of Indiana Territory to decide whether it would be expedient to go into a State government. A bill was reported by Mr. Jennings on January 15, 1816, to the House of Representatives of the United States, to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a constitution and State government, which bill with some minor amendments was passed by Congress and approved by the President April 19, 1816.

The tendency to digress from the history of Corydon to that of the State of Indiana is a natural one in writing of this period of the town's existence, so interwoven are they, but the space at the writer's command forbids such digression, and the subject matter must perforce be limited to the town itself. It does not appear that, except for its being the capital of the State, Corydon attracted any considerable attention during its earliest years. In 1825 the seat of State government was removed to Indianapolis, and, save for the memories which clustered around it, the old capital had then nothing to distinguish it from a hundred other towns of equal size in the State. The population increased but slowly. The United States census of 1830 gave the enumeration of the town as 763 souls. Nevertheless, such growth as it did make was solid and substantial. Its citizens were men of ability and character, and periodical efforts were made to advance the material interests of the town with, seemingly, but little success.

Coming down to the year 1851, and quoting from an elitorial in the Corydon Western Argus, one of the most influential newspapers of that day, the editor thus picturesquely sets forth the advantages and resources of his town:

"There are some things for which our town is particularly adapted, and to these objects our attention and our energies should be directed. There is no place better situated for schools than Corydon in the whole southern portion of Indiana. Its location is just suited to that purpose. It lies in the bend of the Ohio river, which flows within twelve miles of us on the south and west, and eighteen miles on the east; off the line of any great thoroughfare, in the midst of a pleasant rural district, and within a few hours' drive of New Albany and Louisville; nestled down between the hills of a delightful little valley through which flows on the south and west of the town, two clear, bright streams of water; surrounded by beautiful scenery; about us on every side smiling farms, and forests laden in spring-time with the rich perfume of wild flowers and vocal with the songs of birds, which may be enjoyed free of charge and without the unpleasant surroundings of a crowded concert room. The village and neighborhood is remarkably healthy; during the prevalence of the cholera for the last two years we did not have a single case. Our community both in town and neighborhood is moral and intellectual. We already have two good schools under the direction of competent and skillful teachers, and everything else to make it a pleasant place of residence."

Not a word is mentioned here concerning the mercantile or industrial condition of Corydon at that date, but it is known that efforts were being made to raise the place above the merely pastoral and agricultural condition of a country village by the progressive men of that generation. In 1835 a steam flour mill had been built and other enterprises of a commercial nature put on foot. As the years rolled by, the buildings began to assume a more solid and permanent character, the flimsy frame edifices of early days giving place to brick and stone structures, building material being obtainable in almost any quantity in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Perhaps the most important epoch in the history of Corydon in more recent years was the building of the railroad which connected it with the outer business world, and which was first operated in the year 1882. From this date a perceptible improvement went forward, and Corydon attracted attention as affording an excellent location for mercantile enterprise. With the advent of transportation facilities began the accretion of capital and business energy, which have since transformed the town into one of the busiest and most progressive communities in this part of the State. The present advantages of Corydon will be briefly dwelt upon farther on in this article. It is, however, appropriate before entering upon its modern aspect to afford some interesting information touching Corydon's old landmarks so fully illustrated in this paper, these serving to preserve the recollections of an age whose memories are fast fading away in the work-a-day life of the present generation. First unquestionably in importance is

THE OLD STATE CAPITOL

whose history dates back to the year 1811. This historic structure, whose building was superintended by David Pennington, one of Harrison county's prominent men in those days, was completed in 1815. It was constructed out of blue limestone taken from near the town of Corydon. The foundation was placed three feet in the ground and made two and one-half feet wide. The walls were equally substantial, those of the first story being two and one-half feet thick, and those of the second story two feet. The building is an exact square, each side being forty feet in length. Here assembled the members of the Indiana Legislature until the year 1825. The lower room was occupied by the members of the House, the Senate chamber being the room on the south side of the upper story. The room in the northeast corner of the second story was occupied by the clerk of the Supreme Court, and, when the Legislature was not in session, these rooms were occupied by the Supreme, District, and County Courts. Notwithstanding its age, this venerable pile is still in an excellent state of preservation, the lower chamber being used for a county court room, and the upper rooms as jury and witness rooms. The old capitol is regarded by the people of Corydon with veneration, and at the first signs of its decay steps will no doubt be taken to ensure its preservation for many years to come.

Not less celebrated than the capitol building is

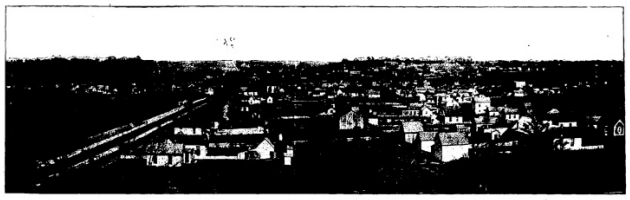
THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELM,

under whose wide spreading branches and grateful shelter, it is said, and no doubt truly, that the pioneer delegates who met at Corydon in 1816 to draft the first constitution of Indiana and formulate plans of government for the future great State, were wont to perform their duties instead of in the State House. This historical tree is still in existence, the photograph from which the illustration was made having been but recently taken. It is a grand old monarch of the forest kingdom, measuring 124 feet from tip to tip of its branches, the trunk five feet in diameter, and the tree fifty feet in height. Almost the first enquiry of visitors to Corydon is as to the location of the "Constitutional Elm," and it is pointed out by the citizens with the greatest pride.

Within the past five years one of the most interesting buildings of Indiana's territorial days has vanished from its former location. It was

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION,

and was the residence of Governors Thomas Posey, Jonathan Jennings, and William Hendricks. The "Mansion" was situated two squares northeast of the capitol building on an elevation overlooking the town. It was built of brick, and contained two stories, each twelve feet in the clear, with a two-storied L attached to the east half of the rear. Up to the time of its demolition it was an object of great interest to visitors, and its destruction is to be lamented.



CORYDON—INDIANA'S FIRST SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.



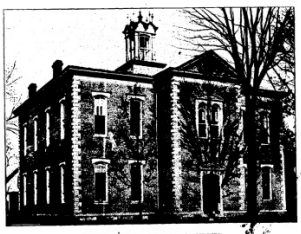
AN HISTORIC ELM TREE,

Under whose shade Indiana's first laws were framed.

Photo copyrighted by C. Heimberger & Sons.



A GLIMPSE OF CORYDON'S PUBLIC SQUARE.



HARRISON COUNTY OFFICES



THE OLD CAPITAL HOTEL.

Photo copyrighted by C. Heimberger & Sons.

"The Town of Corydon: The Birthplace of the State of Indiana," *Corydon Democrat*, 1 January 1897.

—The earth around the roots of the mammoth constitutional elm is slowly washing away, and some day the tree will begin to decay or blow down. This historic tree attracts a great deal of attention from strangers, and the citizens of Corydon should take immediate steps to preserve the old landmark.

Corydon Republican, 30 December 1897.

—The board of town trustees deserves credit for building a stone wall and making a fill around the roots of the constitutional elm for the purpose of preserving that historic tree. From under its immense and dense foliage Hon. Alexander Dowling, of New Albany, will deliver a patriotic address on the 14 inst.

Courier Republican, 2 June 1898.

A Storm at Corydon.

About four o'clock Friday afternoon Corydon was visited by a violent wind storm, which did much damage. Havoc was done to the old elms, including the "Historical Elm," which was stripped of many of its ancient branches. A large shade tree was blown down in the public square and many others throughout the town. A large piece of the White mill roof was blown off. Considerable damage was done wheat fields and growing crops. It lasted but a few minutes and was accompanied with a dashing rain and hail.

About 35 of the fair ground trees were blown down and buildings slightly damaged.

The storm seemed to dip down into the valley just west of town and for a few moments it looked like the entire town would be scooped up.

The main damage in the country was west and north of town. Almost the entire orchard of Cortez Stevens, north of town, was blown down, many buildings were uncapped and much wheat blown down. Tom Windell had a cow killed and Francis Tartarat much timber destroyed.

It was the worst blow Corydon and vicinity has had for years.

"A Storm at Corydon," *Corydon Democrat*, 15 June 1898.

MET UNDER ELM TREE JUST 90 YEARS AGO

First Constitutional Convention Assembled at Corydon, June 10, 1816.

CELEBRATION IS POSTPONED.

Historic Old Capital of Indiana but Little Changed.

The following article appeared in the Indianapolis Star on the 10th inst., from the pen of George C. Irwin, our competent foreman. The article was accompanied by pictures of The Constitution Elm, The First House Built in Corydon, The Home of State Auditor and Indiana's First Capitol.

CORYDON, IND., June 9.—Ninety years ago to-morrow delegates elected to draw up a State constitution assembled in convention at Corydon, which was then the capital of Indiana Territory. A few months ago a movement was inaugurated to celebrate at Corydon the ninetieth anniversary of the adoption of the State constitution but the plans were abandoned recently on account of certain obstacles which the committee in charge decided could not be overcome. Another reason assigned for not holding this celebration is the fact that it is now being planned to celebrate in the most fitting manner the centennial anniversary of the founding of the town of Corydon, which will occur in 1908.

It was from Corydon that a petition was sent to Congress, asking that Indiana Territory be admitted as a member of the Union. It was here that the constitution was formed and adopted and the first laws for the government of the people of Indiana were made.

MET ON JUNE 10, 1816.

In May, 1816, delegates were elected to meet in convention at Corydon the following June 10, to draw up a State constitution. During a session of nineteen days the constitution was framed, and on June 29, 1816, was signed by Jonathan Jennings, president, and by William Hendricks, secretary, of the convention.

The convention convened in the old State capitol which is now owned by Harrison County and used as a court house, but most of its work on account of the great heat was performed beneath the cool shelter of the wide spreading boughs of a giant elm tree which is still in existence and is today known as the "Constitution Elm." This tree is sixteen feet in circumference, fifty feet high, measures one hundred and twenty-four feet across its boughs and a few feet away a spring of cool water, at which the delegates nearly a century ago quenched their thirst, still bubbles forth.

FIRST HOUSE STILL STANDS.

Near the "Constitution Elm" stands the first house erected in Corydon. It was the home of Daniel C. Lane, the first treasurer of state. Later this property came into the possession of Col. Lewis Jordan, one of the prominent men of Corydon in his day. Col. Jordan's descendants have since continuously occupied this house and it is today the residence of C. C. Jordan.

Indiana's first State capitol, which is now used as a court house, is built of limestone and is fifty feet square. The walls of the first story are two and one-half feet thick and those of the second story are only two feet in thickness. The lower story was at first heated by two great fireplaces and the floor was of stone flagging.

The Indiana Legislature met in this building until 1825. The lower room was occupied by the members of the House, and the Senate chamber was in the second story. Dennis Pennington, who was at one time a Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature, constructed the building.

HISTORICAL RESIDENCE.

The State offices were located in a low building which is today occupied by A. W. Brewster as a residence. When Indianapolis was selected as the capital city in 1825 this house was occupied by Samuel Merrill, who was then treasurer of state. The descendants of Mr. Merrill are very prominent in Indianapolis.

The "Governor's Mansion" was a two-story brick structure, which was torn down several years ago. It was tenanted by only one Governor, Jonathan Jennings. Governors Posey and Hendricks did notlive in Corydon during their terms of office, but made frequent trips to the capital in the discharge of their official duties.

Corydon was named by General William Henry Harrison, who owned the land upon which Indiana's first capital city was built. General Harrison entered this land in 1801, and Corydon was laid out seven years later.

"Met Under Elm Tree Just 90 Years Ago, " *Corydon Democrat*, 13 June 1906.

ELM LEAF BEETLE

Is Destroying Corydon's Shade Trees.—Working on Historic Constitution Elm.

E. S. Chamberlain, Deputy State Entomologist, Visits Corydon and Inspects Trees.

Tells How to Destroy the Destructive Pest.

For several years a number of the finest Elm trees at this place have been stripped of their foliage by some kind of an "Elm Leaf Eater," and our people have been greatly disturbed each season lest these repeated attacks may finally kill some of our fine and valuable shade trees. No definite steps have thus far been taken to prevent the further destruction of our stately Elms, but the developments of the last few days, it is hoped, may lead to efforts to control and destroy these destructive pests.

Others are taking an interest in the preservation of these splendid products of nature, which add so much to the beauty and comfort of our town, and Mr. Herman L. Chamberlain, of Indianapolis, Deputy State Entomologist, was sent to this county last week by State Entomologist, Benj. W. Douglass, to make an investigation of the work of these ravages on our trees. He was also here to inspect the fruit tree nurseries in this county.

While in town Mr. Chamberlain inspected a large number of the elms, including the historic Constitution Elm, and found the little destroyer, the "Elm Leaf Beetle"—or Galaruca Xanthomelaena—in great abundance and in its different stages of development, and he was kind enough to give us a detailed explanation of how the insect does its destructive work, how it develops from one stage of its existence to another and the best and simplest method of destroying the little pest, which information we will here try to give to our readers as best we can.

The beetle—or bug—came from Europe and is generally found on the English Elm, but it also attacks the American Elm, as was found to be the case here. It winters in the beetle—or bug—form, remaining in the bark of trees, crevices or rubbish anywhere. In its methods of development it resembles the potato bug, or beetle, as it lays its eggs on the under side of the leaf. While laying its eggs it feeds upon the leaf of the tree, eating holes in it. The eggs are bottle-shaped and yellow and are found about twenty in a place. These hatch in a few days and produce the larvae, or worms, which do the greater part of the damage to the foliage of the elms by eating the leaf until it presents a transparent, lace-like appearance, and then drops off, leaving the tree almost leafless, as is the case now with a few of the trees in Corydon and the two fine, large elms on the farm of George Luckett, east of town.

From the larva, or worm stage, it changes into the pupa, or quiet stage, and goes down the trunk of the tree, or falls to the ground, in which condition it remains for a brief period, soon developing again into the beetle, bug or adult stage, when it flies back to the tree to begin again its work of reproduction and destruction.

In this latitude it produces three broods in one season, and by laying twenty eggs each, one beetle in the spring would produce 8000 by fall.

In its pupa, or quiet stage, it is bright yellow in color, and can be found in crevices of the bark and at the roots of the trees affected by it. It is while in the pupa, or quiet stage, that they can best be controlled or destroyed, which can be accomplished by regular and persistent effort, by raking up all rubbish under the tree and sweeping down the trunks of the trees with a stiff broom, and applying to the pupa a generous quantity of kerosene, boiling water or strong soap suds, or by sprinkling quicklime on the mass. This cleaning-up under the tree should be done every day, or at least as often as every other day.

Another way of destroying them is to spray the trees with arsenate of lead mixed with water. The arsenate of lead can be bought for ten cents a pound. The spraying should be done when the beetle first puts in its appearance in the Spring, which can be easily ascertained by the perforated leaves, and should be repeated whenever the new brood appears, or whenever the beetles are at work. The size of our elms make it quite difficult if not impossible to spray the trees.

We spent most of the day with Mr. Chamberlain last Wednesday while he was inspecting our trees and collecting samples of the beetle in all its four stages, and we were impressed with the necessity and value of the work he is doing. It should not be necessary to cite the people of Corydon to their duty. All are aware that our fine shade trees are the beauty and pride of the town, and that every possible effort should be made to preserve and protect them goes without saying. And it is highly important that a concerted effort of the people of the town should be made at once to control and destroy these enemies to our trees.

And we should here state, too, that the largest collection of the pest in its pupa stage was found under a cardboard sign, or advertisement, which had been tacked to one of the trees. It is therefore evident that no better place could be provided for the protection of the beetle than such signs tacked upon the trees, and if there is now no town ordinance preventing such use of the trees in town one should be speedily passed. We have been informed that such an ordinance was passed by the town board some time ago, and if so it should be enforced.

THE CONSTITUTION ELM.

While every one of our trees should be carefully cared for the interest in the preservation of the most historic tree in Indiana, The Constitution Elm, which still shows signs of long life, is not confined to our people alone but is state-wide. It is an American Elm, but the beetles are at work on it.

And while it has not as yet been seriously injured there is no doubt but the damage to it will be greater each year if the destroyers are not held in check. And this great tree—great both in size and in its relation to Indiana history—under whose spreading branches the first Indiana State Constitution was adopted ninety-three years ago, should receive every care necessary to preserve its beauty and health and to prolong its life, and in this connection it is proper to suggest that it needs other attention besides protection from the "Elm Leaf Eaters." There are a number of dead branches that should be taken off, and a number of cavities—one in the root and several in the large limbs—that Mr. Chamberlain suggests should be filled with cement to prevent decay at these points.

Other trees of the town and those in the public square should be treated accordingly. At least decayed limbs and parts of body should be removed, a smooth surface formed and paint applied. Our interest is not confined to the preservation of the trees here but in other towns and places of the county and hope this article, though somewhat lengthy, will be read with profit and will awaken an interest in the preservation of trees.

Let everything possible be done to perpetuate the beauty and comfort of our town by protecting our elm trees from the destruction that so seriously threatens them at this time, and we are sure that all will agree that special attention and care should be taken of The Constitution Elm.

Stockholders of Corydon and New Albany Pike Meet and Elect Officers.

The stockholders of the Lanesville, New Albany and Corydon Plank Road Company met at Corydon last Wednesday afternoon, July 7, in annual session, to elect officers and directors, and transact other important business.

The following stockholders were here from out of town:

Chas. W. Wright, New Albany, W. P. Huff, Palmyra, E. G. Wright, Washington, D. C., W. W. Knight, Indianapolis. Mr. Knight also represented Miss Lewise Jordan in the meeting.

The following officers and directors were elected:

President, E. G. Wright, Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. W. Wright, Directors, Louis S. Itiely, W. P. Huff and Chas. W. Wright.

Help for Those Who Have Stomach Trouble.

After doctoring for about twelve years for a bad stomach trouble, and spending nearly five hundred dollars for medicine and doctors' fees, I purchased my wife one box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver tablets which did her so much good that she continued to use them and they have done her more good than all of the medicine I bought before.—SAMUEL BOYER, Folsom, Iowa. This medicine is for sale by Louis S. Itiely. Samples free.

july

It is economy to use ice during the hot months, and we will furnish it to you according to order.

30 3 DEUTSCH & WRIGHT.

"Elm Leaf Beetle is Decaying Corydon's Shade Trees," *Corydon Democrat*, 14 July 1909.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

Sends Specialist to Corydon to Determine Why Her Old Elms are Dying.

War against the Galuca Xanthoceloema, or to be more specific, the Elm, Leaf Beetle, has been declared in Corydon. For several years the historic old elms of shady and picturesque Corydon have been afflicted with a peculiar disease and it has long since been apparent to the close observer that unless something were done, the life of the trees, with their wide-spreading branches, would be only a question of a short time.

Last week, State Entomologist, Benjaman W. Douglass, sent Herman S. Chamberlain, of Indianapolis, to this place on an inspecting tour, and the above mentioned beetle, little but powerful of action, was discovered to be working on the elms. The beetle is an Europeon importation and peculiar to the English elm. About one half inch in length, it is a harmless looking bit of insect life. Its yellow back is striped in black and it is not unattractive in appearance. Mr. Chamberlain stated that the beetle has been working in Kentucky for a number of years but only recently migrated to this state. The purpose of his visit to Corydon was to instruct the owenrs of trees in ways and means to control the pest and to suggest methods for the preservation of the trees.

During the winter, the beetle hibernates in the crevices of the bark and in the old leaves and sticks about the roots of the tree. In early spring it emerges and begins its destructive work on the first leaves the tree puts out, chewing them into ugly holes. After a few days it lays its eggs on the under side of the leaf in double rows. The eggs are yellow and bottle shaped. It is only a short time until from the eggs are hatched the larva,the most destructive period in the life of the beetle. The larva, or worms, have the same yellow back and black stripes of the full grown beetle. They feed from the green leaves until on many branches, nothing is left but the ribs of the leaf, making a veritable lace work design. When the worms are full grown, about half an inch long, they crawl down the trunk of the tree or are blown by the wind and find their lodging in places on the ground around the roots. Here they devolop into the pupa, or the intermediate stage between the worm and full-grown beetle. The pupa are almost lemon yellow in color and look very much like a tiny bug encased in yellow icing. An inspection of the elms in the Court House lawn was made and there were found pecks of them in the leaves and grass. After a few days the trasition from the pupa to the beetle takes place. The beetle flys back to the leaf and the work of destruction is again started by the laying of the eggs on the leaf.

Three broods are raised during the summer and it does not take long to see that the descendants of a single beetle will number thousands in a short time.

There is an old tradition that the elm tree growing near the east entrance of the court house yard was brought from England and planted there by one of Corydon's earliest inhabitants. Be that as it may, the tree is more direly affected than any elm in town. For several years its branches have looked like a mesh of silvery lace work and those who have watched it closely have wondered what was slowly killing it. Others are similarly affected, and even the Constitution elm, an American elm, is not excluded. This tree is the pride of every Hoosier's heart and especially of the residents of Corydon, and Mr. Chamberlain's advice for its preservation should be heeded.

And now for the prevention of the beetle perpetuating its race! When the beetles begin their chewing process, a spray of arsenate of lead will almost destroy the insects. The poison completely paralyses them and they drop to the ground stone dead. But in a large tree, spraying is impractical and other means must be resorted to.

A good plan is to rake or sweep the rubbish under the tree and treat it with one of several different plans. The rubbish contains masses of the yellow pupa which are destroyed if saturated with kerosene, boiling water, dry quick lime or strong soap-suds. Either plan is good. This raking process must be kept up all during the summer and resorted to several times each week. It will not entirely destroy the beetles but it will keep them in check and preserve the trees.

Mr. Chamberlain stated to a party of citizens that it was a well-known fact that nowhere in Indiana were there such beautiful trees as at Corydon and that we should take considerable pride in them. He was a most enthusiastic lover of trees and we believe that his trip here was not in vain.

Now that the residents of Corydon know what is working on the elms, they will make an effort to eradicate the troublesome little beetle and thereby preserve their reputations as lovers of the beautiful.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Corydon was held Friday night at the court house. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Chamberlain and a committe composed of Judge W. T. Zenor, Judge William Ridley and G. W. Applegate, Sr., was appointed to confer with the commissioners in regard to the saving of the trees in the court house square.

The Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will care for the Constitution Elm.

Mr. Chamberlain was highly pleased with his visit to Corydon and expressed himself as very grateful for the courteous and hospitable treatment he received at the hands of her people. He was a most pleasant gentleman and will be welcomed on any future visit he may pay to this place.

Succumbs After a Long Illness.

Mrs. Mattie Melton, wife of Alva Melton, died last Sunday morning at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mary Pearson, in Webster township, after a long illness of tuberculosis of the throat. The deceased was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a husband and one child. The funeral was held at Shiloh last Monday and was conducted by Rev. Jann, pastor of the New Middletown M. E. church. She was a good christian lady.

Apportionment of State Educational Fund is Made.

The semi-annual apportionment of school funds by state superintendent of public instruction, Robert J. Aley, has been made public. The apportionment per capita, based on the school enumeration in this county, is $2.08, which is slightly lower than the apportionment of a year ago, when the per capita was $2.12.

In this county the number of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years is 6,454. The total collected and ready for distribution is $7,218.50 and the total amount apportioned per capita is $13,424.32.

Lay in your supply of coal for winter use now. Deutsch & Wright. 1-3

"State Entomologist," *Corydon Republican*, 15 June 1909.

HELP THE COMMITTEE

To Save the "Constitutional Elm"

BEETLE STILL AT WORK.

The readers of The Democrat will remember that about a year ago there was considerable interest stirred up among the citizens of Corydon concerning the question of saving our fine elm trees from the ravages of the "Elm Tree Beetle."

Prof. Chamberlain, Deputy State Entomologist, spent several days in this county and one evening he explained to a large crowd at the court house what must be done to destory these destructive pests. Two committees were appointed at that meeting, one to confer with the County Commissioners with reference to protecting the Elm trees in the public square, and the other to look after the old "Constitution Elm."

The latter committee was selected from the members of the local chapter of the Daughter of the American Revolution, and was composed of the following persons: Mrs. James L. Morris, Chairman, and Misses Anna Reader and Charlotte Luckett.

As far as we know the first mentioned committee has done nothing but the D. A. R. Committee, through its chairman, has been in correspondence with Mr. Benj. W. Douglass, State Entomologist, who, last week sent Mr. ——— Wallace a deputy, to consult concerning the work to be done towards preserving the historic old tree. Mr. Wallace said it should have considerable attention and it should be given it at once. The D. A. R. committee received his instructions and hope to be able to carry out same within a very short time, but of course, this will cost something and they should not be expected to do this unaided. There will be some cement work on the large cavities and the exposed parts from which the limbs have been broken, or cut, must be covered otherwise, in such a way as to produce a new bark covering, and also the whole tree shold be sprayed thoroughly with arsenite of lead. To accomplish the latter a small scaffold must be built up in the tree, and a man, probably two, employed. Mr. Wallace hopes to be able to assist the ladies by sending a man, after these preparations have been made, to direct and oversee the work. As before stated this will take some money immediately and a committee of the D. A. R. will visit as many of our citizens as can be reached, with a subscription paper which we predict will be responded to with enthusiasm and liberality. The organization should be encouraged in this work and our citizens will certainly show their patriotism by responding to their call, for we should all take an interest in preserving this historic old tree which means so much to our state, and especially to our town and county.

"Help the Committee to Save the 'Constitutional Elm,'" *Corydon Democrat*, 27 July 1910.

Mr. Smith, from the office of the State Entomologist, at Indianapolis, arrived at Corydon yesterday to supertend the work of pruning and "doctorin" the "Constitution Elm." As we go to press the D. A. R. committee was having difficulty in securing men to assist Mr. Smith in the important work.

Corydon Democrat, 17 August 1910.

CONSTITUTION ELM

In Danger of Being Killed by Street Improvement.

New Albany Ledger.

Corydon evidently does not care very much for its old land marks. The Governor's mansion is gone, allowed to fall down, the old log house, once the residence of the secretary of State is torn down and the Constitution Elm is about to go. They bnilt a street, cut off its roots and the next thing it will die. Corydon, which should keep sacred all the old relics of the time when it was the capital and the State was born, seems to have been seized by a spirit of modernity, which holds nothing sacred. There is too little regard for the real worth while things, but Corydon is not the only place which suffers from that obliquity.

"Constitution Elm in Danger of Being Killed By Street Improvement," *Corydon Republican*, 14 November 1912.

House And Senate Heads Receive Historic Gavels.

Representative William Habermel of Corydon, in the name of the people of Harrison county, yesterday presented to Speaker Bedwell a gavel made from the wood of an apple tree planted by William Henry Harrison a century ago. An enlarged photograph of the state's first Capitol building, which still stands, also was presented by Habermel with the request that it be hung in the Governor's office.

Mr. Habermel praised the citizens of Corydon and Harrison county for preserving the Constitutional Elm and told how William Henry Harrison, 100 years ago, planted the apple orchard, from one of the trees of which the gavel came. He paid tribute to the sentiment shown in the preservation of the old State Capitol at Corydon. The address, by unanimous consent, was placed on the House journal.

Senator M. C. Thornton, of New Albany, on behalf of the people of Harrison county, presented to Lieutenant Governor O'Neill a gavel made from the Constitution Elm. Lieutenant Governor O'Neill, in accepting the gavel, voiced the hope that the spirit of those who drafted the state's constitution "may animate us in the discharge of our duties here."—Indianapolis Star, January 29.

"House and Senate Heads Receive Historic Gavels," *Corydon Democrat*, 3 February 1915.

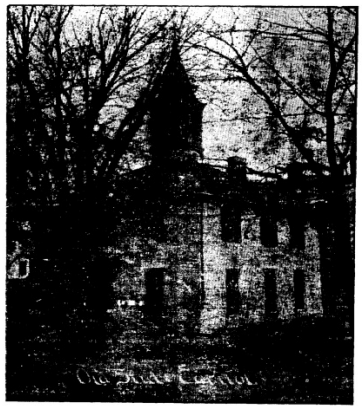
ASSEMBLY GIVEN HISTORIC GAVELS

Presented to Presiding Officers of Senate and House of Representatives

And Picture of "Old State Capitol" at Corydon to Be Hung in Governor's Office.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1, 1915.—The regular business of the two houses of the Indiana legislature was suspended for a brief period last Friday, January 29, when the members of these two bodies were entertained with eloquent addresses respectively by Senator M. C. Thornton and Representative William Habermel.

Senator Thornton presented to Lieutenant Governor Wm. F. O'Neill and the Senate a beautiful gavel made from a branch of the "Old Constitution Elm" tree at Cordyon, Harrison



"Old State Capitol" at Corydon, Indiana, Erected in 1813.

other days. Such objects of public interest, when once destroyed, can never be replaced, hence we trust the legislature will give this matter full and proper consideration with a view to the permanent preservation of this, the most historic building in the State.

The Facts of the Case.

The "Old State Capitol" building stands on the public square of Corydon. It is wholly inadequate to the needs of the county as a court house, and a suitable public building—court house and county office building combined—cannot be erected on the public square and leave the "Old State House" standing. Harrison county is



CONSTITUTION ELM, CORYDON, Under Which Indiana's First Constitution Was Adopted in 1816.

not able financially to retain the present public square in order to preserve the "Old Capitol" for the people of Indiana, and purchase another square upon which to erect the necessary public building, hence we deem it proper to present these facts to the Governor, the members of the legislature and to the people of the entire State, for their consideration in connection with the proposition that the State take some steps looking to the permanent preservation of the building where Indiana was born, and which was the capitol of the State during the first nine years of its existence.

ana was born in 1816, and which was the seat of government of the State until 1825, is still standing at Corydon, and is in a splendid state of preservation. This historic old building was erected in 1813 and was the territorial capitol of Indiana three years and the State capitol nine years.

For many years there has been a growing sentiment over the State in favor of its preservation, and if any steps are ever to be taken looking to this end this is certainly the appropriate time for such action, as any celebration of the One Hundred Anniversary of our Statehood would be incomplete without including Corydon, the birthplace of the State, in the consideration.

The "Old Capitol" building is constructed of native limestone taken from the Indian Creek hills. Its walls are two and a half feet thick and it will stand for centuries to come, a landmark of the economy and simplicity of Indiana's pioneer days. Its preservation by the people of the entire State would involve a comparatively small expense and would certainly be in keeping with an appropriate spirit of State pride.

The memorials of our State and Nation are among our richest heritages as a people, as around them cling and cluster valuable historic facts and the most inspiring sentiments of

county, under whose branches the first constitution of Indiana was adopted on June 16, 1816. The gavel was ornamented with a silver band containing the inscription "Constitution Elm" Corydon, Ind.

The Lieutenant Governor in accepting the gavel, spoke briefly, expressing the hope that the members of the body over which he presides will be guided and animated in the discharge of their official duties by the same high purposes and patriotic motives that prompted the men who made the "Constitution Elm" historic by their devoted public services a hundred years ago.

The Senators expressed their thanks for the gift by a unanimous rising vote. The senatorial district represented by Senator Thornton is composed of Floyd and Harrison counties.

Gavel from Harrison Farm.

Representative Habermel of Harrison county presented to Speaker Bedwell and to the House a gavel of similar construction made from an apple tree growing on the Harrison farm in Harrison county, Indiana, planted by the late William Henry Harrison, who was governor of Indiana territory twelve years and who was elected president of the United States in 1840. This gavel contained on the silver band the inscription, "William Henry Harrison Apple Tree, Harrison County, Indiana."

Representative Habermel also presented a fine large picture of the "Old State Capitol" building at Corydon, to be hung in the Governor's office.

By a unanimous vote of the House Mr. Habermel's address was ordered printed in the House Journal.

The gavels and picture of the "Old State Capitol" were furnished by citizens of Corydon at whose request they were presented, as stated.

Senator Thornton and Representative Habermel also distributed to the members of the two houses of the legislature copies of an artistically arranged folder containing the picture of the "Old State Capitol" and the "Constitution Elm," and a memorial to "The Governor, the members of the legislature and the people of the entire State," concerning the proposition that the State take steps to preserve the building where Indiana was born.

The memorial is signed by almost a hundred of Harrison county's most prominent citizens and reads as follows:

Old State Capitol.

The "Old State Capitol" where Indi-

"Assembly Given historic Gavels," *Corydon Democrat*, 17 February 1915.

"CONSTITUTION ELM"

Should Be Given Every Necessary Attention.

MR. HERTLEIN WILL DONATE HIS TIME

The Hoosier Elm Chapter D. A. R., of Corydon, has been in consultation with Mr. J. P. A. Hertlein, the Tree Surgeon, about having him treat the "Old Constitution Elm," with a view to putting it in the best possible condition to promote the health of the historic old tree and to prolong its life.

And in view of the liberal patronage given Mr. Hertlein by the people of Corydon, and his prospects for other work here he has offered to treat the "Constitution Elm" at cost to him. That is he will charge only the cost of his workmen and the material used, and will donate his own time.

He thinks by proper care and attention, by removing all dead parts, filling all cavities and by spraying, the tree can be greatly improved in health and appearance, and at a reasonable cost.

Our people should remember that next year, 1916, will be Indiana's centennial year and that June 16, 1916, it will be just one hundred years since our first State Constitution was adopted under the shade of the "Constitution Elm," and we regard it as almost certain that on that day thousands of Indiana's most prominent citizens will be here to help celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of that important event, and naturally every resident of Harrison county, and of course every citizen of Indiana, would like to see the historic old elm tree looking its very best.

Personally, we are willing to do our part toward paying the necessary expenses of giving the old elm the treatment it needs, and we trust the members of the D. A. R. may see their way clear to have the work done within proper time.

"Constitution Elm Should Be Given Every Necessary Attention," *Corydon Democrat*, 31 March 1915.

Will Dedicate Bowlder

The Hoosier Em Chapter D. A. R. will hold a meeting under the Old Constitution Elm tree in Corydon, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 7 at three o'clock. At this time the Bowlder which they recently placed under the tree will be dedicated. The meeting is open to all and it is hoped many will attend the exercises.

"Will Dedicate Bowlder," *Corydon Democrat*, 6 October 1915.



THE CENTENNIAL STORY HOUR.

CONSTITUTIONAL ELM OF INDIANA

TOLD BY MERLE MORRIS WILSON TO THE PUPILS OF CORYDON.

The Elm of Corydon to Indiana.

I am the Elm of Corydon
The Hoosier Elm am I
The State that's now nine hundred years
My home I've had in sight
And as the decades past behind me
To yours true, one by one
I lift my head and call cheerfully
For ye were born in Freedom

To what be first to begin about,
What to speak of first;
Imagine that not thing further,
Young and fair pioneer!
I stand, the Elm of Corydon,
Stronger than at your birth
My arms are lifted to the sky
My roots are deep in Hoosier earth.

FRANCES MORRISON

Indianapolis.

There of you who are under our old Elm day by day do not call it by the large name that I have just used, and, indeed, many of you may not know that people all over the state of Indiana claim a share in the history of this tree, because it is our Constitutional Elm.

One warm, sunny day, the 10th of June, 1816, when Indiana was realized nearly to add the nineteenth star to the flag of our nation, a number of sturdy pioneers met under the Corydon Elm. Most of these men had come many miles through dense forests full of bears, wild beasts and ever ready where hiding Indians were likely to spring upon them. It had the power of speech, that it might tell us what we wish to know. At any rate, one can not help picturing to himself the primitive forests in which this tree, with its companions as stately as itself, grew though the log shelters before the first white man dared to cross the Ohio from the wilderness of Kentucky.

The children of Indiana are no less proud of their Constitutional Elm than were the children of Massachusetts of their Washington Elm, under which Washington took command of the American army in 1775, not quite a half century before the meeting that gave meaning to the tree which we now cherish.

Out of love for our Constitutional Elm a man in southern Indiana has conceived the idea that the school children of Indiana should plant native elm tree groves in 1916 as a centennial memorial. Do you not think our elm would be pleased with this?

A CORYDON LETTER.

"Dear Children of Indiana.

"I have been asked to tell you how the first capital of I [illegible] got its name. I am very glad to [illegible] for we think it a very good

[illegible] Those of you who [illegible] ville, was the guest of his friend, Edward Smith. The daughter of the host, Miss Jennie Smith, had an old spar book. 'The Harmony Harmonia,' the only song book in use at the time and from which she sang for her father's guests. Governor Harrison asked Miss Jennie to sing his favorite (the harmony for the death of the young shepherd), 'Corydon.' When she had finished the song Governor Harrison said, 'Why not call your town "Corydon?"' and it has been the name ever since.

"Following is a verse of the song

What mournful sounds do I hear,
Some plaintive plaint in the grove,
How solemn they fall on my ear!
So softly they pass through the vale
Sweet Delphina seems now all in vain,
Now lonely no charms with reason can cheer
Since death called his spirit away.

"May I invite all of you to come to our lovely Corydon? We have many things that you would love to see besides the Constitutional Elm, of which we are so proud. There in the house in which the state of Indiana was born in 1816, the room where the governor had his office, over the cellar where the money of the state was kept, and at a little distance there is the old stone house where the

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELM AT CORYDON.

[illegible] minds. Until then they had left their cabins for the clearing to the care of the pioneer wife or mother, who was at all times a capable and willing helper.

The purpose of the meeting that brought these men together was to draft the constitution of a new state and form plans for its government. The shade of a great, spreading elm tree on that warm morning seemed very grateful to these pioneers, who were more used to the out-of-doors than to the house, and upon the invitation of one of their number, Daniel C. Lane, who afterward became state treasurer, and in whose yard the tree stood, they at once gathered to the more for protected shade of our venerable Elm.

After twenty days of deliberation and discussion these pioneers framed and adopted the constitution of Indiana. It is because of the place of their first meeting that we celebrate our Constitutional Elm, to this our centennial year and look upon the spot over which it still stands sentinel as sacred and historic ground.

Nine years before this meeting a large tract of land, including the site of our town and, of course, our Elm, was entered by our Territorial Governor, William Henry Harrison. Later he sold it, and in 1801, by an enactment act of Congress, Corydon was laid out. As soon as the number of people living in the town and the vicinity was large enough a county was formed, which was called

Given Credit to Wife.

"Less days followed the sale of the patent machine. Mrs. Jenkins and I bought a little home on the installment plan. It had rented for $15 a month. The owner said he would sell it to us if we would agree to pay him $200 a year so we purchased it, finding that it would be easier for us to pay than to rent. The $15 a month, cash on the spot, at the end of every four weeks, was a very large item in our opinion."

It is well to say at this juncture, perhaps, that the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins is one of the finest homes in Washington.

"I remember," Mr. Jenkins said, in unhesitatingly telling the story of his courage, faith and righting quality, "that I was weary of body, mind and spirit one evening. Enough defeats will break any man. Mrs. Jenkins never complained. 'I know you will succeed,' she always said. A brave wife has saved many a man.

"On the evening I speak about Mrs. Jenkins long ago that I needed a vacation. 'Let us go to Philadelphia,' she said (where a niece was open to me at $1,500 a year), 'and after you are rested and we have a little money ahead we will return to Washington and then I know you will be successful.'

"Let me try it just a little while longer," I answered.

Tide Soon Turns.

"That very week I sold six invention. Others were sold soon after. Money began to come into our empty treasury until we had enough, for all of our wants and to purchase a much better home.

"But I had many things to learn. First of all, I decided to work for money and not for glory; to be useful and not spectacular or ornamental. I wanted no man to refer to me as a wizard, even, if he's a wizards, I should prefer to be one.

"Then I had to pay for lessons in what may probably be called the school of practicability. All ideas, from the very start, large or small, were fish in my net. I soon found out, however, that I had to differentiate between those which were usable and those which were not. Inability to do this has wrecked many an inventor.

"Let me illustrate what I mean by referring to a little idea that once came into my head. I noticed that the dust cloth caught on the spokes that held the globes on the brass rings of the gas fixtures in our home. Immediately I invented a ring without spokes and took it in high hopes to New England, the center where such rings are made.

"'It's fine,' the first manufacturer said, 'but it is of no use to us.'

"'The ring is clever,' the second manufacturer told me, 'but we are not interested.'

"'Oh it's ingenious enough,' the third manufacturer admitted, 'but we don't want it.'

Too Good to Be Used.

"[illegible] I was [illegible] to ask the next.

"He took me out into the [illegible] factory where one rode with going into the end of a machine and coming out at the other end had received [illegible] with the covers fastened.

"'We all these years [illegible] a cent apiece,' the man said. 'You can guess at our profit. We would have to scrap our machinery and we are, were we to purchase your invention. When would we get our money back? Not in a thousand years.

"Likewise, I had to learn how to sidestep [illegible] contracts. An invention has a good idea but needs money to obtain to live and with which to put in operation into form. Naturally he goes to a man who is manufacturing a similar product.

"The man gives him money and takes a receipt, the phraseology of which, in many instances, can be interpreted [illegible] as really signing away his interest in the [illegible] specific purpose. The inventor then is a hired man and not a partner. You can guess what happens.

"Finding though it seems the rules [illegible] at a loss, let us say, to find the man likely to develop a new knife that will revolutionize the whole cutting and slicing industry. He is usually [illegible] with what he has. Both are related with [illegible] he knows the inventor and

"The constitutional elm of indiana," *Indianapolis Star*, 14 November 1915.

CORYDON, INDIANA'S FIRST CAPITAL

To Be First to Celebrate Passing of 100 Years of Statehood.—Quaint, Time-Touched but Little Changed County Seat of Harrison Where Delegates Met a Century Ago the Coming June and, Under the Spreading Constitutional Elm Formulated Indiana's Bill of Rights, Proud of Its Memories, Its State House, Its Ancient Inn and Old Homes.

Town Will Welcome All the State to Share, on May 13, It Treasures in Celebrating the Centennial of Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Evansville Courier of Sunday, November 21, devoted almost a page to historic Corydon. The write-up is accompanied by views of the Old Capitol, Constitution Elm and other interesting places. A view of the town is shown on either end of which can be seen a cradle on which the letter I is imprinted thus suggesting that Corydon was the cradle in which the grand old State of Indiana was rocked. The article in full follows:

The yellow leaves of Indiana's hundred years of history are fluttering open as winter wears on and spring, with its centennial celebrations in memory of the state's birth in 1816, draws nearer. For a century dull colored histories have hidden the picturesque stories of pioneer hardships, rugged will, and indomitable courage that blended more than a lifetime ago with the enterprise of the West and made possible the Indiana which stretches from the northern waters of Lake Michigan to be hemmed along the southern boundary by the Ohio, tremendous in its power and possibilities.

One hundred years of statehood are closing in the last spring month of the new year; but the covers of the histories that have held the stories of Indiana's early days are opening and Indiana will live again in memory and in action the events that gave her a right to proudly place herself as a peer in the sisterhood of the Mississippi valley.

Corydon, Indiana, is appropriately planning the first celebration of the centennial year on May 13, 1916, a date which marks the one hundredth anniversary of the election of delegates to the first constitutional convention which held its sessions for a period of twenty days beginning June 10, 1816, under the wide branches of Corydon's famous "constitutional elm," and ended its business with the adoption of Indiana's constitution. It is hoped that by placing the Corydon centennial date so early the probability of other celebrations preceding it has been precluded.

Was State's First Capitol.

As the first capital of the state Corydon is rich in memories, in tradition, and in love for the early days during which she was the center of governmental interest and it is the essence of fitness that the Centennial commission of nine members of which Gov. Samuel M. Ralston is chairman, should have chosen it for the first auspicious demonstration of the centennial year. The last will be held in Indianapolis not later than October 15, 1915.

The commission composed with Gov. Ralston, of Dr. Frank B. Wynn, vice-president, Indianapolis; Dr. Harlow Lindley, secretary, Richmond; Charles W. Moores, of Indianapolis; Miss Charity Dye, Indianapolis; Dr. James A. Woodburn, Bloomington; Samuel M. Foster, Ft. Wayne, Father John Cavanaugh, South Bend; and Lew M. O'Bannon, Corydon, met in Corydon about the middle of October to make semi-definite plans for the commission's work in the months that intervene before actual celebrations can be worked out. Meeting with them were Howard Poosa, chairman of Vanderburg county centennial committee; James Thomas de la Hunt, of Cannelton and Miss Genevieve Williams, of Huntingburg, each chairman of his county. The glory that is Indiana will not be overlooked or left to suffer in the other spots where history has not left so deep or golden an imprint as it has in the heart of Harrison county.

Pageants to Tell History.

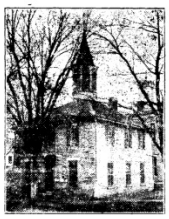
Pageants, parades and festivities significant of the early history will give to communities over the entire state what endless dull research work might not accomplish—an intimate and intelligent knowledge of the formation of Indiana as a state and the more local history surrounding each individual county and seat of community interest.

School children are busy already with material to be worked into plays and pageants; libraries are persistently without books on Indiana because of the continual demand for historical literature; clubs are spending part of their program time brushing up in the old days of territoral government and coming to know better the stories of the time when Indiana was struggling for courage to present its statistics vouching for 63,000 population and gain permission to blossom and bloom into a full grown state.

The whole state is going centennial mad with a frenzy that has its foundation in sense and splendid sanity. Enthusiasm is being preached loud and long; it is coming from the newspapers, from the school room, from little boys and little girls who are learning to anticipate the hundredth birthday of Indiana from their mothers and fathers who have been stirred by plans they have heard. Miss Charity Dye, of Indianapolis, quaint and delightful and so filled with centennial plans that everything else is secondary, has stood many elastic moments before gatherings of women over the state and defied the cautious rapping of Madam President's gavel while she painted centennial hopes, centennial plans, centennial activities that are to be, and infused into them the divine spark of personality which tied them fast into hundreds of sluggish memories.

Centennial Commission in Control.

The centennial commission itself has assumed control of the celebrations at Corydon and Indianapolis and furthermore offers its support, suggestions and help to other parts of the state. The commission is seriously considering obtaining the services of a professional pageant master from New York who will direct the pageantry-giving personal services where they are possible and establishing a central office in Indianapolis where his advice may be sought at all times.



The Old Capitol.

By law the commission is required to prepare and execute plans for an historical and educational celebration of the centennial and is empowered to arrange exhibits, pageants and celebrations to show how the state has grown in its first hundred years, to awaken an interest in its history, and to teach the development of its industrial, agricultural and social life and the conservation of its resources. The commission is also required by the same law to prepare historical material for permanent preservation and publish it for use by the people of Indiana. Under the direction of the commission a medal will be designed by a foremost Indiana artist and will be sold under its supervision.

One hundred speakers have been listed by the commission to speak on centennial topics to audiences over the state where enthusiasm or enlightenment is needed. They will answer any calls sent to Dr. W. C. Woodward who is in charge of the office work of the commission. Eighty-seven such speeches had been made more than a month ago, according to a report given in Corydon.

Movies Show State's Growth.

Moving pictures are to show the evolution of Indiana from her feeble territorial existence to her present prosperity, and it is hoped that cooperation between Meredith Nicholson, Booth Tarkington and John McCutcheon may develop a scenario worthy of Indiana as she is today and as she was in the hundred years that have given her a birthday.

There is no doubt that Corydon will surpass herself in making the birthday party of May 13, 1916, a success. She has the artistic setting and background which will be invaluable, without which the most auspicious celebration would be tasteless. Her beautiful old elm stands strong and sturdy—patched with carefully inlaid cement by an expert whom the townspeople called to its aid several years ago, but green yet and capable, it is said, of sheltering 5,000 persons beneath its branches.

Under its shade the forefathers of Indiana met in 1816 on beautiful June afternoons to form the constitution which should supersede the Ordinance of 1787 under which the territory was living, as a part of the Northwest Territory; and in order as they wrote at the conclusion of the preamble to the new constitution: "to establish justice, promote the welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our prosterity, we the representatives of the people of the territory of Indiana do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree to form ourselves into a free and independent state by the name of the state of Indiana."

Tree Is Historic Relic.

No one knows the age of the historical tree; when it shaded the first legislative gathering it must have been a century old, according to estimates made at the time. Now its age alone would make it worthy of reverence. Indiana venerates it as one of her chiefest relics.

From Vincennes where the Territorial government was located the little town of Corydon took whatever glory and responsibility was linked with becoming the capital. It stood near the junction of Big and Little Indian creeks, boasting 500 as the limit of population and offering merely the advantage of a location much nearer the center of activity. By an act of the general assembly of Indiana Territory the seat of government was fixed at Corydon and the act approved on May 11, 1813. Only six years previous the town had been laid out, having been owned and sold by William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory for twelve years and the ninth president of the United States. The result was that the county took his name and his memory is yet reverenced and loved in the community.

Even the name of the town was the result of a suggestion of Gov. Harrison's during a visit he made with the family of Edward Smith on one of his frequent trips between his farm on Blue river and the actual seat of government which had to be moved to Jeffersonville for a time owing to the ill health of Governor Posey who could receive medical service from Louisville so much more quickly there than in Corydon, some twenty miles farther west.

Song Named Town.

Miss Jennie Smith, one of the six daughters, was something of a musician, and Gov. Harrison asked her to sing one evening. She opened her copy of the "Missouri Harmony," the only song book of the time, and selected a plaintive ballad in lament for the death of the young shepherd, Corydon. Gov. Harrison's suggestion came immediately: "Why do you not call your pretty town Corydon?" Corydon it has been ever since.

Two years before the capital was moved to Corydon the building built then as a court house but which was later to serve as capital building and which stands today in the center of Corydon, holding the sacred memories of the state's early years, picturesque, uncompromisingly square, of heaviest limestone, was built at the approximate cost of $1500. Today it is ridiculously inadequate for the needs of the county court house for which it is used and Harrison county is entreating the state to help them preserve it an everlasting memorial, as state property. Harrison county believes it is not financially able to find a new site for a court house and erect a new building; maintaining the old capitol lot and building only for a relic. Consequently they, with the women's clubs of the state and a number of interested men and women with an eye to the artistic and the appropriate and fit, are urging the Indiana legislature to take vigorous steps to secure the old capital building and the square of pretty trees which surrounds it, before destruction, which will be necessary unless aid comes, begins.

First Capital Building

The building is forty feet square and has a foundation of three feet in the ground. The house of representatives occupied the lower room and the senate chamber was a large room upstairs. The walls below are two and one half feet thick and narrow in the upper story to two feet. The ceilings are fifteen and ten feet high. The bar rail was a platform of hewn timber; two very large fire places, one on the north and one on the south heated the place; and an iron balance or scales was placed on the roof, emblematic of justice. Modern office buildings have been built behind to house county officials leaving the old building practically unchanged with the exception of the stairway, which had been moved outside. Originally it went up inside.

The contract for the building was let to Dennis Pennington in 1809 and it was built in 1811-12. It seems to be a fact that the court house was vacated and the use of the building given to the state assembly as a bonus after the capital was moved to Corydon. Some friction evidently arose over its use since a committee is known to have reported it was "decidedly of the opinion that more substantial assurances ought to be given the general assembly by the citizens or coult of Harrison county for the use of the court house for the benefit of the state while the seat of government remains at Corydon.

Post Cards Show Interest

The surest evidence that the Corydon centennial is already attracting attention is that the trade in postcards is increasing every day. One of the choice cards, second in popularity only to the constitutional elm and the first state capitol, is that of the first treasury building. It is a low, rambling old brick building, covered with vines in the summer months, built by Samuel Merrill, the first state treasurer. His precious funds were kept in the cellar in jars, it is supposed, and he flaunted before evil minds his cellar doors which lead to the lower depths from the outside;—sloping doors such as children used to slide down years ago. The building is now owned and occupied by Mrs. A. W. Brewster and family and has been their home for many years.

Merrill was the grandfather of both Charles W. Moores of Indianapolis, a member of the centennial commission, and Congressman Merrill Moores who visited Corydon with the republican editors in June and who paid a visit to the old house and took an intense delight in seeing the celebrated old cellar.

The boarding place of Indiana's first statesmen is another of Corydon's landmarks. It still bears the name of the 'Old Capital Hotel" although it is now a dwelling used by Mrs. Agnes Hess, the widow of a former auditor, and is unique in that it stands a mile and a half from town, and in spite of the fact served as the lodging place for most of the legislators who came to Corydon in the early days. Walking one mile or so morning and evening was no hardship, evidently, to men inured to the hardships of mid-western life in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Tavern Solid Building

The estimated weight of the masonry in the big building is about 620,000 pounds, for the walls are of solid blue limestone. All of the woodwork not exposed remains in a perfect state of preservation; the giant walls remain intact and the mortar used seems impervious although it has been exposed to the elements for more than one hundred years. The genial host of the Old Capitol Hotel offered free passarage for horses and encouraged amusements on the grounds, so wrestling, jumping and horseshoe throwing in the late afternoons and on Sundays helped make for the popularity of the old hotel.



The Constitutional Elm

The territorial government continued in Corydon after having been removed from Vincennes in 1813 until the adoption in 1816 of the constitution which made Indiana a state. After that the state government continued there until 1825, when the capital was moved to Indianapolis to be near the center of the spreading population.

So clear minded were the men who made up the first constitutional convention, though many of them were of limited education and had only hard common sense as a substitute, that they made almost a perfect organ of the original constitution. So perfect it was that it remained thirty-five years without a change. Realizing the importance of good government and absolute freedom they had familiarized themselves with the imperishable principles and theories of the Declaration of Independence, and modeled their efforts on it.

Jennings Elected Governor

The officers of the territorial government were required to continue the discharge of their duties until superseded by officers elected under the constitution of the state. The result of that first election held the first Monday in August, 1816, resulted in the election of Jonathan Jennings, of Clark county, governor, to succeed Gov. Thomas Posey who was then territorial governor. Mr. Jennings received 5,211 votes and Gov. Posey 3,936. Christopher Harrison of Washington county was elected lieutenant governor and William Hendricks of Jefferson county, was made representative to congress.

The state grew and prospered and Corydon, too far from the center of population which was persistently spreading northward and west—and even at the present time touched only by a branch railroad jutting out through the country from Corydon Junction—became more and more inadequate. Indianapolis was the logical capital, and Corydon gave up its claim to the government ties and comforted itself with being the birthplace of the state.

That comfort has been more and more a solace as the years passed, and in this centennial year that is coming after January brings in the new calendar it will reach almost a joyousness. Corydon is cordial. She stretches out a welcome hand to those who know her and to those who do not. She is mellow with hospitality and is inviting all of Indiana to her doors to help enjoy the relics and heirlooms which she has saved and coveted to be handed down to a newer generation of young Indianians.

Editor O'Bannon Is Host

On Lew M. O'Bannon, a member of the centennial commission, and one of Corydon's most gracious hosts, has devolved the happy opportunity of spreading officially and personally invitations to the Corydon centennial celebration. As editor of the Corydon Democrat he will be able to keep a great number of southern Indiana people posted as to centennial plans, and he is sincere in his cordial invitation which he issues with weekly repetition —"come to Corydon and bring your friends." A note to Mr. O'Bannon practically insures his smile and handshake at the depot, or that of one of his right hand lieutenants on whom he will have to depend more and more is the strenuosity of celebration time grows nearer.

Howard Atkins' Auto Service

Call me for business or pleasure trips joy rides or wedding parties. Prices reasonable. Both phones.

Regular trips to Corydon Junction on Sundays to meet trains. jy7tf

AN OVERCOAT OR SUIT TO YOUR ORDERS with Ed.V.Price & Co.

as your tailor means a proper fit and "hang;" also choice of a wider range of woolens than any tailor in town can offer you. Let us serve you today.

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Local Agent, East of P. O.

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GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES

Suits	$1.25
Overcoats	1.25
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LADIES' CLOTHES

Prices Made on Application

All other garments in proportion and coloring all shades of all fabrics as cheap as consistent with best results.

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Louisville, Ky.
WILL CHRISTLEY,
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Shop East of Postoffice.
Sponging and Pressing Done Here.

NOTICE

Of Sale of Real Estate By Administrator

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Lawrence Lemmel, deceased, hereby gives notice that by virtue of an order of the Harrison Circuit Court of Harrison County, Indiana, he will at the hour of two o'clock P. M., on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1915,

on the premises hereinafter described, in Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction all the interest of said decedent in and to the following described real estate in Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, towit:

Part of the east half of the south east quarter of section thirty three (33), in township four (4) south and in range five (5) east, described as follows; Beginning at a point thirty three (33) rods west of the south east corner of section thirty three (33); thence running east thirty three (33) rods; thence north forty eight (48) rods to a stone; thence in a westerly direction to the road leading south from the Brinley Ferry road; thence south along said road forty three (43) rods, to the place of beginning containing ten (10) acres, more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to the approval of said court, for not less than two thirds of the full appraised value of said real estate, and upon the following terms and conditions:

At least one-third of the purchase-money cash in hand, the balance in two equal installments, payable in not to exceed six and twelve months, evidenced by the notes of the purchaser, bearing six per cents. interest from date until paid, waiving relief, providing attorneys' fees, with approved freehold surety, or secured by a mortgage on the real estate sold.

JOHN A. LEMMEL,
Admr.

Kirkham and O'Bannon, Attys.
d14w

Notice of Appointment of Administratrix

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Dennis P. Tabler, late a resident of Harrison County, Indiana.

Said estate is insolvent.

SARAH M. TABLER, admx.
C. W. Cook, Atty.

"Corydon, Indiana's First Capital," *Corydon Democrat*, 22 December 1915.

THE CORYDON DEMOCRAT

VOL. 61. CORYDON, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916. No. 10.

'TWAS A GREAT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Pageant—Music—Speeches—Drills—All of the Highest Standard and the People were Here.—Prof. Langdon Congratulated Upon Success of His Work—Compliments Deserved.

Evansville and Jeffersonville School Children do Charming Work and Delight Thousands.—Indiana University Orchestra and Purdue University Band Make Hoosiers Happy.

HARD WORK BUT ALL WELL PAID.

We had as well say right here that the big Centennial Celebration of the birth of Indiana as a State, held at Corydon last Friday and Saturday, June 2 and 3, 1916, was too great an affair, both to the citizens of Corydon and Harrison county and to all Hoosiers everywhere, to be slighted in our "write-up" of the event, hence we here give notice that we cannot complete the report of same in one issue of the Democrat, and maybe not in two or three, so we will continue to write and print until we have, according to our notion, done the subject justice.

The program was carried out from first to last according to announcement through the papers, with a few exceptions as follows:

The only omissions from the scheduled program were that the New Albany children did not appear to give any drills or furnish any music or take part in anyway, on Friday morning, as per announcement. Russell B. Harrison failed to come on Saturday, as announced, sending a telegram on Friday explaining that unexpected legal business prevented, and the "Indiana" moving picture show, which was announced to begin its tour of the State here on June 2 and 3, could not meet its engagement because of the many cloudy, rainy days of the past two months which prevented the picture men from completing their work in time for the Corydon celebration.

Everything else announced was here, and every performance was first class and up to the highest standards, and everybody was pleased and happy over the results, as far as we have been able to hear, and hundreds of people, both home folks and visitors from afar, volunteered their very emphatic assurances that the celebration was "grand," "superb", "great beyond description," etc. And, of course, this is encouraging to all who labored and gave their time and money to make the celebration a success, and we are sure that those who bore the burden of the expense and work necessary to bring about this result are wholly satisfied.

It might be well to add in this connection that the men and women who met day after day and night after night to make preparations for the celebration often expressed themselves to the extent that they would much rather have a financial deficit to meet and the celebration be a success, than to have no financial deficit and the celebration be in any degree a failure.

A good many visitors from a distance arrived Thursday evening, among whom were most of the members of the Indiana Historical Commission. All of the members of the Commission were here except Dr. Frank B. Wynn, of Indianapolis, and he was prevented from coming by some unexpected demand upon him professionally. He is one of Indianapolis' leading physicians and has a large practice and it is surprising that he can and does get away so much of the time to help with the work of the Commission. We do not hesitate to say that there is no man in Indiana who is more deeply interested in an appropriate celebration of the state's one hundredth anniversary of statehood, and we regret exceedingly that Dr. Wynn could not be with us. Mrs. Wynn was here from Thursday evening to Saturday morning and we can tell the doctor something of what went on. But she did not see the big day, Saturday.

The Commission and the Speakers.

The members of the Commission and their families arrived and were entertained as follows:

Charles W. Moores, Mrs. Moores, their daughter Miss Emily and son Charles, and Mr. Moore's brother, Congressman Merrill Moores, arrived Thursday evening and were entertained in the home of Mrs. A. W. Brewster, where the Moores' grandfather, Samuel Merrill, kept the State Treasurer's office.

Miss Charity Dye was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Miller.

Mr. Samuel M. Foster was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Applegate. Mrs. Foster was prevented from coming by an injury she received a few weeks ago. She fell and fractured the bones of her ankle.

Dr. James A. Woodburn was entertained in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Hudson. Mrs. Woodburn was unable to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson also entertained Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, one of Indiana's leading historians. Mr. Dunn is at present City Controller of Indianapolis.

Dr. Harlow Lindley, another member of the Commission, Mrs. Lindley and little son Roger, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Lew M. O'Bannon. We also had the pleasure of the company of Miss Katherine Grayden, of Indianapolis. Miss Grayden is a granddaughter of Samuel Merrill. She is one of the instructors in Butler College.

Father John Cavanaugh did not arrive until Friday morning. He was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bullitt.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston is also a member of the commission. He and Mrs. Ralston arrived Thursday evening. They were brought from Jeffersonville by Major D. C. Peyton, Superintendent of the Jeffersonville Reformatory, in his auto, and were accompanied by Mrs. Peyton and Dr. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of the Reformatory.

The Governor and Mrs. Ralston were given a loyal reception on their arrival. The "Yellow Jackets," Captain Spurr Spencer's company of soldiers who fought the Indians at Tippecanoe in 1811, met the Governor and his party up the pike and escorted them into town. When he arrived at the corner of Chestnut and Elm streets he found a fine body of Corydon citizens awaiting him. They all gave three cheers for Governor Ralston and then escorted the party to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson E. Cook, where Governor and Mrs. Ralston were entertained. Leading the way in this procession were the six beautiful women on horseback who represented America and Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, the five states formed from the Northwest Territory.

They were as follows: America, Mrs. Ed O'Connor; Indiana, Mrs. Roy Lahue, Ohio, Mrs. Frank Self; Illinois, Miss Effie Tuell; Michigan, Mrs. Chas A. Keller; Wisconsin, Miss Ollie Griffin.

On arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Governor Ralston, upon being presented to those assembled by Lew M. O'Bannon, made a short talk.

Quite a number of Corydon people called on Governor and Mrs. Ralston at the Cook home Thursday evening.

Dr. W. C. Woodward and Miss Lucy M. Elliott, Director and Assistant Director, respectively, of the Indiana Historical Commission, also arrived Thursday evening. Dr. Woodward was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Harry McGrain, and Miss Elliott at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Griffin.

Friday Program.

When citizens and visitors awoke on Friday morning the first thought of all was of the weather. "Will it rain?" was the one question. And why not? After almost eight months of preparation for the big event naturally all concerned were prayerfully wishing for two nice, clear days. But the indications were threatening and no doubt the attendance was cut down greatly by the appearance of rain. And it did rain now and then throughout the day and very naturally interfered with the success of the day's program, as every time it began to sprinkle the people would leave the grand stand in large numbers.

The most threatening hour came just as Governor Ralston was getting a good start into his speech and he quit, but we have his address in typewritten copy and it will be published in the Democrat as soon as we can do so.

Going back to the beginning of Friday's program: The Corydon School children gave some beautiful drills and pantomimes and sang some appropriate songs for the occasion. While the drills were being given the Purdue University Band marched into the grounds and rendered an appropriate and soul stirring selection which was followed by the flag drill by twenty four seventh and eighth grade boys. The Louisville Courier Journal had such high regard for this drill that a picture of it was published in Saturday's paper. At the close of this drill the Band, without pre-arrangement, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the effect was electrifying upon the audience, lifting Governor Ralston from his seat.

The pantomime by the sixth grade boys, "Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! The Boys are Marching," accompanied by the pathetic solo by Miss Clara Bennett, was so well rendered that tears flowed from the eyes of nearly all present.

The seventh and eighth grade girls rendered a most beautiful and patriotic wand drill.

The Fifth grade girls dressed in flags gave the pantomime on "The Star Spangled Banner" which was accompanied by a chorus rendered by the High School and the Seventh and Eighth grade girls. This was also a beautiful and soul stirring exercise.

The first, second, third and fourth grade children gave folk dances, drills and pantomimes in costumes, all of which were well received and enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

The people of Corydon were proud of the contribution made by our school children to the program and entertainment, and we regret we cannot give more in detail what they did.

They gave a similar program on Saturday morning and the grandstand was filled to the last seat. And everybody was pleased.

Also, on Friday morning, fifty Jeffersonville school children gave some beautiful drills, under the direction of Miss Lena Heard, Physical Director of the Jeffersonville schools. Six separate drills were given, but we do not remember the name and significance of each one. We may get them later. We remember the following: "Indiana's Hope," "Century Old Posies," "The Call of the West," "Pastoral Rythms," "Woodland Nymphs," but cannot recall the sixth.

The drills were beautiful and full of meaning, and the audience was delighted with the performance.

We cannot emphasize too strongly our gratitude to the Jeffersonville folks for the part they took in the celebration, and the good will they exhibited toward us. They came in automobiles and it required thirty or more machines to convey the children and the grown ups.

Prof. Emmett Taylor, principal of the Jeffersonville High School, accompanied the children and co-operated with Miss Heard in giving the drills. Mr. Taylor was formerly Superintendent of the Corydon schools, and his courtesies to us were highly appreciated.

We wish also to mention Mr. John Geinger, President of the Jeffersonville School Board, and Charles G. Bradley, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, both of whom are live wires in the "Gateway City."

Another very pleasing feature of the Friday morning program was the grand march from the public square to the "Constitution Elm." The procession was led by the Purdue University Band and it filled the streets the full width all the way.

A brief but effective program was rendered under the historic tree, which consisted of the singing of "Indiana" by about one hundred and fifty boys and girls of the Corydon grade schools led by Miss Clara Bennett, and a short address by Congressman Merrill Moores. This song, "Indiana," was written by Pageant Master William Chauncy Langdon, and the music was written by Prof. Charles Diven Campbell, of the Indiana University Orchestra.

From the "Constitutional Elm" the celebrators marched back to the public square, led by the Band, where a Centennial Elm was planted with appropriate ceremony.

Judge William Ridley delivered a splendid address and Governor Ralston responded and planted the tree. It is hoped that this tree will be large enough to shelter a goodly number of the people who gather to celebrate again in 2016.

The program in the afternoon Friday consisted of the pageant and three splendid addresses, delivered by Father John Cavanaugh, President of Notre Dame University, South Bend, from the subject, "What Constitutes a State", Congressman Merrill Moores, of the Indianapolis District, from the subject "1816", and Governor Samuel M. Ralston, from the subject "1916".

The addresses were all fine. They will be published in the Democrat this week and next and we trust every person who reads this paper will read all of them.

The addresses delivered by Hon. Frank C. Dailey, and Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks on Saturday afternoon will also be published in the Democrat this week and next.

We want to give a detailed account of the Pageant, the musical concert Friday night, the wonderful drills and folk dances given on the Fair Grounds Saturday forenoon, the large crowd Saturday and many other interesting facts about the celebration, but we will not try to cover all this in this issue.

We should not fail to mention here, however, that Mrs. Martha Graam, of Washington county, near Fredericksburg, the only surviving child of Dennis Pennington, was here, and was presented to the great audience each day by the master of ceremonies. She is the youngest and only survivor of fifteen children of Mr. Pennington, who built the old State House at Corydon in 1811 and 1812, and who was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1816. Mrs. Graam is nearly ninety years old, but she is quite well and is very bright. She enjoyed the celebration greatly. She met here a large number of her nieces and nephews, grandchildren of Dennis Pennington. She was accompanied by her granddaughter. They were entertained while in Corydon by Mrs. Graam's nephew, Walter P. Davis, and her grand niece, Mrs. Isaac E. Orwick.

Hon. Frank C. Dailey and wife were entertained while here by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. O'Bannon, and Mr. Fairbanks was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Applegate.

We shall try in next week's issue to complete the report of the celebration.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

Corydon's Celebration

(Indianapolis Star)

The centenary celebration at Corydon, with its pageantry and memorial addresses proves, as did the one at Bloomington, the wisdom of the Centennial Commission in arranging for this method of commemorating the state's anniversary.

When the Legislature made an appropriation that was too small for the carrying out of any of the tentative plans for celebrating this hundredth Indiana year much disappointment was felt, but attention was promptly turned to the achievement of what was possible under the circumstances and it is a question if the pageants and other observances at many points in the state are not perhaps after all the most effective form of jubilation. They arouse local interest, bring many persons into active participation in the proceedings and are distinctly educative as well as entertaining.

The pageant at Corydon seems to have been an especially successful performance and highly creditable to this historical community, while the speeches were in keeping. Governor Ralston was happy in his tribute to the first capital and to his first predecessor in office and altogether the event was one in which the people of the region and of the entire state may feel pride and satisfaction. Surely a good beginning has been made in the series of celebrations planned by the towns and cities of the state and a high standard set.

Father Cavanaugh's Address.

[WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE.]

When I was honored with an invitation to preside over the Centennial Celebration in "Old Corydon" I was informed that the program would consist of an address by Congressman Moores on "1816" and an address by Governor Ralston on "1916" and that I might have all the rest of the time. Now, I enjoy the distinction of having made the longest speech on record in the history of mankind. Last January, attending a banquet in New York, I delivered an address over the long distance wire to an audience in San Francisco. That speech was about 3000 miles long. I have never ventured to make an address that would run through the entire century, and therefore, while one of my friends is to speak on "1816" and the other on "1916", I must respectfully decline to use all the intervening time.

Standing with uncovered head in this Bethlehem of Indiana's statehood I lift my voice in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings He has showered on the State of Indiana during the century of its life. It is a commonwealth within the great Republic of America. Take the map of the United States; sweep your eye over that enormous empire stretching from Portland, Maine, to Portland Oregon, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. It is larger than the world-wide empire of Cæsar; it is wealthy beyond even the dreams of avarice. Upon that imperial domain great mountain ranges cleave the clouds; within their heaving, turgid bosoms lie concealed more wealth than exists in all the world beside. The body of the empire is veined and arteried with great natural water courses through which surges and beats the national life. Great cities sit secure upon her hilltops or nestle in her large and comfortable valleys; upon her broad prairies and among her rolling hills live multitudes of happy, prosperous people. Her citizenship is the most honored in the world; her power is felt wherever men exist. In manufacturing and commerce she is peerless and apart; in the gentler graces of life she has, though young, had honorable part. Her passion for education is a sublime example. Nowhere else are truth and honor held in greater veneration; nowhere else in all the world do the fires of patriotism burn so brightly on the altars of liberty. Her history



FATHER JOHN CAVANAUGH

is bespangled with exploits of valor in war and deeds of devotion in peace. She has made practical the dream of universal manhood suffrage; she has written in letters of light the story of her industrial genius. Like the eagle poised in incommunicable sunshine, she has a place apart through her commercial prosperity. She is the haven for the oppressed of every land; she is the hope of uncounted millions lying still unborn in the womb of time. She is the supreme republic of the world and her people cherish her with a patriotism that is almost idolatry. The student of history might well write it upon his tablets that the people of America are indeed the heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time.

Of all the 48 commonwealths in that noble sisterhood of states, none has shared more abundantly in the blessings of American prosperity and freedom than the State of Indiana. Her natural resources are as varied as they are inexhaustible, her citizenship is unsurpassed in patriotism; her schools, once a by-word on the lips of scornful men, now rank among the most efficient in the land. Her roll of honor is long and brilliant, and comprises not alone statesmen and educators and warriors, but poets, romancers and musicians as well. Her plains and fields have a richness as of the Nile. Her intelligent and beneficent laws are the outward witness to the high and refined civilization that flourishes within her borders. Her heroism in time of war has been brilliant as her patriotism in peace has always been alert and unwavering. Her great factories have hummed a song of industry that is heard around the world, and from her happy homes three millions of people with reverent hearts send up a shout of thanksgiving today for the blessings of a hundred years and pray for a continuance of them through all the future time. For without a doubt the favor of heaven is necessary for the well-being of the State we love. What constitutes a commonwealth?

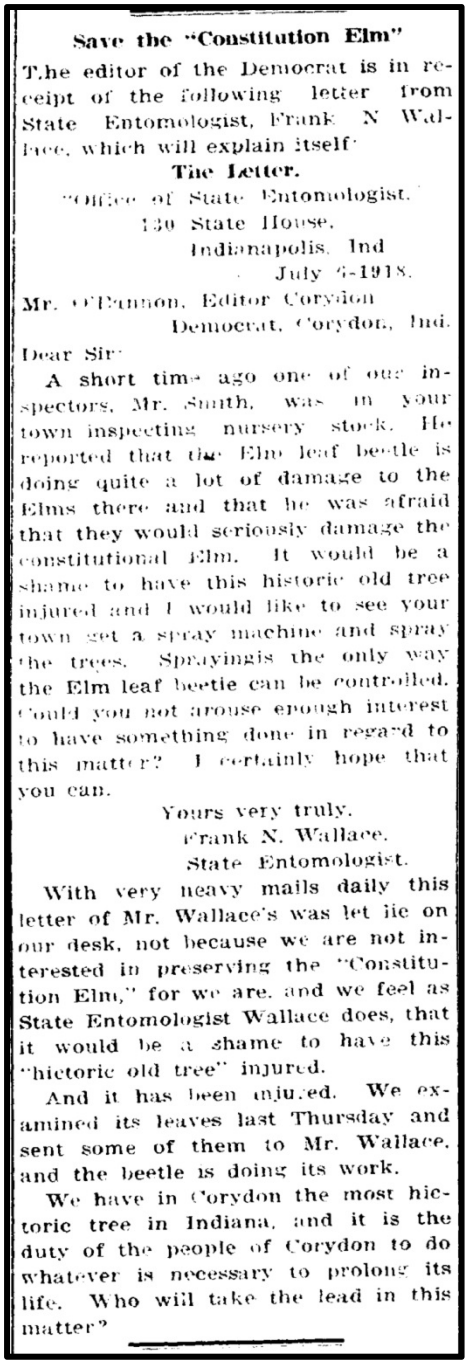
"Ill fare the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Material prosperity is unquestionably a boon to be desired, but its appeal is universal and constant and there is little danger that it will be neglected or destroyed. The useful may always be left to take care of itself. It is the beautiful, the good, the true that must be tenderly nurtured and cherished. You may destroy the wealth of a nation, but if the heart of the people is sound and their principles high and true, the destiny of that nation is secure. The storms of the outer world may sweep over it in unholy violence, all the powers of Hell may be unchained against it, it may be menaced by enemies from without and dangers within, but so long as the people maintain in their hearts and manifest in their lives the knowledge and love of Almighty God, so long will that people, immortal with divine immortality, strong with divine strength, heroic with the heroism that exalts and inspires, be a tower of strength for the defense of liberty. Wealth has its use in the world, and it is the duty of the civil powers to create and preserve conditions suitable for material prosperity. Great, indeed, is wealth, but the highways of history are strewn with the wrecks of nations in which wealth accumulated and men decayed. Great is power and influence in the councils of the world, but there are nations smarting under the lash of tyranny and fretting in the chains of bondage to-day that are fossil remains of great people, once the masters of the world. Culture is exquisite, culture is noble, culture is humanizing, but there are nations that sat in majesty as the schoolmasters of the world and are now steeped in ignorance, their brilliant lights extinguished, their ancient glory departed, their men of genius lost like wandering stars, or like the waves of the sea foaming out their own confusion. Rome had her wealth, and in the corruption depicted on the walls of Pompeii you read the story of her ruin. Macedonia had power, but the sons of Macedonia to-day stand in admiration of the splendour of nations that were savage tribes in the forests of Europe when Philip reigned in Macedon and Alexander had made conquest of the world. Athens had culture, but the glory that was Athens has departed, or remains only to torment the schoolboy. These nations failed because corruption like a worm fed on their damask cheek. They failed because the heart of the people was made effeminate by indolence and indulgence and the morals of the people undermined by vice. And while this day we lift our voices in reverent thanksgiving for the past, we pray the God of nations to protect us against the dangers that lie in our path.

I appeal for the spiritual in the life of our commonwealth. I know there are those who believe that the refinements of comfort that go with wealth bring refinements of spirit as well, but the story of the most luxurious nations of the past utters eloquent denial. I know that there are those who believe that mental culture has power to save society, but they are those who are blind to the lessons of the past. A few years ago there stood before the world a man whose genius, had it been properly directed, might have shed light and strength upon the race of men. He was truly a lord of language; he played upon the resources of our English tongue as a great master charms forth undreamed of melodies from the heart of a grand organ. Within the memory of any man now living the thing called culture has never gone farther than in Oscar Wilde. Exquisite poet, eloquent orator, master of marvelous prose, arbiter of fashion, standard of literary taste, dictator of literary destinies—culture has never gone further within the memory of living man. He was the apostle of Aestheticism, and while his eccentricities excited some derision, his genius, his exquisite refinement of speech and manner were such as to bear down the ridicule and to win for him the admiration of men. He believed in salvation through the gospel of culture; he chanted in glorious language the direful creed that flourishes in the regions of dead religions; he summoned humanity to lift its face to the sun that was to usher in the great day of emancipation from ancient and outworn creeds. The day of emancipation never came, but in its stead came a day when that man of genius stood in prison stripes behind prison bars, flung there by an outraged world for unspeakable crimes against morality. The people who would save humanity through the gospel of culture; who would incite men to be sober and chaste, and who

(Continued on sixth page.)

"'Twas A Great Centennial Celebration," *Corydon Democrat*, 7 June 1916.



Save the "Constitution Elm"

The editor of the Democrat is in receipt of the following letter from State Entomologist, Frank N Wallace, which will explain itself:

The Letter.

"Office of State Entomologist.
130 State House.
Indianapolis, Ind
July 6-1918.

Mr. O'Bannon, Editor Corydon
Democrat, Corydon, Ind.

Dear Sir:

A short time ago one of our inspectors, Mr. Smith, was in your town inspecting nursery stock. He reported that the Elm leaf beetle is doing quite a lot of damage to the Elms there and that he was afraid that they would seriously damage the constitutional Elm. It would be a shame to have this historic old tree injured and I would like to see your town get a spray machine and spray the trees. Sprayingis the only way the Elm leaf beetle can be controlled. Could you not arouse enough interest to have something done in regard to this matter? I certainly hope that you can.

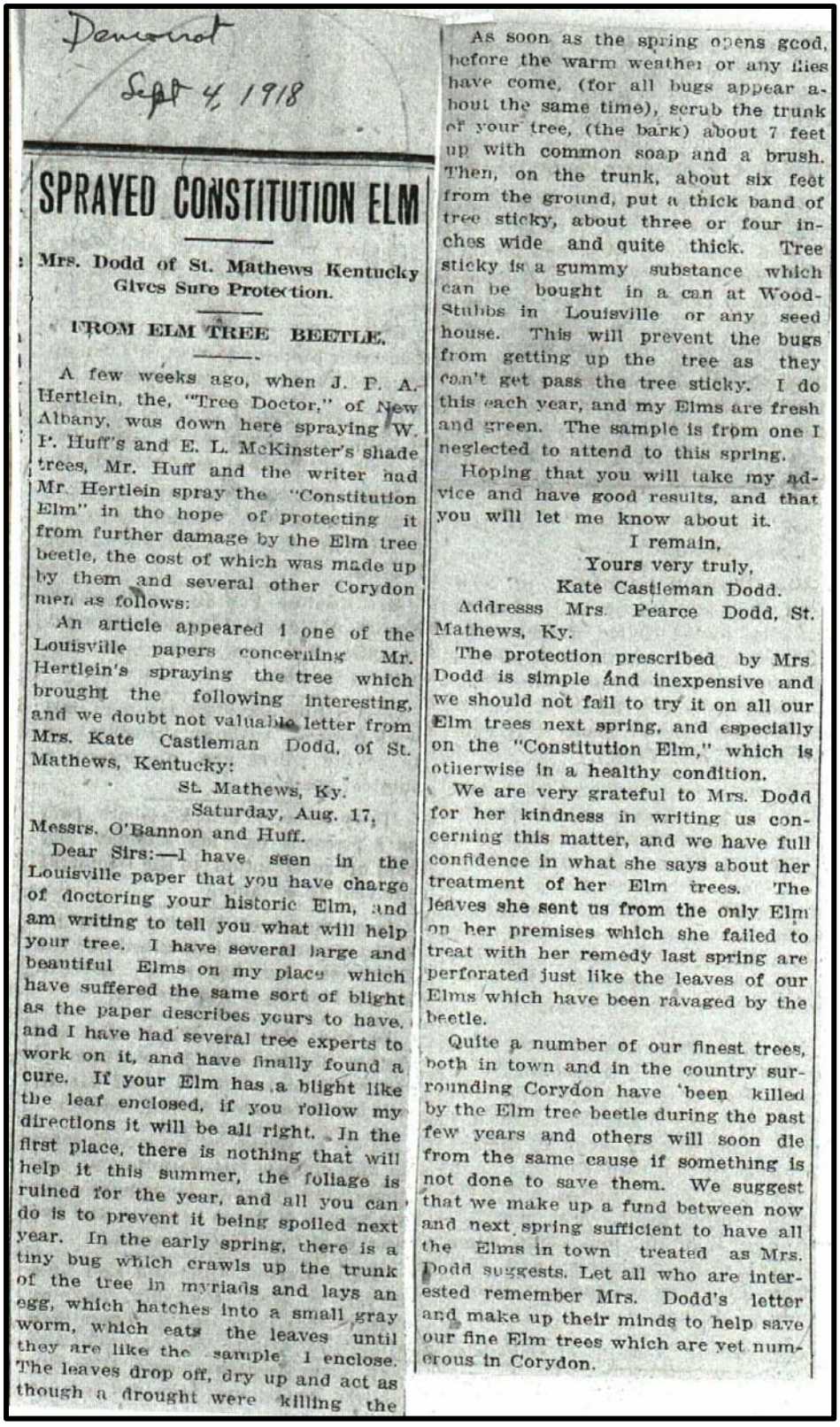
Yours very truly.
Frank N. Wallace.
State Entomologist.

With very heavy mails daily this letter of Mr. Wallace's was let lie on our desk, not because we are not interested in preserving the "Constitution Elm," for we are, and we feel as State Entomologist Wallace does, that it would be a shame to have this "hictoric old tree" injured.

And it has been injured. We examined its leaves last Thursday and sent some of them to Mr. Wallace, and the beetle is doing its work.

We have in Corydon the most hictoric tree in Indiana, and it is the duty of the people of Corydon to do whatever is necessary to prolong its life. Who will take the lead in this matter?

"Save the 'Constitution Elm,'" *Corydon Democrat*, 14 August 1918.



Democrat
Sept 4, 1918

SPRAYED CONSTITUTION ELM

Mrs. Dodd of St. Mathews Kentucky Gives Sure Protection.

FROM ELM TREE BEETLE.

A few weeks ago, when J. P. A. Hertlein, the, "Tree Doctor," of New Albany, was down here spraying W. F. Huff's and E. L. McKinster's shade trees, Mr. Huff and the writer had Mr. Hertlein spray the "Constitution Elm" in the hope of protecting it from further damage by the Elm tree beetle, the cost of which was made up by them and several other Corydon men as follows:

An article appeared 1 one of the Louisville papers concerning Mr. Hertlein's spraying the tree which brought the following interesting, and we doubt not valuable letter from Mrs. Kate Castleman Dodd, of St. Mathews, Kentucky:

St. Mathews, Ky.
Saturday, Aug. 17,

Messrs. O'Bannon and Huff.

Dear Sirs:—I have seen in the Louisville paper that you have charge of doctoring your historic Elm, and am writing to tell you what will help your tree. I have several large and beautiful Elms on my place which have suffered the same sort of blight as the paper describes yours to have, and I have had several tree experts to work on it, and have finally found a cure. If your Elm has a blight like the leaf enclosed, if you follow my directions it will be all right. In the first place, there is nothing that will help it this summer, the foliage is ruined for the year, and all you can do is to prevent it being spoiled next year. In the early spring, there is a tiny bug which crawls up the trunk of the tree in myriads and lays an egg, which hatches into a small gray worm, which eats the leaves until they are like the sample I enclose. The leaves drop off, dry up and act as though a drought were killing the

As soon as the spring opens good, before the warm weather or any flies have come, (for all bugs appear about the same time), scrub the trunk of your tree, (the bark) about 7 feet up with common soap and a brush. Then, on the trunk, about six feet from the ground, put a thick band of tree sticky, about three or four inches wide and quite thick. Tree sticky is a gummy substance which can be bought in a can at Wood-Stubbs in Louisville or any seed house. This will prevent the bugs from getting up the tree as they can't get pass the tree sticky. I do this each year, and my Elms are fresh and green. The sample is from one I neglected to attend to this spring.

Hoping that you will take my advice and have good results, and that you will let me know about it.

I remain,
Yours very truly,
Kate Castleman Dodd.

Addresss Mrs. Pearce Dodd, St. Mathews, Ky.

The protection prescribed by Mrs. Dodd is simple and inexpensive and we should not fail to try it on all our Elm trees next spring, and especially on the "Constitution Elm," which is otherwise in a healthy condition.

We are very grateful to Mrs. Dodd for her kindness in writing us concerning this matter, and we have full confidence in what she says about her treatment of her Elm trees. The leaves she sent us from the only Elm on her premises which she failed to treat with her remedy last spring are perforated just like the leaves of our Elms which have been ravaged by the beetle.

Quite a number of our finest trees, both in town and in the country surrounding Corydon have been killed by the Elm tree beetle during the past few years and others will soon die from the same cause if something is not done to save them. We suggest that we make up a fund between now and next spring sufficient to have all the Elms in town treated as Mrs. Dodd suggests. Let all who are interested remember Mrs. Dodd's letter and make up their minds to help save our fine Elm trees which are yet numerous in Corydon.

"Sprayed Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 4 September 1918.

"CONSTITUTION ELM" SPRAYED

Beetle Was Just Beginning Their Deadly Work

WILL SPRAY AGAIN SOON

Prof. N. I. Clunie, Harrison county's Agriculture Agent, with the help of Kean Irvin, Allen Stepro and Benjamin Franklin, colored, sprayed the "Constitution Elm" one day last week.

Mr. Clunie said the "Elm Tree Beetle" was just beginning to get in their work on the leaves of the tree and he think the dose they gave them a mixture of bordeaux, arsenate of lead and nicotine oleate will put them out of business for a while. They used ninety gallons of the mixture and spread it over the entire tree by means of a pump and sixty four feet of rubber hose with a twelve foot extension rod.

State Entomologist, Frank N. Wallace, sent us the nicotine oleate, the spraying outfit belongs to Mr. Clunie, and the Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution made up the money sometime ago by volunteer contributions, to meet the expenses of the spraying. The women secured something over $100, which guarentees that the tree will be well cared for, and especially since Mr. Clunie has consented to superintend the work.

The spraying was done according to the directions of State Entomologist, Wallace, except that we were later in getting the work done than Mr. Wallace suggested. But Mr. Clunie thinks that it was in time after all to kill the first crop of beetle. He will spray the tree again in about two weeks.

This is the most systematic effort that has yet been made to properly care for and protect our historic "Constitution Elm" and it will, no doubt prove the most effective.

All who are interested both in this county and in the entire State, will be grateful to State Entomologist, Wallace, Mr. Clunie, the ladies of the D. A. R. and all who contributed to the fund for expenses for their help in caring for Indiana's "Constitution Elm".

"Constitution Elm Sprayed," *Corydon Democrat*, 7 July 1920.

SOME MORE EVIDENCE

That The Constitution Makers Met Under The Historic Elm

Article By Thomas James de la Hunt In Evansville Courier and Journal

HIS GRANDMOTHER'S STORY.

Since the recent discussion of the certainty—or uncertainty,—of the meeting of the Constitutional Convention under the historic "Constitution Elm," here at Corydon, in June, 1816, by George S. Cottman, of Indianapolis, and Rev. J. Ed. Murr, of Princeton, another Indiana historian, Thomas James de la Hunt, of Cannelton, has taken the pains to furnish us some additional evidence on the subject. Mr. de la Hunt is an untiring student of Indiana history, and his interest in all matters of concern to his native state is admirable, and we are very glad he has "taken his pen in hand" to "write us a few lines" "to let us know" what his grandmother told him about how she used to play under the "Constitution Elm" and how the meetings of the "Constitutional Convention," under the tree, in June, 1816, temporarily deprived her and her playmates of their favorite playground.

This is interesting history, and we are quite certain that Mr. Cottman will accept it, together with the information derived from the late Henry Funk and the late ———— Wynn, both of whom lived to be more than 100 years old. Thanks to our friend. Rev. J. Ed. Murr, for furnishing us the facts about Mr. Funk and Mr. Wynn for publication. The readers of the Democrat are appreciating the publication of these historic facts and we are getting them in print, in the Corydon papers, where future historians will have access to them.

We are publishing here Mr. de la Hunt's article which appeared in the "Evansville Courier and Journal," in its issue of Sunday, July 22. It contains some matter which has appeared in the Democrat recently,—as Mr. de la Hunt quotes from Rev. Murr, Mr. Cottman and the Democrat, but we want a permanent record of Mr. de la Hunt's article, so here it is in full:

The Pocket Periscope.

(By Thomas James de la Hunt.)

Awakened interest in Indiana's first had this one visit to the place of the Constitution-building.

"Mr. Wynn stated that he was present on a number of occasions when these men were assembled about beneath the old tree. The following circumstance related by him served to fix this idelibly in his memory. The family had a tree or two of red apples (Early Harvest), and he gathered up a basket full of these on more than one occasion and carried them to the Constitution-framers and peddled them out among these men. This is direct as well as circumstantial evidence—circumstantial in the sense that it helped him to fasten the matter in his mind beyond the mere fact of a visit there with no set purpose."

Besides thus citing his own personal acquaintance with two witnesses to the fact under discussion, the Rev. Mr. Murr suggests a third line of research which Harrison county residents might conveniently follow, (he himself now living elsewhere.) "John Mathes was six years old at the time of the meeting of the Convention. His home at that time was in Spencer township and in sight of the residence of Dennis Pennington, who—it will be recalled—was not only the builder of the Old Capitol, but one of the men who framed the Constitution. Now, I never at any time heard Mr. Mathes assert that he witnessed this convention body beneath the old Elm; but the high probability is to the effect that he did, since his residence then was but some half-dozen miles from Corydon.

"In any case, he must have often talked this over with Dennis Pennington, and I doubt not there are those in our midst who did hear him speak of this circumstance, either as to his personal observation, or in any case as detailed by others. If there be those who chance to see this, who may have knowledge of the fact; who may have heard Mr. Mathes or yet others of the older men of our county assert with positiveness as to the gathering beneath the old Elm, they should therefore regard it as their duty to the fair name and fame of our county to get this information to us."

By way of justice to both sides, however, Mr. O'Bannon's paper for July 11 prints a courteous letter from, the original contributor George S. Cottman of Irvington, making it perfectly clear that he had no wish to discredit the long standing claim that the Convention met under the Elm, though his words might—through inadvertence—have had such significance read

"Some More Evidence," *Corydon Democrat*, 1 August 1923 (1 of 2).

Hunt's article, so here it is in full:

'The Pocket Periscope.

(By Thomas James de la Hunt.)

Awakened interest in Indiana's first constitutional convention has become state-wide since the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society, three years ago, at Poseyville, launched a definite movement to assemble biographies of the forty-three delegates who participated in its deliberation—and prompt resentment was recently kindled in Harrison county by an article in an up-state paper which contained a paragraph appearing to cast some doubt on the circumstances connected with Corydon's renowned 'Hoosier Elm," under whose spreading branches the convention assembled during the warm June days of 1816.

"The Story of Indiana and the making of the Constiuttion" had been the article's heading in the Indianapolis News, and the paragraph to which vigorous objection was made, read: "The Convention spent nearly three weeks at its work, and the tradition has been handed down that some of the sessions were held in the shade of the great spreading tree now famous as "the Constitutional Elm," but as there is no statement of this kind that can be regarded as authoritative, it scarcely can be regarded as established by history."

* * * *

"Tradition?" "No statement . . that can be regarded as authoritative?"!!

The Rev. J. Edward Murr, formerly of Evansville, prominent member of the Indiana Methodist conference, who enjoys considerable reputation as an historical student and who has made important contributions to 'the Lincoln Inquiry' through the Indiana magazine of history, is now editing a regular department, "Thumb-Nail Sketches and Incidents," in Lew M. O'Bannon's excellent weekly, the Corydon Democrat, and in its columns for June 27, the Rev. Mr. Murr in pungent phrase takes outspoken issue with the Indianapolis News.

"This (the paragraph above quoted) is altogether new news to every man, woman and child in Harrison county! I understand that there is also some serious doubt relative to the fact that General William Henry Harrison ever erected a home in our county! I suppose some of these folks will by and by conclude that Dennis Pennington erected the old capitol building for his private use and even resided in this as a sort of fort from which to fight the redskins!

"In 1891 Daniel F. Lemmon published a phamphlet which had to do solely with our early history, and in his discussion of the Constitutional Convention, he says: "They (the Framers of the Constitution) had chased the deer and had contended with the savages of the forest, and were used to out-of-door exercise, and rather than be seated in a large and commodious room of the 'Ancient Capitol' building during their entire session during the hot days of June from the 10th to the 29th, they held themselves to the inviting shades of the spreading boughs of the huge Elm on the banks of Indian Creek, about two squares northwest of the capitol building, where they spent about half their time of twenty days, etc.

"Mr. Lemmon's original purpose was to write a pretentious history of Harrison county and he spent considerable time interviewing many of the aged citizens which at that time were numerous among us still. It doubtless never occurred to Mr. Lemmon that the day might come when some man would reflect upon the statement made by him and others relative to the sessions held beneath the Old Elm. Mr. Lemmon confined himself to the simple statement and assertion of fact which was personally known to many then yet living, and did not endeavor to go into the matter beyond this.

"Mr. Funk stated positively that he was present on one occasion when these shirt-sleeved statesmen were seated about beneath this old Elm. His step-father, a Mr. Reaugh, was a pioneer surveyor in our county and traveled about much over the county in those early days, and thus Funk [illegible] credit the long standing claim that the Convention met under the Elm, though his words might—through inadvertence—have had such significance read into them. "I hope the Convention held its meetings under the Elm," writes Mr. Cottman to The Corydon Democrat, "and I certainly never affirmed that it did not.

"What I did say in an unfortunate moment was that the out-of-door meetings were traditional only, and that as there were no statements that could be regarded as authoritative, the story could scarcely be accepted as established history. * * * What I meant was that while the tradition existed, there was, so far as I had been able to learn, no documentary evidence of it, and where it is mentioned in the histories of the State, it has all the earmarks of a story that has been passed from one to another without examination."

In his scrupulous weighing of evidence, Mr. Cottman proceeds to point out that neither Dillon nor Merrill—among the more nearly contemporary writers—mentions the incident; neither Dunn nor Esarey, "who of our later historians are most careful of their documentary proofs." So far as his own research has led him, Mr. Cottman nowhere meets the tradition in early newspapers, nor in works of early travelers writing about Corydon. No historian has ever told him on what the story was founded, hence he claims justification for terming it a tradition whose truth "was not established by historical data."

Yet after skillfully marshalling his case, Mr. Cottman reaches the following frank conclusion: "In a nutshell, If I were asked whether by the light of such data as I now have, I believe that the Convention of 1816 held meetings under the shade of the famous elm tree, I would say, 'I do.' If I were asked if the fact is verified and established by good historical data, I would say, 'I think not, as judged by the data hitherto accessible.' If asked whether such fact might yet be reasonably established, I would say, 'Possibly so: providing such data as the reminiscences of Mr. Funk, Mr. Wynn and possibly others are made known to the historians, so that when they state the event as a fact they can give some good reason for the faith that is in them.'"

* * * *

In Mr. O'Bannon's own editorial comments on the communication from Mr. Cottman, he expresses regret that time had not permitted him to interview some of Harrison county's oldest surviving citizens before publishing the letter, as well as the desire to have any other available information bearing upon the subject, since the question had been raised.

Mr. O'Bannon fully exonerates Mr. Cottman from any idea of discrediting such proofs as the Rev. Mr. Murr has cited,—Mr. Funk, Mr. Wynn, and the Daniel F. Lemmon pamphlet history, and declares: "We can only say that since many of our oldest citizens now living, and many still older ones who are gone, never heard the truth of the claim questioned, it is the best of evidence that the Convention met under the Old Constitutional Elm. But other proofs will be gladly accepted and we ask for any that may be advisable."

The Pocket Periscope's editor is aware that his own years preclude him (even more than the Rev. Mr. Murr) from aspiring "to offer anything of moment," yet in turn he ventures to submit "a fact or two" drawn from immediate family testimony listened to so often as to be ineffaceably impressed upon memory.

"Grandmother's" stories are a universal delight of childhood and the editor treasures no recollections more fondly than the tales heard from his grandmother's lips of her own childish years spent at Old Corydon in its era of pre-eminence.

Rebecca Lang, youngest child of John Lang (killed by Indians in 1811, somewhere in the Wabash valley) and his wife, Rebekah (Reagan) Lang, of Frederick county, Virginia, lived in Corydon from 1808 to 1819 or 1820, and was a girl of eight when the Convention was called together. The Elm tree's shade had been a favorite playground for the youngsters of the village, but after the delegates adjourned thither for serious debate, the Corydon mothers thoughtfully kept their children away from the spot, that the law-makers should not be disturbed by noisy games.

Thus little "Becky" Lang always remembered how she had been temporarily exiled from a beloved haunt, for reasons she could not fully appreciate at the time. Neither could she then quite understand what it meant when she heard the older people rejoicing that Indiana had "come in Free," a saying which is seriously quoted in Jacob Dunn's monograph, "Indiana: A Redemption from Slavery," in the "American Commonwealths" series.

On April 4, 1824, Rebecca Lang was married to Joshua Brannon Huckeby of Bedford County, Indiana, her stepfather, Lemuel Mallory, performing the ceremony. Their wedded life together at Rome, and at "Virginia Place," Cannelton, endured until 1889. The youngest of their nine children, Isabelle Huckeby, married Thomas James de la Hunt, whose only child (the editor of this column) listened to these and many other stories of pioneer days, many vivid by some old Corydon playthings, which 'Grandmother' had carefully kept throughout her long lifetime; glad reminders of a beautiful country we each pass through when all the world is young.

"Toy-Land, Joy-Land, Little Girl and Boy-Land;
Once you cross the border, you never can return."

Studebaker manufactures Sixes exclusively. To us it means that the public wants quality and wants Sixes in ever-increasing numbers. And by providing us with three distinct models, Studebaker has enabled us to fit the buyer with the car he needs just as the shoe salesman fits the shoe to the foot, instead of trying to adapt the car to the buyer. There are a number of other reasons why Studebaker has been able to achieve new records year after year. These include:

1—Seventy-one years' experience in the manufacture of high grade vehicles.

2—Continuation of the founder's policies of honest value and integrity.

3—Manufacture of vital parts in our own plants, saving the middlemen's profits and insuring the quality.

4—Quantity production methods in which the first and final consideration is quality.

5—The name "Studebaker" which is a household word throughout the world.

6—Organization of able, experienced workers.

7—$90,000,000 of actual net assets including $45,000,000 of plant facilities."

TO DESTROY SKUM IN PONDS.

Inquiries have been made concerning the destruction of the green skum which is found on so many ponds in Harrison county at this season of the year.

The method to use is to purchase blue stone which should be pulverized, placed in a muslin bag and drug through the water. Fasten this sack to a block of wood which will float and then by riding a horse drag the blue stone through the water until it is dissolved. The amount to use will vary with the conditions and it is not easy to give a formula, but for the average pond two pounds of the blue stone will be sufficient. In case this fails to remove the skum in a few days, repeat the dose.

There is practically no danger of killing stock unless the blue stone is used in excessive amount.

Following the death of the skum a bad odor may be noticed from the decaying vegetation but this should pass off in a few days and the quality of the water materially increased.

N. I. CLUNIE,
Agricultural Agent.

"Some More Evidence," *Corydon Democrat*, 1 August 1923 (2 of 2).

"THE CONSTITUTION ELM"

A Few More Lines From Rev. J. Ed. Murr On Subject

REFERS TO COTTMAN'S ARTICLE

Dear Mr. O'Bannon:

I read with interest Mr. Cottman's communication appearing in last week's Democrat concerning the Old Constitutional Elm and in view of certain concessions and confessions made by him I am disposed to think that so far as Mr. Cottmann is concerned, in the future we shall hear the minimum of Tradition concerning the Old Elm and more of its History.

Mr. Cottman quite ingeniously seeks defense of loose statement and unwarrented observations upon a matter of the utmost state-wide historical interest and more especially Harrison county interest, attributing my vigorous protest to the unprecedented weather and goes so far as to leave the impression that his assertion was of very minor importance and a thing of so little interest indeed as to be remembered by no one save myself.

Mr. Cottman is a writer of note while I make no claim whatever to a place in the Sun.—He was writing concerning a matter which he must have known (at least hoped) would be read by substantially every School teacher in the State of Indiana. As one born under the shadow of the Old Elm I had no need of unprecedented weather or any other stimulant to cause me to call in question statements made which I knew or had good reason for believing to be wholly out of harmony with the facts.

Even Historians may and sometimes do fall into error. Three of the great Biographers of Lincoln assert that he was called "Honest Abe" while yet a resident of the State of Kentucky whereas he was but a little child when he left that State. Bancroft the great historian says that Benedict Arnold was not in the battle of Saratoga on Oct. 19th, whereas every school boy knows that Arnold won the battle. Mr. Cottman has doubtless made it easily possible and most likely probable to have any number of teachers throughout the State of Indiana treat the matter of the making of the Constitution in a way (so far as the place is concerned) somewhat different than that that has obtained heretofore. I knew I could not meet him in the larger field but I thought I could do so, so far as my home county was concerned and I rather think in view of Mr. Cottman's communication I have succeeded to some slight extent at least. Mr. Cottman appears to complain a bit concerning any one's right to pass upon his historical treatments and more especially does he indicate his displeasure in having this come from one whom it must be infered he regards as not a party to the matter in hand. I shall content myself by saying that I am like the Irishman who on witnessing a general fight ran in with his shilalah. After the fight was over a gentleman with a bruised head complained to Mike that he was hit by one who had no grievance and the shilalah wielder replied: "Begorra I merely hit the first head I saw."

I was a resident of Greensburg for some years. They have a tree growing out of the Stone Tower on the Court House. This tree is about forty years old. Originally there were five of them and they were endangering the tower and some were cut down. A number of the teachers of Greensburg were sent East one year to visit Massachusetts Schools. During their stay in some of the cities they visited a school where such matters as this Greensburg Tree were being discussed before the entire school. The speaker not knowing at all that Greensburg citizens were in his audience told the boys and girls that there was no such freak of nature etc. This assertion and the presence of the Greensburg folk and their subsequent revelations made the whole affair quite embarassing. I think we shall continue to maintain our just pride in the Old Constitutional Elm.

Yours truly,

J. EDWARD MURR.

"The Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 8 August 1923.

Ku Klux Klan Holds Meeting Under Historic Elm at Corydon.

The Ku Klux Klan held its first public meeting at Corydon under the historic Constitution Elm on Wednesday night of last week. Several hundred persons assembled in the street and witnessed the burning of the fiery cross preceding the speaking. Good order prevailed during the meeting and respectful attention was paid the speaker. No masks or robes were worn and those who participated in the meeting did not seek to conceal their identity. C. L. Lowe, of Covington, Ind., who has been in the county several weeks in the interest of the organization, made a few preliminary remarks and announced that Rev. Wakeman, the speaker of the evening, would lead in prayer. Following the invocation Rev. Wakeman spoke about an hour and demonstrated that he was a man of considerable ability. He was introduced simply as Rev. Wakeman, of near Indianapolis, and the only additional information he gave about himself was that he was a minister of the Christian church and had been pastor of churches at a number of towns named by him. At present he is engaged in a speaking campaign throughout the state in the interest of the Klan.

Briefly stated, the things the Klan stands for, according to the speaker, are white supremacy, law and order and the protestant church. The difference between the protestant church and the Catholic church is that the former is democratic and the latter is monarchial, he declared.

He insisted that the Klan did not preach race hatred or seek to engender strife and discord between nationalities, yet he made it quite clear that he was in favor of the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race over all others. An Anglo-Saxon is an Englishman or a person of English descent and if Rev. Wakeman correctly stated the position of the Klan it is playing favorites with the nations of the world on a very large scale regardless of color.

"Ku Klux Klan Holds Meeting Under Historic Elm at Corydon," *Corydon Republican*, 20 September 1923.

The Constitution Elm.

A member of the State Conservation Department who recently visited Corydon reports to the Associated Press that the historic Constitution Elm is dying and will last only a short time longer. Every exigency known to the science of tree surgery and preservation has been taken in an effort to save the marker, he says, but every indication is that it can not last more than another year.

Tradition has it that heat drove the members of the constitution convention from the small State Capitol, then located in this city, to the shade of the elm. Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of Indiana, was president of the convention, of which there were forty-three members.

"The Constitution Elm," *Corydon Republican*, 8 November 1923.

CORYDON CONSTITUTIONAL ELM DEAD; MAY BE CUT FOR SOUVENIRS

Indianapolis News June 07, 1925



CONSTITUTIONAL ELM.

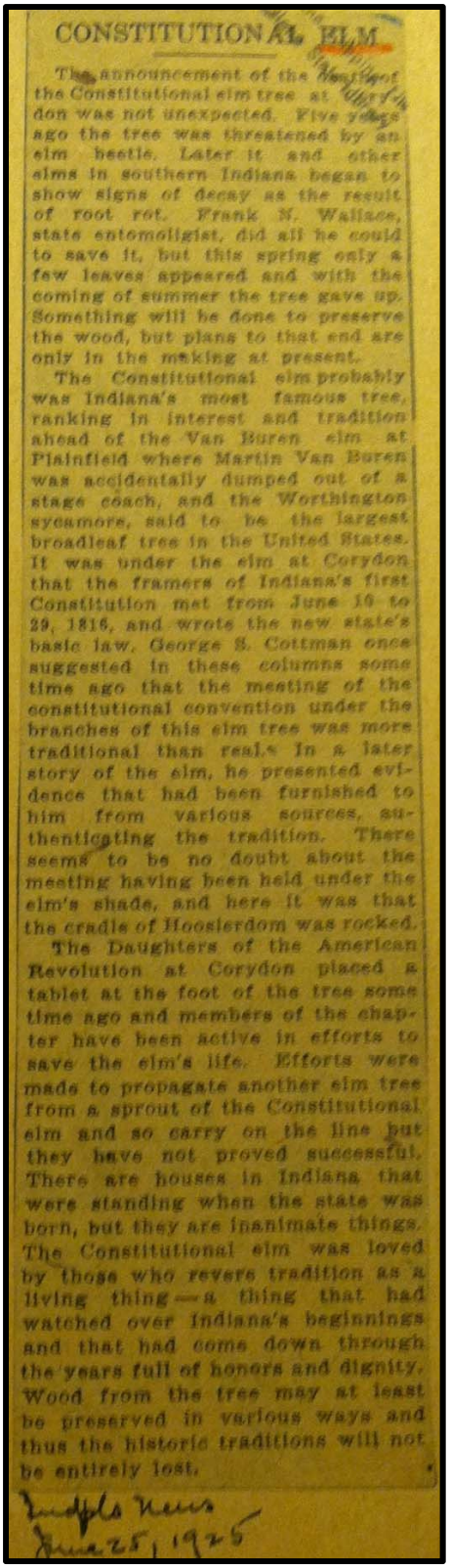
The constitutional elm at Corydon is dead. A few leaves sprouted on a number of the limbs early in the spring, but a root disease had so sapped the old tree's strength for the last few years that, as the summer came on, the historic landmark took a lingering look over the tops of its young companions, and, satisfied, perhaps, that the state which it had assisted by providing grateful shade for its constitutional framers, would need its services no more and having seen it grow from infancy to a strong and leading commonwealth, died.

News of the death reached the state Capitol Friday, when Miss Jennie Griffin, a member of the constitutional elm tree committee of the Corydon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, wrote to Frank Wallace, state entomologist, asking his opinion as to what should be done.

Mr. Wallace recommended that the trunk of the tree be preserved in a small house, preferably constructed with glass, and that the remaining wood of the tree be safely kept for souvenirs. The sale of gavels and other instruments, constructed from the wood, would likely pay for the construction of the house, Mr. Wallace suggested. Several sections of the trunk should be cut off, polished and kept in the house so that visitors might come and count the rings which tell the age of the tree.

Death was attributed to ozonium root rot, which has been encroaching on the tree from other elms in the vicinity for several years, according to the state entomologist.

"Constitution Elm Dead; May Be Cut for Souvenirs," *Indianapolis News*, 7 June 1925.



CONSTITUTIONAL ELM

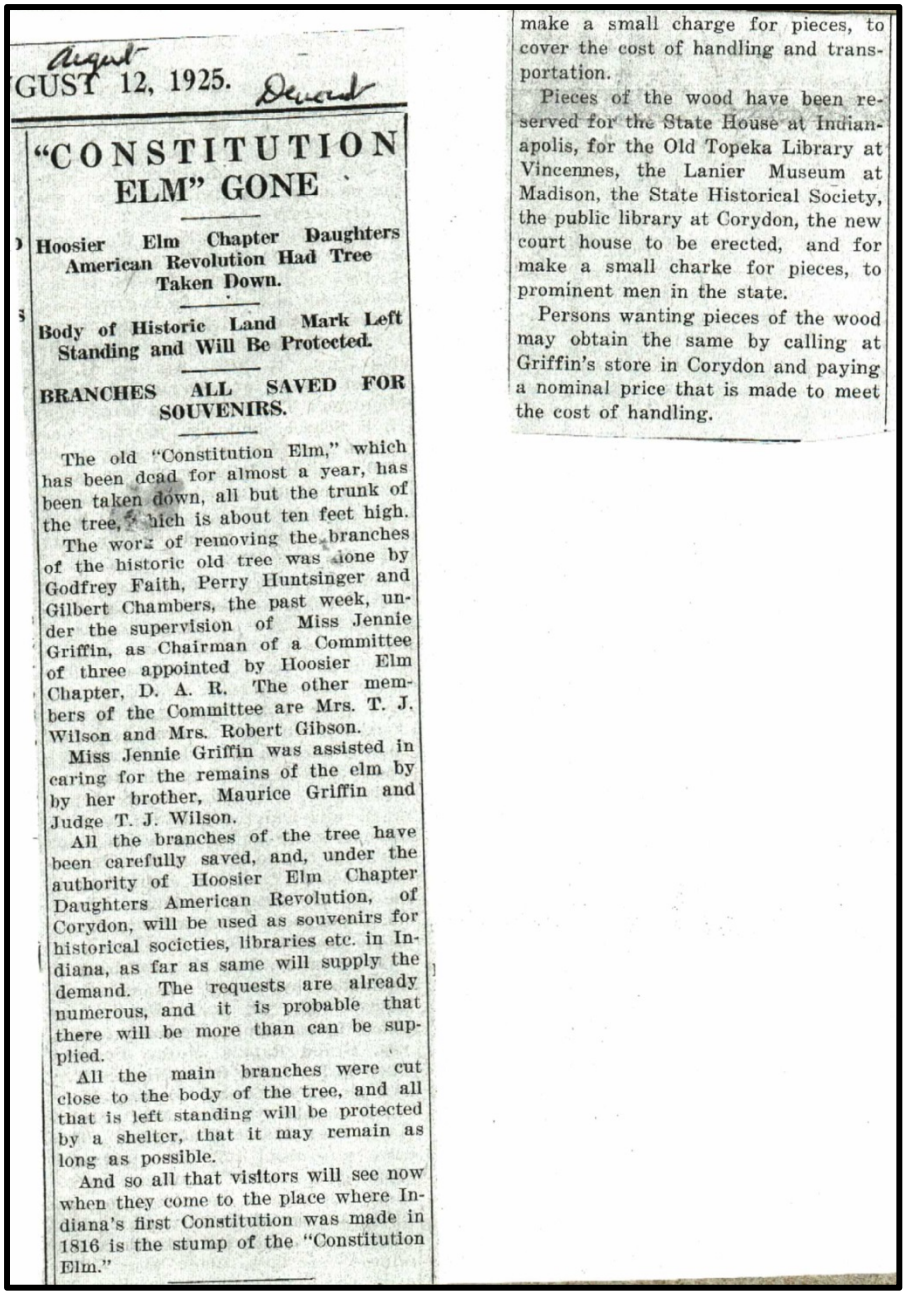
The announcement of the death of the Constitutional elm tree at Corydon was not unexpected. Five years ago the tree was threatened by an elm beetle. Later it and other elms in southern Indiana began to show signs of decay as the result of root rot. Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist, did all he could to save it, but this spring only a few leaves appeared and with the coming of summer the tree gave up. Something will be done to preserve the wood, but plans to that end are only in the making at present.

The Constitutional elm probably was Indiana's most famous tree, ranking in interest and tradition ahead of the Van Buren elm at Plainfield where Martin Van Buren was accidentally dumped out of a stage coach, and the Worthington sycamore, said to be the largest broadleaf tree in the United States. It was under the elm at Corydon that the framers of Indiana's first Constitution met from June 10 to 29, 1816, and wrote the new state's basic law. George S. Cottman once suggested in these columns some time ago that the meeting of the constitutional convention under the branches of this elm tree was more traditional than real. In a later story of the elm, he presented evidence that had been furnished to him from various sources, authenticating the tradition. There seems to be no doubt about the meeting having been held under the elm's shade, and here it was that the cradle of Hoosierdom was rocked.

The Daughters of the American Revolution at Corydon placed a tablet at the foot of the tree some time ago and members of the chapter have been active in efforts to save the elm's life. Efforts were made to propagate another elm tree from a sprout of the Constitutional elm and so carry on the line but they have not proved successful. There are houses in Indiana that were standing when the state was born, but they are inanimate things. The Constitutional elm was loved by those who revere tradition as a living thing—a thing that had watched over Indiana's beginnings and that had come down through the years full of honors and dignity. Wood from the tree may at least be preserved in various ways and thus the historic traditions will not be entirely lost.

Indpls News
June 25, 1925

"Constitutional Elm," *Indianapolis News*, 25 June 1925.



August
GUST 12, 1925. Democrat

"CONSTITUTION ELM" GONE

Hoosier Elm Chapter Daughters American Revolution Had Tree Taken Down.

Body of Historic Land Mark Left Standing and Will Be Protected.

BRANCHES ALL SAVED FOR SOUVENIRS.

The old "Constitution Elm," which has been dead for almost a year, has been taken down, all but the trunk of the tree, which is about ten feet high.

The work of removing the branches of the historic old tree was done by Godfrey Faith, Perry Huntsinger and Gilbert Chambers, the past week, under the supervision of Miss Jennie Griffin, as Chairman of a Committee of three appointed by Hoosier Elm Chapter, D. A. R. The other members of the Committee are Mrs. T. J. Wilson and Mrs. Robert Gibson.

Miss Jennie Griffin was assisted in caring for the remains of the elm by by her brother, Maurice Griffin and Judge T. J. Wilson.

All the branches of the tree have been carefully saved, and, under the authority of Hoosier Elm Chapter Daughters American Revolution, of Corydon, will be used as souvenirs for historical socicties, libraries etc. in Indiana, as far as same will supply the demand. The requests are already numerous, and it is probable that there will be more than can be supplied.

All the main branches were cut close to the body of the tree, and all that is left standing will be protected by a shelter, that it may remain as long as possible.

And so all that visitors will see now when they come to the place where Indiana's first Constitution was made in 1816 is the stump of the "Constitution Elm."

make a small charge for pieces, to cover the cost of handling and transportation.

Pieces of the wood have been reserved for the State House at Indianapolis, for the Old Topeka Library at Vincennes, the Lanier Museum at Madison, the State Historical Society, the public library at Corydon, the new court house to be erected, and for make a small charke for pieces, to prominent men in the state.

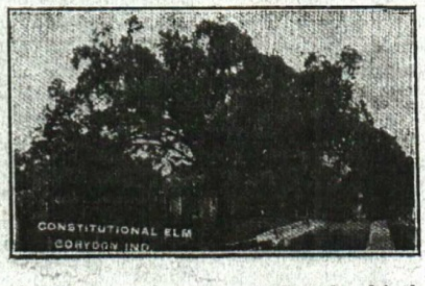
Persons wanting pieces of the wood may obtain the same by calling at Griffin's store in Corydon and paying a nominal price that is made to meet the cost of handling.

"Constitution Elm Gone," *Corydon Democrat*, 12 August 1925.

Corydon's Famous Tree No Longer Marks the Birthplace of Indiana

1925
8/13/1925

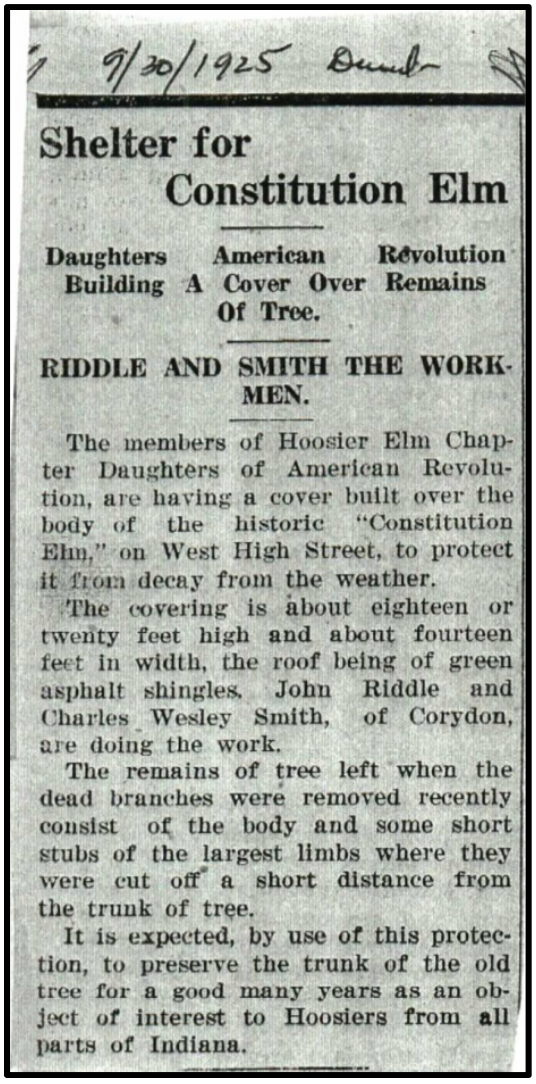
The famous Constitutional Elm at Corydon, under whose spreading branches the forty-three members of Indiana's first constitutional convention met during the month of June, 1816, and drafted the state's first constitution, no longer marks the birthplace of a commonwealth, having finally yielded to the ravages of time and having within the past week been cut down and its wood stored away for the making of souvenirs. The tree was felled and its wood is being preserved under direction of Mrs. Marcia Wilson, Miss Jennie Griffin and Mrs. Robert Gibson, members of a committee selected by Hoosier Elm Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who were assisted by Judge T. J. Wilson and Maurice Griffin.



The tree was cut down, trimmed and sawed into sections by Godfrey Faith, Perry Huntsinger and Gilbert Chambers and the wood was moved in wagons by Grover Tindall, George Freid and Noah Arnett, the logs being taken to the wagon factory to be sawed into lumber for the making of souvenirs, and the smaller pieces being stored at a number of places about town.

The demand for souvenirs is statewide and the committee has decided to

"Corydon's Famous Tree No Longer Marks the Birthplace of Indiana," *Corydon Republican*, 13 August 1925.



9/30/1925 Democrat

Shelter for Constitution Elm

Daughters American Revolution Building A Cover Over Remains Of Tree.

RIDDLE AND SMITH THE WORKMEN.

The members of Hoosier Elm Chapter Daughters of American Revolution, are having a cover built over the body of the historic "Constitution Elm," on West High Street, to protect it from decay from the weather.

The covering is about eighteen or twenty feet high and about fourteen feet in width, the roof being of green asphalt shingles. John Riddle and Charles Wesley Smith, of Corydon, are doing the work.

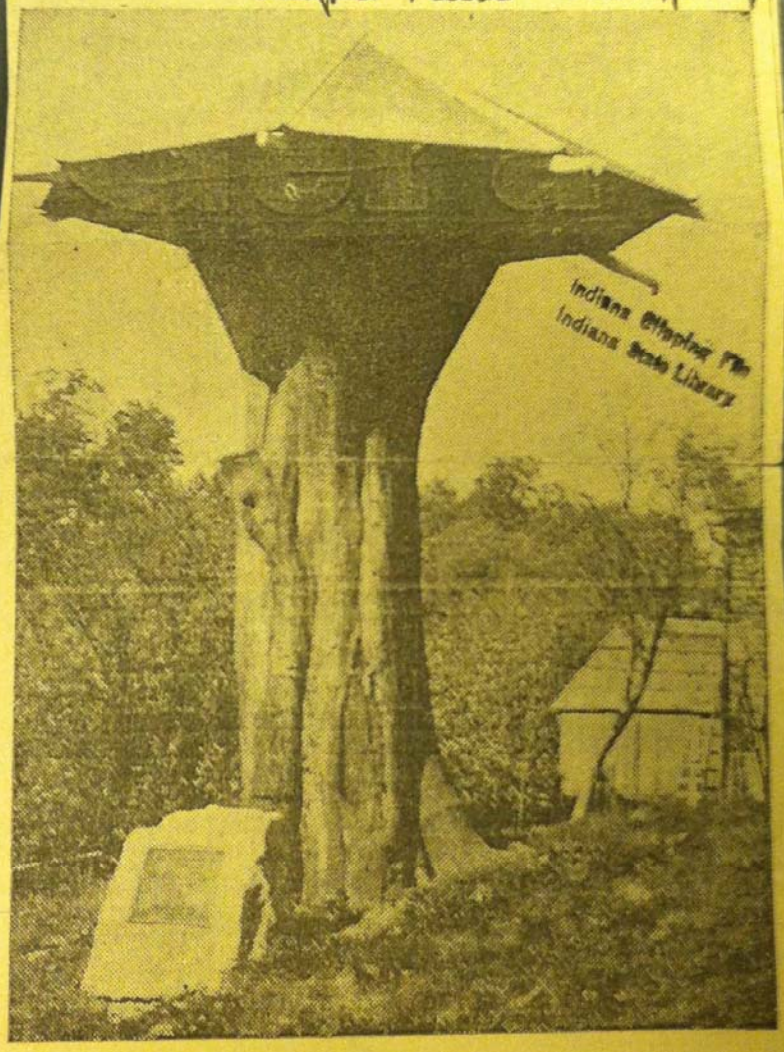
The remains of tree left when the dead branches were removed recently consist of the body and some short stubs of the largest limbs where they were cut off a short distance from the trunk of tree.

It is expected, by use of this protection, to preserve the trunk of the old tree for a good many years as an object of interest to Hoosiers from all parts of Indiana.

"Shelter for Constitution Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 30 September 1925.

CONSTITUTION ELM HAS SEEN INDIANA GROW UP

Indianapolis News June 4, 1934



The Constitution elm, Corydon, shown above, is one of the state's most famous points of interest. It was here that the Indiana Constitution was framed June 10 to 29, 1816. No documentary evidence is available that this actually is a fact, but many residents remember older inhabitants who have said they were present one or more times during the work.

The shade of the wide-spread branches was a favorite playground at the time the work was in progress and Corydon mothers thoughtfully forbid their children going there. It is probable that children made as much noise then as now.

The Daughters of the American Revolution assumed care of the tree in 1915 and placed a bronze tablet of commemoration on a stone marker at its base. They were forced to cut off the branches in 1925, but a canopy was erected over it for its protection soon after.

"Constitution Elm Has Seen Indiana Grow Up," *Indianapolis News*, 4 June 1934.

1938 1/12/1938 Democrat

New Bronze Marker Placed On Constitution Elm Monument

The new bronze marker for the monument at the side of the Constitution Elm was brought to Corydon and placed on the stone base last Thursday by M. J. Carr of Madison, Custodian of Clifty Falls State Park and the Lanier Home. He was assisted by Ray Strickland and Paul Messmore of Madison. The new tablet reads as follows:



CONSTITUTION ELM

On This Spot, Beneath The Shade Of The Elm
The Constitution Of Indiana
Was Framed In June 1816
This Tree Lived Until 1925, Attaining A Height
Of Fifty Feet
A Trunk Diameter Of Five Feet
And A Spread Of One Hundred And Thirty Two Feet
This Monument Was Erected In 1936

The marker was made by the Lanksenkamp - Wheeler Brass Works in Indianapolis. In 1925 when the famous old Elm tree, under which the first constitution of Indiana was written in 1816, died the Hoosier Elm Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution had the wood of the branches sawed up and saved, some of which has been used to make souvenirs. Previously,—in 1915,—the D. A. R. chapter had placed a marker under the tree.

Through cooperation with the Indiana Department of Conservation local civic groups during the past two years have had erected a stone monument which protects the stump from the elements. The new bronze marker placed on the monument last week is fastened to the front of the sandstone monument where all who visit the site may be reminded of its historic significance for years to come. Sandstone is rarely found in this part of the state; however at the State Forest west of Corydon was found the sandstone used for construction of the marker.

The Corydon organizations which sponsored the new monument and marker are:

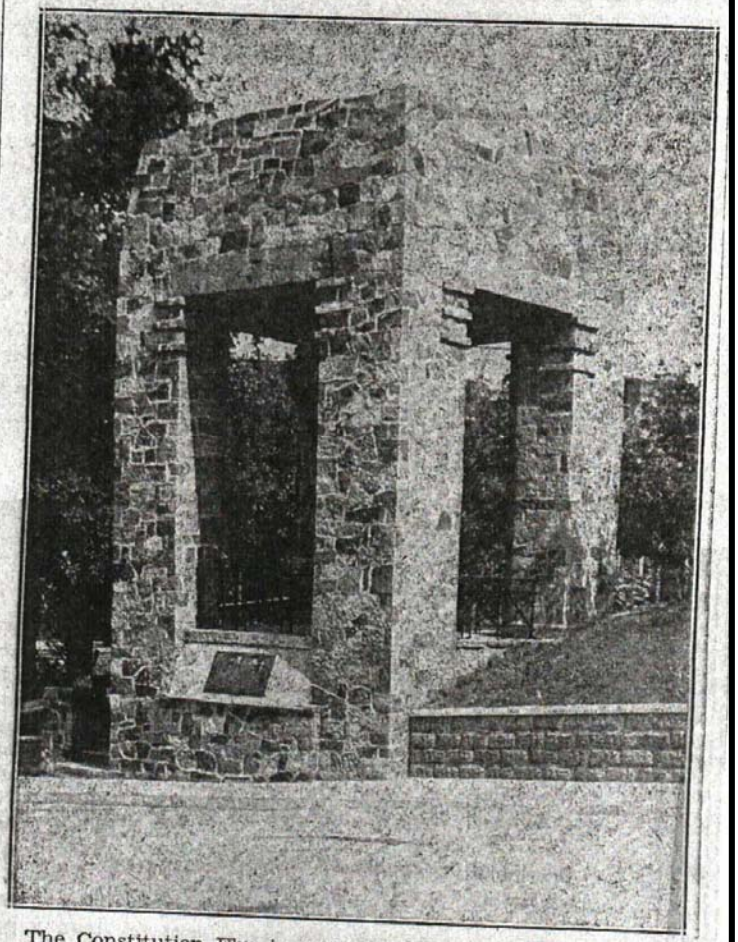
1. D. A. R.
2. Tri Kappa.
3. Phi Beta Psi.
4. Legion Auxiliary.
5. American Legion.
6. Chamber of Commerce.
7. Harrison County Historical Society.

Land for the additional space required around the monument was deeded to the State by the late B. F. Hurst and by the Town of Corydon.

The construction of the sandstone monument was started in August 1936 and was completed in March 1937. The stone was quarried at the State Forest Reserve by CCC Co. 517 under the superintendence of Dewey N. Hickman. The stone was dressed at the quarry and was hauled to the site by CCC enrollees in army trucks. The construction was by Federal government WPA labor superintended by Alva Tindall.

"New Bronze Marker Placed on Constitution Elm Monument," *Corydon Democrat*, 12 January 1938.

OLD ELM GETS "SHOT" OF CREOSOTE



The Constitution Elm is getting a "shot",—not in the arm but in what remains of the trunk. After several months of planning and negotiations ladies of Hoosier Elm Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution completed arrangements, under order of the Indiana Department of Conservation which has charge of the elm and its marker, for treating the old stump with a preservative. Willard Tindall is doing the work. Cresote is being forced into the stump through dozens of holes drilled into the stump. The tree, under which sessions of Indiana's convention for writing the State's first constitution were held in June 1816, died in 1925. The D. A. R. saved the great volume of wood, and instigated the move to erect a marker to protect the tree. The marker was erected in 1934. Now the "shots" are expected to keep the stump in its present condition for a number of years yet, in order that visitors to Corydon who are interested in the history may have the opportunity to see the old tree, as much of it as can be saved.

12-25-46

"Old Elm Gets Shot of Creosote," *Corydon Democrat*, 25 December 1946.

Rotary Notes

Court House Of 1816 Was Rented Near Elm Tree, Funk

Delegates to the First Constitution Convention of Indiana may have met under the Elm in 1816 because the Harrison County Court House was actually a rented cabin on the northwest corner of what is now High Street and Capitol Avenue, Historian Arville L Funk said in an address at the Rotary luncheon Tuesday at The Ideal Restaurant.

The big elm tree was practically in the back yard of the building. The cabin used as the court house was on the corner where the three-story residence of Mrs. Myron T. Davis now stands. The cabin was built by a Mr. Pope, an early builder and real estate owner here, who leased it to the county for use of elected officials.

The Indiana Territory government used the famed building, later the first state capitol in 1816.

This, and other information about property and early buildings in Corydon were reviewed by Mr. Funk Tuesday. Although Lot Number One and other real estate among the first - plotted part of the town were in the north part of town, north of High Street, the first "public square" took in the area bounded by Elm Street on the East and Oak Street on the west, now occupied by Indiana's First Capitol, the present Court House, County Jail, The Corydon State Bank and other buildings.

Most of the first good residences in Corydon were built on East Walnut Street. The first governor's mansion was on Walnut Street, just across the street from the present site of the parsonage of the EUB Church. Governor Jonathan Jennings, whose home was at Charlestown, resided in the Governor's Mansion although he did not own it, Mr. Funk pointed out.

Club President Joe E. Stepro announced that plans are being made for a joint Ladies Night Dinner with the New Albany Rotary Club in New Albany in May.

Bernie Smith of Louisville was a guest of Eldo Mauck. Bruce Windell and Kevin Kitterman, CCHS, were again junior Rotarian guests.

"Court House of 1816 Was Rented near Elm Tree, Funk," *Corydon Democrat*, 26 April 1967.

CORYDON, IND., FEB. 22, 1968

Constitution Elm -- Symbol Of Indiana's Statehood Lives On Enshrined By DAR

By LENORE LAHUE

Around the beginning of the nineteenth century the Westfalls and the Lanes came to the little settlement of Corydon looking for a place to build their cabins. Up the hill to the north and slightly to the west of the main part of town, they found a spot shaded by a wide-spreading elm. A creek wandered along the west side of this site. A spring bubbled out of the rocks nearby, promising a plentiful supply of water. A small limestone cave could be used for a cellar. So they built their cabins near the giant tree. There were other elms round-about, but none so large or so well-situated as this one.

Then came June 1816. Indiana was trying to lift itself from its rank as a territory into statehood. The 43 delegates, who came to Corydon to make a state constitution, were crowded into the court house down on the Square. The weather was hot, the air was thick and heavy. The sun beamed down on the little stone building where they sat. Finally, with one accord those delegates moved out and up the hill to the grateful shade of the big elm, and there continued the work on the constitution. That is how the lusty, sprawling tree on High Street came to be called the Constitution Elm.

The years went by. Children grew up and moved away. Early settlers grew old and died. Others lived in the log houses in the shade of the Constitution Elm. Indianapolis had become the capital of the state. Corydon was just a county seat among the hills of southern Indiana. But the big elm leafed out every spring, spreading itself higher and wider.

A hundred years came and went. Then in the fall of 1908 a group of sixteen Corydon women banded together to organize a chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. The chapter had to be named. It seemed wise to choose a name with historic interest. The two most important spots of such interest were the elm and the Capitol. The two names proposed were The Hoosier Elm and Ye Old Capitol. A vote was taken and The Hoosier Elm received the majority.



THE CONSTITUTION ELM, under which Hoosier Legislators sat to draw up the 1st State Constitution, appeared thus in an early photo. Today only the trunk of the stately elm stands in a roofed enclosure on High Street in Corydon, Indiana, 1st State Capital. The remainder of the wood was used to produce momentos that are still available.

Why not the Constitution Elm? There were a number of chapters in United States named for trees (16 at one time), and any of them might have shaded constitution makers. So, to be specific, the chapter limited the name to Indiana by way of the well-loved nickname.

Having named itself for the tree, the chapter became the self appointed guardian of the old giant. As a special attention the ladies had a large sandstone boulder brought in from the hills, placed a tablet upon it to explain the significance of the tree to the state and dedicated the stone with appropriate ceremonies on an October day in 1915.

But the tree was old and began showing the infirmities of age. The beetles attacked it and the Daughters had it sprayed — an expensive job. Dead limbs had to be removed. Other limbs drooped and had to be propped up to prevent damage to buggy tops. The top of a Ford was torn by a low-hanging branch and the owner threatened the Daughters with a lawsuit.

In spite of all the attention it received the tree showed definite failure in foliage in 1924, and in the spring of 1925 came the announcement, "The Tree is dead."

Again a DAR committee met with the town board — as it had so many times — to discuss the removal of the tree. It was agreed that the Daughters would superintend the cutting and take charge of all the timber. The board would share the cost of cutting.

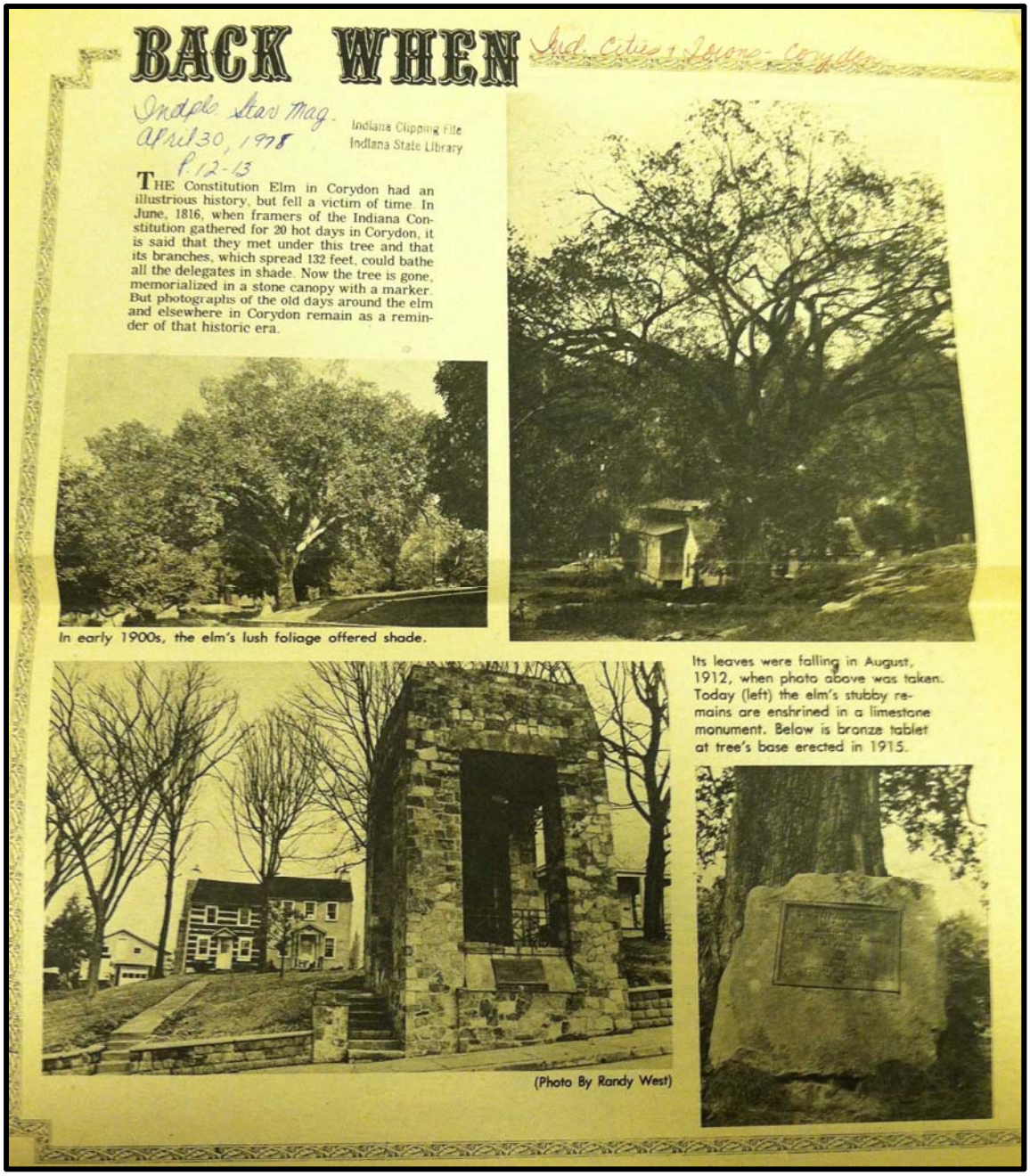
The work was done as planned. The wood was hauled away and stored, thirty-four wagon loads in 28 different places in and around Corydon. Several loads were hauled to the Keller plant to be sawed into boards that would be used in making souvenirs. Candlesticks, book-ends, canes, gavels and smaller articles have been made of this wood and sold widely. Gavels have been the best sellers.

The Daughters had an umbrella-like roof built over the 20-foot high stump of the tree to protect it from the weather. Then in 1934, they, working through the Indiana Conservation Department, were instrumental in getting a permanent structure erected by the W.P.A. around the stump. The sandstone for the structure was quarried in the Harrison County State Forest. The stone masonry work was completed in 1937. Donating money for the bronze tablet which explains the memorial were the DAR, Tri Kappa, Phi Beta Psi, the American Legion and Auxiliary, the Corydon Chamber of Commerce and the Harrison County Historical Society.

The Constitution Elm was estimated to have begun its existence about 1740. Dying in 1925, its probable age was 185 years. It measured 132 feet in its spread of branches, was 50 feet high and its trunk was five feet in diameter. This giant tree, the most famous in Indiana, has been called, "The Grand Old Monarch of the Forest Kingdom."

...merican people. It requires that ...abiding, res-

"Constitution Elm Symbol of Indiana's Statehood Lives on Enshrined by DAR," *Corydon Republican*, 22 February 1968.



BACK WHEN

Ind. Cities + Towns - Corydon

Indpls Star Mag. April 30, 1978 p. 12-13

Indiana Clipping File
Indiana State Library

THE Constitution Elm in Corydon had an illustrious history, but fell a victim of time. In June, 1816, when framers of the Indiana Constitution gathered for 20 hot days in Corydon, it is said that they met under this tree and that its branches, which spread 132 feet, could bathe all the delegates in shade. Now the tree is gone, memorialized in a stone canopy with a marker. But photographs of the old days around the elm and elsewhere in Corydon remain as a reminder of that historic era.

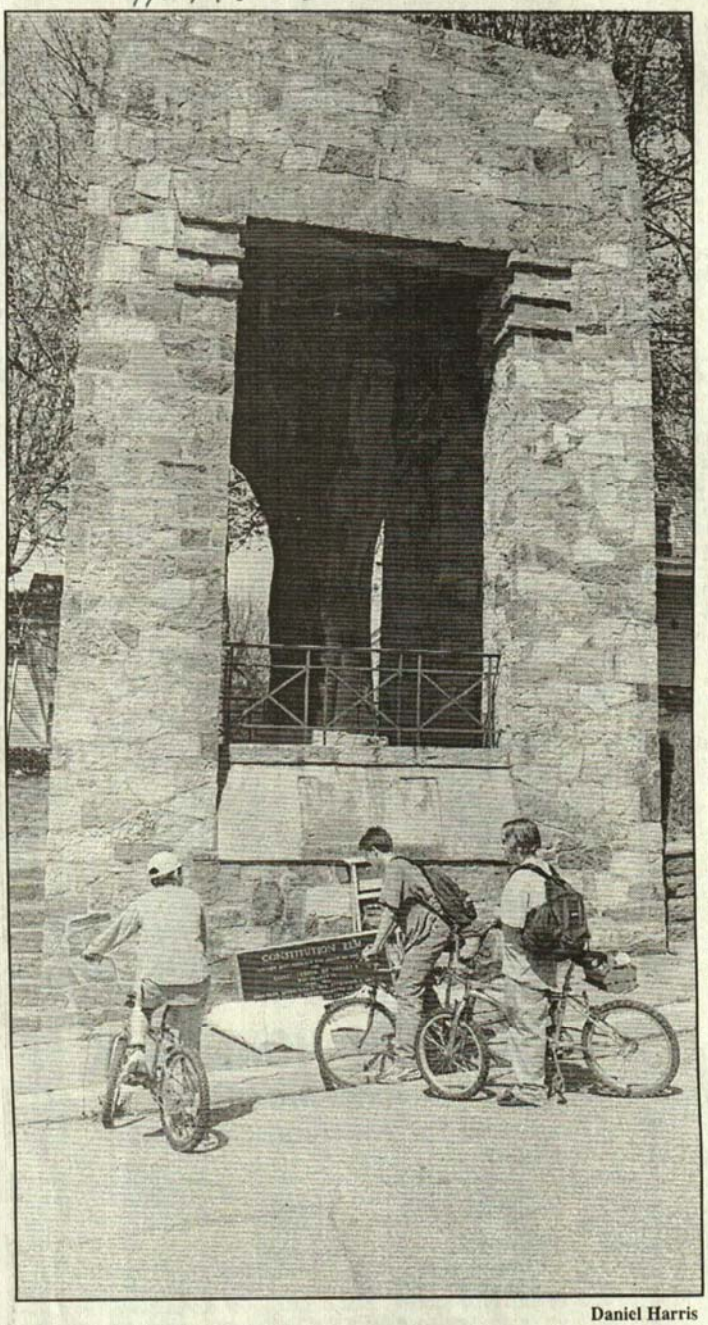
In early 1900s, the elm's lush foliage offered shade.

Its leaves were falling in August, 1912, when photo above was taken. Today (left) the elm's stubby remains are enshrined in a limestone monument. Below is bronze tablet at tree's base erected in 1915.

(Photo By Randy West)

"Back When," *Indianapolis Star Magazine*, 30 April 1978.

4/15/98 Dem



Daniel Harris

The plaque is back

Some Corydon students stopped on High Street after school Friday to look at the newly refinished plaque that identifies the Constitution Elm. The plaque was put back in its place at the base of the elm trunk by Indiana State Historical Site workers Friday. The children are, from left, Corey Crawford, Adam Muncie and Levi Cunningham.

"The Plaque is Back," *Corydon Democrat*, 15 April 1998.

Corydon residents push for state to save historic Constitution Elm

Sep. 10 courier-journal.com

Indiana historical officials are searching for an expert to help them determine how to save the Constitution Elm, the long-dead section of tree that shaded early Hoosiers in Corydon as they wrote the state constitution.

What's left of the elm is rapidly deteriorating from insect and weather damage — and several Harrison County residents worry that it may not survive until the state's bicentennial celebration in 2016.

"The problem we have is what was done in the past," said Bruce Beesley, vice president of state historical sites under the Indiana State Museum, which oversees the Corydon Capitol site that includes the elm.

The live tree stood more than 50 feet high and spread 130 feet a few blocks north of where the original state capitol building was erected in downtown Corydon. Under its leafy limbs in 1816, according to state historical accounts, 43 delegates from the Indiana territory met in sweltering June heat to craft the constitutional documents.

Disease killed the tree in 1925, and large chunks were sold as souvenirs. A part of the trunk was placed in a sandstone shelter on High Street in 1937, and it remains a popular stop for history buffs, tourists and school groups.

But sometime in the interim, perhaps in the 1960s, the tree was coated with black creosote — the substance used to preserve railroad ties and telephone poles. It's also believed that holes were drilled into the truck to inject the popular wood preservative.

Use of the chemical compound has been restricted in recent years because it's highly toxic and scientists have found that exposure can cause cancer.

At the urging of Corydon lawyer Marian Pearcy and members of the Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, state officials launched an effort last spring to examine the tree and develop a plan for preserving it.

That's a work in progress, but "we're on it," Beesley said.

Last Wednesday, about 25 residents showed up at the High Street structure to show their support when Beesley visited to see the tree. They also helped arrange for Bob Rumple, a Duke Energy employee, to use a bucket truck to take pictures of the wood and the shelter roof to aid the state's examination.

The question has been whether the roof is leaking and contributing to deterioration, Pearcy said.

The good news was that the rubber-membrane roof atop the sandstone shelter is actually in good shape, considering its age. The photos showed there's some aluminum flashing that may need some work, Beesley said Monday.

As for the black-painted wood, the state museum hopes to enlist a wood specialist, perhaps someone who has worked with Native American totem poles, to examine it and make recommendations. "Everybody's goal is to save it for the state bicentennial in 2016," Beesley said.

Once there's been a thorough analysis of condition of the wood and the shelter, the state museum will develop a plan and hold a public meeting in Corydon to lay out the findings, he said.

There's no predicting when that will happen because "people who do this kind of thing can't just drop everything"

"Corydon Residents Push for State to Save Historic Constitution Elm," *Courier-Journal.*, 10 September 2012 (1 of 2).

and come to Indiana, Beesley added.

Even though the tree is in bad shape, and the shelter looks dated and a bit "ugly," it's an imporant monument, Pearcy said, adding that "this is where the constitution was written."

"It's part of our history," agreed Diane Cooper, owner of a spa and salon across the street from the site. "You can't believe how many people stop by to see that."

The state needs to devise more far-reaching plans, even if the wood can't be saved, said Maryland Austin, a Corydon lawyer and DAR member.

"I feel certain there's some way ... that a casting could be made, in bronze or something," Austin said. "It should be preserved, perhaps in a more elegant state than it is today."

Reporter Grace Schneider can be reached at 812-949-4040.

"Corydon Residents Push for State to Save Historic Constitution Elm," *Courier-Journal.*, 10 September 2012 (2 of 2).

Source: The Corydon Democrat

Remove Images

Preserving the Elm

State seeks expert advice for historic tree's remains

by Alan Stewart

September 11, 2012

Last week, one of the biggest rumors circulating about the Constitution Elm wasn't that it had died from Dutch Elm disease (it hadn't; according to a DNA test a couple of years ago, it actually died from Elm Phloem Necrosis). The rumor was actually that the state of Indiana didn't care about a piece of Indiana history.

Unlike the Dutch Elm rumor, the Elm is not going anywhere.

Officials with the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites last Wednesday afternoon joined more than 20 other people to watch Bob Rumple and Duke Energy donate their time to climb into a bucket truck and photograph the Elm's remaining trunk and the roof of the sandstone structure that surrounds the Elm to see what additional preservation efforts could be made at the site.

As nearly every fourth-grader in Harrison County and other Indiana counties is taught, when the federal government moved to grant Indiana statehood in 1816, the prospective state needed a constitution. That's when 43 delegates convened at the Statehouse in Corydon in June 1816 to draft the charter.

The summer session was so hot that the delegates sought refuge in the shade under the giant elm – estimated to have been a seedling in 1740 – and drafted the first constitution for the state.

In 1916, beetles first attacked the tree and, by 1924, the tree was dead. A few leaves sprouted the following spring, but they died before reaching maturity. At its peak, the tree was about 50 feet tall, had a trunk diameter of five feet and a spread of about 132 feet.

A few years after it died, the tree was pruned down by Godfrey Faith, Gilbert Chambers and Perry Huntsinger at a cost of $51.50 and 34 wagon loads of wood were taken to 28 sites in and around Corydon; an eight-panel, sloped roof with asphalt shingles was placed atop the remains. The roof stayed in place until the current, giant sandstone structure was built in 1936.

At some point, not only was the entire tree covered with creosote, creosote was also injected into holes drilled into the trunk. The holes were then covered over. There are also places in the tree that have been patched with concrete and plaster.

Other than that, not much else is known about preservation efforts for the Elm, Link Ludington, chief of historic preservation, said last week.

"I've been in this position seven years and have done a lot of research into it, but I'm not able to find much else that has been done to preserve the tree, and that's why we're here today," Ludington said.

Last week's examination of the roof – the first in at least a decade – showed a rubber membrane covering with copper flashing and some dead leaves near a drain located on the southeast corner. A football was also spotted on the roof of the structure.

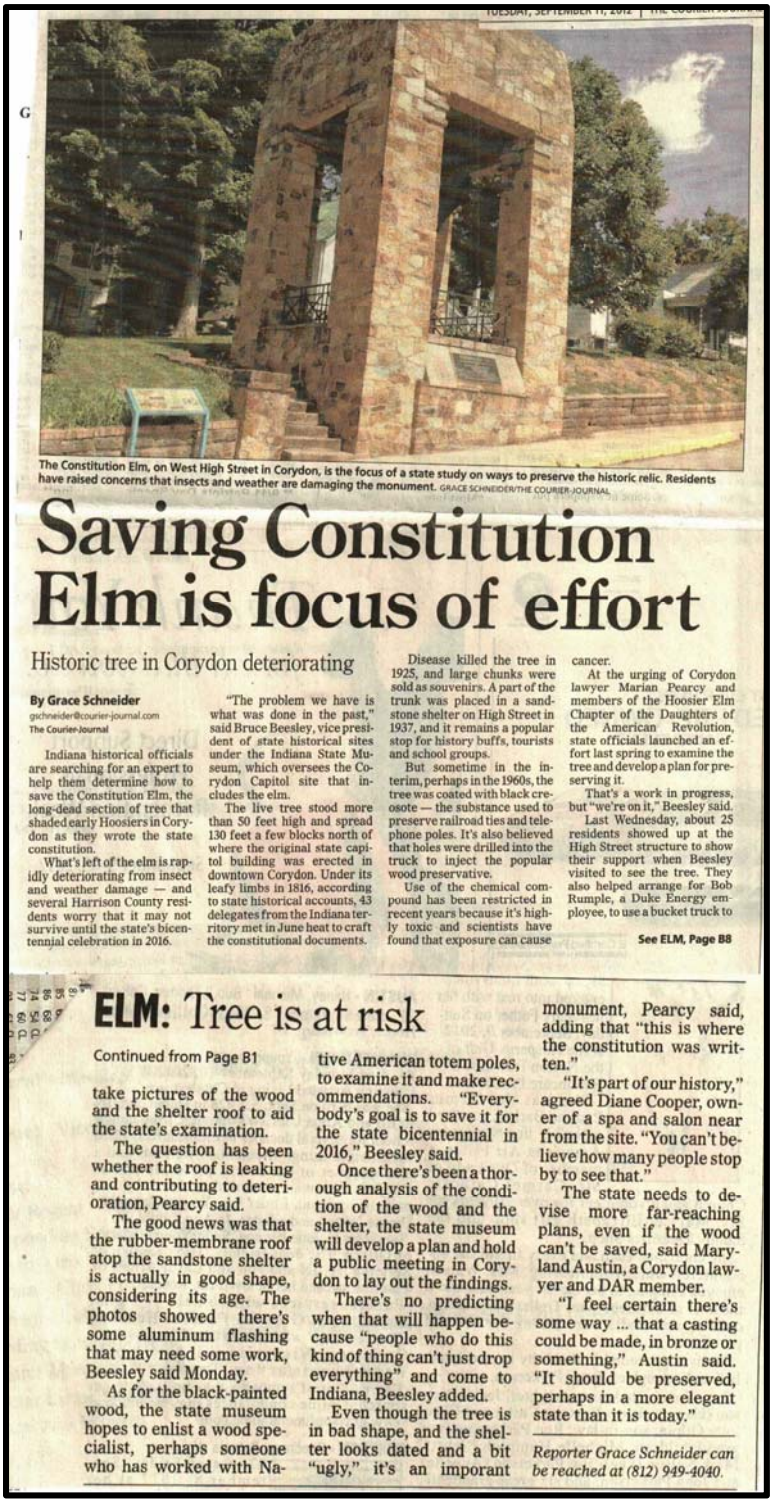
Ludington explained that the state has been working on preserving the Elm for a while and only recently has taken the actual steps to look for the expertise to find what can be done after the tree remains have been examined.

"Back last spring, we had a team here and took samples, and a big problem is that things that were done when the trunk was preserved were the best that they knew of at the time. Years ago, they apparently impregnated this thing with creosote, used some concrete to make it more structurally stable and it's got other coatings painted on it. The key is what can we do from here?" Bruce Beesley, vice president for historic sites with the Indiana State Museum, said. "It's a process. It takes a long time. If you call an expert, they aren't necessarily going to drop everything they do to come to Corydon. We have to wait and do the best we can. We appreciate the community's interest, and we want them to know we're on it, but we also want to point out that it takes time. It takes a lot of time. We have the same goal they do, which is to have this looking the best it can for the bicentennial" in 2016.

Beesley said the state will develop a plan, find out the cost (some money has already been budgeted for the project) and then go from there. A public meeting will take place in Corydon to discuss the plan, how they came up with it and why they are doing it, he said.

"You just do what the best you know to do at the time. After we do this, maybe 75 years from now somebody will ask 'What was Beesley thinking? Idiot!' " Beesley said. "We're on it. It just takes a long time. It's not unusual for us to have a project that lasts two or three years. I'm not saying this is going to last that long. We just want to make sure it's done right."

"Preserving the Elm," *Corydon Democrat*, 11 September 2012.



The Constitution Elm, on West High Street in Corydon, is the focus of a state study on ways to preserve the historic relic. Residents have raised concerns that insects and weather are damaging the monument. GRACE SCHNEIDER/THE COURIER-JOURNAL

Saving Constitution Elm is focus of effort

Historic tree in Corydon deteriorating

By Grace Schneider
gschneider@courier-journal.com
The Courier-Journal

Indiana historical officials are searching for an expert to help them determine how to save the Constitution Elm, the long-dead section of tree that shaded early Hoosiers in Corydon as they wrote the state constitution.

What's left of the elm is rapidly deteriorating from insect and weather damage — and several Harrison County residents worry that it may not survive until the state's bicentennial celebration in 2016.

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See ELM, Page B8

ELM: Tree is at risk

Continued from Page B1

take pictures of the wood and the shelter roof to aid the state's examination.

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The good news was that the rubber-membrane roof atop the sandstone shelter is actually in good shape, considering its age. The photos showed there's some aluminum flashing that may need some work, Beesley said Monday.

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Even though the tree is in bad shape, and the shelter looks dated and a bit "ugly," it's an imporant monument, Pearcy said, adding that "this is where the constitution was written."

"It's part of our history," agreed Diane Cooper, owner of a spa and salon near from the site. "You can't believe how many people stop by to see that."

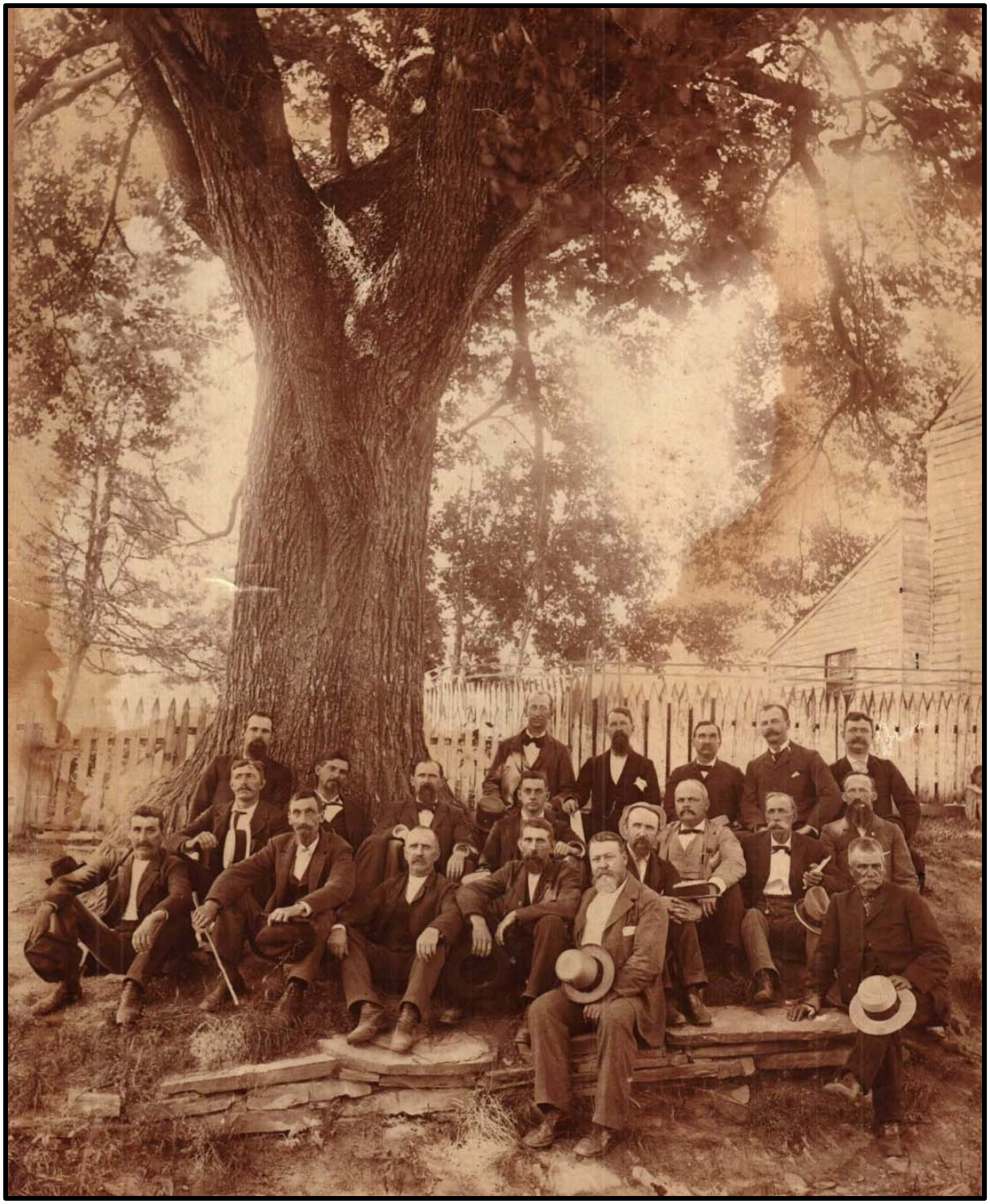
The state needs to devise more far-reaching plans, even if the wood can't be saved, said Maryland Austin, a Corydon lawyer and DAR member.

"I feel certain there's some way ... that a casting could be made, in bronze or something," Austin said. "It should be preserved, perhaps in a more elegant state than it is today."

Reporter Grace Schneider can be reached at (812) 949-4040.

"Saving Constitution Elm is Focus of Effort," *Courier-Journal*, 11 September 2012.

APPENDIX E. HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



1893 photograph of Harrison County officials seated beneath the Constitution Elm.

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



June 1893 photograph of “The Small Pox Crowd” seated beneath the Constitution Elm.

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



Postcard postmarked February 14, 1900.

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



1902 photograph of the Constitution Elm.

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



Photograph of the Constitution Elm that appeared in the 1906 *Historic Atlas of Harrison County, Indiana*.

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



August 31, 1911 photograph of the Constitution Elm.

Source: *Corydon Democrat*, 16 September 1970.



August 31, 1911 photograph of the Constitution Elm.

Source: *Monday Shopper*, 4 March 1991.



Image from a postcard postmarked February 26, 1912.

Source: *Corydon Democrat*, 20 June 1994.



Circa 1900 photograph of the Constitution Elm and Daniel Lane House.

Source: *Corydon Democrat*, 25 February 1970.



Circa 1910 photograph taken by Frank Mowrer.

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



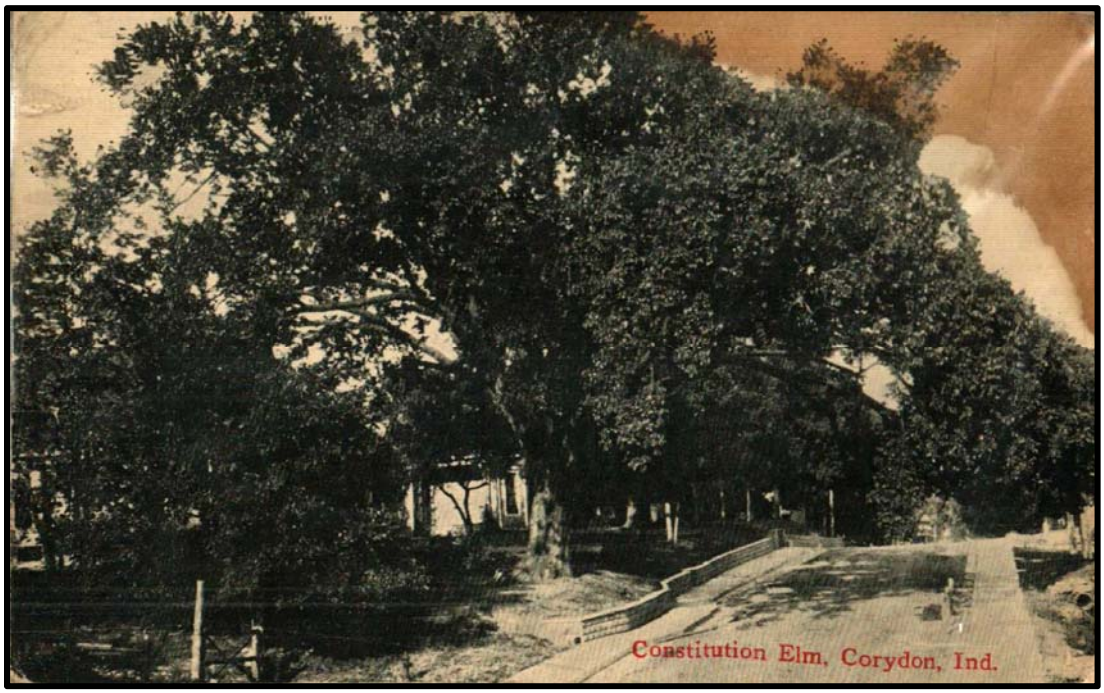
1909 photograph of the Jeffersonville DAR beneath the Constitution Elm.

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



1914 photograph of Presbyterian church members seated beneath the Constitution Elm.

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



Postcard of the Constitution Elm, postmarked 1914.

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



Circa 1913 photograph beneath the elm.

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



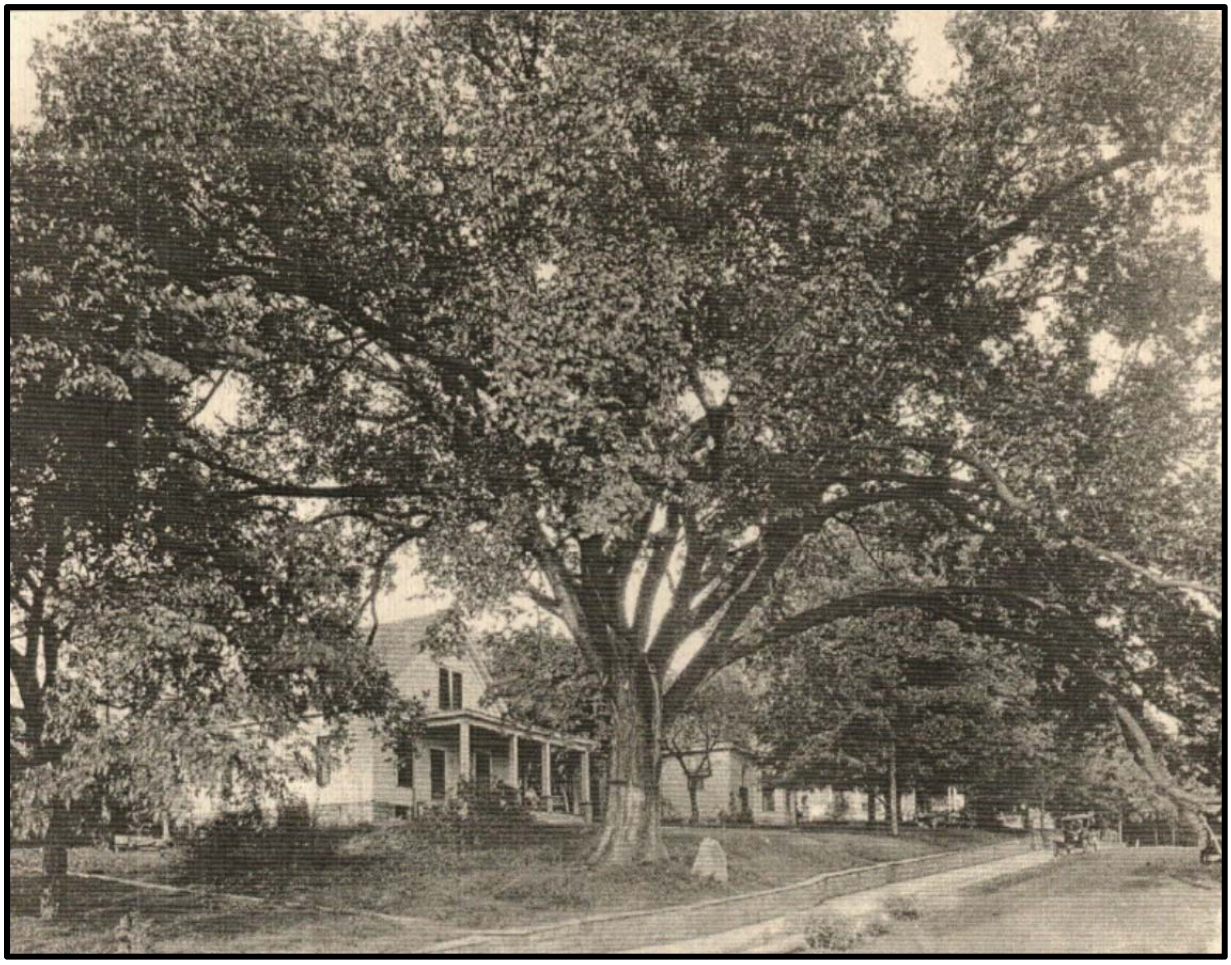
1920 photograph of the Harrison County Teachers' Institute.

Source: *Corydon Democrat*, 12 January 2005.



Photograph of the Constitution Elm, facing southwest.

Source: 25 June 1922, *Louisville Courier-Journal*.



September 20, 1923 photograph of the Constitution Elm.

Source: *Corydon Democrat*, 27 January 1999.



Circa 1925 photograph of the elm after its death.

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



1925 photograph of the Constitution elm after its death.

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



August 1925 photograph of the elm after its branches were cut down.

Source: Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974).



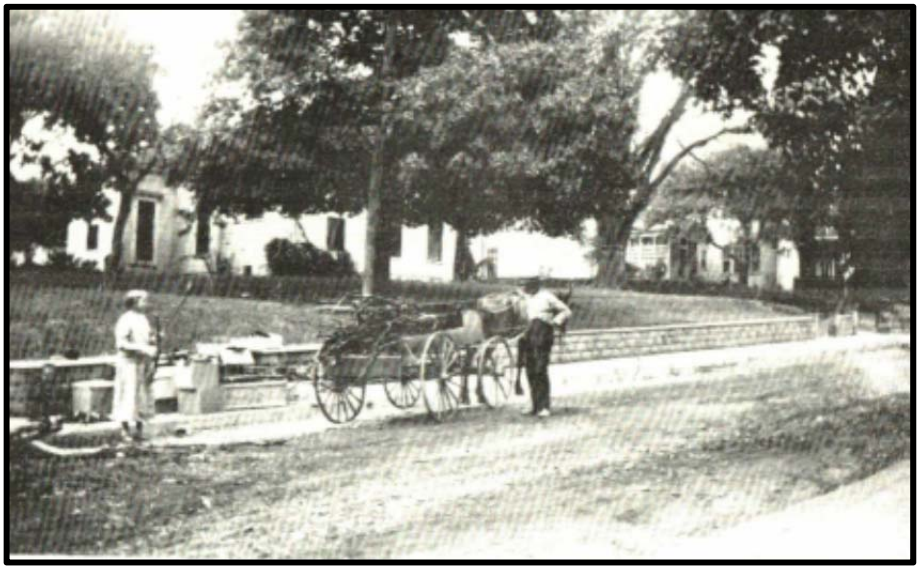
August 1925 photograph of the elm after its branches were cut down.

Source: Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974).



August 1925 photograph of the branches being cut down and the wood hauled away.

Source: Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969).



August 1925 photograph of limbs from the elm being hauled away by mule drawn wagons.

Source: Frederick Porter Griffin, "The Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana," *Indiana History Bulletin* 46:6 (June 1969).



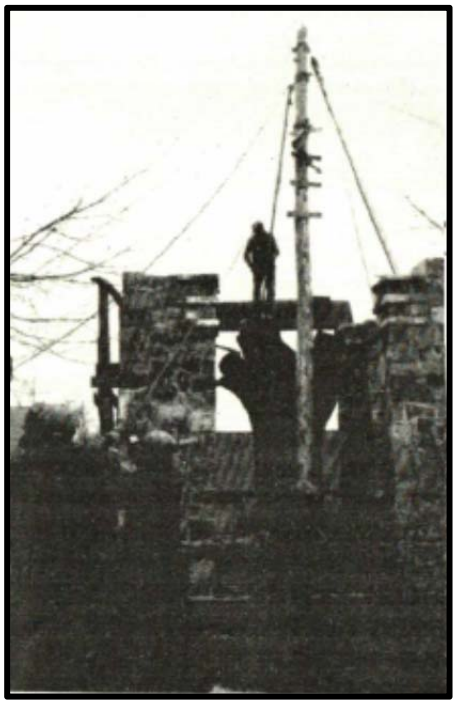
1927 photograph by Frank M. Hohenberger of the DAR shelter.

Source: Frank M. Hohenberger Photographic Collection, Indiana University Digital Library, http:/www.dlib.indiana.edu/).



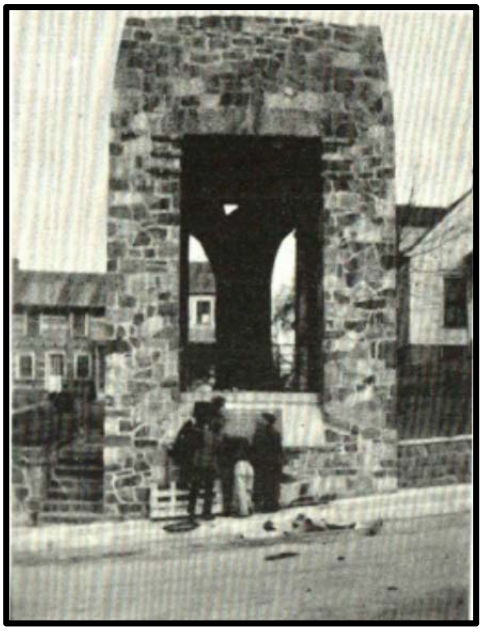
1936 photograph of the Constitution Elm Monument under construction.

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



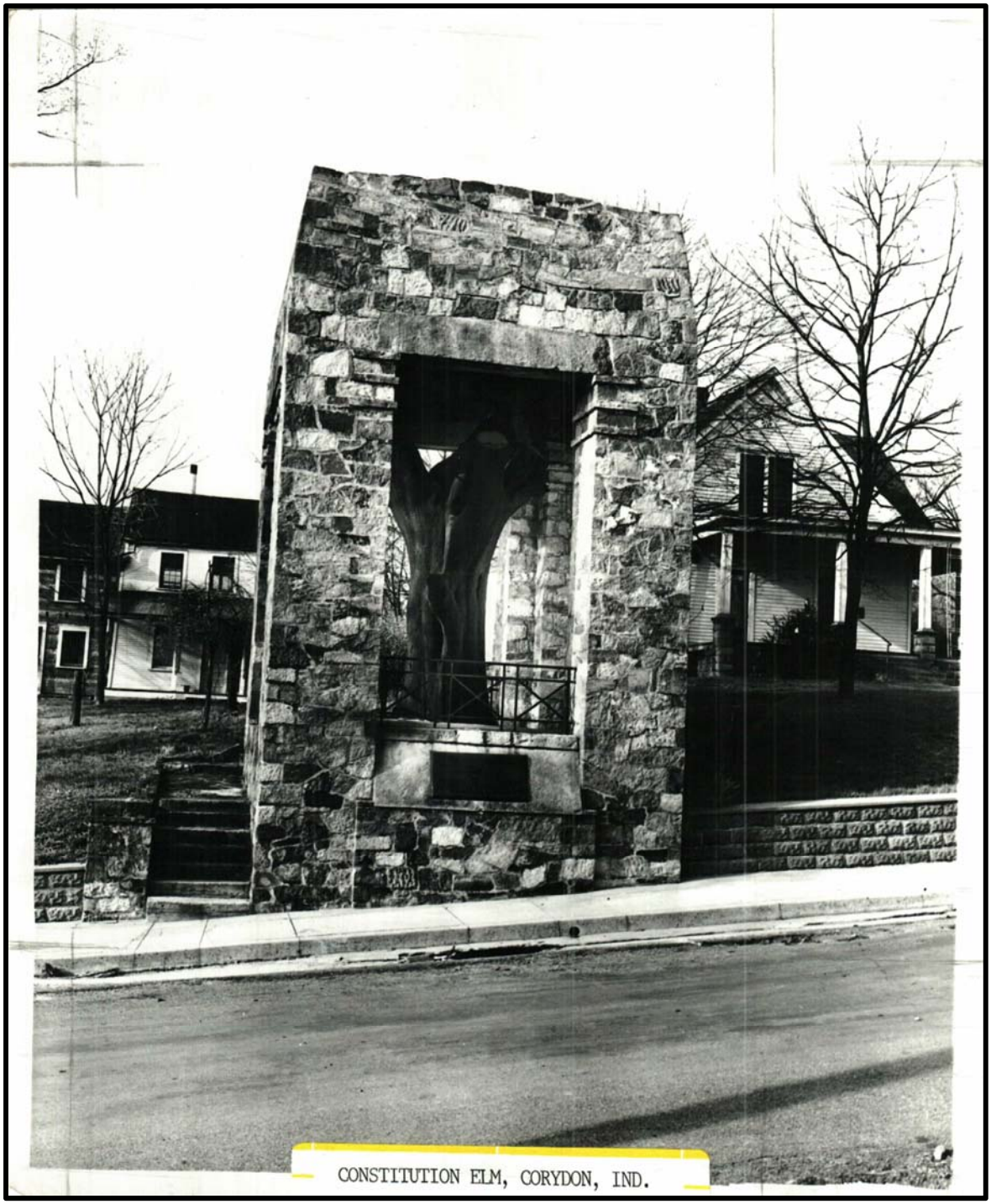
Circa 1936-1937 photograph of construction of the Constitution Elm monument.

Source: Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974



January 1938 photograph of the completed Constitution Elm monument.

Source: Frederick Porter Griffin, *The Story of Indiana's Constitution Elm, Corydon, Indiana, June 1816* (Corydon, Ind.: Dogwood Printing, 1974



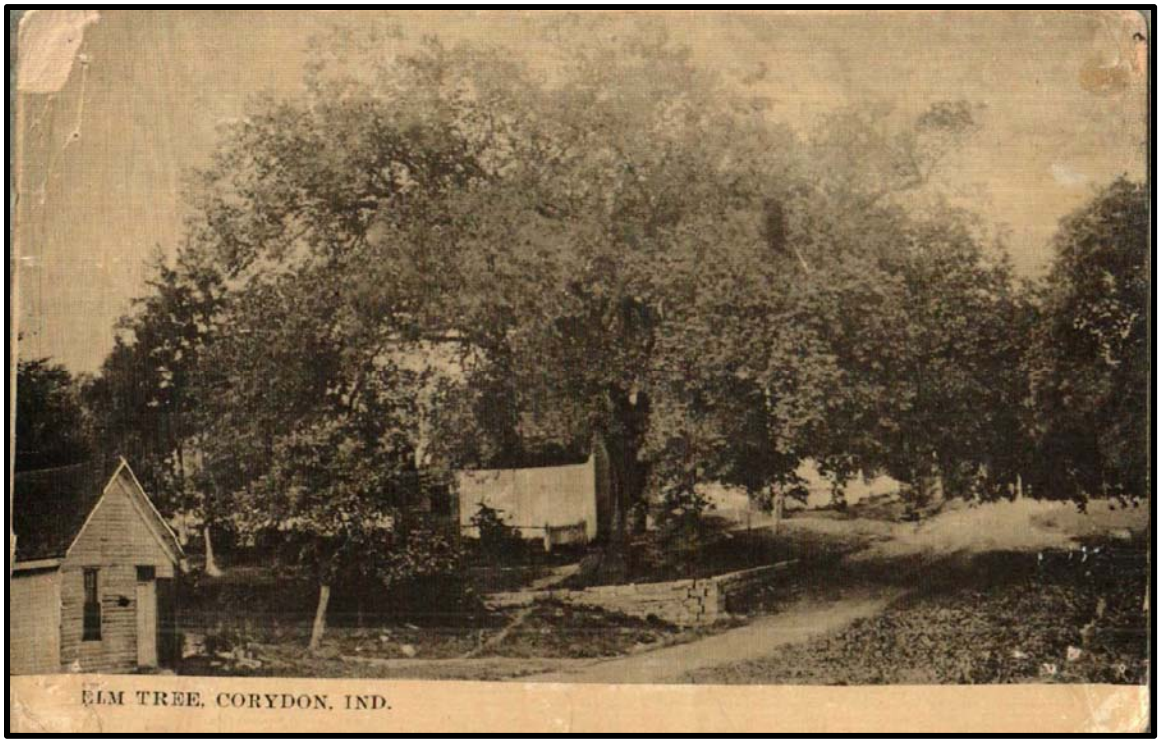
1938 photograph of the completed Constitution Elm Monument.

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



Undated color postcard of the Constitution Elm.

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



Undated postcard of the Constitution Elm.

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

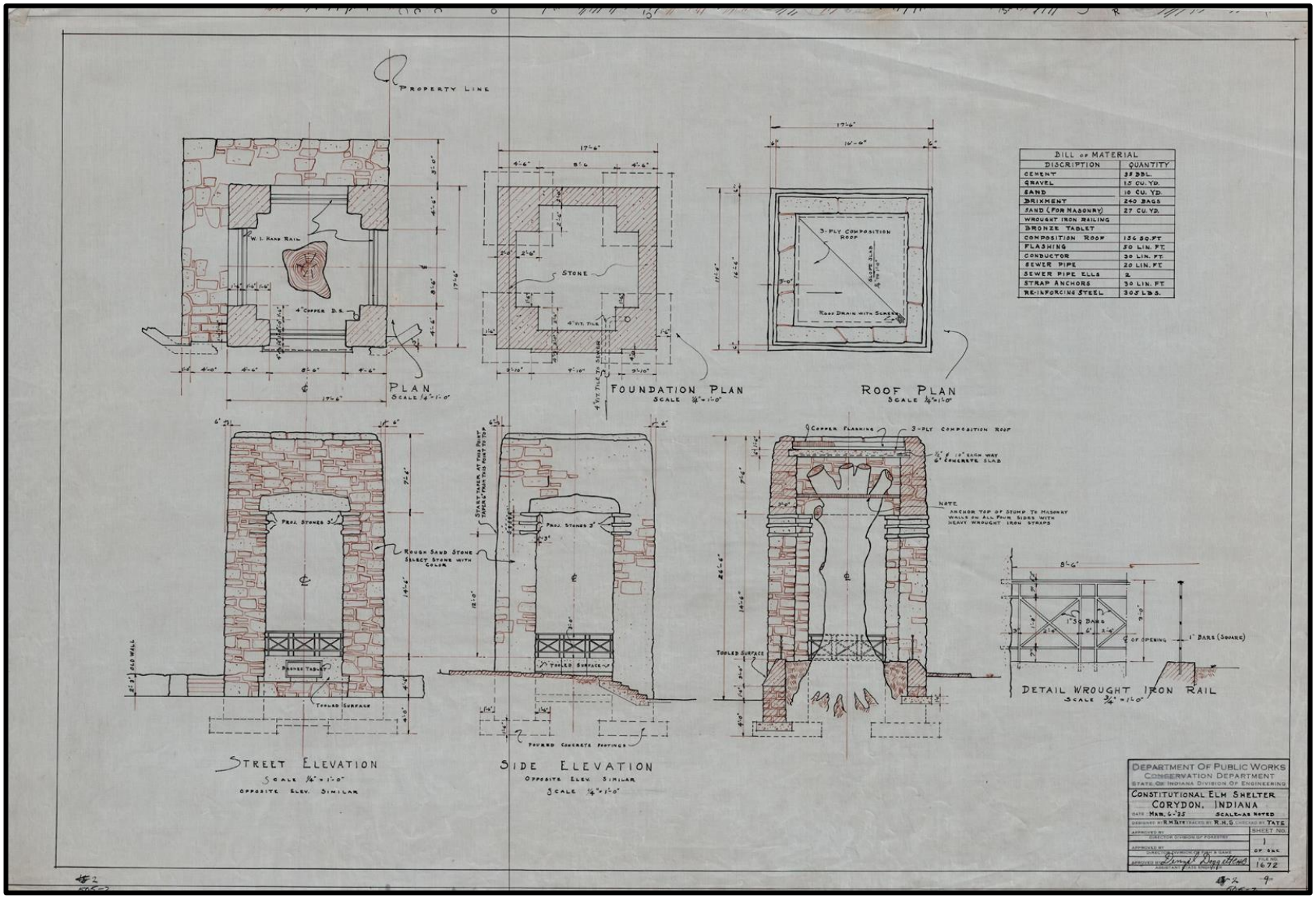


Undated postcard of the Constitution Elm.

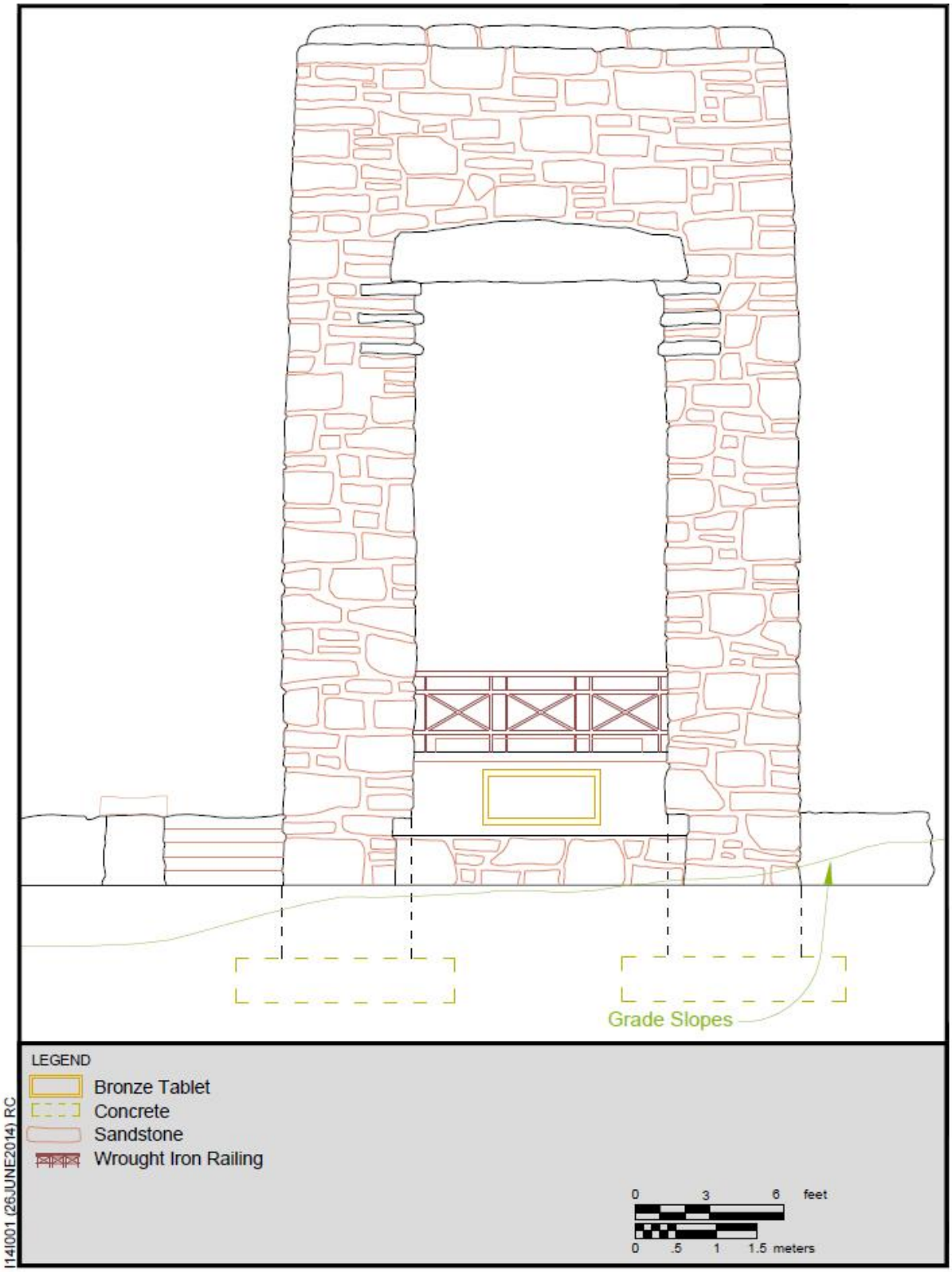
Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.

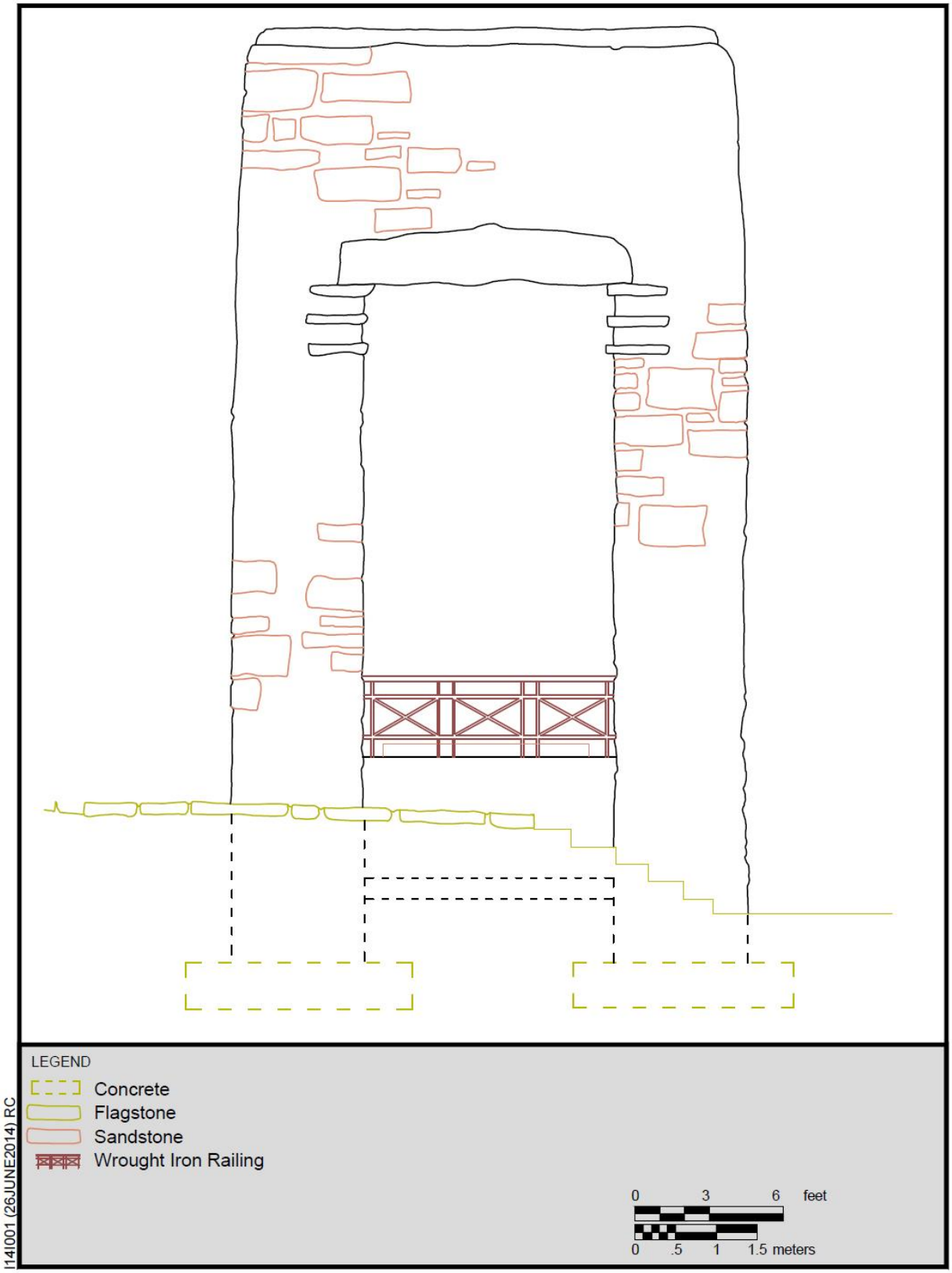
APPENDIX F. DRAWINGS

Included within this section is the original construction drawing for the Constitution Elm Monument, completed in March 1935, as well as updated elevations and a plan view for the monument, depicting as-built conditions.

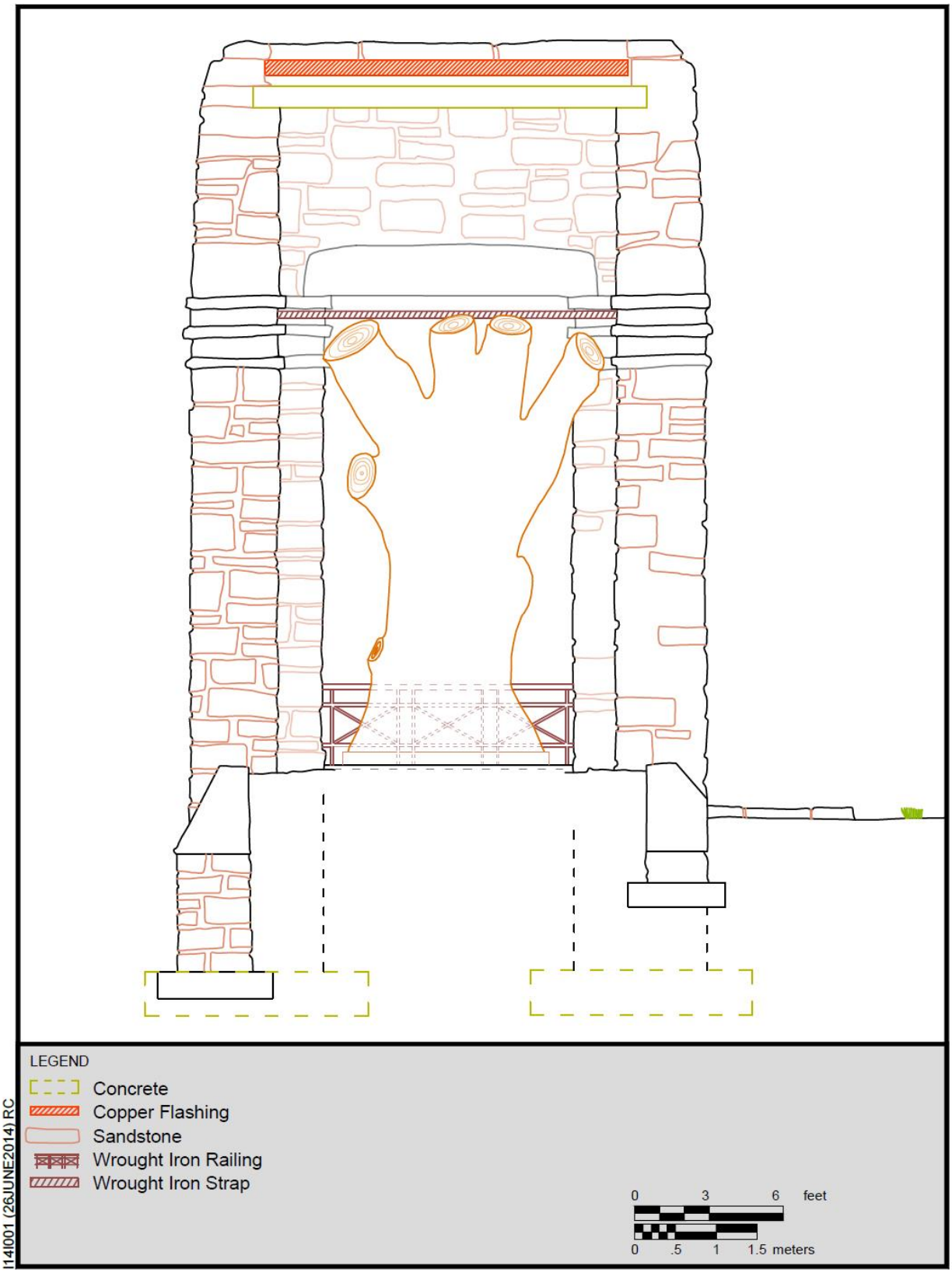

PROPERTY LINE
PLAN
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"
FOUNDATION PLAN
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"
ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"
BILL OF MATERIAL
DISCRIPTION | QUANTITY
CEMENT | 38 BBL.
GRAVEL | 15 CU. YD.
SAND | 10 CU. YD.
BRIXMENT | 240 BAGS
SAND (FOR MASONRY) | 27 CU. YD.
WROUGHT IRON RAILING |
BRONZE TABLET |
COMPOSITION ROOF | 136 SQ. FT.
FLASHING | 30 LIN. FT.
CONDUCTOR | 30 LIN. FT.
SEWER PIPE | 20 LIN. FT.
SEWER PIPE ELLS | 2
STRAP ANCHORS | 30 LIN. FT.
RE-INFORCING STEEL | 305 LBS.
STREET ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"
OPPOSITE ELEV. SIMILAR
SIDE ELEVATION
OPPOSITE ELEV. SIMILAR
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"
DETAIL WROUGHT IRON RAIL
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"
NOTE
ANCHOR TOP OF STUMP TO MASONRY WALLS ON ALL FOUR SIDES WITH HEAVY WROUGHT IRON STRAPS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
STATE OF INDIANA DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
CONSTITUTIONAL ELM SHELTER
CORYDON, INDIANA
DATE: MAR. 6-35 SCALE-AS NOTED
DESIGNED BY R.M.TATE TRACED BY R.H.S. CHECKED BY TATE
APPROVED BY DIRECTOR DIVISION OF FORESTRY
APPROVED BY DIRECTOR DIVISION OF P. & B. WORK
APPROVED BY ASSISTANT STATE ENGINEER
SHEET NO. 1 OF 6 SHT.
FILE NO. 1672

F-3

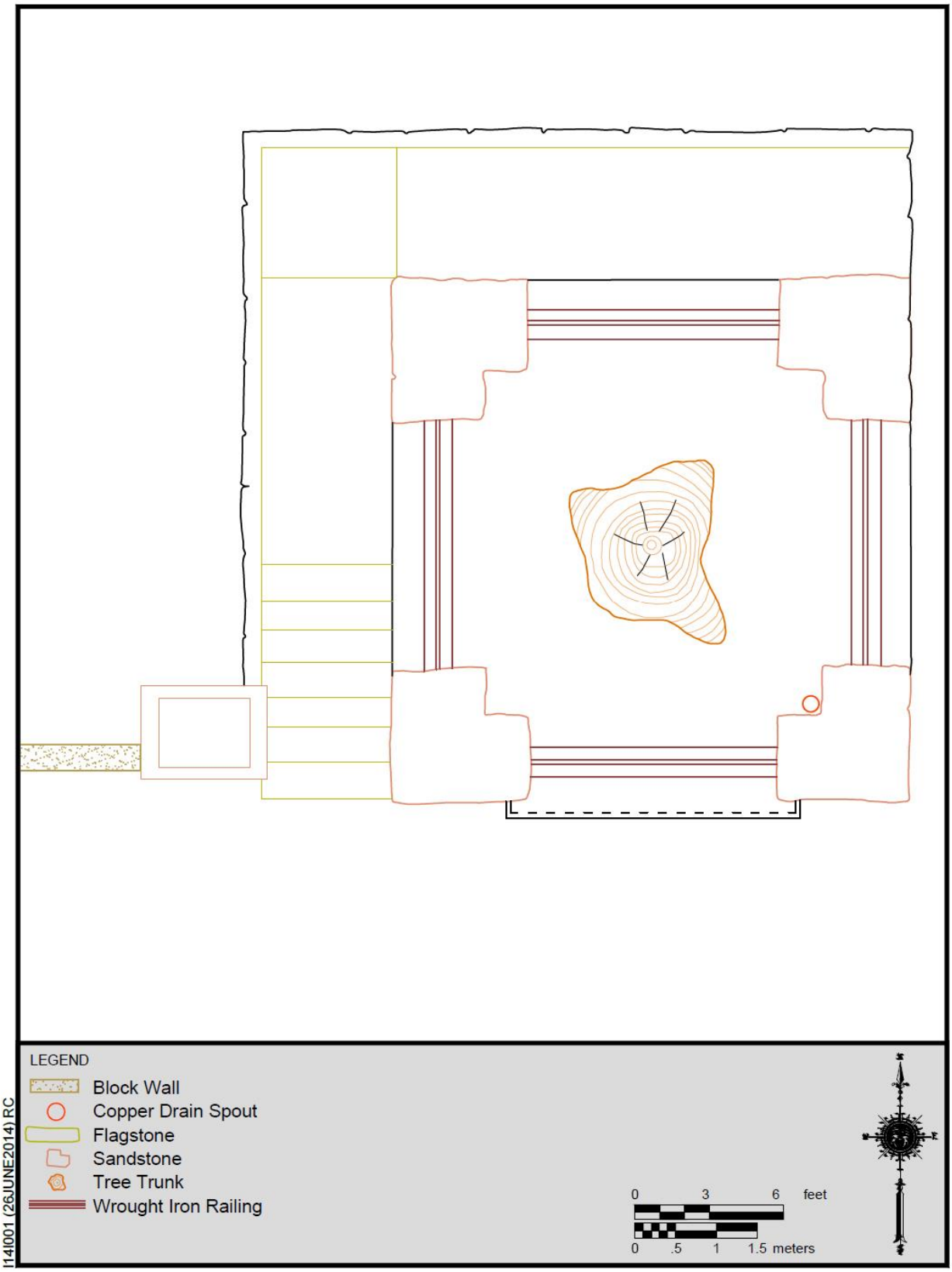

Grade Slopes
LEGEND
Bronze Tablet
Concrete
Sandstone
Wrought Iron Railing
0 3 6 feet
0 .5 1 1.5 meters
I14I001 (26JUNE2014) RC



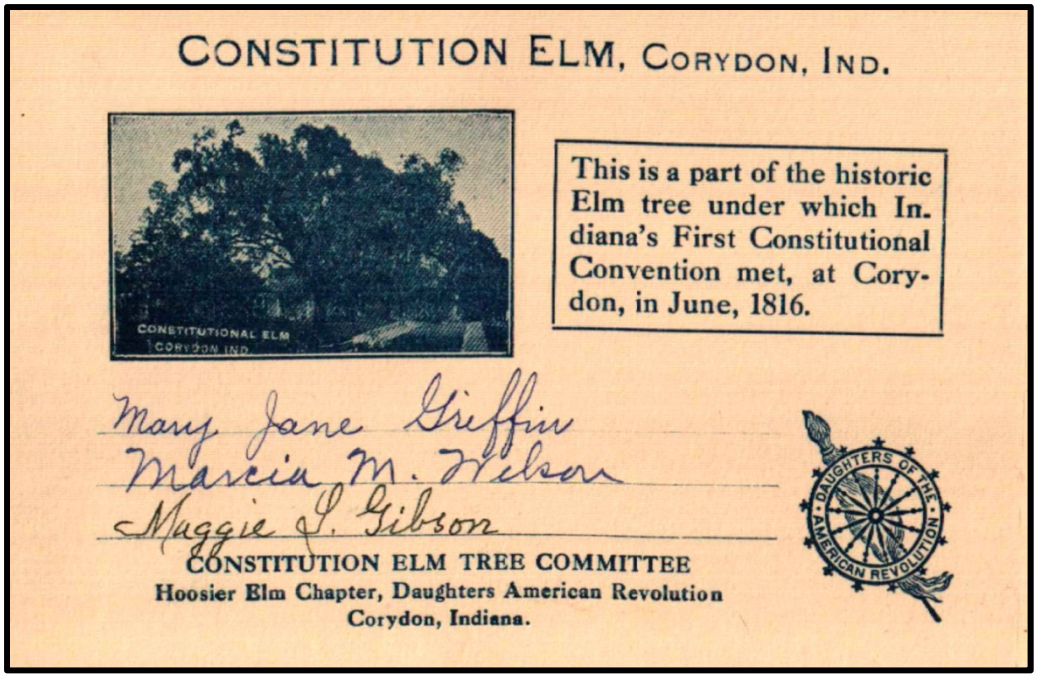
I14I001 (26JUNE2014) RC



I14I001 (26JUNE2014) RC


LEGEND
Block Wall
Copper Drain Spout
Flagstone
Sandstone
Tree Trunk
Wrought Iron Railing
0 3 6 feet
0 .5 1 1.5 meters
I14I001 (26JUNE2014) RC

APPENDIX G. MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS



CONSTITUTION ELM, CORYDON, IND.

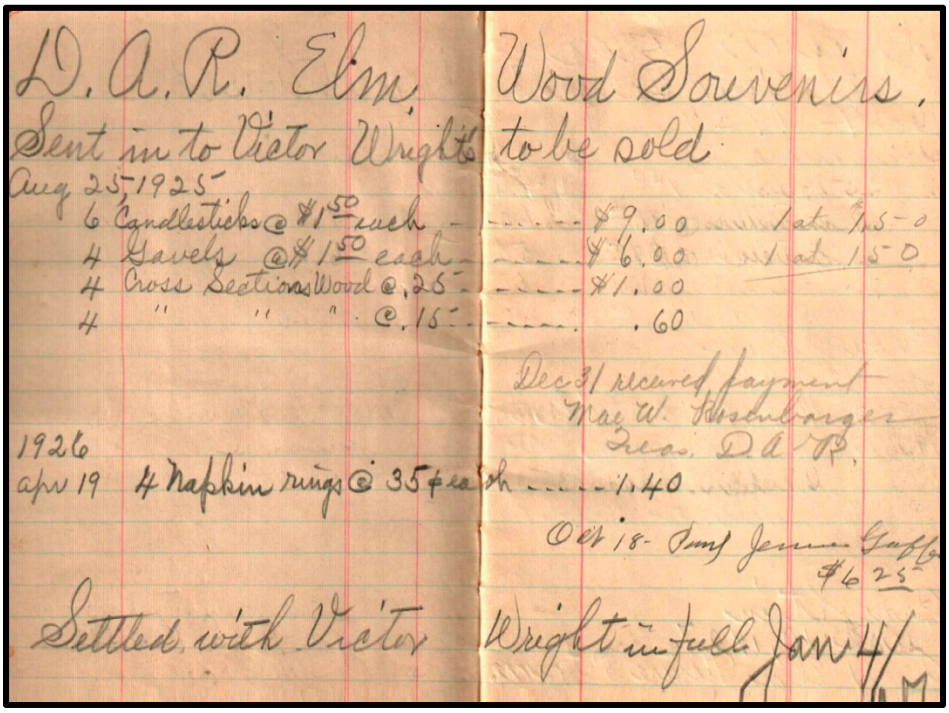
This is a part of the historic Elm tree under which Indiana's First Constitutional Convention met, at Corydon, in June, 1816.

Mary Jane Griffin
Marcia M. Wilson
Maggie L. Gibson

CONSTITUTION ELM TREE COMMITTEE
Hoosier Elm Chapter, Daughters American Revolution
Corydon, Indiana.

Circa 1920 Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Constitution Elm Tree Committee Card

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



D. A. R. Elm. Wood Souvenirs.
Sent in to Victor Wright to be sold
Aug 25-1925-
6 Candlesticks @ $1.50 each ..... $9.00 Sold $5-0
4 Gavels @ $1.50 each ..... $6.00 " " 1.5-0
4 Cross Sections Wood @ .25 ..... $1.00
4 " " " @ .15 ..... .60

Dec 31 received payment
May W. Rheinberger
Treas. D.A.R.

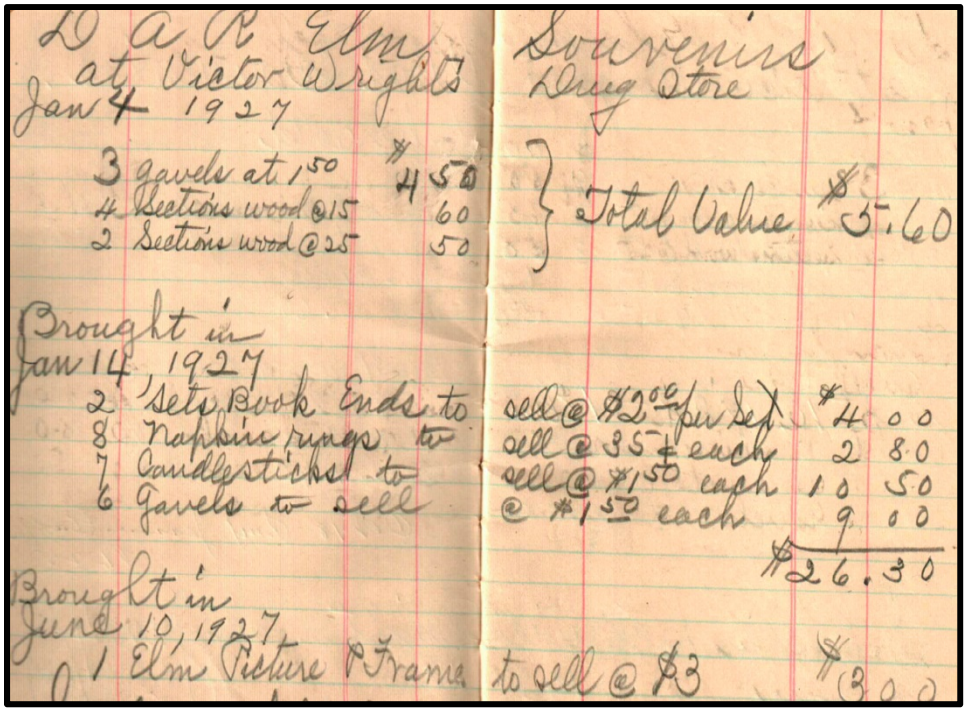
1926
apr 19 4 Napkin rings @ 35¢ ea 1.40

Oct 18- Mrs James Griffin $6.25

Settled with Victor Wright in full Jan 4/ M

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (1 of 15)

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



D A R Elm
at Victor Wrights
Jan 4 1927

3 gavels at 1.50 $4.50
4 Sections wood @15 .60
2 Sections wood @25 .50

Souvenirs
Drug Store

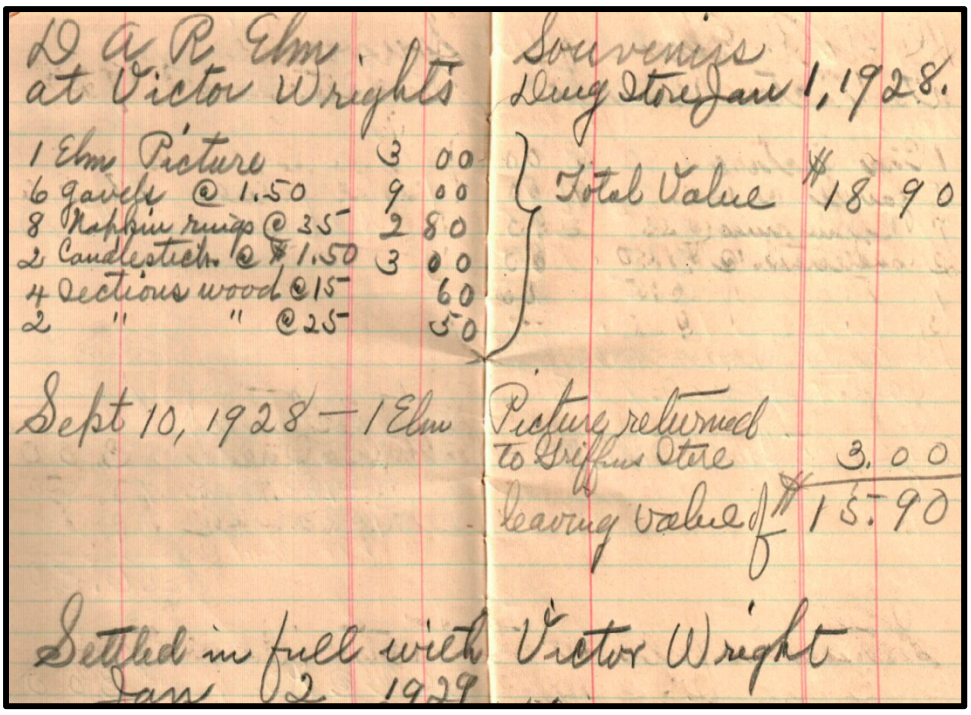
} Total Value $5.60

Brought in
Jan 14, 1927
2 sets Book Ends to sell @ $2.00 per set $4.00
8 Napkin rings to sell @ 35¢ each 2.80
7 Candlesticks to sell @ $1.50 each 10.50
6 Gavels to sell @ $1.50 each 9.00
$26.30

Brought in
June 10, 1927
1 Elm Picture Frame to sell @ $3 $3.00

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (2 of 15)

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



D A R Elm
at Victor Wrights

1 Elm Picture 3.00
6 gavels @ 1.50 9.00
8 Napkin rings @ 35¢ 2.80
2 Candlesticks @ $1.50 3.00
4 Sections wood @15 .60
2 " " @25 .50

Souvenirs
Drug Store Jan 1, 1928.

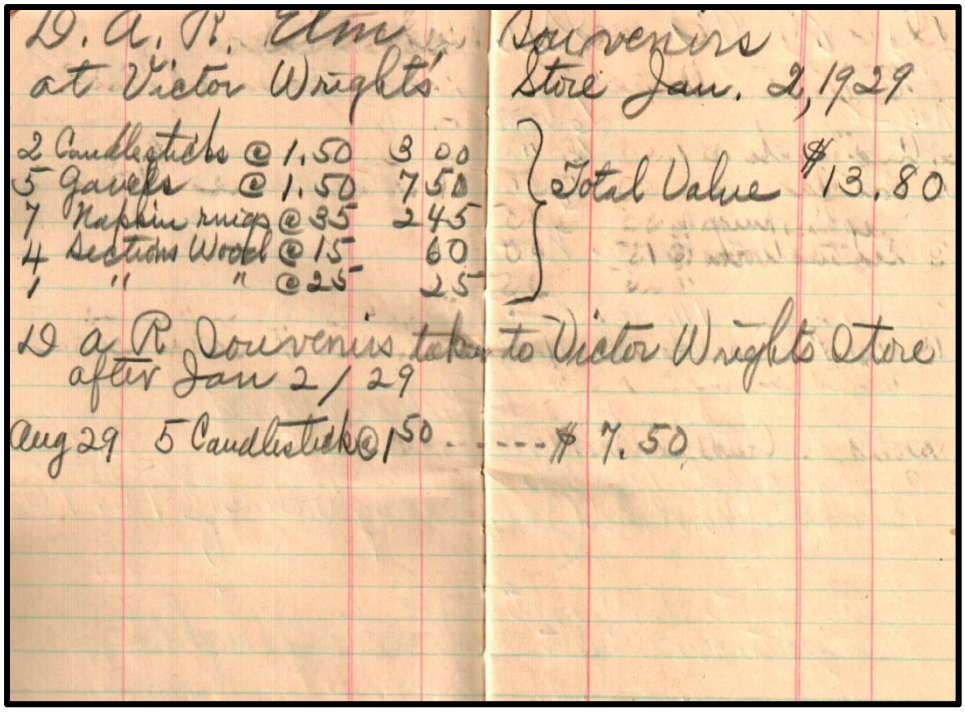
} Total Value $18.90

Sept 10, 1928 — 1 Elm Picture returned to Griffin Store 3.00
leaving value of $15.90

Settled in full with Victor Wright
Jan 2 1929

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (3 of 15)

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



D. A. R. Elm at Victor Wrights'

Souvenirs Store Jan. 2, 1929

2 Candlesticks	@ 1.50	3 00
5 Gavels	@ 1.50	7.50
7 Napkin rings	@ 35	2 45
4 Sections Wood	@ 15	60
1 " "	@ 25	25

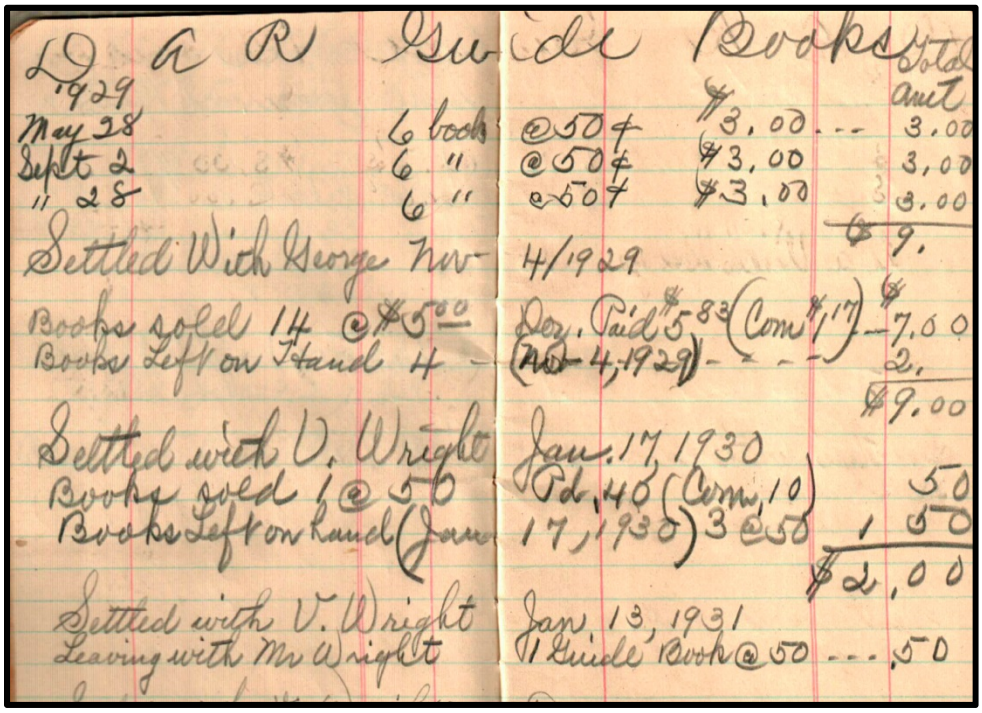
Total Value $13.80

D a R Souvenirs taken to Victor Wrights Store after Jan 2/29

Aug 29 5 Candlesticks @ 1.50 ---$ 7.50

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (4 of 15)

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



D a R Guide Books

1929

				Total amt
May 28	6 book	@ 50¢	$3.00	3.00
Sept 2	6 "	@ 50¢	$3.00	3.00
" 28	6 "	@ 50¢	$3.00	3.00
				$ 9.

Settled With George Nov 4/1929

Books sold 14 @ $5.00 — Doz. Paid $5.83 (Com $1.17) — $7.00

Books Left on Hand 4 — (Nov 4, 1929) — 2.

$9.00

Settled with V. Wright Jan. 17, 1930

Books sold 1 @ 50 — Pd. 40 (Com. 10) — 50

Books Left on Hand (Jan 17, 1930) 3 @ 50 — 1 50

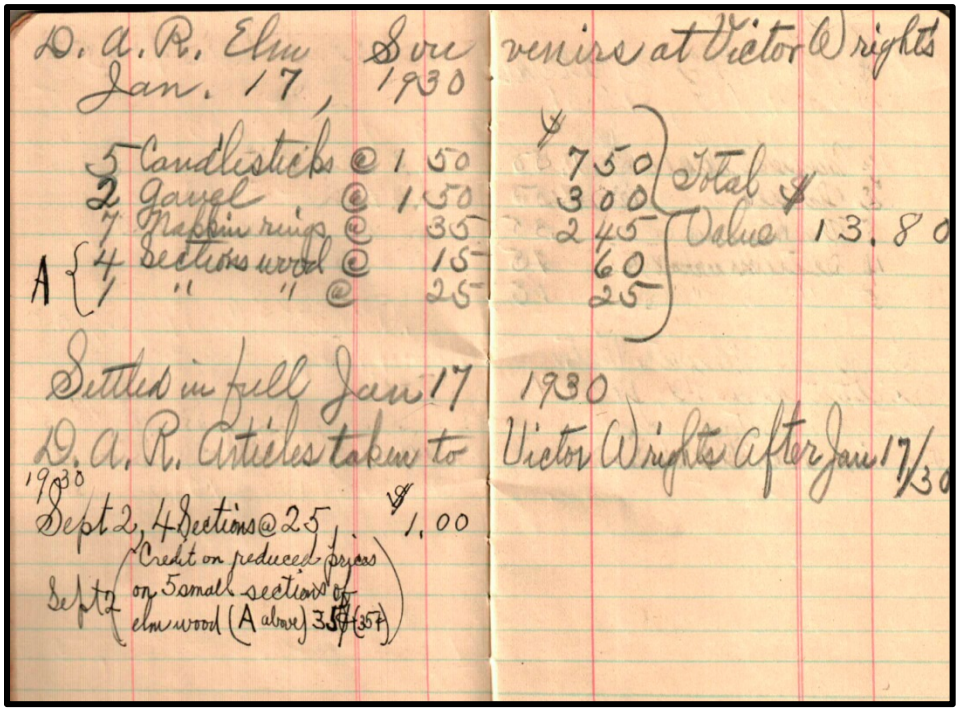
$2.00

Settled with V. Wright Jan. 13, 1931

Leaving with Mr Wright 1 Guide Book @ 50 --- 50

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (5 of 15)

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

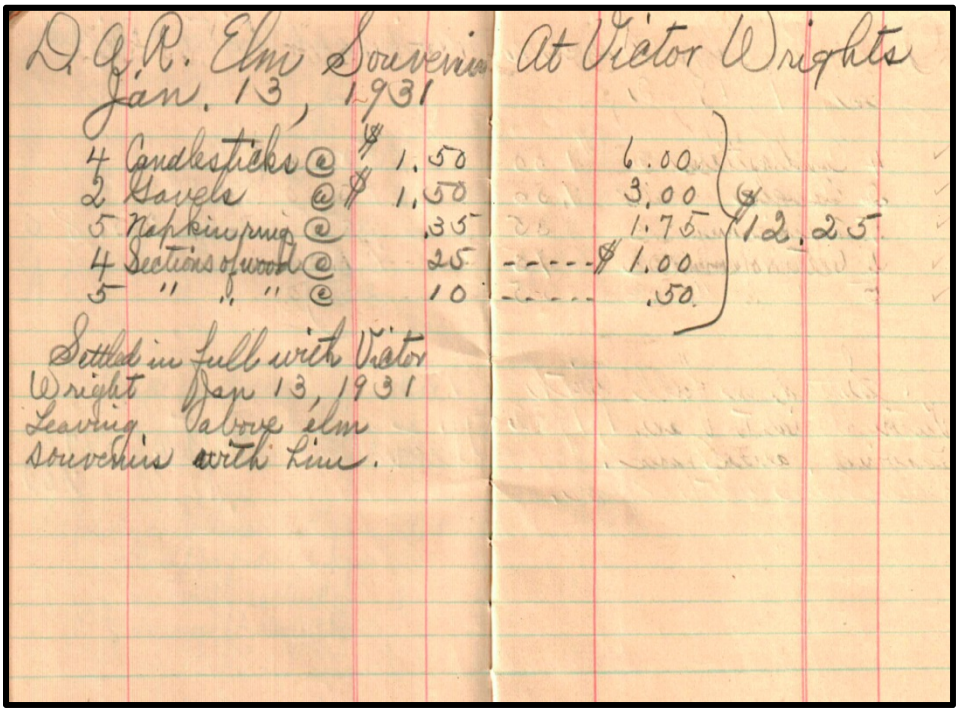

D. A. R. Elm Souvenirs at Victor Wrights
Jan. 17, 1930

5 Candlesticks @ 1.50 — $ 7.50
2 Gavel @ 1.50 — 3.00
7 Napkin rings @ 35¢ — 2.45
A { 4 Sections wood @ 15¢ — .60
A { 1 " " @ 25¢ — .25
Total $ Value 13.80

Settled in full Jan 17 1930
D. A. R. Articles taken to Victor Wrights after Jan 17/30
1930
Sept 2, 4 Sections @ 25¢ $ 1.00
Sept 12 (Credit on reduced prices on 5 small sections of elm wood (A above) 35¢ (35¢))

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (6 of 15)

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

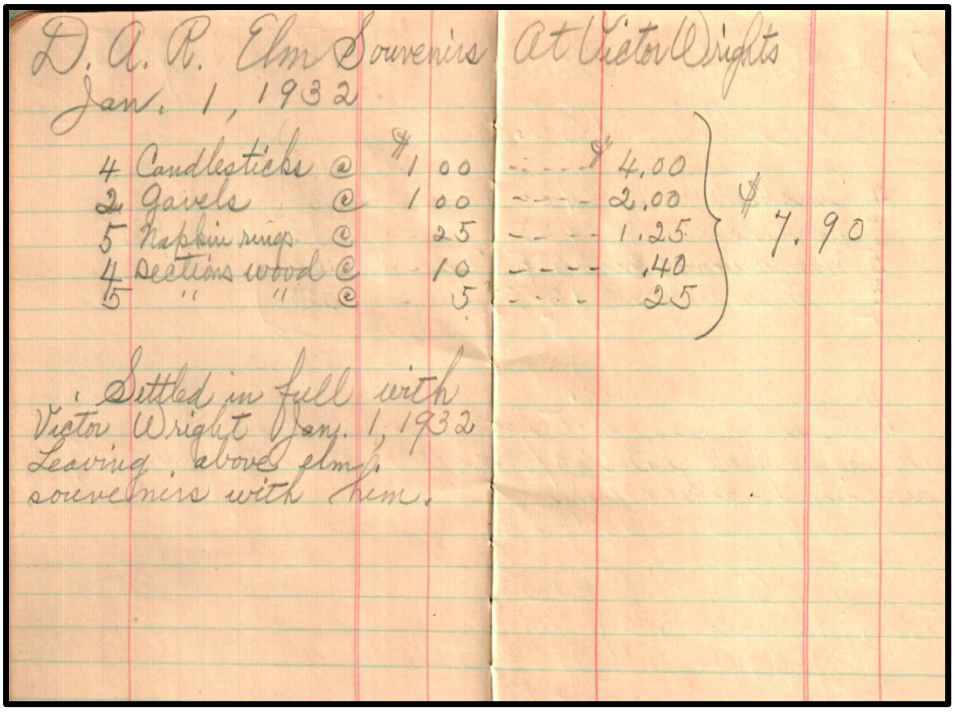

D. A. R. Elm Souvenirs At Victor Wrights
Jan. 13, 1931

4 Candlesticks @ $ 1.50 — $ 6.00
2 Gavels @ $ 1.50 — 3.00
5 Napkin rings @ 35¢ — 1.75
4 Sections of wood @ 25¢ — $ 1.00
5 " " " @ 10¢ — .50
$ 12.25

Settled in full with Victor Wright Jan 13, 1931 Leaving above elm souvenirs with him.

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (7 of 15)

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



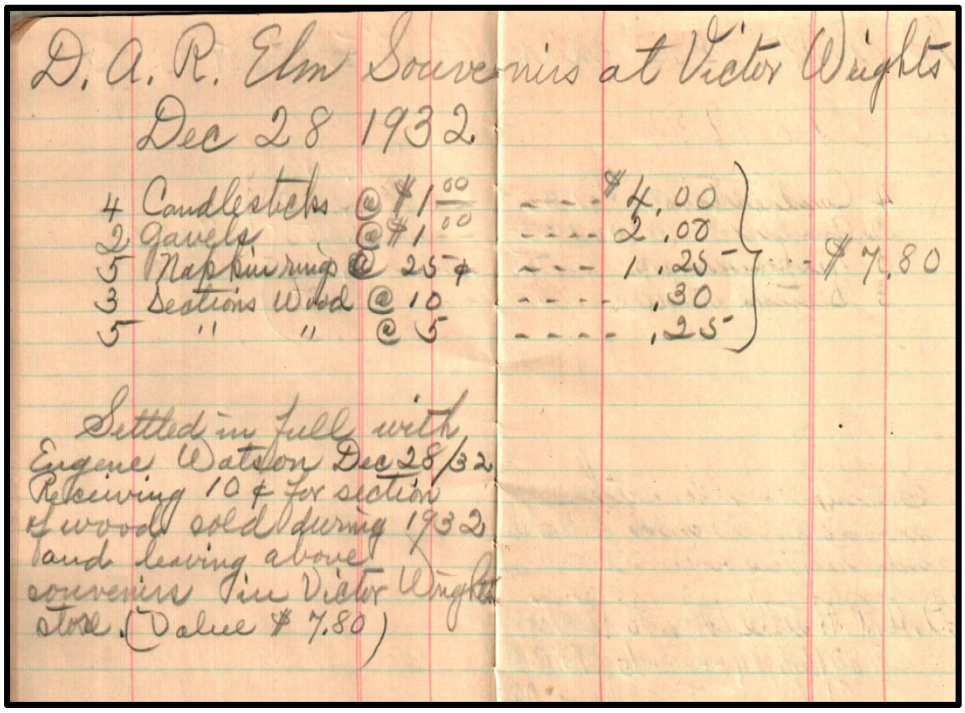
D. A. R. Elm Souvenirs at Victor Wights
Jan. 1, 1932

4 Candlesticks	@	$1.00	$4.00	$7.90
2 Gavels	@	1.00	2.00	
5 Napkin rings	@	25	1.25	
4 Sections wood	@	10	.40	
5 " "	@	5	.25	

Settled in full with Victor Wright Jan. 1, 1932 Leaving above elm souvenirs with him.

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (8 of 15)

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



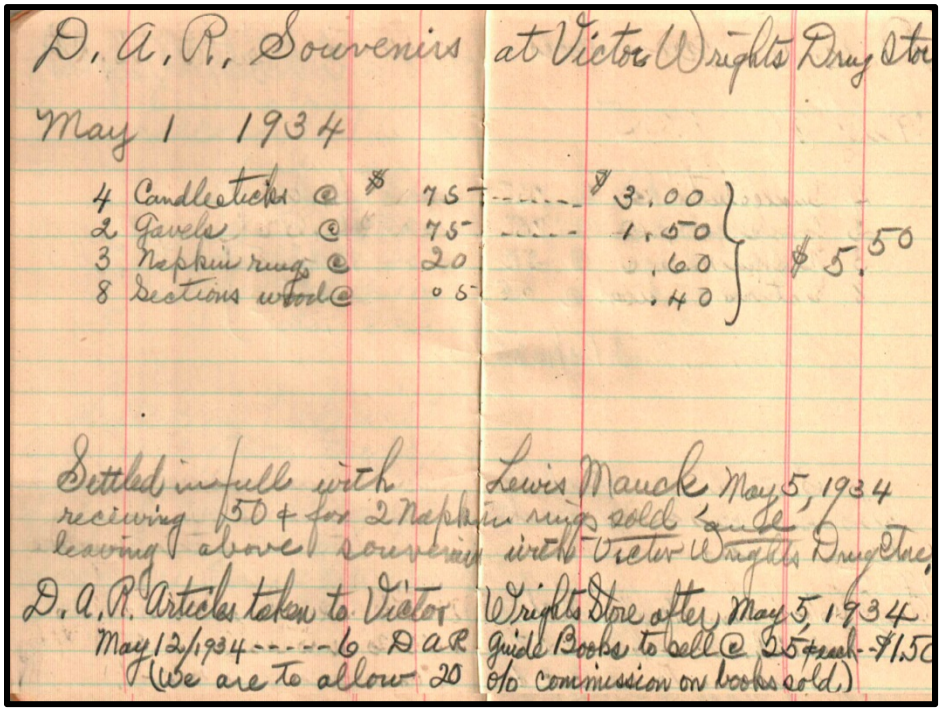
D. A. R. Elm Souvenirs at Victor Wights
Dec 28 1932

4 Candlesticks	@	$1.00	$4.00	$7.80
2 Gavels	@	$1.00	2.00	
5 Napkin rings	@	25¢	1.25	
3 Sections Wood	@	10	.30	
5 " "	@	5	.25	

Settled in full with Eugene Watson Dec 28/32 Receiving 10¢ for section wood sold during 1932 and leaving above souvenirs in Victor Wights store. (Value $7.80)

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (9 of 15)

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



D. A. R. Souvenirs at Victor Wrights Drug Store

May 1 1934

4	Candlesticks @	$ 75	$ 3.00	
2	Gavels @	75	1.50	$ 5.50
3	Napkin rings @	20	.60	
8	Sections wood @	05	.40	

Settled in full with receiving 50¢ for 2 Napkin rings sold leaving above souvenirs

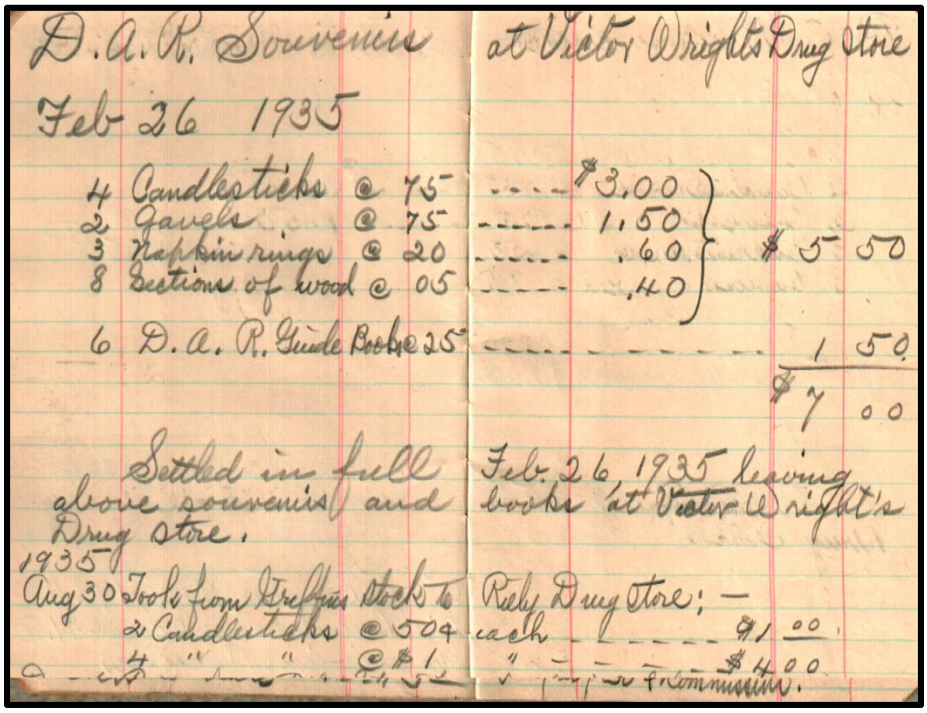
Lewis Mauck May 5, 1934

D. A. R. Articles taken to Victor Wrights Store May 12, 1934 ---- 6 D A R Guide Books to sell @ 25¢ each - $1.50
(We are to allow 20 % commission on books sold.)

Wrights Store after May 5 1934

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (10 of 15)

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



D. A. R. Souvenirs at Victor Wrights Drug Store

Feb 26 1935

4	Candlesticks @	75	$ 3.00	
2	Gavels @	75	1.50	$ 5 50
3	Napkin rings @	20	.60	
8	Sections of wood @	05	.40	
6	D. A. R. Guide Books	25		1 50
				$ 7 00

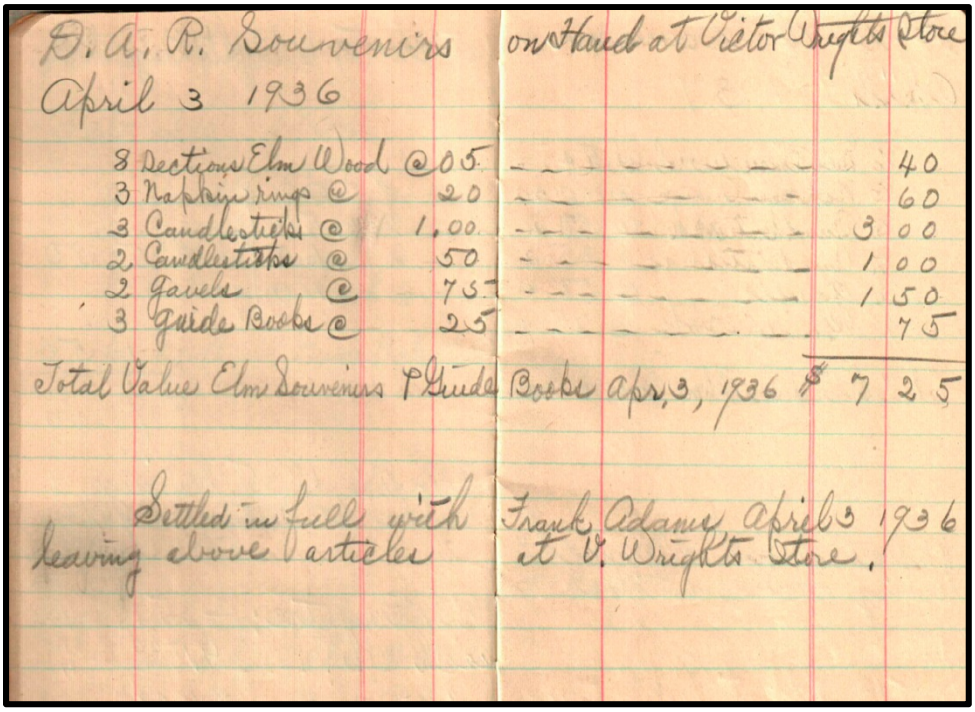
Settled in full above souvenirs and Drug store.

Feb. 26, 1935 leaving books at Victor Wright's

1935
Aug 30 Tools from Griffin's stock to Rich Drug Store: —
2 Candlesticks @ 50¢ each $1 00
4 " " @ $1 " " $4 00

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (11 of 15)

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



D. A. R. Souvenirs on Hand at Victor Wrights Store
April 3 1936

8 Sections Elm Wood	@05	40
3 Napkin rings	@ 20	60
3 Candlesticks	@ 1.00	3 00
2 Candlesticks	@ 50	1 00
2 Gavels	@ 75	1 50
3 Guide Books	@ 25	75

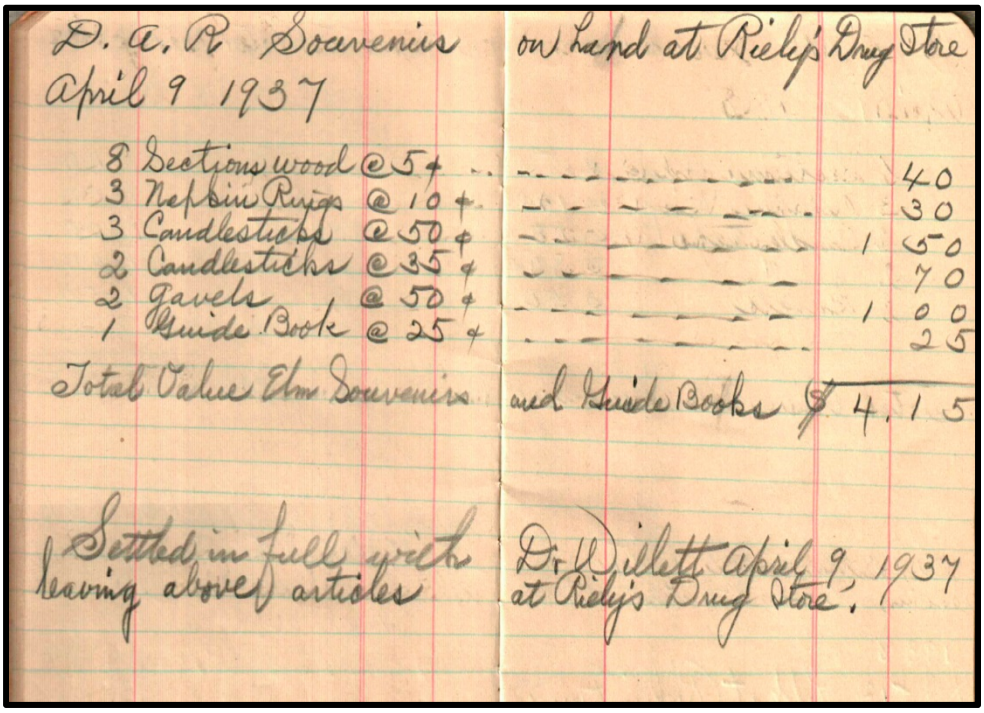
Total Value Elm Souvenirs & Guide Books Apr. 3, 1936 $ 7 25

Settled in full with leaving above articles

Frank Adams April 3 1936 at V. Wrights Store.

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (12 of 15)

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



D. a. R Souvenirs on Hand at Rieley's Drug Store
April 9 1937

8 Sections wood	@5¢	40
3 Napkin Rings	@10¢	30
3 Candlesticks	@50¢	1 50
2 Candlesticks	@35¢	70
2 Gavels	@50¢	1 00
1 Guide Book	@25¢	25

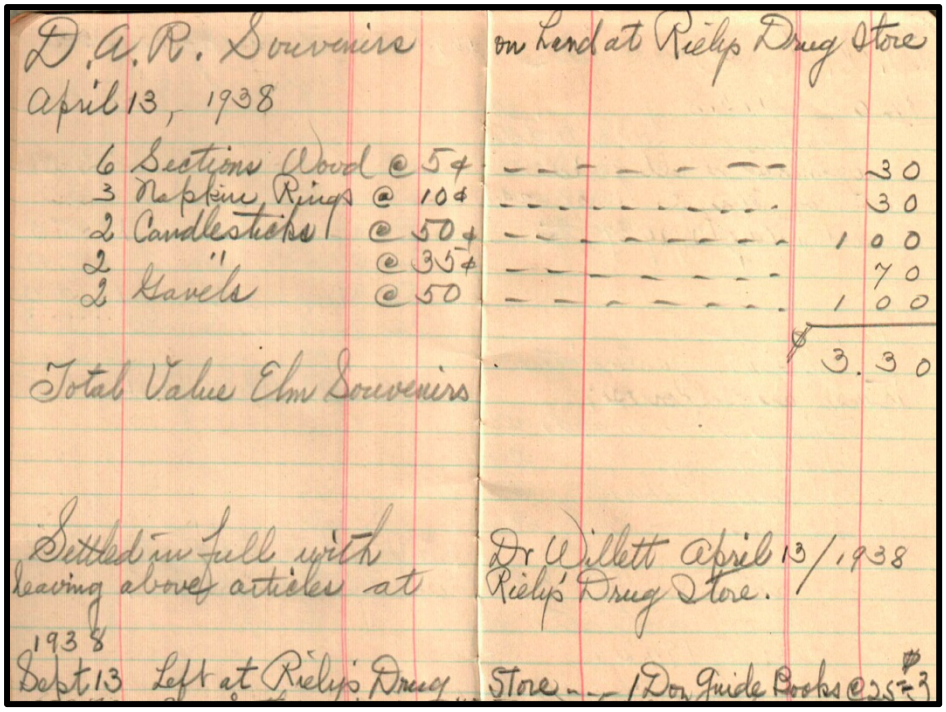
Total Value Elm Souvenirs and Guide Books $ 4.15

Settled in full with leaving above articles

Dr Willett April 9, 1937 at Rieley's Drug Store.

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (13 of 15)

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



D.A.R. Souvenirs on hand at Rielys Drug Store

April 13, 1938

6 Sections Wood	@ 5¢		.30
3 Napkin Rings	@ 10¢		.30
2 Candlesticks	@ 50¢		1.00
2 "	@ 35¢		.70
2 Gavels	@ 50		1.00
			$3.30

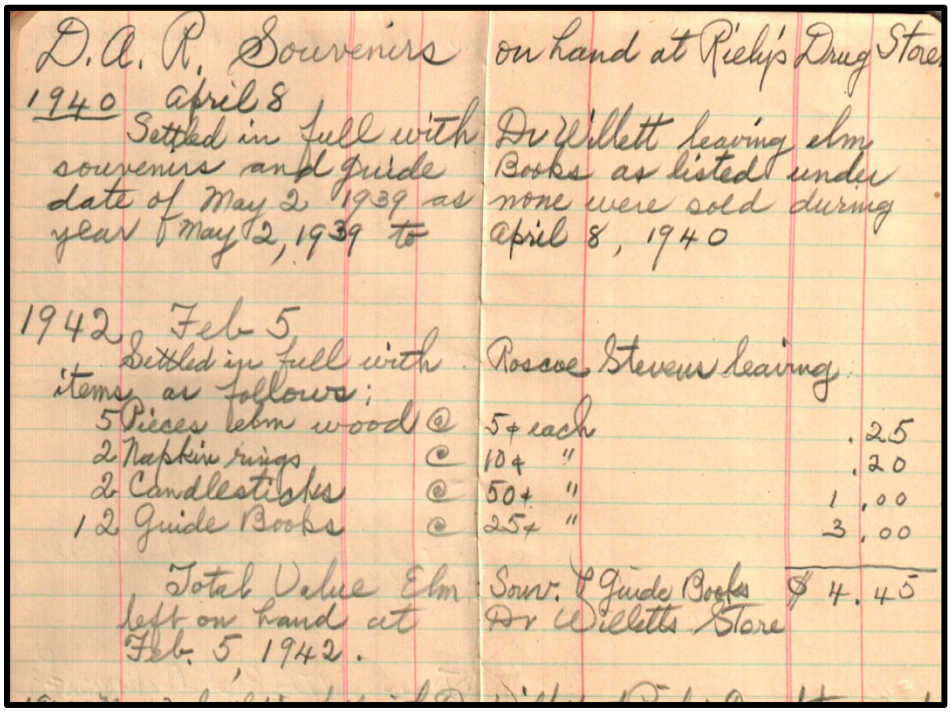
Total Value Elm Souvenirs

Settled in full with leaving above articles at Rielys Drug Store. Dr Willett April 13/1938

1938
Sept 13 Left at Rielys Drug Store -- 1 Dz Guide Books @ 25¢ = 3

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (14 of 15)

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



D.A.R. Souvenirs on hand at Rielys Drug Store

1940 April 8
Settled in full with souvenirs and Guide Books as listed under date of May 2 1939 as year of May 2, 1939 to April 8, 1940 none were sold during

1942 Feb 5
Settled in full with items as follows: Roscoe Stevens leaving.

5 Pieces elm wood	@	5¢ each	.25
2 Napkin rings	@	10¢ "	.20
2 Candlesticks	@	50¢ "	1.00
12 Guide Books	@	25¢ "	3.00
			$4.45

Total Value Elm left on hand at Feb. 5, 1942. Souv. & Guide Books Dr Willetts Store

DAR Record of Souvenirs Sold from the Constitution Elm Monument (15 of 15)

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

QUOTATION ON REPAIRS AND/OR ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES
(UNDER $5000 ONLY)

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PROPERTY Constitutional Elm Shelter DATE: July 20, 1982

ADDRESS on High St. (between Water & Market Street) PROJ.# 398-305
Corydon INDIANA 47112

I/We hereby agree to furnish all labor, materials and equipment to

repair and replace roof and coping stone of shelter structure

in accordance with the plans and/or specifications prepared by the Dept. of Natural Resources dated: July 20, 1982

BIDS WILL BE ACCEPTED UNTIL 2:00 p.m., August 10, 1982

(NOTE: No voluntary deletions, additions or alterations to the work specified will be accepted unless so indicated in the specifications. Work is to be bid as specified):

Price for job complete

($_____). Completion of job shall be within 30 days after date of letter contract.

DATE SUBMITTED: _____

FIRM NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

SIGNATURE: _____

TITLE: _____

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (1 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSTITUTIONAL ELM MEMORIAL
CORYDON, INDIANA

SPECIFICATIONS FOR
REPAIR & REPLACE ROOF AND COPING STONE OF
SHELTER STRUCTURE

SECTION 1

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1.1 SCOPE:

This work consists of furnishing all labor, material and equipment necessary to complete the following work:

A. Remove existing roofing and base flashing material from roof.

B. Remove and re-set cap stones and copper counter flashing. Provide additional stone and copper as necessary.

C. Re-roof structure including flashing as shown on drawings and specified.

D. Re-set cap stones on thru-wall flashing.

E. Re-set roof drain.

1.2 SITE:

The work shall be performed on the Constitutional Elm Shelter located on High Street between Water & Market Street in Corydon, Indiana.

1.3 PRE-BIDDING, BIDDING, POST BIDDING REQUIREMENTS, AND LOCAL CONDITIONS:

A. Prior to preparing and submitting his proposal, the Contractor is required to visit the project and thoroughly familiarize himself with what is to be done, and existing conditions to be met. Contractor shall contact Property Manager by phone and make an appointment prior to visiting project. The successful Contractor will not be allowed any extra compensation for any matter or thing overlooked by the Contractor prior to the preparation and submitting of his proposal.

B. Should any question arise during the preparation of the proposal concerning the true meaning of any part of the plans, specifications, or other documents, the Contractor shall, if time permits, submit a written request to the Engineering Division for interpretation. The Engineering Division will make an interpretation and it will be mailed to each interested party.

C. All correspondence pertaining to this contract shall carry both the project name and project number.

1.4 SUBSTITUTIONS:

All materials specified are minimum specifications. Materials of equal or better specifications may be substituted; however, shop drawings and specifications of proposed substitutes must be submitted with bids. Substitutes submitted by Contractor may be considered accepted only upon receipt of written approval from the Engineering Division, Department of Natural Resources.

1.5 NOTICE OF AWARD:

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (2 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

A. During the period of contractual operations, the Contractor shall carry in full force and effect all insurance necessary to comply with the requirements of Indiana Workmen's Compensation Act and of the State of Indiana.

B. The Contractor shall maintain, during the life of the contract, Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance to protect him and all subcontractors performing work covered by this contract from claims for damage and personal injury, including accidental death, as well as claims for property damage which may arise from operations under this contract, whether such operations be by himself, by any subcontractor, or by anyone directly or indirectly employed by either of them. Proof of insurance coverage must be provided to the State when requested.

1.7 USE OF PREMISES:

A. Control and possession of all the premises shall remain with the Owner (State) and the Contractor shall respect the State's rights. The Contractor shall be responsible for all damage to the Owner's property due directly or indirectly to his operations.

B. The Contractor shall be required to conform to all rules and regulations of the Owner, pertaining to receiving materials, equipment, and the conduct of all his employees while on the premises. The Contractor shall be held responsible for the actions of all his employees, together with their conformance with all rules and regulations of the Owner.

1.8 CLEANUP:

The premises shall at all times be kept in a clean and orderly condition by the Contractor; at no time shall any great accumulation of debris be allowed on the site and the Contractor shall remove all debris from the site and dispose of same. At no time shall any material, equipment or tools be placed in such manner as to prevent the usual usage of the premises by the Owner. At the conclusion of the work, the premises shall be restored to the same condition as originally found by the Contractor.

1.9 CODE REQUIREMENTS:

A. All building construction work, alterations, repairs, mechanical installations, electrical installations, and appliances, shall comply with all State Building Rules and Regulations, Local and Federal ordinances and all such other statuary provisions, inspection codes, and regulations shall be considered a part of these specifications.

B. The Contractor shall obtain and pay for all permits required.

1.10 WORKMANSHIP:

A. The Contractor shall employ only competent employees skilled in this line of work. The Contractor may be called upon to dismiss any employee when, in the opinion of the Owner, the employee is disobedient, incompetent, unfaithful, disrespectful, or otherwise unsatisfactory to the State.

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (3 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

B. Any item not specifically described, but necessary for a complete and satisfactory installation shall be considered as inferred and shall be required.

1.11 WARRANTY:

All new equipment and materials shall be guaranteed by the Contractor to be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year after date of final acceptance of the work. Defects of new materials and/or workmanship covered by this Contractor, which appear before the end of the warranty of one year shall be repaired by the Contractor at no charge to the Owner.

1.12 SALES TAX:

No sales tax shall be charged on the bid price of this project. The exemption number is #690320001-003-0.

1.13 ALTERNATE BIDS:

Voluntary alternate bids shall not be accepted.

1.14 NOTIFICATION:

At least seven days prior to beginning work, the Contractor shall notify the Division of Engineering, Department of Natural Resources, and Property Manager of the date on which he shall begin work on the above project. The notification may be by mail or telephone: address and telephone as follows:

Division of Engineering:
Telephone: 317-232-4154 or 317-232-4150

Address: Engineering Division
Dept. of Natural Resources
Room 614 State Office Bldg.
100 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Property Manager, Helen Reas
Telephone: 812-738-4890

Address: Mrs. Helen Reas, Manager
Corydon State Memorials
202 E. Walnut Street
Corydon, IN 47112

- 3 -

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (4 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

1.15 NONDISCRIMINATION:

Pursuant to I.C. 22-9-1-10, Burns 40-2316, the Contractor and subcontractor, if any, shall not discriminate against any qualified employee or qualified applicant available for employment, to be employed in the performance of this contract, with respect to his hire, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, or any matter directly or indirectly related to employment, because of his race, color, religion, sex, handicap, national origin or ancestry. Any violation of this covenant may result in the institution of penalties described by law and may be regarded as a material breach of the contract.

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (5 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

SECTION 04526

MASONRY RESTORATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 WORK INCLUDED: (BUT NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING)

A. Remove and re-set cap stone.

B. Provide additional stone as necessary.

C. Re-set cap stones on thru-wall flashing with mortar bed and head joints.

1.02 PRODUCT DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING:

A. Deliver packaged mortar materials in full, unopened bags.

B. Store packaged materials in weather tight structure with floor 12 inches above adjoining grade or on raised platforms covered on sides with water-proof tarpaulins for short intervals of time not exceeding 10 days.

C. Protect dry materials and fresh mortar from moisture, foreign matter deterioration, and breakage.

D. Store units above grade on level platforms to allow air circulation under stacked units.

E. Handle units on pallets or flat bed barrows; do not allow free discharge from conveyor units or transporting in mortar trays.

F. Protect units from mud, dirt, contamination, staining or other damage.

1.03 JOB CONDITIONS:

A. Protection of work in place:

1. Cover top of wall with strong waterproof membrane at end of each day or shut down during erection.
2. Cover partially completed walls when work is not in progress.
3. Extend cover minimum of 24 inches down both sides.
4. Hold cover securely in place.

B. Hot Weather:

1. Protect masonry construction from direct exposure to wind and sun when ambient temperature is above 90 degrees F. in shade.
2. Mortar board shall be wet and mortar covered to retard drying out of mortar.

C. Cold Weather:

1. Masonry when laid shall not be less than 40 degrees F.
2. Heat masonry units to 40 degrees F. and maintain this temperature on both sides of the wall for a minimum of 48 hours when ambient temperature is below 20 degrees F.

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (6 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

3. Mixed mortar shall not be less than 40 degrees or more than 120 degrees F.
4. Frozen sand shall be thawed before use.
5. Mixing water temperature shall not exceed 160 degrees F.

1.04 QUALITY ASSURANCE:

A. Use one brand of cementitious materials and one source of supply.

B. Only masons skilled and experienced in the setting of masonry shall be employed as only first class brick work will be accepted.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS: Premixed Masonry Cement

A. Louisville Cement Company: Brixment.

B. Kosmos Portland Cement Company: Kosmortar.

C. General Portland Cement Company: Trinity White.

D. Miami Cement Company: Richmortar.

E. Lone Star Cement Company: Masonry Mortar.

2.02 MORTAR MIX:

A. Mortar shall be Type N 750 PSI mixed in the proportions of one part masonry cement, and 2¼ to 3 parts sand by volume, or 1 part masonry cement, 1 part hydrated lime or lime putty and 5½ parts sand. Add only enough water to produce workable mix.

B. Mix mortar materials in a mechanical mixer for a minimum of 5 minutes All mortar shall be used within 2 hours after the initial mixing. It shall not be used after it has begun to set.

C. Mortar for tuck-pointing shall be as follows:

1. Thoroughly mix all ingredients except water.
2. Then mix again, adding only enough water to produce a damp workable mix which will retain its form when pressed into a ball.

D. Tuck-pointing mortar may be small batch hand mixed.

2.03 WALL FLASHING:

A. Through wall flashing shall be copper fabric type with crimped grooves constructed of 502 copper between two layers of fiberglass or cotton fabric. AFCO Products Inc. or equal approved by Designer.

2.04 STONE:

A. Stone shall match existing stone of shelter structure.

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (7 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 PREPARATION AND REMOVAL OF MASONRY:

A. Remove cap stone around four sides of shelter structure roof to a level bed joint course line.

B. Clean bed joint mortar on top of exposed wall to top of stone as indicated on the drawings.

C. Prepare cap stone (removed) for re-installation by removing all existing mortar from stones.

3.02 MASONRY AND ROOF:

A. The masonry and roof work shall be executed jointly as one unit of complete work.

3.03 RE-CONSTRUCTION OF MASONRY:

A. Provide additional stone as required to re-construct masonry wall to original size and shape.

B. Cap stone bed joint shall be applied in two layers with thru wall flashing and E.P.D.M. base flashing installed between layers as indicated on drawings.

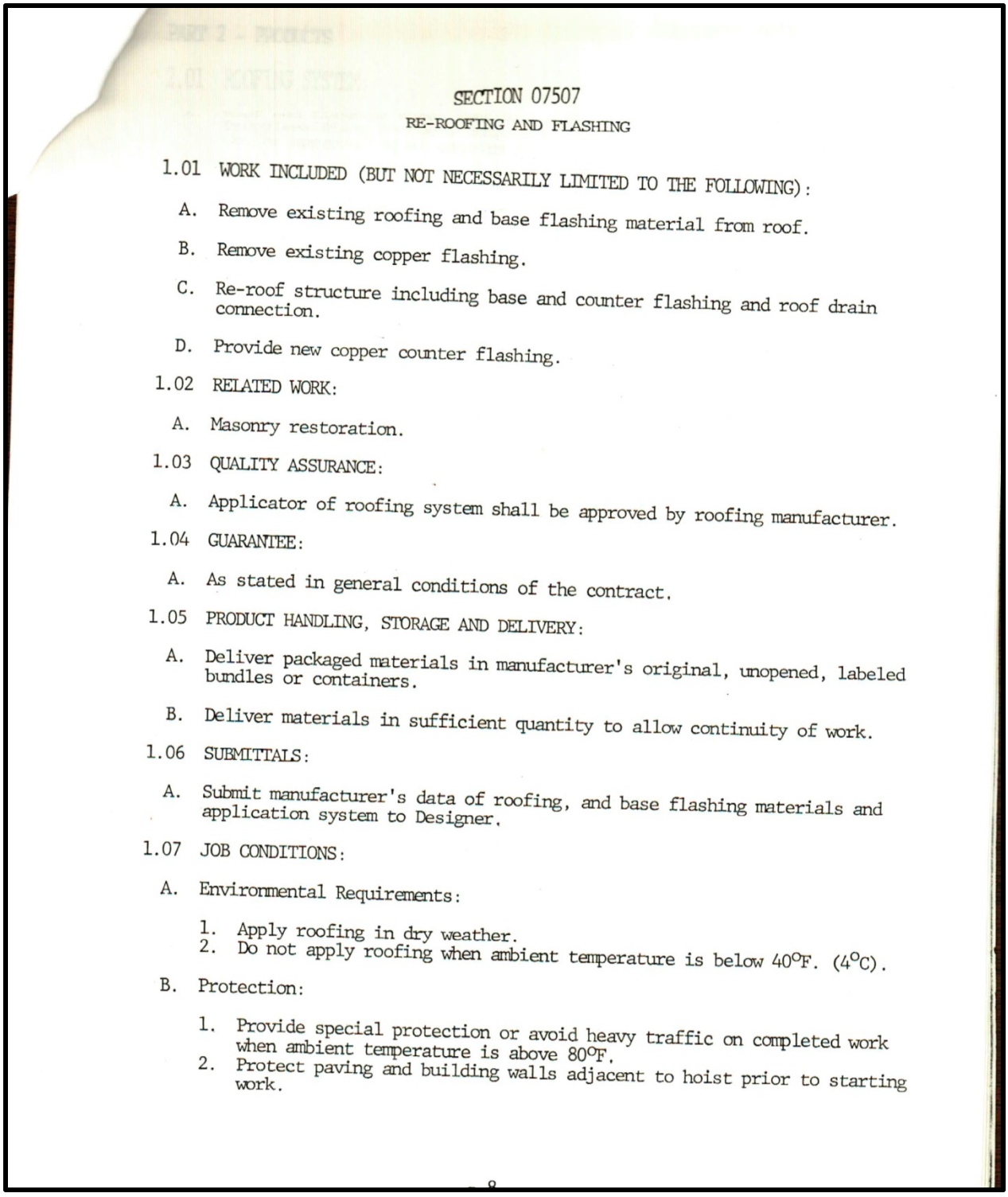
C. Recess mortar joint to form 1" deep raglet for copper counter flashing.

D. Set cap stones on top of four walls of shelter.

E. Head joints of cap stones shall be tooled flush with top surface of stone.

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (8 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.



SECTION 07507

RE-ROOFING AND FLASHING

1.01 WORK INCLUDED (BUT NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING):

A. Remove existing roofing and base flashing material from roof.

B. Remove existing copper flashing.

C. Re-roof structure including base and counter flashing and roof drain connection.

D. Provide new copper counter flashing.

1.02 RELATED WORK:

A. Masonry restoration.

1.03 QUALITY ASSURANCE:

A. Applicator of roofing system shall be approved by roofing manufacturer.

1.04 GUARANTEE:

A. As stated in general conditions of the contract.

1.05 PRODUCT HANDLING, STORAGE AND DELIVERY:

A. Deliver packaged materials in manufacturer's original, unopened, labeled bundles or containers.

B. Deliver materials in sufficient quantity to allow continuity of work.

1.06 SUBMITTALS:

A. Submit manufacturer's data of roofing, and base flashing materials and application system to Designer.

1.07 JOB CONDITIONS:

A. Environmental Requirements:

1. Apply roofing in dry weather.
2. Do not apply roofing when ambient temperature is below 40°F. (4°C).

B. Protection:

1. Provide special protection or avoid heavy traffic on completed work when ambient temperature is above 80°F.
2. Protect paving and building walls adjacent to hoist prior to starting work.

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (9 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 ROOFING SYSTEM:

A. Roof and flashing sheet membrane shall be .060 thick E.P.D.M. (Ethylene Propylene Diehe Monomer) compounded elastomer by Carlisle Tire and Rubber Co. or approved equal conforming to the following minimum properties:

Property	Specifications	ASTM
Color	grey/black	
Specific Gravity	1.10 + .03	D 297
Tensile Strength	1400 PSI min.	D 412
Elongation	300% min.	D 412
Tear Resistance, Die C	125 lb/in. min.	D 624
Shore A Hardness	60 + 10	D 2240
Ozone Resistance	No Cracks	D 1149

B. Accessory materials shall be by same manufacturer (or approved by) as the sheet membrane. Accessory materials shall include but not necessarily limited to the following:

Bonding Adhesive
Water Cut-off Mastic
Lap Sealant
Splicing Cement
Sure-Seal Pourable Sealer
Backup Rod with Bond Breaker Surface
"Tapcon" Concrete Anchor Slotted Hex Washer Head Type Fastener with Neopreme Washer.

C. Cant Strip:

1. Pre-formed fiberboard.
2. 45°F.

D. Plastic Roof Cement: An elastic waterproof material that shall not be affected by long exposure to extremes of temperature. It shall form a thin tough skin on exposed surface but remain soft and plastic underneath. ASTM D-2822-75.

E. Copper for counter flashing shall be cold rolled copper conforming to ASTM B370, weight 2002. Cleats shall be copper 2002, 2" width minimum.

F. Fasteners: Bronze nails with flat heads and 1½" copper washers. "Tapcon" concrete anchors, slotted hex washer head type fastener with neopreme washer.

G. Sealant shall be Sonneborn - "Sonolastic" or equal approved by Designer. Two component polysulfide base Thiskol provide back rod and primer as recommended sealant by manufacturer.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 PREPARATION AND REMOVAL:

- 9 -

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (10 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

A. Remove existing roofing, cant, base flashing and copper counter flashing material.

B. Remove roof from roof drain fitting and repair inlet and screen.

C. Clean existing concrete slab of all loose and foreign material, oil and grease.

D. Repair all joints or cracks in slab wider than 1/8" with Sure-Seal Pourable Sealer.

3.02 CANT STRIP:

A. Install cant strip to concrete deck and stone wall with plastic roof cement or bonding adhesive.

3.03 ROOFING AND BASE FLASHING INSTALLATION:

A. General application of Sure-Seal System shall be according to factory mutual specification guide number J.I. 0A3A9AM (4470) October 26, 1978 for installation procedures.

B. The Sure-Seal membrane shall be .060" thick E.P.D.M. material.

C. Apply Sure-Seal roofing membrane without stretching over the approved substrate. Allow the membrane to relax for approximately 1/2 hour before bonding. Fold the sheet back onto itself so that one half of the underside of the sheet is exposed. It is essential that the fold in the sheet be smooth, with no wrinkles or buckles, becuase these could cause wrinkles in the sheet during installation. Apply the Bonding Adhesive in accordance with manufacturer's published instructions to both the sheet and the substrate, using a nine(9) inch plastic core paint roller. Apply the Bonding Adhesive evenly, avoiding globs and puddles. Correct application of the Bonding Adhesive will render approximately 60 square feet of finished surface coverage. This is a contact type adhesive and includes coating for the membrane and coating on the substrate.

Drying Condition: Allow the adhesive to dry until tacky; the adhesive must not string or stick to a dry finger touch. Roll the coated membrane into the adhesive, being careful to avoid wrinkles. Brush down the bonded half of the sheet with a push broom to achieve maximum contact. Fold back the unbonded half of the sheet and repeat the bonding procedure.

D. The roof membrane shall extend up cant strip and wall to base of raglet joint.

E. Adjoining sheets: Apply adjoining sheets in the same manner as specified above; lapping the edges a minimum of three inches. This minimum 3 inch splice area should not have Bonding Adhesive applied to the surface.

Splicing: fold the top sheet backabout twelve (12) inches and clean both mating surfaces at the splice area using clean rags with Heptane, unleaded or white gas.

- 10 -

July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (11 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

The Splicing Cement is applied using a three (3) or four (4) inch x 1/2 inch thick paint brush at a rate of approximately 175 lineal feet of three (3) inch splice (coating both mating surfaces), per gallon. The cement should be brushed on in a circular motion obtaining 100% coverage on both mating surfaces; the cement coat must be smooth with no globs or puddles. Allow the cement to dry until tacky: the adhesive must not string or stick to a dry finger touch.

Roll the top sheet toward the splice area until the cemented area is nearly touching the cement on the bottom sheet along the entire length of the splice. Allow the top sheet to fall freely into place avoiding stretching and wrinkling. Roll the splice with a two (2) inch wide steel roller, using positive pressure, toward the outer edge of the splice.

Solvent clean the splice edge, extending at least one (1) inch onto the top and bottom membrances. Apply a bead of Lap Sealant completely covering the splice edge, feathering the Lap Sealant with a specially performed putty knife or trowel.

Lap Sealant application is to be completed on all splices by the end of each working day.

F. The roof membrane shall be mechanically fastened to the wall just below the raglet joint with bronze nails & washers at 8" centers.

G. The base flashing shall be .060" thick E.P.D.M. material. The flashing shall extend from 3" in the bed joint of the cap stone under the raglet joint, down wall and over cant strip and extend onto roof surface 6".

H. Apply E.P.D.M. flashing to cant strip, vertical wall and roof membrane with neoprene splicing cement. Apply lap sealant to exposed edges of flashing.

I. At the roof drain, the roof membrane shall be sealed with water cut-off mastic.

3.04 COPPER COUNTER FLASHING AND RAGLET SEALANT JOINT:

A. New copper counter flashing shall overlap base flashing approximately 4" as existing copper permits.

B. Install bottom edge tight against base flashing.

C. Lap end joints 4" minimum.

D. Fasten each flashing section into raglet joint with 6 fastener assemblies at 8" centers symmetrically about center of length of section.

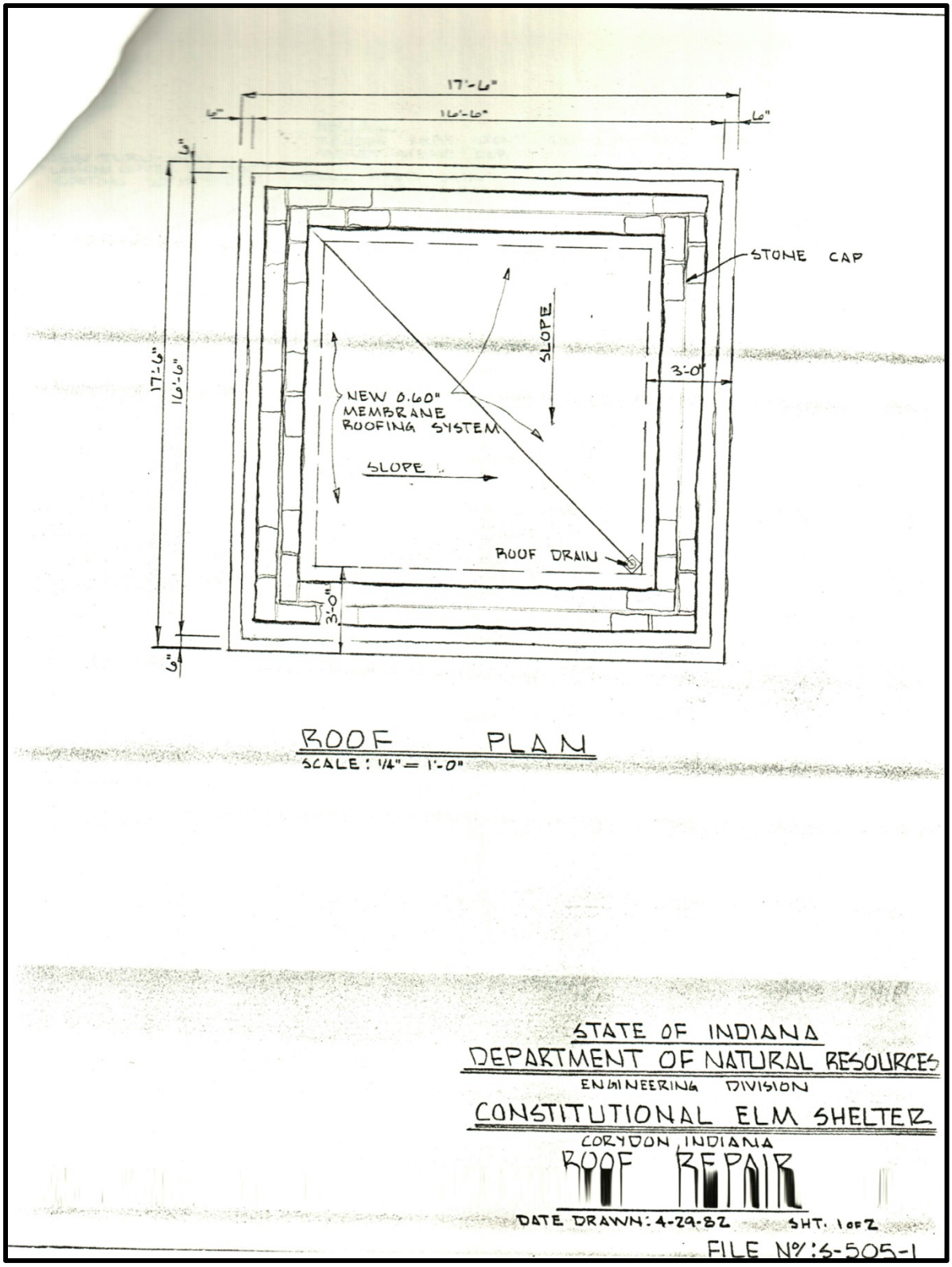
E. Provide 2" wide copper clips at 2'-0" spacing along bottom edge of flashing.

F. Raglet fastener assembly shall be 3/16" x 1¼" "Tapcon" masonry anchors with tempered 20 oz. copper washer wedging flashing into joint. Provide non-mettalic preparation of different metals.

G. Seal joint with backer rod and sealant.

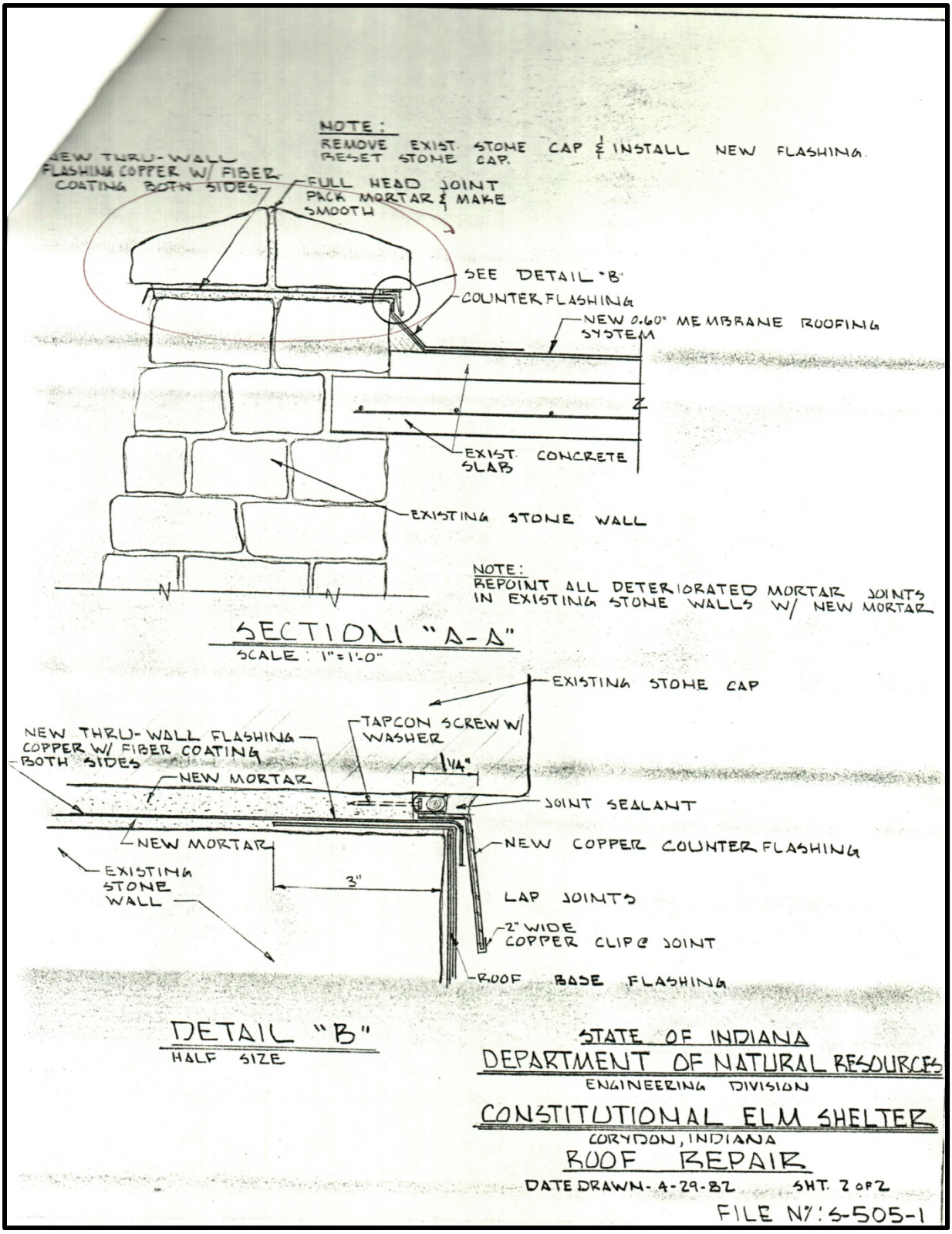
July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (12 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.



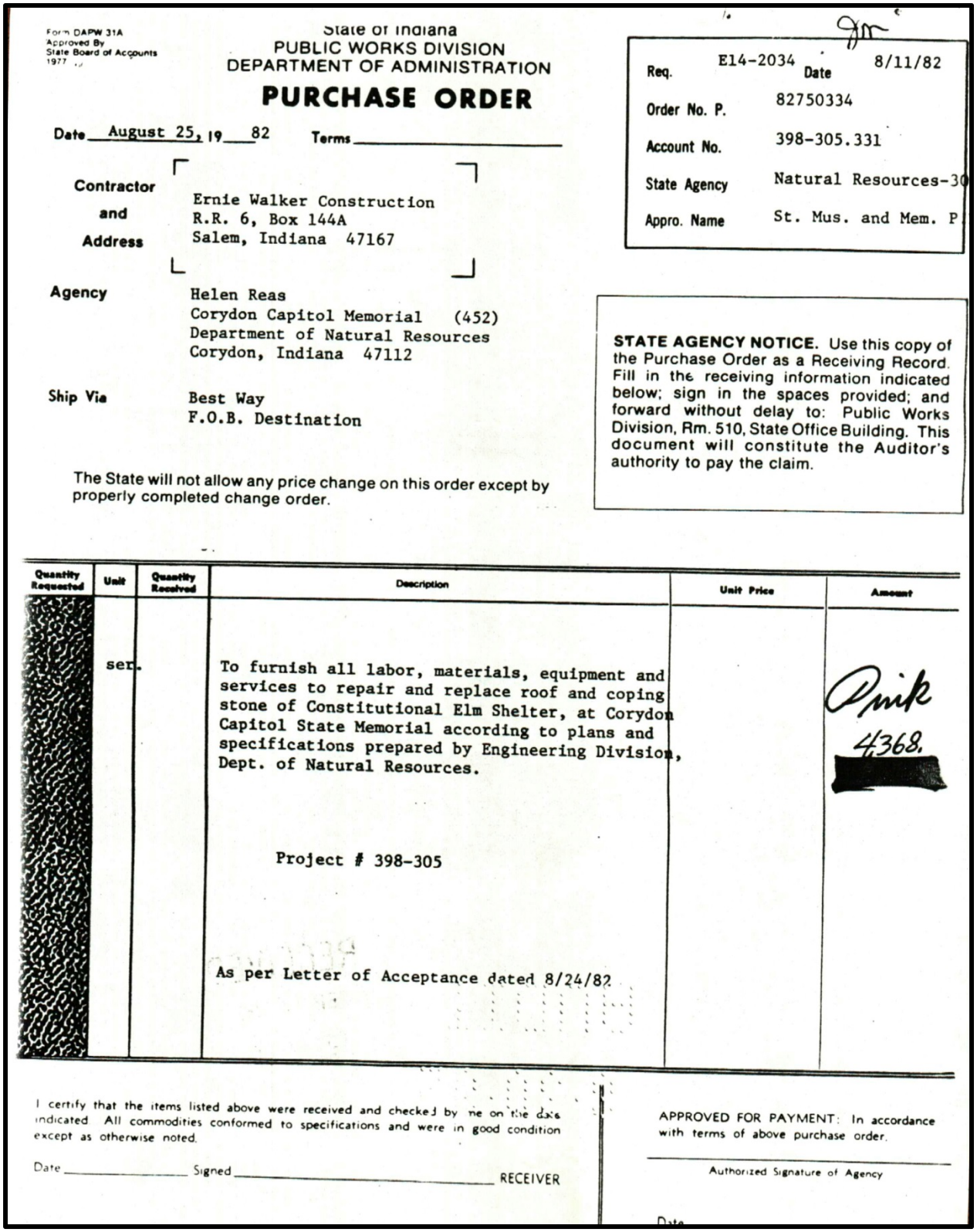
July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (13 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.



July 10, 1982 specifications and bid paperwork for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (14 of 14).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.



Form DAPW 31A
Approved By
State Board of Accounts
1977

State of Indiana
PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

PURCHASE ORDER

Date August 25, 19 82 Terms

Contractor and Address: Ernie Walker Construction
R.R. 6, Box 144A
Salem, Indiana 47167

Agency: Helen Reas
Corydon Capitol Memorial (452)
Department of Natural Resources
Corydon, Indiana 47112

Ship Via: Best Way
F.O.B. Destination

The State will not allow any price change on this order except by properly completed change order.

Req. E14-2034 Date 8/11/82
Order No. P. 82750334
Account No. 398-305.331
State Agency Natural Resources-30
Appro. Name St. Mus. and Mem. P

STATE AGENCY NOTICE. Use this copy of the Purchase Order as a Receiving Record. Fill in the receiving information indicated below; sign in the spaces provided; and forward without delay to: Public Works Division, Rm. 510, State Office Building. This document will constitute the Auditor's authority to pay the claim.

Quantity Requested	Unit	Quantity Received	Description	Unit Price	Amount
	ser.		To furnish all labor, materials, equipment and services to repair and replace roof and coping stone of Constitutional Elm Shelter, at Corydon Capitol State Memorial according to plans and specifications prepared by Engineering Division, Dept. of Natural Resources. Project # 398-305 As per Letter of Acceptance dated 8/24/82		Quik 4368.

I certify that the items listed above were received and checked by me on the date indicated. All commodities conformed to specifications and were in good condition except as otherwise noted.

Date _____ Signed _____ RECEIVER

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT: In accordance with terms of above purchase order.

_____
Authorized Signature of Agency

Date

August 1982 purchase order for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument.

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

Corydon- 452

CONSTRUCTION REPORT

R.R. 6 /Box 144 A
Salem, Indiana 47167

REQ. No E14-2034
Order 82750334
Account No. 398-305.331

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PROPERTY: Corydon Capital

PROPERTY REPORT NO.: 142

PROJECT: Repair -roof of Const. Elm

DATE: 10-8-82 - 10/22/82

PROPERTY MANAGER: Helen Reas

WEATHER: Warm - Sunny

ESTIMATED % COMPLETION: 10%

WORK PRESENTLY IN PROGRESS? X YES ____ NO

CONTRACT COMPLETION DATE: _____

PROGRESS OF WORK SINCE LAST REPORT:

Report No 1# Removed Existing "roof- 10/8/82 debris- of down to- Existing Cement Roof -

No 2# 10/22/82. No progress since last report - Hrs.

No 3# 10/28/82 No progress " 10-8-82

GENERAL QUALITY OF WORK AND IMPRESSIONS: -

POSSIBLE PROBLEM AREAS: None

DISCUSSIONS: _____

PROPERTY MANAGER'S PERSONAL ESTIMATE OF DATE OF COMPLETION: 2 weeks - ? 10/22/82

No Progress - at this rate since - 10/28/82

TYPE OF WORK UNDER CONSTRUCTION

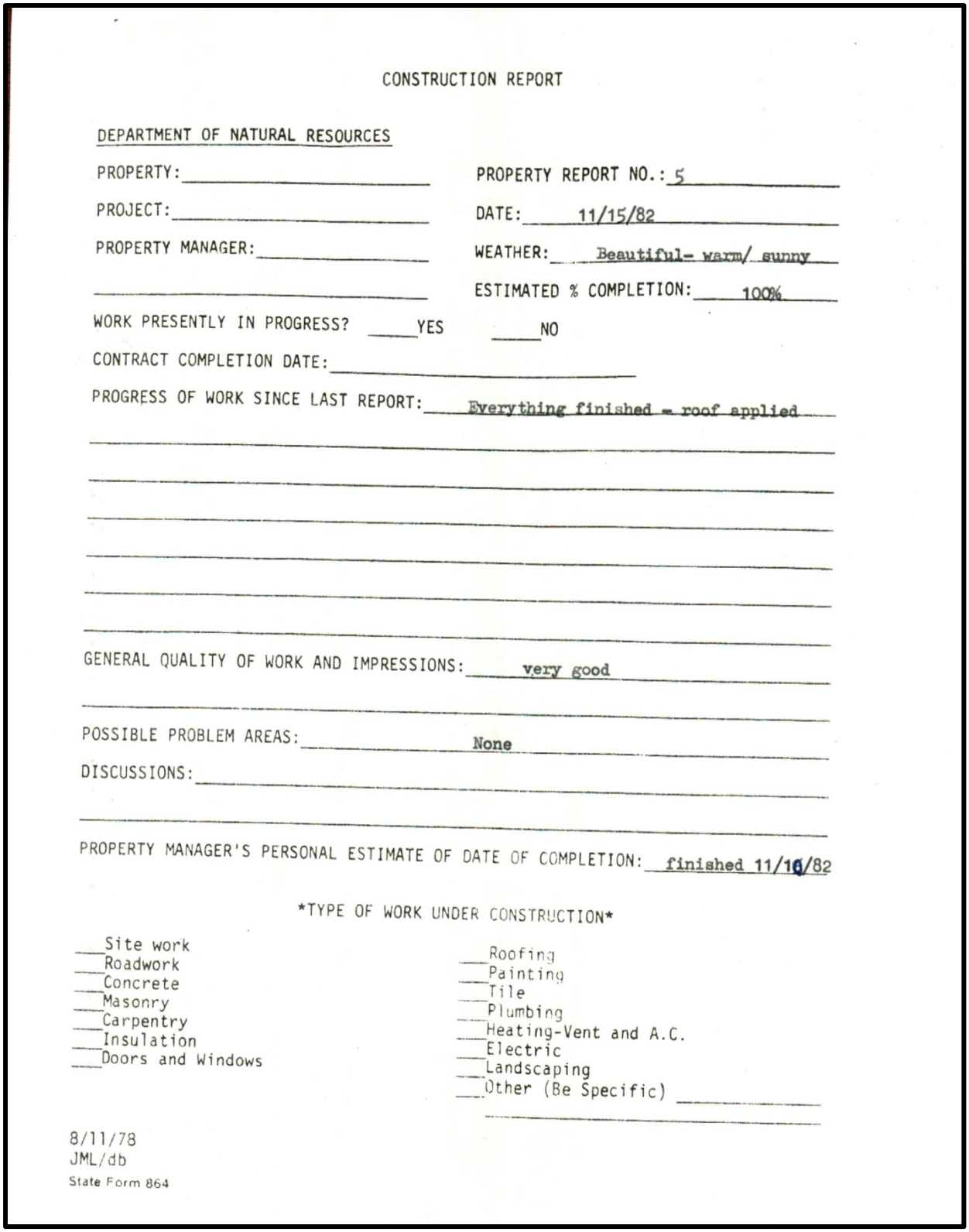
___Site work
___Roadwork
___Concrete
___Masonry
___Carpentry
___Insulation
___Doors and Windows

X Roofing
___Painting
___Tile
___Plumbing
___Heating-Vent and A.C.
___Electric
___Landscaping
___Other (Be Specific) _____

8/11/78
JML/db
State Form 864

October 1982 construction report for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument.

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.



CONSTRUCTION REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PROPERTY: _____ PROPERTY REPORT NO.: 5

PROJECT: _____ DATE: 11/15/82

PROPERTY MANAGER: _____ WEATHER: Beautiful- warm/ sunny

_____ ESTIMATED % COMPLETION: 100%

WORK PRESENTLY IN PROGRESS? ____YES ____NO

CONTRACT COMPLETION DATE: _____

PROGRESS OF WORK SINCE LAST REPORT: Everything finished - roof applied

GENERAL QUALITY OF WORK AND IMPRESSIONS: very good

POSSIBLE PROBLEM AREAS: None

DISCUSSIONS: _____

PROPERTY MANAGER'S PERSONAL ESTIMATE OF DATE OF COMPLETION: finished 11/16/82

TYPE OF WORK UNDER CONSTRUCTION

___Site work
___Roadwork
___Concrete
___Masonry
___Carpentry
___Insulation
___Doors and Windows
___Roofing
___Painting
___Tile
___Plumbing
___Heating-Vent and A.C.
___Electric
___Landscaping
___Other (Be Specific) _____

8/11/78
JML/db
State Form 864

November 1982 construction report for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (1 of 2).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

Construction Materials Department
Carlisle Tire & Rubber Company
Division of Carlisle Corporation
P.O. Box 99
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 249-1000

Carlisle Tire & Rubber

CARLISLE

CARLISLE SURE-SEAL® UNIVERSAL ROOFING SYSTEMS
Care & Maintenance Information

You have just received a Carlisle Sure-Seal® Roof Warranty. The roofing system used contains one of the finest available roofing materials on the market today.

Following is a list of maintenance information which is recommended for a Carlisle Sure-Seal® Roofing System. These items will help you obtain the maximum performance from your roof.

1. Keep roof surface clean at drain areas to avoid clogging of drains. This will avoid overloading of the roof surface.
2. Keep all petroleum products off the rubber membrane—solvents, greases, oil, or any liquid containing a petroleum product to avoid degrading the membrane.
3. Kitchen waste should not be exhausted onto the roof surface. Depending on type and quantity, they could degrade the membrane.
4. If your roof will come in contact with any chemicals, please contact Carlisle, since some chemicals could degrade the membrane.
5. Keep foot traffic to a minimum. Walkways should be provided if regular traffic is required or if roof-top equipment has a regular thirty (30) day or less maintenance schedule.
6. DO NOT use roof cement to repair or install the rubber membrane—roof cement contains petroleum products.
7. Temporary repairs can be made with Carlisle's Lap Sealant or any good grade rubber caulk. Notify Carlisle of this action in writing.
8. Keep roof maintenance items, such as counterflashing, metal curbs and metal pipes sealed watertight at all times.
9. If you do have a leak, make sure that it is a roof membrane leak problem and that it is not just a curb, skylight, metal duct work or plumbing leak causing the problem.
10. If a new unit or pipe must be installed through the roof or there is an addition to the building, contact Carlisle for an approval and coordinate the installation with the Carlisle Approved Applicator so the tie-in will be in accordance with Carlisle's specifications and warranty.

The preceding information is for the Sure-Seal® Roofing Systems. There is no maintenance required for the Sure-Seal® membrane, splice or flashings used in the system. Your cooperation in the maintenance and use of the roof will be appreciated.

November 1982 construction report for roof repair at the Constitution Elm Monument (2 of 2).

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

APPENDIX H. ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION



Overview of the Constitution Elm Monument, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Monument façade, facing north (3 June 2014).



Overview of the Constitution Elm Monument, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



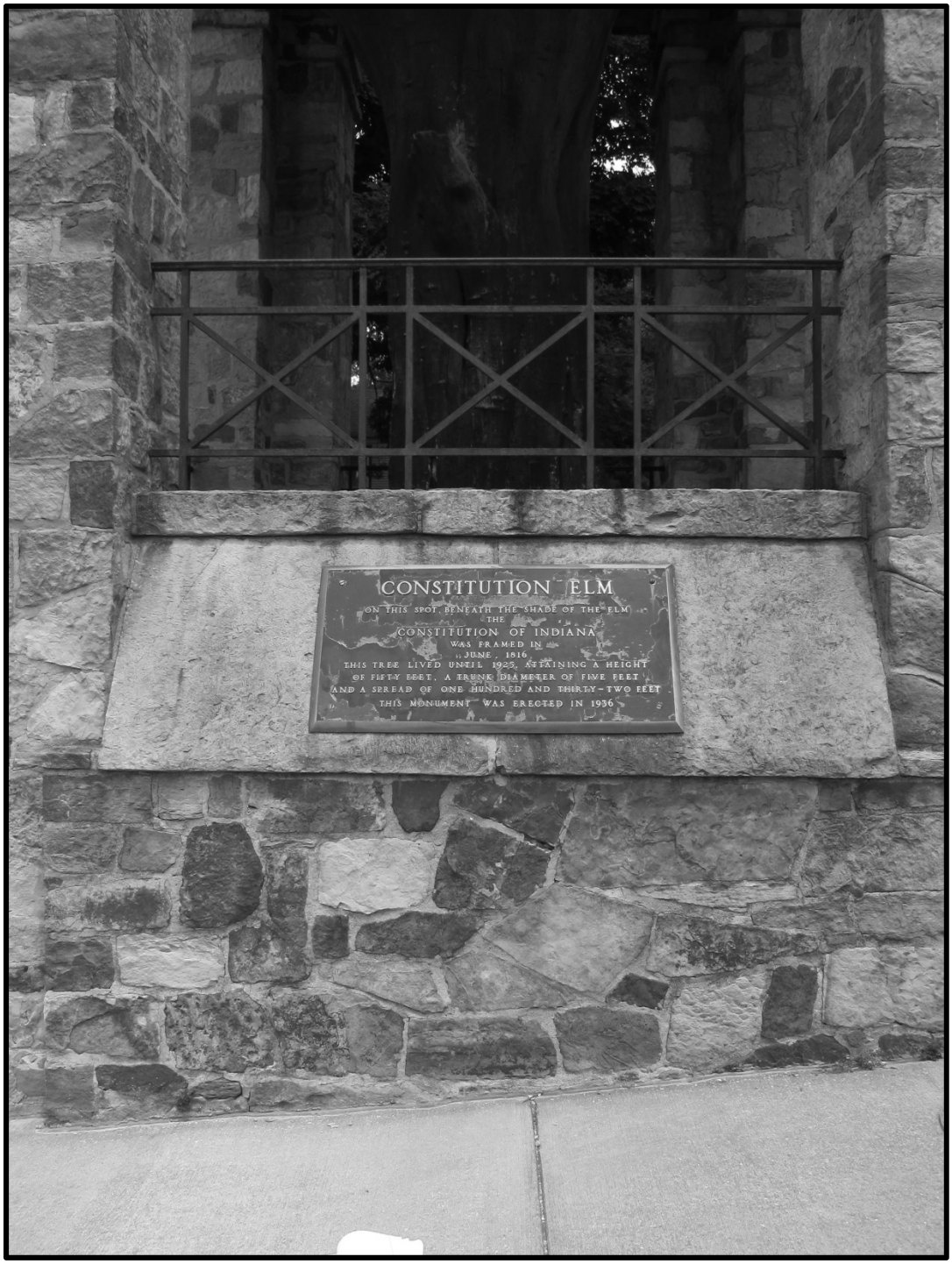
Overview of the Constitution Elm Monument, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Overview of the Constitution Elm Monument, facing southwest (3 June 2014).



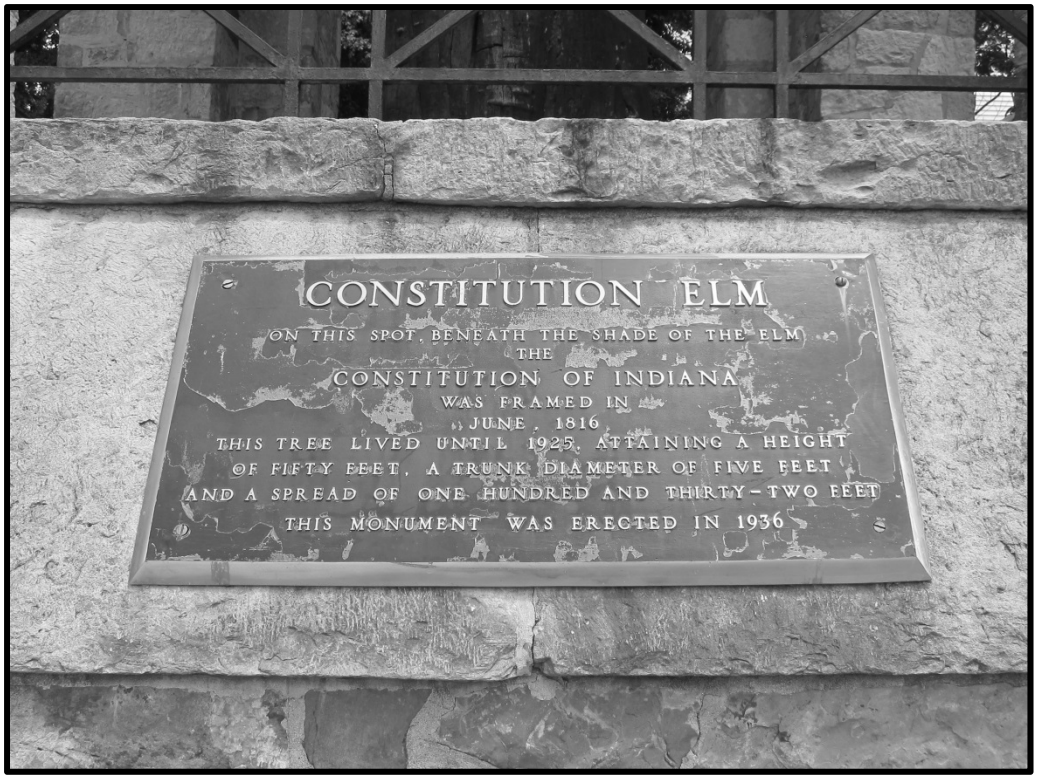
Representative area of sandstone masonry, facing east (3 June 2014).



Tooled stone slope detail on the façade, facing north (3 June 2014).



Representative pier detail, depicting projecting stone courses, facing west (3 June 2014).



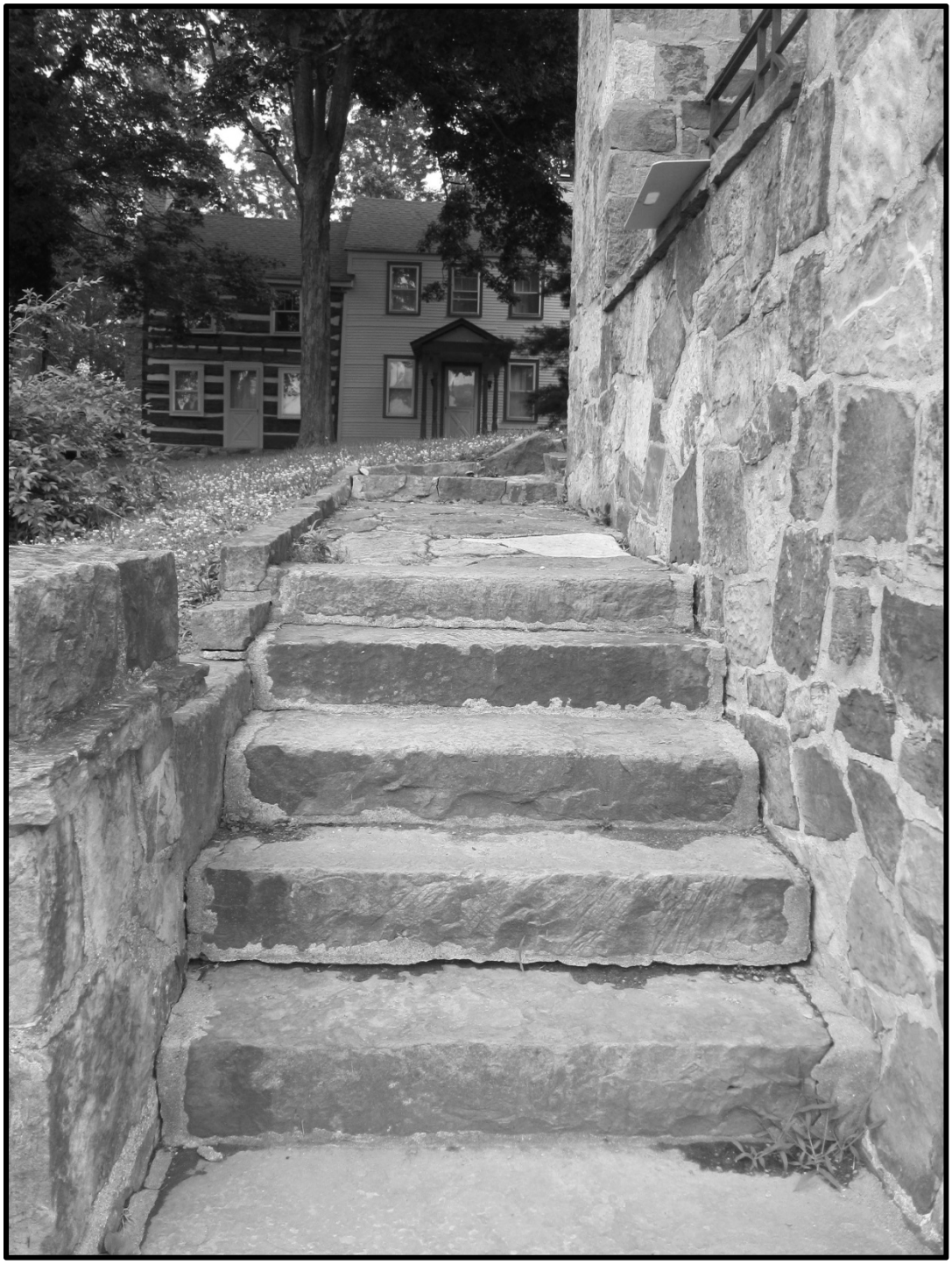
Commemorative tablet detail at façade, facing north (3 June 2014).



Representative panel of iron railing, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Sandstone pier detail at flanking steps, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Flagstone steps ascending to wraparound walkway, facing north (3 June 2014).



Northern section of flagstone walkway, facing east (3 June 2014).



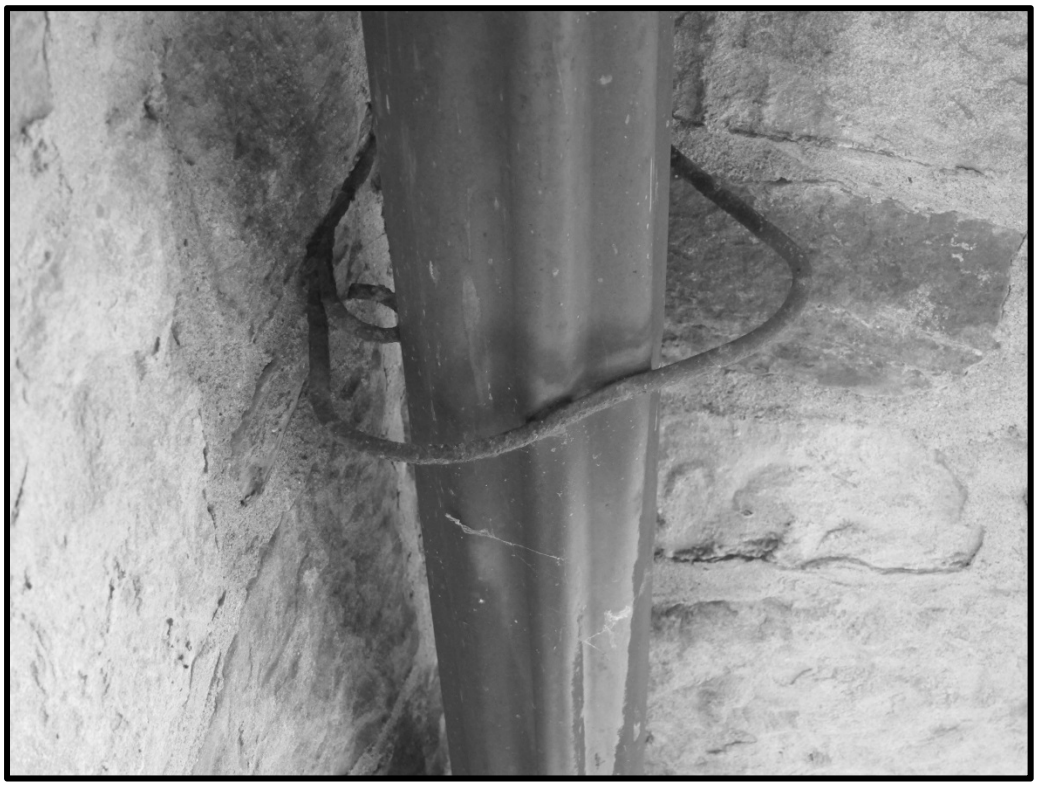
A portion of the EPDM roof and sandstone parapet, facing southwest (3 June 2014).



A portion of the EPDM roof and sandstone parapet, facing east (3 June 2014).



Detail of copper screen and drain at northwestern corner of the roof, facing south (3 June 2014).



Detail of copper downspout and wrought iron hanger, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Representative iron brace connection at projecting stone courses, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Exposed concrete roof on the interior of the monument, facing east (3 June 2014).



Overview of the Constitution Elm trunk remnant, facing west (3 June 2014).



Overview of the Constitution Elm trunk remnant on sandstone pedestal, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Representative floor surface at corner piers, facing east (3 June 2014).

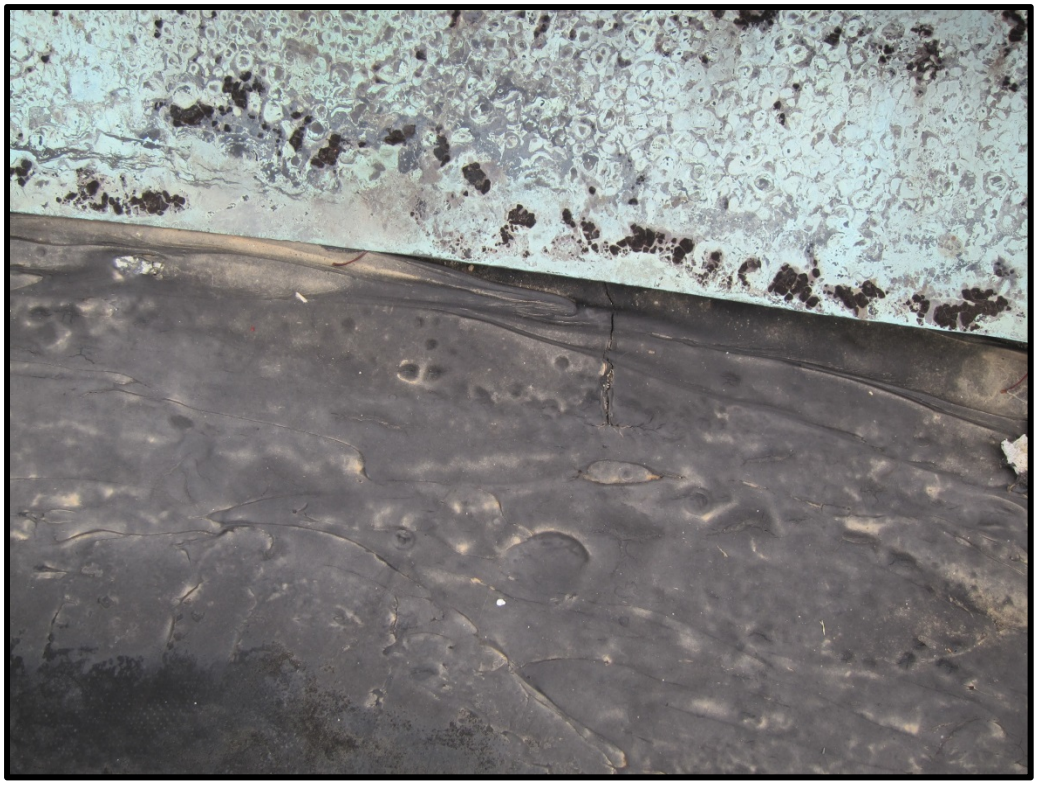
APPENDIX I. DOCUMENTATION OF CONDITION ISSUES



Representative example of flashing and mortar deterioration at reglet, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Representative section of EPDM, depicting ripples and re-sealed joints, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Representative cracking and fissures in EPDM membrane, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Representative fissures in EPDM membrane, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Representative example of flashing deformity and loose connections, facing south (3 June 2014).



Representative example of loose connections and re-pointing, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Representative section illustrating deterioration of parge coat at parapet, facing west (3 June 2014).



Overview of the Constitution Elm Monument roof, facing south (3 June 2014).



Representative cracking and surface deterioration in the concrete roof, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Representative deterioration in concrete roof, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Representative cracking, surface deterioration, and staining, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Representative staining at roof and wall juncture, facing north (3 June 2014).



Representative mortar patching illustrating overflow onto sandstone, facing southwest (3 June 2014).



Representative cracking in mortar joints on northeastern pier, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Delaminating end of sandstone monument floor, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Runoff from metal sign discoloring mortar on façade, facing north(3 June 2014).



Representative section of chipping and delaminating on the sandstone floor, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Biological growth and deteriorated mortar on northeastern pier, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Biological growth at battered upper wall near the northeastern corner, facing south (3 June 2014).



Mortar deterioration at the steps ascending to the walkway, facing northwest (3 June 2014).



Vegetative growth along southern portion of the walkway, facing north (3 June 2014).



Debris buildup and unsettled flagstone, facing east (3 June 2014).



Staining along copper downspout at wrought iron hanger, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Mortar deterioration behind downspout in southeast corner, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Representative area of surface rust on the wrought iron braces, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Representative area of railing illustrating separation between components, facing west (3 June 2014).



Representative example of section loss in railing, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Representative example of section loss in railing, facing northeast (3 June 2014).



Representative area of loss in trunk remnant surface at sandstone pedestal, facing north (3 June 2014).



Representative trunk remnant surface, facing southeast (3 June 2014).



Representative trunk remnant surface showing plugged holes through which creosote was previously injected, facing west (3 June 2014).

APPENDIX J. SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD OF WORK

The following pages include records of recent studies and investigations completed for the Constitution Elm Monument, Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Corydon, Indiana. These include:

- Selected pages from the *Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan*, prepared for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources in September 2009.
- *Conservation Report: Monument Assessment, Indiana State Museums [sic] and Historic Sites, "Constitution Elm,"* completed by Andrew Todd Conservators, Ltd., in December 2013
- Asbestos Inspection Findings Report for the Constitution Elm Monument parapet, prepared by the Indiana State Department of Health in June 2014
- *Constitution Elm Monument Condition Assessment*, completed by ARSEE Engineers in August 2014.



Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

September, 2009

Team

On March 18th, 2009, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) initiated the process to prepare a master plan for the Corydon State Historic Site. CBA, Inc. was selected as lead consultant along with James T. Kienle Associates, Inc. for site and architectural assessment, program, concept development, preliminary opinion of probable costs, and implementation recommendations.

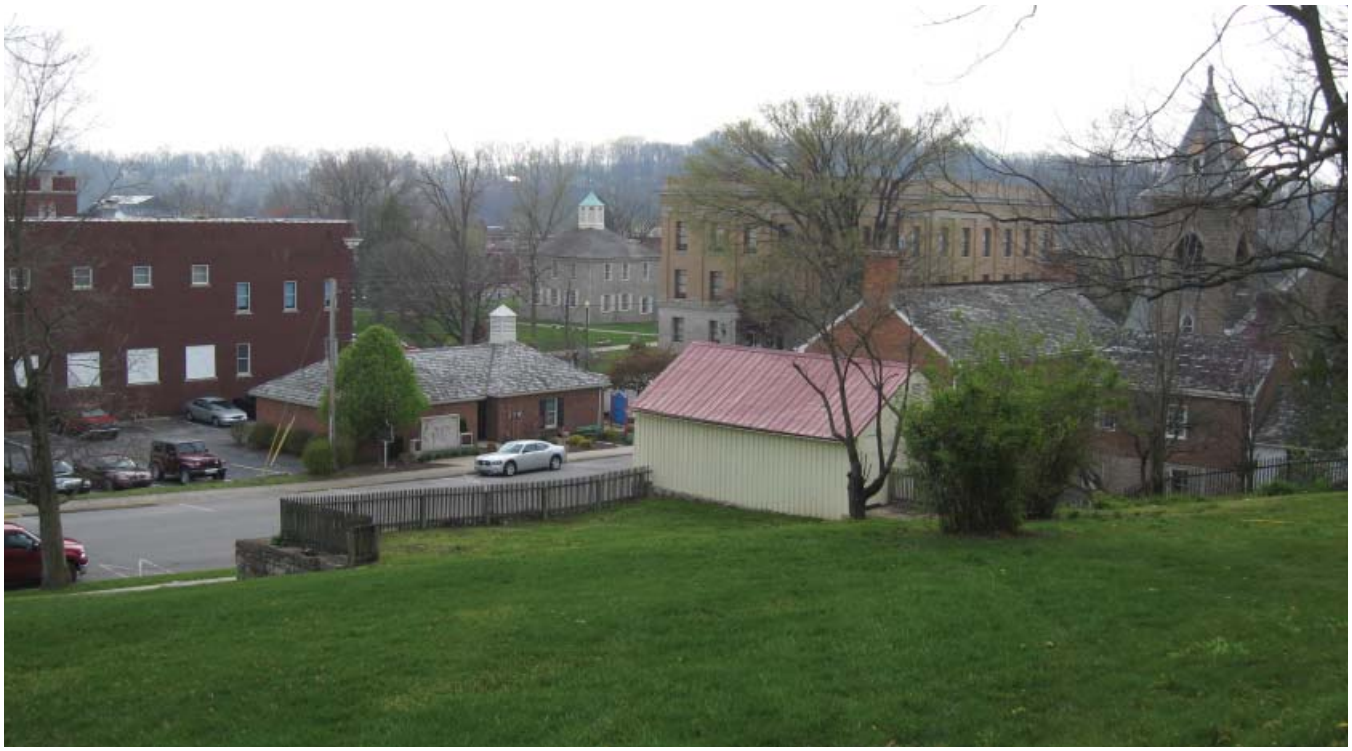
Site Locations

The focus of this master plan study is to review facilities and sites managed by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources in Corydon, Indiana. Sites included in this study are the following:

- State Capitol Building and Square
- Hendricks House Site, inclusive of the Porter Law Office, Carriage House and Chicken Coop/Privy buildings
- First State Office Building
- Constitution Elm Memorial

These facilities are located in downtown Corydon. The project area is generally defined by Indian Creek to the west, Beaver Street on the south, Mulberry Street on the east and High Street to the north. This area is part of the original plat of Corydon.

Corydon is significant in Indiana history as the site of the first state capitol and where the constitution of the state was written and adopted in 1816. Corydon is also significant in history as the only northern location of a Civil War battle. Each of the facilities included in this study figured prominently during Corydon's role as the first capitol of Indiana.



View of the Square from the First State Office Building

Objectives

The basic objectives of this study are to review and assess each facility for improvement needs for continued viability and increased visitation and revenues. The following sections provide an assessment of each facility and their collective relationship in the community, a prioritized program for necessary improvements and enhancements and preliminary concepts and implementation steps.

Process Summary

The Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan was initiated with a kick-off meeting with key IDNR personnel. This meeting clarified plan deliverables, the process and a schedule for completion.

On-site reconnaissance and assessment of the facilities and sites took place on April 8, 2009, this included meetings with the president of the Corydon Town Council and the Harrison County Convention and Visitors Bureau. The kick-off meeting, on-site assessment and information review formed the basis for program definition, prior to initiation of master plan concepts. The master plan concepts form the basis for specific implementation projects. A more complete description of each of these planning steps follows in this report.



School groups visiting the Old State Capitol Building

Community Context:

There is considerable local pride in Corydon's heritage. This potential provides many local partnering opportunities. Local partnering will be useful with the Friends of Corydon, the Local Government, and the Harrison County Convention and Visitors Bureau. Because of the location of the IDNR historic sites in downtown Corydon, these local partnering opportunities are critical to the ultimate success of the master plan.

Celebration of Indiana's bicentennial in 2016 provides a good opportunity for implementation of Corydon's capital improvement projects. Formation of partnerships and local participation will ensure the success of these projects. Many of the site improvements identified in this master plan are recommended for public rights-of-way and will require coordination with local officials. Improvements recommended for Capitol Avenue and Walnut Street along the state highways will require approval of the Indiana Department of Transportation.

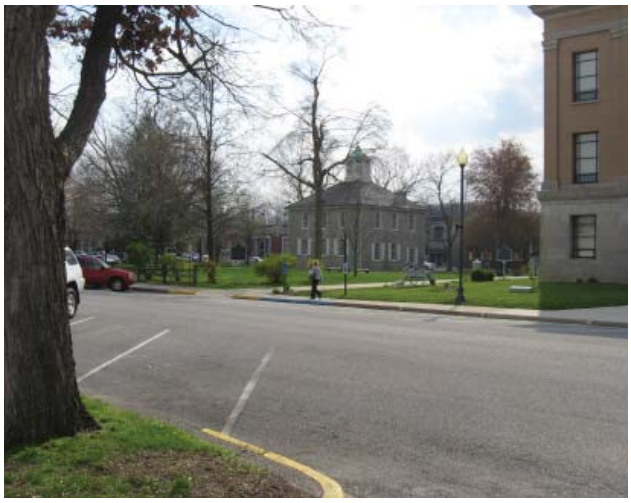
As part of the on-site investigation and assessment, the planning team met with the Corydon Town Council President and officials with the Harrison County Convention and Visitors Bureau. Discussion with the Town Council President centered on utility availability and development plans in the area.

Gas, water and sanitary sewer utilities are locally owned. Duke Energy provides electricity and Verizon is the primary communication provider.

The storm sewers in the area are located south of the State Capitol square. The only visible drain inlet is at the southwest corner of the square. At present, the storm sewers are not mapped.

The greatest single problem in the project area is drainage. Most of the project area is on the side of a hill that slopes to the south and to the west toward Indian Creek. The block containing Hendricks House and the First State Office Building has a fall of approximately forty feet between High Street and Walnut Street. High Street slopes to the west in the area of the Constitution Elm. As noted previously, the only visible drain in the area is at the southwest corner of the State Capitol square. The square is relatively level, is at the bottom of the hillside, and collects most of the hillside drainage.

Available water maps show water mains in the project area varying in size between four to ten inches. Water mains serving IDNR historic sites are located in Capitol, Beaver, Elm, Walnut, Mulberry and High Streets. Sanitary sewers are located adjacent to the same sites in Beaver, Elm, Walnut and High Street.



View of the Square looking from Elm Street



Capitol Avenue streetscape at the Square

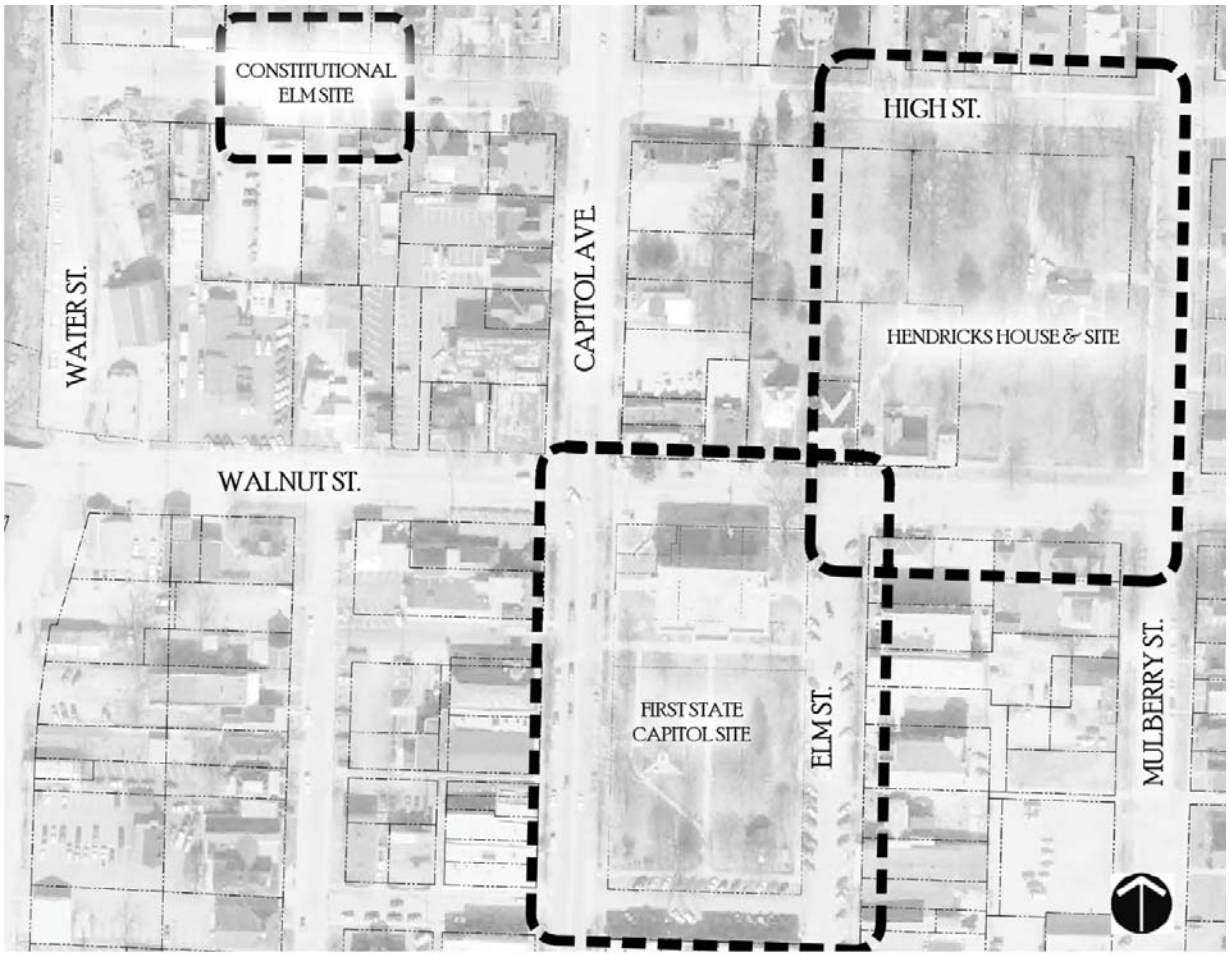
Major thoroughfares include two state highways, SR 62 (Elm Street) and SR 337 (Capitol Avenue). Other streets are local collectors providing downtown access from adjacent residential areas. Parking on the square consists of angle parking. Beaver Street and Elm Street are one way. Traffic around the square is usually congested during business hours and parking availability is limited. Parking availability increases quickly approximately one block away from the square at the First State Office Building and Constitution Elm.

Most intersections have accessibility ramps. These ramps are older and do not meet current requirements. The streets serving the historic sites have sidewalks on both sides of the street with the exception of High Street, which only has sidewalks on the north side of the street. Pedestrian and vehicular conflicts are especially acute at the Elm and Walnut intersection adjacent to the current bus drop off area for Hendricks House. It is also very difficult for pedestrians to access the Constitution Elm because of the need to cross Capitol Avenue.

It has been noted in meetings with IDNR staff that the State Capitol building is the first place visitors come to see in Corydon. Wayfinding and directional signs for Hendricks House, the First State Office Building and the Constitution Elm are lacking.

There are other proposed and existing facilities in Corydon that can increase visitation to the State Historic Sites and include:

- Indian Creek Trail: Multi-phase, multi-use trail on the west and south sides of Indian Creek. Several segments have been constructed.
- Harrison County Conference Center: This is planned at the north end of Water Street, west of the Capitol Avenue bridge over Indian Creek. The conference center is located on a former brownfield site that is currently being cleaned up. This facility will accommodate groups of up to 700 people. A request for developer qualifications will soon be issued for a hotel adjacent to the conference center.



Corydon State Historic Sites context map

- Harrison County 4H Fairgrounds: Is the longest continuously operating fair in the state. The fairgrounds are located about six blocks south of the square near Indian Creek. A new banquet facility accommodating about 200 people is planned for the fairgrounds.
- The American Discovery Trail and Ohio River Scenic Byway provide nearby connections to downtown Corydon.

The First Presbyterian Church (Wright Center) is located west of Hendricks House. The building is owned by the Friends of Corydon and houses local staff offices for IDNR. Additional programming and complementary activities should be developed in the First Presbyterian Church. The Harrison County Convention and Visitors Bureau is located across Walnut Street from Hendricks House. Currently the restroom in this building is used as the public restroom for IDNR site visitors.

The railroad depot on the east side of Water Street between Walnut and High Street has been identified by the Town of Corydon as a site for a potential visitor's center. This section of Water Street has railroad sidings and will need considerable improvements to the right-of-way prior to reuse as a visitor's center. These improvements will also enhance access to the Constitution Elm.

Corydon Capitol Building and Square:

The Capitol Building is the centerpiece of local tourism. The building and square are located in the center of the downtown area, adjacent to the Harrison County Courthouse, which is north of the Capitol Building and the former Cherry Street right-of-way. The square is the site of many local special events including fairs and concerts and seasonal events. There are a number of existing small memorials on the square. The most recent is a memorial built in the memory of Governor Frank O'Bannon. In addition to the memorials, a frequently used bandstand constructed in the 1970's as a replica of a historic bandstand, with Chamber of Commerce funds, occupies the southeast corner of the square.

The memorials on the square are primarily located on the south side of the square. Each memorial has been designed as an individual element. Additional landscape cohesion needs to be provided between each of these elements. Pedestrian access also needs to be improved to some of the memorials.

Many of the existing trees on the square are mature hardwood shade trees and provide the prevailing landscape character. A tree condition and inventory needs to be provided as part of a tree replacement program, to ensure the continuation of this landscape character.

There is a lot of daily activity around the square and a high demand for on-street parking. There is



Existing drainage problems at the First State Capitol Building



Indian Creek with the Indian Creek Trail beyond

First State Office Building:

The First State Office Building was purchased by IDNR in 1988 from private owners. There was a 'life lease' attached with the property sale which has expired. This building is not currently available for tours. Interior improvements are currently underway to allow limited public use of the building. Additional interior lighting will enable night time use of interpreted areas. Long-term improvements include public restrooms, a small visitor's center and gift shop. The existing building to the north was added in the 1960's. This structure faces Mulberry Street and is above the Hendricks House site. Pedestrian access from the First State Office Building is very limited because of the steep slopes.

There is a patio with a small water feature built in the back yard that was constructed approximately 30 to 40 years ago and is in a state of disrepair. This feature is not significant to the history of the site.

The back yard area west of the First State Office Building is approximately 40 feet higher than the Hendricks House and provides excellent views south toward downtown Corydon and the State Capitol square. This area is conducive to outdoor gathering activities. Types of activities recommended include small outdoor weddings, receptions and informal picnicking and gathering. Site improvements need to be able to accommodate approximately 100 people. Interior support facilities need to be provided for outdoor weddings and receptions.



First State Office Building north entry

There is an existing sidewalk on Mulberry and Walnut Street. There is no sidewalk on the south side of High Street. An existing maintenance shed on the First State Office Building site is located along High Street north of the Hendricks House. This structure contains cuttings from the Constitution Elm. The wood cuttings present a fire hazard in the current location and should be moved. It has been noted in meetings with staff that the maintenance shed can be relocated to other areas on the site.

There are a number of large mature shade trees on the First State Office Building site, a tree condition inventory and tree replacement plan needs to be developed to help ensure the long term preservation of the landscape character. There are a number of drainage issues with the First State Office Building foundation and basement. These need to be addressed immediately, including water and moisture intrusion and mortar deterioration to foundation walls.

The south facing embankment south of the First State Office building appears to be unstable, evidenced by minor displacement on surface areas of the hill and existing retaining walls along Walnut Street. Soil investigation and stabilization recommendations should be provided, prior to construction of permanent site improvements.

Constitution Elm:

The Constitution Elm is the most isolated of the state owned historic sites in downtown Corydon.



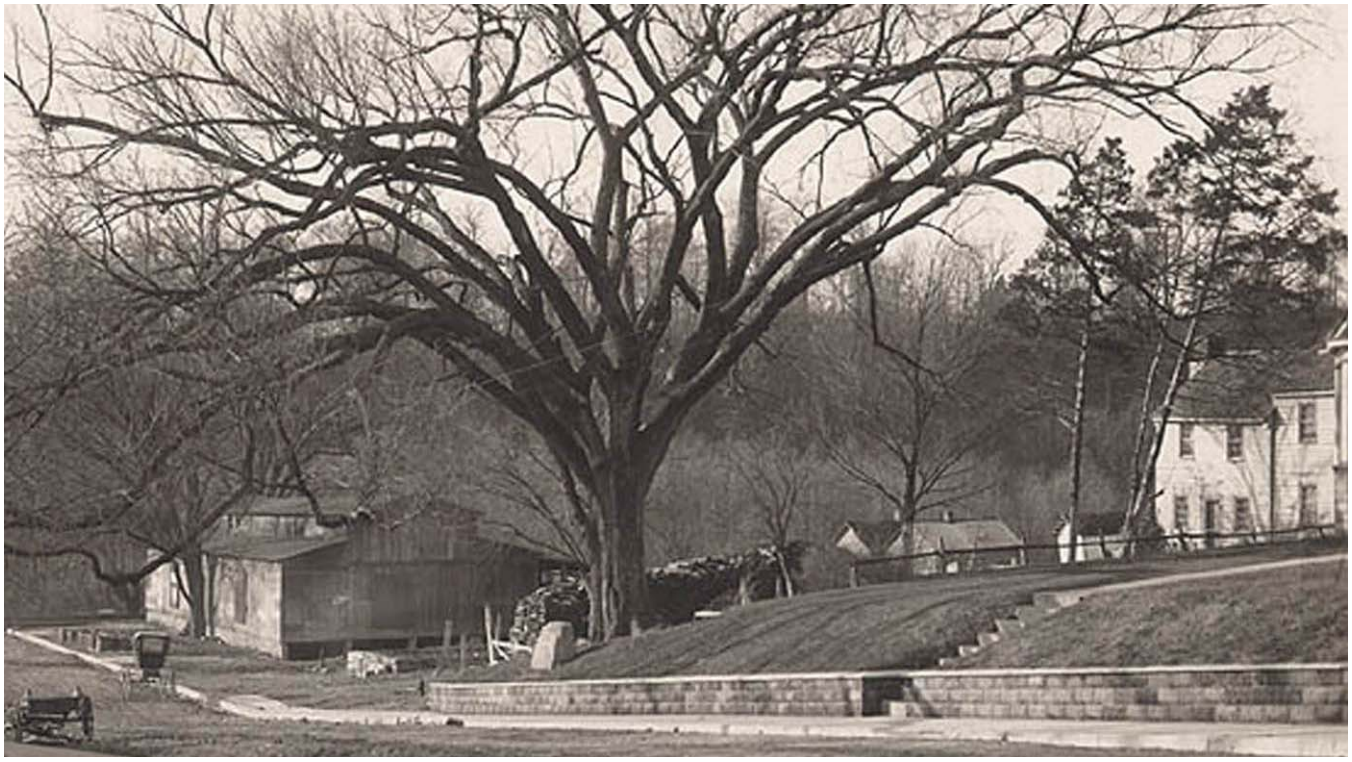
The memorial is on the north side of High Street between Capitol Avenue (SR 337) and Water Street next to Indian Creek. The Constitution Elm is a memorial constructed around an elm tree under the shade of which the original state constitution was signed. The tree died in the 1920's and a memorial structure was built around the base of the tree in 1939. Existing property boundaries at the base of the structure restrict the ability of IDNR to make additional site improvements to the memorial.

The deck of the memorial is approximately five feet higher than the adjacent sidewalk and curb on High Street. Flagstone steps and a walk wrap around the west and north side of the memorial and provide access to the deck. Accessible ramps are needed. The six foot wide sidewalk area is not wide enough to accommodate school groups so most groups currently remain on the busses. Wider sidewalk and pedestrian areas in combination with a designated bus parking space are required.

Additional property will be required for many of these improvements. Purchase of a portion of the property to the west and north of the Constitution Elm is recommended. This will allow accessibility improvements and will enable the landscape enhancements as a suitable backdrop for the memorial.

Additional projects to enhance connections to the Constitution Elm are discussed in the Community Context section. These projects may include Water Street improvements, pedestrian enhancements and traffic calming features at the High and Capitol Avenue intersection.

The following charts identify specific facility and site improvements for each of the assessed sites. The program elements are derived from the facility assessments, site reconnaissance and discussions with ISMHS staff and local officials. The charts are formatted with identification numbers, description of the project type or area and a description of the program item. Prioritization and budgets for the program items are provided in Section 4: Implementation.



Historic photo of the Constitutional Elm Source: Indiana State Library

Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan

Facility Program

Priority: 1=High, 2=Medium, 3=Low
Area: A = Architecture, S = Site, B = Both

Site: Community Context

Item	Recommended Priority	Area	Program Item
1.A	1	S	Initiate 2016 planning and capitol improvement activities inconjunction with local partners
1.B	1	S	Identify specific public works projects to be built in conjunction with the Town of Corydon
1.C	1	S	Assist Town of Corydon with mapping of existing storm sewers and system expansion
1.D	1	S	Partner with the Town of Corydon in expansion of storm sewers on Elm, Walnut and Mulberry Streets
1.E	1	S	Initiate planning and design of local public works projects, including storm sewers, sidewalks, and streetscape enhancement
1.F	2	S	Construct a loop trail connecting IDNR historic sites with connections to Indian Creek Greenway and American Discovery Trail
1.G	1	B	Install new communications system with security interface to all historic sites
1.H	2	S	Construct physical connections to the proposed conference center and the fairgrounds
1.I	2	S	Increase cross marketing and promotion of IDNR historic sites in Corydon on local and regional websites
1.J	2	S	Coordinate with INDOT for pedestrian safety and traffic calming features to be provided in state highway right-of-way
1.K	2	S	Design and install a wayfinding system for all the IDNR historic sites in downtown Corydon, including phased RFID components
1.L	3	S	Enhance connections to the Ohio River Scenic Byway
1.M	2	S	Provide new pedestrian bridge connector over Indian Creek to Indian Creek Trail



Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan

Facility Program

Priority: 1 = High, 2 = Medium, 3 = Low
Area: A = Architecture, S = Site, B = Both

Site: Constitution Elm

Item	Recommended Priority	Area	Program Item
5.A	1	B	Reset flagstone stairs and spalled walk and provide code compliant handrails
5.B	1	A	Verify downspout connection to storm sewer system
5.C	1	A	Clean and paint iron support straps for base of tree
5.D	1	S	Purchase additional property, to provide accessible route to deck
5.E	2	A	Tuckpoint loose and deteriorated areas (5 - 10%)
5.F	2	S	Provide connections to local historic sites and trails, include wayfinding elements
5.G	2	S	Provide accessible walk or ramp to memorial deck
5.H	2	S	Widen sidewalk area to facilitate group gathering and bus parking
5.N	2	A	Replace areas of modern mortar with softer mortar compatible with stone
5.O	2	B	Replace or repair areas of spalled paving
5.I	3	A	Provide accent lighting of memorial
5.J	3	A	Clean, repair and paint iron railing
5.K	3	A	Clean efflorescence and staining at southeast corner
5.L	3	B	Provide directional signage at Capitol Avenue to memorial
5.M	3	S	Improve access from Water Street
5.P	3	A	Modify existing deck railing to guardrail height
5.Q	3	A	Provide flexible joints at juncture of railings at wall and floor
5.R	3	A	Ensure positive drainage at railing base supports



Overview

Concepts for the Corydon State Historic Sites have been prepared, based on the approved final program, facilities assessments and site inventory and analysis. Preliminary concepts were discussed with the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites (ISMHS) personnel on May 27, 2009. Direction provided at that meeting has been utilized in preparing the preferred master plan concept and graphics described in this section.

Many of the projects described will require the development of partnerships and agreements between the ISMHS and local agencies and groups. There are a number of complementary developments planned in the area. Combined with state historic sites improvements this will provide an exciting level of activity for events planned in 2016 in Corydon as part of Indiana's bicentennial celebration.

Because of the overall importance the bicentennial of the state of Indiana has on the local economy, a planning committee of representatives of ISMHS, the Harrison County Convention and Visitors Bureau and local government officials needs to be formed. The committee will serve as a clearinghouse and coordinator of the many efforts taking place and will maximize local benefits associated with the bicentennial celebration. This committee will coordinate capital improvement projects and special events and celebrations. Local coordination and partnerships should also take the form of jointly funded design and construction of projects in public rights of way, cross marketing and promotion of new developments and projects in Corydon.

The descriptions of the various components of the Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan include implementation projects for the overall community context and specific site related projects. Because the Hendricks House and First State Office Building (FSOB) sites are contiguous and share a number of common site improvement projects, these sites are considered as one section.

Community Context

Extensive coordination and partnering is required between IDNR and local agencies to implement many of the proposed projects. The majority of community context capital projects consist of various storm drainage system improvements, wayfinding and connectivity elements.

Utilities & Drainage System Improvements:

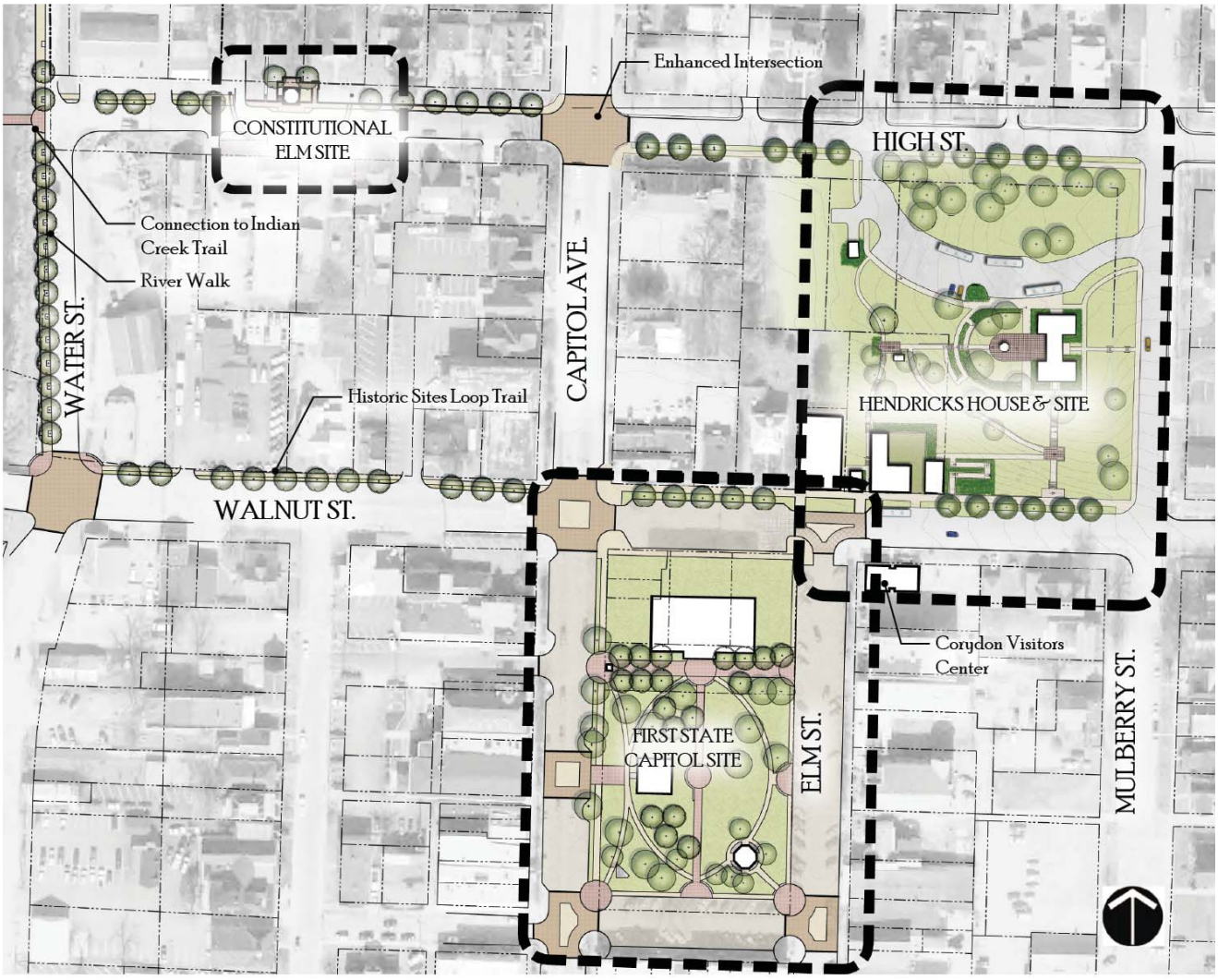
- A memorandum of understanding or agreement needs to be developed with the Town of Corydon to provide mapping of existing storm sewers and drains and expand the existing system to intercept surface drainage at the First State Capitol site.
- Outside funding should be sought to supplement local and state funds for design and construction of the storm sewer system.
- Design and seek bids for construction of the storm sewer expansion. The system expansion needs to extend around the First State Capitol site to the Hendricks House and FSOB sites, providing inlets to intercept drainage before it reaches the First State Capitol Site.
- The storm sewer system design should provide for the inclusion of sustainable design features such as rain gardens, bioswales and groundwater infiltration to reduce and delay surface drainage entering the system.
- Expansion of the storm sewer system needs to consider connections of on-site drainage improvements.
- Implementation of this project is critical as many on-site drainage improvements are contingent on expansion of the existing storm sewer system.
- Provide study of sanitary and water utilities to verify available capacity.
- ISMHS is currently in the process of implementing a communications system linking sites and facilities in Corydon. This phone system will provide security and a communications interface to the various sites. There are currently two options being considered by ISMHS.
- The first option is to directionally bore the communications line underground from the

First State Capitol building to the southeast corner of Walnut and Capitol Street. The remainder of the communications line will utilize existing overhead electrical to the Wright Center, Porter Law Office, Hendricks House, First State Office Building and the maintenance shed.

- The second option is to directionally bore between the First State Office Building and the maintenance shed continuing underground or overhead to along Walnut Street to the southeast corner of Walnut and Capitol Street. The remainder of the run as in the first is to continue underground to the First State Capitol Building.

Community Connectivity:

- Connections are required between the ISMHS sites the American Discovery Trail, Ohio River Scenic Byway, Indian Creek Trail, the Harrison County 4H Fairgrounds and the planned Harrison County Conference Center.



Community Context with Preferred Concepts

- A new Visitors Center is planned by the town of Corydon at the existing railroad depot on Water Street. This will provide the impetus for an improved downtown gateway from the west. These improvements will require abandonment of the existing railroad siding and improvements to Water Street.
- Development of the Visitors Center will provide the impetus for additional connections to Indian Creek Trail and the planned Harrison County Conference Center.
- A new pedestrian bridge, over Indian Creek on axis with High Street, is planned to connect to Indian Creek Trail. This span will need to be approximately 225 to 250 feet in length. As an option, pedestrian improvements to the existing Walnut Street (SR 62) can be provided. This will require INDOT coordination and approval.
- Connectivity improvements consist of physical improvements in public right of way such as sidewalks and pedestrian improvements and signage and wayfinding elements. Sidewalks, signs and wayfinding elements are the primary connecting elements between ISMHS sites.
- These improvements will consist of special sidewalk and pavement finishes, consistent landscaping, street trees and decorative lighting.
- Pedestrian connections will serve to fully integrate the Constitution Elm Memorial with other destinations.
- The sidewalk connectivity elements will provide a continuous pedestrian loop connecting facilities around downtown Corydon.
- It is recommended that an overall streetscape project be developed on the streets surrounding the courthouse block. The streetscape project will consist of reconstructed decorative street and parking pavements. The decorative pavement finish should be representative of an early 1800's street. Additional streetscape amenities will consist of decorative lighting and site furnishings along the sidewalks. Public sidewalks will likewise have a historic finish.
- In lieu of complete streetscape improvements surrounding the courthouse square, an option providing pedestrian calming and safety improvements at the intersections will be provided and will consist of decorative paved intersections with curb bump outs.
- These projects will require agreements with local authorities regarding project funding and implementation.
- Improvements along Capitol Avenue (SR 337) will require coordination with the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT).
-

Wayfinding & Sign System Improvements:

- An overall wayfinding system should include sidewalk connections, site identification, interpretation, directional signs and parking assistance.
- The use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology has been requested as a wayfinding component. This technology is used by many businesses for inventory control and tracking.
- RFID application at the Corydon sites include visitor surveys, visitor tracking and interactive interpretation of specific sites and facilities in combination with geographic positioning system (GPS) equipment.



Indian Creek and Walnut St. bridge



Existing historic site signage

- Each ISMHS site in Corydon needs to have consistent identification signs provided. Currently, older bronze identification signs and newer painted metal signs are used.
- Identification signs need to identify the major facilities and parking locations.
- Directional signs should assist motorists and pedestrians in moving from one site to another. The use of consistent pedestrian and sidewalk improvements combined with directional signs will provide considerable ease in assisting visitors.
- Opportunities for interpretive signs and similar elements are provided at sidewalk nodes and curb bump outs at several locations, including; the First State Capitol, Hendricks House and the Constitution Elm.
- In addition, maps and pamphlets providing assistance for self guided tours need to be provided. These could be made available at many locations including; the First State Capitol Ticket Building, the Harrison County Convention and Visitor Center, Hendricks House, Wright (Interpretive) Center and First State Office Building.

First State Capitol Building & Site

- The critical issue facing the First State Capitol building is the need to provide positive drainage away from the building.
- Immediate repairs should be provided to the building foundation masonry and gutters and downspouts to avoid continued deterioration of the building. These repairs need to be provided in conjunction with regrading around the building and provisions for new drains connecting to the planned expansion of the storm sewer system.
- A fire protection system with the planned communication system identified earlier is recommended. Ideally the fire protection system should protect the entire building. At a minimum, fire protection needs to be provided for attic areas.
- A new heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system is needed for the building. If a new HVAC system is not installed, additional humidity control needs to be provided on the second floor to remove water vapor caused by the gas log fireplaces on the first floor.
- Interior lighting is needed for evening programming in interpreted areas.
- Various site improvements proposed around the First State Capitol building will provide drainage improvements for the building and will improve the overall visual context of the building.
- Above ground utility structures and storage



Flagstone walk at the First State Capitol site



Drainage problems at the First State Capitol Building

Constitution Elm Memorial

- Acquisition of portions of the properties to the north is recommended to provide an accessible route to the deck and improve the overall setting of the memorial. The acquisition of approximately 10 feet of land north of the memorial is suggested to accomplish these objectives.
- The sidewalk slopes up to the east and provides an optimum location for an accessible connection to the memorial. Access is provided from this point with a sloping walk with low retaining walls. A small seating area is at the northeast corner where the walk turns to the deck. The landing on the north side of the memorial will need to be raised for access to the deck.
- Pedestrian improvements, wayfinding and connections to other sites are recommended.
- The existing flagstone stairs and walk need to be reconstructed.
- In order to improve accommodation for groups, an enlarged sidewalk area is recommended in front of the memorial. Additionally, curb bump outs need to be sized to accommodate a drop off area large enough to park one bus.
- Two elm trees are planted behind the monument as symbols of the former elm tree. Alternate tree planting locations can be provided on the sides or behind the memorial.
- A ring of decorative flagstone paving is indicated in a roughly 130 foot diameter to commemorate the mature spread of the Constitution Elm. This diameter is equivalent to the mature spread of the Constitution Elm. This improves the overall interpretation of the Constitution Elm and provides an edge to the Constitution Elm Memorial area. This commemorative ring extends from the north property line and continues to the south side of High Street. Raised markers are provided at several locations to provide further interpretation assistance.
- One goal is centered on a long term need to maintain the integrity of the base of the elm tree. The existing stump and anchor straps are showing signs of deterioration. One option is that a casting of the existing stump be taken. This casting can be used to create a full size replica of the stump. Durable with wood characteristic reflecting the color and texture of the original Elm tree are recommended.



Constitution Elm Railings

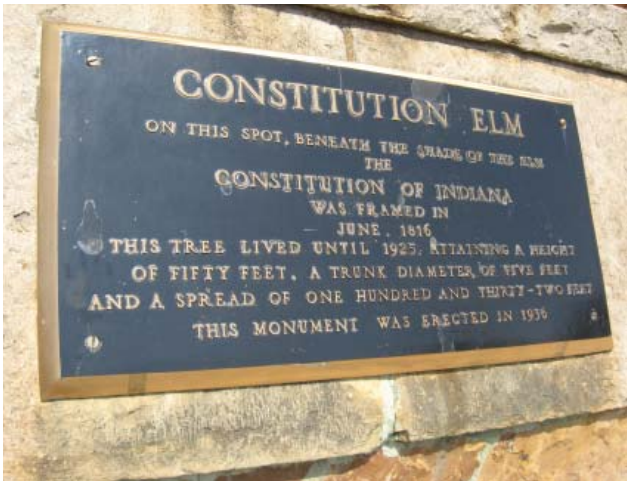


Constitution Elm Stairs

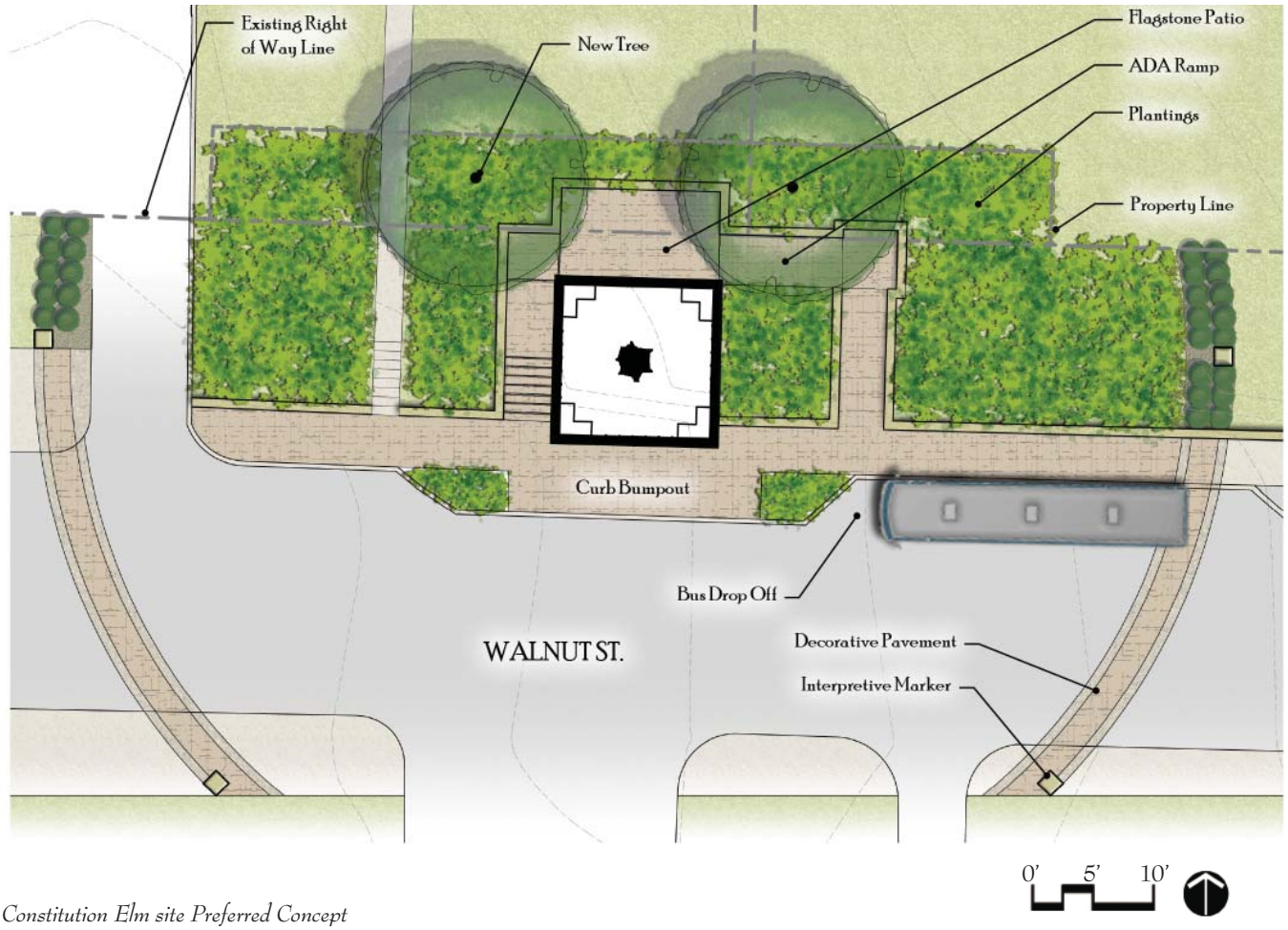
Other options may include provision of a new protective 'skin' offset several inches outside the existing base with 'porthole' openings providing views of the base and installation of an interpretive station with an etched transparent historic photographic panel for visualizing the elm as it once stood. The option chosen for interpreting the Constitution Elm needs to be carefully researched based on cost, interpretation, and long term care of the base of the tree.

Facility improvements and repairs recommended for the memorial include:

- Replacement of existing mortar with new mortar compatible with the existing historic stone
- Addition of railings to provide adequate fall protection
- Refinishing and repair of existing railing
- Provide accent up lighting for the inside of the memorial



Constitution Elm Sign



Constitution Elm site Preferred Concept

Overview

An implementation strategy and prioritization of the various components of the preferred master plan concept have been prepared to assist the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites (ISMHS) with implementation of the Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan. This section contains a summary of priorities for each of the facilities and sites described in the concept development section with a summary of anticipated budget costs by phase for each of the sites.

The implementation strategy is provided for each of the following historic sites:

- Community Context
- First State Capitol Building and Square
- Hendricks House facilities and site
- First State Office Building (FSOB) and site
- Constitution Elm Monument and site

Priorities are defined as follows:

1. High priority items, of critical importance to continuing operations.

2. Medium priority items, important to enhanced operations of the historic sites. It is important to complete these features prior to the Indiana bicentennial celebration in 2016. Corydon and these sites will play an important part in various events planned around the bicentennial celebration.

3. Low priority items, design features to enhance overall operations and management of the historic sites in Corydon, but are not critical and do not require completion prior to the bicentennial celebration in 2016.

Minor facility repair and improvement projects able to be completed internally by ISMHS have not been included in this implementation strategy. Facility improvements such as mechanical systems and major renovations have been included. The following sections provide a rationale for how priorities have been defined for each of the historic sites studied.

Community Context

Phase 1:
The most critical plan element is storm sewer system expansion to assist in alleviating drainage problems around the First State Capitol Building and the Hendricks House facilities. Expansion of the storm sewer system will require coordination with the Town of Corydon and may require some level of cost sharing. Consideration of sustainable design approaches such as rain gardens or bioretention should be considered in order to help minimize the cost of underground storm sewer improvements.

Coordination between ISMHS and local authorities is recommended, including the Harrison County Convention and Visitors Bureau for other improvements associated with the 2016 Indiana Bicentennial.

Local coordination is recommended for other public right of way improvements, such as planning and design of the loop trail to connect each of the historic sites and other destinations around Corydon.

An immediate priority of ISMHS is the installation of a phone system connecting each of their facilities. There are currently two options being considered and which require connection with each of the facilities. A wireless phone system was determined to be unfeasible because a clear line of sight cannot be provided between each of the facilities.

Because of the critical nature of storm sewer expansion it is recommended this be constructed as part of Phase 1.

Phase 2:
Other Community Context improvements such as construction of the loop trail and a pedestrian bridge over Indian Creek are considered as Phase 2 elements. An option for crossing Indian Creek is a shared crossing on the Walnut Street (SR 62) bridge. This will require bridge improvements to enable pedestrians to safely cross this bridge and is dependent on scheduling of other bridge repairs or improvements planned by Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT). Additional coordina-

tion will be required with INDOT for any other improvements planned for Walnut Street and Capitol Avenue or right of ways controlled by INDOT.

Another activity planned for Phase 2 is implementation of the wayfinding and sign system. This component will include Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) components to assist with real time interpretation at the sites and provide interactive visitor information to ISMHS. Visitors will be able t dial a number on their cell phone and receive audio interpretation of specific historic features at the sites.

Phase 3:
Phase 3 of the Community Context elements is focused on urban design improvements around the Capitol Square. These include complete streetscape and pavement enhancements on Walnut Street, Elm Street, Capitol Avenue and Bailey Street. This will require considerable local coordination with local authorities and INDOT. A funding option for this project may be use of Transportation Enhancement funds. If it is determined pavement enhancement on these streets is not warranted, intersection enhancement is recommended at a minimum. This will enable traffic calming and pedestrian safety features to be provided.

First State Capitol Building & Site

Phase 1:
The highest priority at the First State Capitol Building and Square is correction of drainage issues around the building. Drainage improvements consist of regrading areas of the square next to the building and new yard drains connecting to the expanded storm sewer system. On-site improvements need to be coordinated with off-site storm sewer improvements described in the Community Context section above. Additional infrastructure improvements considered in Phase 1 include replacement of the electrical service for the square and the building. Existing service dates from the 1920's and has numerous issues associated with current site use, especially special events. It is suggested new electrical service be placed underground with subsurface vaults for any transformers or other service equipment required for the building or the square.

Systems improvements recommended for the First State Capitol Building in Phase 1 include replacement of the HVAC system and installation of the fire protection system. High priority site improvements consist of construction of curb bump outs and seating nodes to provide traffic calming and pedestrian safety.





Phase 3:
Facility improvements are planned for the Hendricks House, Porter Law Office and Chicken Coop / Privy as part of phase 3. Major activities will consist of a new Hendricks House generator and tuckpointing of the Chicken Coop / Privy foundation. Lower priority improvements at the First State Office Building will include finishing of the basement floor. Renovation and improvement of the existing kitchen garden behind the Hendricks House is recommended for Phase 3.

Constitution Elm Monument

Phase 1:
The project providing the most positive impact to the Constitution Elm Monument are the loop trail improvements considered in the Community Context section. Critical Phase 1 activities include purchase of additional property to facilitate planned site improvements to the north of the monument and rehabilitation of the existing flagstone stairs and retaining wall.

Phase 2:
Construction of an accessible monument walk, sidewalk and curb bump outs, to define on-street bus drop-off and the interpretive elm drip line element are identified as Phase 2 elements.

Phase 3:
Projects identified in Phase 3 include additional landscape plantings and provision of accent lighting for the monument. The need to reinterpret and restabilize the existing elm trunk is identified as a Phase 3 item.





Budget Summary

Projects identified in the above sections for each of the historic sites are summarized by phase or priority and by site. Projects requiring local coordination and shared cost do not reflect the total cost and include streetscape improvements and storm sewer expansion improvements identified in the Community Context section. Minor facility repairs and improvements identified in the final program have not been included in the master plan cost summary as these will be provided internally by ISMHS. The following table summarizes the associated master plan costs.

Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan

Summary by Historic Site

Community Context	**$**	**4,533,000**
First State Capitol Building Facilities & Site	**$**	**1,232,000**
Hendricks House Facilities & Site	**$**	**530,000**
First State Office Building Facilities & Site	**$**	**2,331,000**
Constitution Elm Memorial & Site	**$**	**308,000**
Total Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan Implementation Cost	**$**	**8,934,000**

Summary by Phase

Phase 1: Implementation Summary	**$**	**1,688,000**
Community Context	$	157,000
First State Capitol Facilities & Site	$	573,000
Hendricks House Facilities & Site	$	368,000
First State Office Building Facilities & Site	$	491,000
Constitution Elm Memorial & Site	$	99,000
Phase 2: Implementation Summary	**$**	**4,186,000**
Community Context	$	1,805,000
First State Capitol Facilities & Site	$	313,000
Hendricks House Facilities & Site	$	73,000
First State Office Building Facilities & Site	$	1,825,000
Constitution Elm Memorial & Site	$	170,000
Phase 3: Implementation Summary	**$**	**3,060,000**
Community Context	$	2,571,000
First State Capitol Facilities & Site	$	346,000
Hendricks House Facilities & Site	$	89,000
First State Office Building Facilities & Site	$	15,000
Constitution Elm Memorial & Site	$	39,000
Total Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan Implementation Cost	**$**	**8,934,000**

Cost Estimate Summary

Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan

Phase 1 Implementation Summary

Area: A = Architecture, S = Site, B = Both

Site: ***Community Context***

Item	Priority	Area	Program Item	Cost Opinion
1.A	1	S	Initiate 2016 planning and capitol improvement activities inconjunction with local partners	N.A.
1.B	1	S	Identify specific public works projects to be built in conjunction with the Town of Corydon	N.A.
1.C	1	S	Assist Town of Corydon with mapping of existing storm sewers and system expansion	N.A.
1.D	1	S	Partner with the Town of Corydon in expansion of storm sewers on Elm, Walnut and Mulberry Streets	N.A.
1.E	1	S	Initiate planning and design of local public works projects, including storm sewers, sidewalks, and streetscape enhancement	N.A.
1.G	1	B	Install new communications system with security interface to all historic sites	$ 100,000
			Sub-Total	$ 100,000
			Contingency (25%)	$125,000
			Soft Costs (Archeological Mitigation, Survey, Soil Borings, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Engineering) (25%)	$156,250
			Total Use	**$ 157,000**

Phase 2 Implementation Summary

Site: ***Community Context***

Item	Priority	Area	Program Item	Cost Opinion
1.F	2	S	Construct a loop trail connecting IDNR historic sites with connections to Indian Creek Greenway and American Discovery Trail	$ 495,000
1.H	2	S	Construct physical connections to the proposed conference center and the fairgrounds	N.A.
1.I	2	S	Increase cross marketing and promotion of IDNR historic sites in Corydon on local and regional websites	N.A.
1.J	2	S	Coordinate with INDOT for pedestrian safety and traffic calming features to be provided in state highway right-of-way	N.A.
1.K	2	S	Design and install a wayfinding system for all the IDNR historic sites in downtown Corydon, including phased RFID components	$ 135,000
1.M	2	S	Provide new pedestrian bridge connector over Indian Creek to Indian Creek Trail	$ 525,000
			Sub-Total	$ 1,155,000
			Contingency (25%)	$ 1,443,750
			Soft Costs (Archeological Mitigation, Survey, Soil Borings, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Engineering) (25%)	$ 1,804,688
			Total Use	**$ 1,805,000**

Phase 3 Implementation Summary

Site: ***Community Context***

Item	Priority	Area		Cost Opinion
1.L	3	S	Enhance connections to the Ohio River Scenic Byway	N.A.
1.N	3	S	Courthouse Square Intersection & Street Enhancements	$ 1,645,300
			Sub-Total	$ 1,645,300
			Contingency (25%)	$ 2,056,625
			Soft Costs (Archeological Mitigation, Survey, Soil Borings, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Engineering) (25%)	$ 2,570,781
			Total Use	**$ 2,571,000**

Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan

Phase 1 Implementation Summary

Area: A = Architecture, S = Site, B = Both

Site: ***Constitution Elm***

Item	Priority	Area	Program Item	Cost Opinion
			Architectural Repairs & Improvements	$ 2,000
5.B	1	A	Verify downspout connection to storm sewer system	
5.C	1	A	Clean and paint iron support straps for base of tree	
5.A	1	B	Reset flagstone stairs and spalled walk and provide code compliant handrails	$ 31,000
5.D	1	S	Purchase additional property, to provide accessible route to deck	$ 30,000
			Sub-Total	$ 63,000
			Contingency (25%)	$ 78,750
			Soft Costs (Archeological Mitigation, Survey, Soil Borings, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Engineering) (25%)	$ 98,438
			Total Use	**$ 99,000**

Phase 2 Implementation Summary

Site: ***Constitution Elm***

Item	Priority	Area	Program Item	Cost Opinion
			Architectural Repairs & Improvements	$ 5,000
5.E	2	A	Tuckpoint loose and deteriorated areas (5 - 10%)	
5.N	2	A	Replace areas of modern mortar with softer mortar compatible with stone	
5.O	2	B	Replace or repair areas of spalled paving	
5.F	2	S	Provide connections to local historic sites and trails, include wayfinding elements	N.A.
5.G	2	S	Provide accessible walk or ramp to memorial deck	$ 54,000
5.H	2	S	Widen sidewalk area to facilitate group gathering and bus parking	$ 6,000
	2	S	Construct Drip Line Interpretive Element	$ 44,000
			Sub-Total	$ 109,000
			Contingency (25%)	$ 136,250
			Soft Costs (Archeological Mitigation, Survey, Soil Borings, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Engineering) (25%)	$ 170,313
			Total Use	**$ 170,000**

Phase 3 Implementation Summary

Site: ***Constitution Elm***

Item	Priority	Area	Program Item	$ -
			Architectural Repairs & Improvements	$ 13,000
5.I	3	A	Provide accent lighting of memorial	
5.J	3	A	Clean, repair and paint iron railing	
5.K	3	A	Clean efflorescence and staining at southeast corner	
5.P	3	A	Modify existing deck railing to guardrail height	
5.Q	3	A	Provide flexible joints at juncture of railings at wall and floor	
5.R	3	A	Ensure positive drainage at railing base supports	
	3	S	Landscape Plantings	$ 12,000
5.L	3	B	Provide directional signage at Capitol Avenue to memorial	N.A.
5.M	3	S	Improve access from Water Street	N.A.
			Sub-Total	$ 25,000
			Contingency (25%)	$ 31,250
			Soft Costs (Archeological Mitigation, Survey, Soil Borings, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Engineering) (25%)	$ 39,063
			Total Use	**$ 39,000**

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17 December 2013

IndianaStateMuseums#13-593

C o n s e r v a t i o n Report

Monument Assessment

Indiana State Museums and Historic Sites
"Constitution Elm"

Object: Monument Structure with Elm Tree Remnant,
Location: Corydon, IN (The Old Capitol)
Date: 1816-1936
Materials: wood, stone building materials, mortar, metal braces


Overall Facing East


Overall Facing North

Report: Constitution Elm; Structural monument of stone with wooden tree remnant

Inspection Report:
The conservation inspection was carried out between 17 -19 June 2013 and began with an overview of the site to get a sense of the kind of environment and potential hazards not only to the structure itself but also in general terms of safety and security for visitors and staff. The overview of the site was followed by a more concentrated examination of details of the wooden elm tree remnant from ladders and with magnification and was

followed by a close look at the stone structure. As mentioned in the following condition report, findings were noted and samples were taken for the report.



Metal braces across top of elm tree element

Condition Report:

Wooden Element of Monument

The structural wooden tree remnant (the trunk element of the original elm) was found to be deteriorated with fungal rot, weathered and cracked in the process of deterioration. In some areas it was suspected that the wooden structure may have been severely affected by the rot and fungal deterioration. The fungal deterioration has probably been an active condition for some time, likely as a process at the time of the actual death of the tree. In areas that were further identified, especially in upper branch components, exit holes from wood boring insects were noted. The damage from several wood boring pests was identified. Surface samples as well as core samples were taken and specific microscopic examinations are being processed and when complete additional recommendations will be provided. In the meantime overall observations have been made and reveal results which are interpreted in this report.



Area damaged by powder-post beetles. Surface deposits are observed.

Earlier repairs were noted in the wooden trunk of the tree. Obvious efforts to stabilize the core material were observed where holes were drilled and left covered with wooden dowels. It was reported that the holes were drilled to allow creosote to be injected into the interior of the trunk. It was also reported that drums of creosote were stored in the village and that safety officers had removed them, many years ago. In addition to the creosote efforts, surface repairs of cement and caulking compounds were noted in many locations overall. These locations are noted on the diagrams of the trunk.

Conditions were reviewed from the point of view of both the stone structure and the wooden elm tree element. It was discussed for instance that the roof of the stone structure should be examined on the exterior upper membrane side to insure a protective environment for preservation. A structural engineering report for the stone structure, roof and ceiling area is recommended. It was discussed that the cracks in the ceiling should be sealed from above. It is also recommended that treatment be applied to the interior ceiling of the structure to both seal the areas of cracking but also to supply an overall coating to the interior ceiling in order to stop the deposits of dusty concrete material which have been dropping on the wooden elm tree element. A spray on coating of concrete sealer is recommended and the wooden elm tree element must be completely covered and protected with a drop-cloth during the application. Dripping from the ceiling on the day after rainfall was observed and noted to the Chief of Historic Preservation.

The first noticeable condition of the wooden elm tree element is the overall darkened surface of the monument. Upon closer examination, areas where the black surface coating had been worn away, a grey natural looking weathered wood color was noted. Some surface graffiti was noted both scratched and marked by pencil. After a general inspection was completed, specific tests were undertaken in several areas of concern on the surface. Core sample tests were undertaken in these areas as well as near the point of contact with the cross-beam at the top side of the monument. While overall deterioration was registered in the tests, areas of rot and fungal deterioration were noted where surface loss revealed the inner core of the wood element of the tree. Acoustic tapping on the surface noted areas of differential resistance, indicating the soft rot deteriorated areas beneath the surface. Moisture meter readings were taken in several locations and a stable wood moisture level of 7-9% was noted in all locations. Locations are noted on diagrams of the elm tree remnant. Tests continued in several areas over the surfaces of the tree element. Fills were found composed of cement, caulking compound and fibreglass resin.

Once the lower side of the trunk was examined tests were carried out in the branches. Here it can be mentioned that I did find areas where wood had completely hollow voids. The structural strength of the tree was assessed in this area. The dimension of the tree and it's stability on the base proved to be solid when given physical pressure in all four directions.



Downward facing plugs. Note gaps and losses of wood at the surface.



Color card records were documented in several areas. Note inset cement fills of gaps and cracks.

Stone Component of Monument

The structural stone monument covering the Constitution Elm appears to be in good condition with only some signs of weathering on the stone surfaces and on the mortar especially. Some loose and spalling stone was noted on stairways and floor of the structure. The ceiling of cast concrete appeared to have some internal deterioration possibly linked to reinforcing metal corrosion. A quadrangle shape of cracks was apparent in the ceiling and during a day after rainfall these cracks were noted to be dripping water. Note, date of stone structure is 1936.

Recommendations

Wooden Element of Monument

A series of 3 treatment option plans have been developed based on the above findings with subsequent recommendations combined into a written proposal. Cleaning steps are included in the recommendations. The overall surface which requires cleaning should begin with dry methods and involve using bristle brushes, brooms and various wooden scrapers to remove accretions and build-up of particulate matter, especially on upper areas. Gather dust and particles by vacuum cleaning at same time. The dry cleaning should be followed with an overall wash treatment using regular water hose and brushes to clean all surfaces for treatment. Rinse immediately with clean water spray by garden hose. An application of borates should follow the wet cleaning. A new treatment application of borate solution (10% Tim-bor) is recommended for the wooden elm tree element. A sealed Impel rod; (also known as Boron Rod, or Cobra Rod) is recommended for treatment in various areas. The rods are inserted into drilled holes, various small diameters to ½" up to 4" depth.

Treatment Option I: Overall cleaning, dry cleaning followed by wash and rinse. Follow the cleaning with application of preventive Tim-bor solution to the overall surface and within cracks, and holes in the surface. Three days required for this stage: 24 hours, + 2 hours preparation and site management.
Treatment Option II: Follow above cleaning and application of Tim-bor with surface stabilization treatment by infill consolidation of wood by injection of epoxy adhesive into holes and cracks, seal holes and cracks with epoxy fillers. Five days of treatment time: 40 hours on-site + 3 hours preparation and site management.
Treatment Option III: Complete treatment as outlined below: Combine and complete above operations and follow with several applications of solvent wipes to reduce dark surface coating, apply final protective coating of clear, water based acrylic protective coating. Seven - eight days of treatment time: 56-64 hours = 4 hours of preparation and site management.



Detail of iron bar connection of tree to stone structure and detail corner of the ceiling interior with cracks.

Treatment Proposal
It is recommended that the following steps be approved for conservation treatment to preserve the Constitution Elm tree element. It is advised that a "dry cleaning" of the entire tree element be undertaken with brushes and a vacuum cleaner. Surface cleaning by dry methods involves the use of soft bristle brushes and vacuum for pulling debris

from the surface details, cracks and holes. This step to be repeated until the surface of the wood is clean and particle free. Then follow the dry cleaning with a wet wash using soft spray with just the pressure of a garden hose and a wash solution of non-ionic detergent, Orvus, applied with soft bristle brushes. A rinse with clean water by soft spray is to follow. A wet dry vacuum is to be employed to gather excess water from the floor of the monument structure. An overall treatment with Tim-bor to the elm tree element will provide on-going protection for a number of years. While the surface is still damp from the wash and rinse steps, apply a 10% solution of Tim-bor preservative dissolved in water by hand operated garden sprayer. The after washing application of the Tim-bor is more successful as the Tim-bor is a diffusive pesticide that will penetrate further into the wood when it is wet. Allow to dry. It is then recommended to inject a consolidant of epoxy adhesive into existing holes in the surface overall. The many holes and most of the cracks on the surface should then be sealed using an epoxy putty with color to match the weathered wood surface. At the same time new wood fills should be custom fitted into the areas of surface loss and also colored to match the existing weathered wood. It is then recommended to reinforce old repairs with same epoxy putty and consolidate these areas where required using epoxy adhesive and microfiber filler. Insert Impel rods at various locations near the base at the four quadrant locations and in similar locations at the upper levels of the elm tree element. The impel rods should be sealed with custom seals which can be removed to replace the rods in 4-5 years. Once these operations have been completed, overall surface wipes with solvent should be undertaken and repeated as necessary to reduce the amount of creosote on the surface. A final application of a protective coating of clear, water based acrylic solution is recommended. The examination included consideration of the need for water repellent coating. Since the application of Tim-bor is made on exterior wood the value of a protective water repellent coating is recommended.
As a final note; the use of Tim-bor as a wood preservative has an additional benefit for structures, it acts as a fire retardant.

Constitution Elm Wood Element
Conservation Treatment Proposal Summary Points
-dry clean entire tree element with brushes and a vacuum cleaner.
-vacuum for pulling debris from the surface details, cracks and holes.
-repeat until the surface of the wood is clean and particle free.
-follow the dry cleaning with a wet wash using soft spray with just the pressure of a garden hose and a wash solution of anonic detergent, Orvus, applied with soft bristle brushes.
-rinse with clean water by soft spray.
-wet dry vacuum to gather excess water from the floor of the monument structure.
-overall treatment with Tim-bor to wood element (while the surface is still damp from the wash and rinse steps), apply a 10% solution of Tim-bor preservative dissolved in water by hand operated garden sprayer.
-allow to dry.
-inject a consolidant of epoxy adhesive into existing holes in the surface overall.
- seal holes and most of the cracks on the surface using epoxy putty with color to match the weathered wood surface.

-new wood fills custom fitted into the areas of surface loss and also colored to match the existing weathered wood.
-reinforce old repairs with same epoxy putty and consolidate these areas where required using epoxy adhesive and microfiber filler.
-insert Impel rods at various locations near the base at the four quadrant locations and in similar locations at the upper levels of the elm tree element.
-seal with custom seals which can be removed to replace the rods in 4-5 years.
-overall surface wipes with solvent
-repeated as necessary to reduce creosote on the surface.
-final application of a protective coating of clear, water based acrylic solution

Constitution Elm Stone Structural Element

Conservation Treatment Proposal:
-treatment to be applied to the interior ceiling of the structure to both seal the areas of cracking but also to supply an overall coating to the interior ceiling in order to stop the deposits of dusty concrete material which have been dropping on the wooden elm tree element.
-apply spray coating of concrete sealer; (***the wooden elm tree element must be completely covered and protected with a drop-cloth during the application***).

Maintenance Recommendations

Historic structures need on-going maintenance and provision of appropriate remedial materials to support and reinforce the fabric of the monument. In the case of the Constitution Elm the annual inspection and cleaning treatment is recommended followed every five years by upgrades to surface fills and cracks that may occur. Impel rods should be replaced every 4-5 years and re-sealed again. A complete treatment as described here should be repeated every 5-7 years and be based on these recommendations combined with any new developments in the conservation field especially for outdoor monuments of wood and stone.



Constitution Elm Monument 19 June 2013 viewed looking north-west.

Conclusion

The 2013 examination and this report with treatment recommendations have been produced by principal conservator Andrew Todd. Documentation by digital photographs

was made to record the examination. Images have been provided and additional images remain in our files.
As noted above, historic structures need on-going maintenance and provision of appropriate remedial materials to support and reinforce the fabric of the monument.

Submitted by:  Andrew Todd 17 December 2013

17 December 2013

Addendum in relation to further discussion in Treatment Proposal

As mentioned in my 5 December /13 response to comments on the treatment proposal, I have made corrections and changed points that were raised regarding detergent selection. For now, I think I will leave the reference to using Orvus, while some searching is carried out for a better substitute, if there is one. As I mentioned, replacement products have not been located, as of yet.

In discussion about treatment lifetime of epoxy, I have reviewed conservation testing reports, based on references from Jane Down at CCI. Her conclusions are that there are not too many differences in the makeup of epoxies but testing in industry especially has found that as a product they have proven to be durable and dependable. As a result given the exterior environment, and my on-going experience with West System boatbuilding epoxy, I feel confident in recommending it for use on the Constitution Elm.

The matter of treatment stability of acrylic coating remains a consideration which I defer for now while I continue to research the best product for a final coating to be agreed upon.

An oil based final coating is what I have normally used in the past but I have been trying to find a water based substitute for environmental reasons. I am interested in continuing discussion on this matter. Application of a material fixative to the concrete surfaces – inside above the tree to prevent dust/particles from being shaken down unto the tree below is still recommended.

I have acknowledged in my response that I agree that repointing of the stonework in the future is a sensible projection for this maintenance step.

I will be providing a workshop program outline for training on-site during the course of the treatment.

Signed:  Andrew Todd

SDG H
10995

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Chemistry Laboratories
550 West 16th Street, Suite B
Indianapolis, IN 46202

ASBESTOS SAMPLE SUBMISSION

Do not write in this space
Date Rec. 6/16/14
Date Rep. 6-23-14
DC 6/23/14

FILL IN THIS SPACE.
Indiana State Department of Health is to mail report to:
LINK LUDINGTON
Name
1400 MSH NORTH LANE
Street
MADISON IN 47250
City or Town ZIP code

Sample Location:
CONSTITUTION ELM MONUMENT
Name
202 WEST HIGH STREET
Street
CORYDON IN 47112
City or Town ZIP code

Date Sampled: 3 JUN 2014 Collected by: LINK LUDINGTON Telephone number: 812-599-1682
County: HARRISON

Sample Number	Lab Number	Building Name or Description	Sample Identification	X-Ray	Microscope
1	508914	C.E.M. PARAPET	MORTAR (NON-FRIABLE)	ND	ND

Link Ludington
Chief of Historic Preservation
p: 812.265.3536
c: 812.599.1682
f: 812.265.4797
e: LLudington@indianamuseum.org
Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites
1400 MSH North Lane • Madison, IN 47250
indianamuseum.org

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DC
JUN 23 2014
Indiana State Department of Health
Laboratory Services
Chemistry Laboratory

COMMENTS: PLEASE FAX FINDINGS TO: 812-265-4797.
* ND = NOT Detected.

State Form 54148 (10-09)

August 20, 2014

Mr. Link Ludington
Director of Historic Preservation
Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites
1400 MSH North Lane
Madison, Indiana 47250

Re: Constitution Elm Monument Assessment

Dear Link:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We have completed our assessment of the Constitution Elm Monument located in Corydon, Indiana. The Monument shelters the trunk of a massive elm tree under which the authors of Indiana's Constitution met, debated and drafted the document during the warm summer of 1816. At one point, the trunk of the elm was reported to measure over five feet in diameter and its branches reported to spread over 130 feet. The tree succumbed to elm phloem necrosis in 1925. Wood from the elm was used to create a display case for the Constitution, while the trunk remained in its original location on High Street in Corydon. In the late 1930s, a sandstone masonry shelter was constructed to house the trunk, which had begun to deteriorate.

The shelter is constructed of rough sandstone blocks and measures approximately 18 feet square in plan. The Monument is roughly 27 feet tall, with the upper third of each side tapering back almost six inches. Typical views of the Constitution Elm Monument are shown in Photos 1 and 2. Details excerpted from the original construction drawings are included as Figures 1 through 8.

While the Monument was found to be in reasonably good condition for its age, the time to act is approaching somewhat rapidly due to the nature of its materials. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock that forms in layers which exfoliates as the stone degrades in the presence of moisture over time. Therefore, it becomes imperative to protect the stone from moisture infiltration. While the exfoliation process is impossible to stop, a proper repair and maintenance program will greatly prolong the service life of the sandstone, and therefore that of the Monument itself.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVESTIGATION

ARSEE Engineers visited the Constitution Elm Monument in the summer of 2014 to perform a condition assessment of the Monument structure. A separate study of the trunk of the Elm itself was already underway as preparations are made for the celebration of Indiana's bicentennial in 2016. Observations were made from ground and roof levels. Extension ladders were used to access the roof level and to provide an arm's length view of the sandstone. Special consideration was given to the condition of the sandstone lintels, concrete roof slab, and other structural elements. Mortar samples were taken in order to verify the presence of Portland cement in the original mortar. A Fisherscope was used to determine reinforcing steel patterns in the concrete roof slab. No other destructive testing or sampling was performed.

OBSERVATIONS

The Monument structure is constructed of load bearing sandstone masonry as shown in Photos 1 through 4. Large corner columns support tapered walls. Large blocks of sandstone serve as lintels to span the openings on each of the four elevations and support the sidewalls above.

As shown in Photos 5 and 6, wrought iron straps were used to stabilize the trunk of the elm. These straps are anchored into the adjacent stone masonry.

Rough-cut sandstone blocks were used to construct the masonry shelter as shown in Photos 7 and 8. The walls were constructed without metal anchorage and rely on the interlocking nature of the stone pattern to stabilize the masonry. The majority of the blocks measure anywhere from six to sixteen inches in depth as shown in Photos 9 and 10. The multicolored sandstone ranges in color from the lighter brown shades more typical of sandstones to a unique darker brown color almost rusty in appearance as shown in Photo 11.

Sandstone is a sedimentary material that is formed in layers through intense compressive pressure. The fine-grained structure of sandstone makes it highly porous and therefore highly susceptible to damage resulting from moisture infiltration and subsequent freezing and thawing. Sandstone deteriorates through a process of exfoliation, as layers of stone crack, debond and shed from their host. Photo 12 shows an example of such deterioration.

As moisture leaches through the stone and reaches the exterior, minerals and other impurities dissolved in the water are left behind on the surface of the stone as it evaporates. Many times this is exhibited as efflorescence, as various salts within the masonry are left behind as white crystalline deposits. Mineral deposits were observed in a number of locations around the Monument, as shown in Photos 13 through 16. Crusty brown deposits are thought to be related to the oxidation of iron particles contained in matrix of the stone. Such deposits are examples of the early stages of the exfoliation process as shown in Photos 15 and 16.

More advanced exfoliation is present in some the stone as shown in Photos 17 and 18. Some of these occur at grade level where snow and ice seep into the stone. Exfoliation on the interior of the sidewalls and within the structural stone lintels, as shown in Photos 18 through 22, is more problematic. These areas should be relatively protected from the elements. The amount of staining and exfoliation present indicates a significant amount of water has been infiltrating the structure and accelerating the deterioration of the sandstone. As the lintel blocks are key structural components of the shelter, their condition is critical to the performance, safety and overall lifespan of the Monument.

More advanced deterioration occurs in the sandstone floor of the Monument as shown in Photos 23 and 24. Many of these stones have lost a significant amount of material since the joints were last repaired, indicative of how quickly stones can deteriorate in the presence of excess moisture.

We were fortunate to have several brief rain showers occur while we were on site. This allowed us to observe typical wetting patterns on the walls of the Monument. Buildings typically get wet from the top down, with the uppermost portions of the structure, such as parapets, being the most vulnerable elements. Wind driven rain further affects the wetting of a building or wall. In the case of the Monument, the tapered sidewalls wet evenly from the top of the parapet down to the lintel, as shown in Photos 25 and 26. This occurs on all four sides of the Monument.

As shown in Photo 27, the sidewalls extend above the roof level to create a short masonry parapet wall. The original copper counterflashing is visible and appears to be in reasonably good condition. A more recent EPDM roof membrane is also visible. The roof tapers to a single drain on the southeast corner, as shown in Photo 28. A copper drainpipe is visible on the interior of the Monument and is secured to the southeast column. Wet mortar joints were observed near the roof drain as shown in Photo 29. Staining on the interior of the masonry in this location, shown in Photo 30, is most likely related to a leak around the roof drain.

The short stone parapet is topped with a thin layer of cementitious material, shown in Photo 31, which was not called for on the original construction drawings. It may be an early repair attempt to minimize water infiltration through the top of the wall. The copper counterflashing is set into a mortar joint, which was typically found to be cracked as shown in Photo 32. Cracks in the cementitious coating allow moisture to penetrate the wall and eventually leads to larger failures in the cap as shown in Photos 33 and 34. Fiber reinforcement was found within the coating as shown in Photo 35. The reinforcing fibers were found not to contain asbestos. Test results are included as Appendix A. The cementitous coating was found to vary in thickness, but was typically found to measure less than a quarter inch in thickness. Any cement-based material that thin will have a short service life in this type of application.

Several skyward facing cracks were found within the sandstone as shown in Photo 37. This allows water to penetrate the stone walls and can lead to displacement due to cyclical freezing and thawing cycles. As a result, a few stones were found to have displaced slightly outward at the parapet level as shown in Photo 38.

Mortar joints in the parapet and tapered portion of the walls were generally found to be cracked and in poor condition as shown in Photos 39 through 42. The sloping profile of the sidewalls allows water draining down the face of the wall to be caught and directed back into the wall itself by the failed mortar as shown in Photo 43. Significant voids were found where mortar had fallen from the face of the wall as shown in Photo 44. A small metal ruler could be inserted into the joint to a depth of several inches as shown in Photo 45. Previous repair attempts have since cracked as shown in Photo 46. The condition of the mortar in these locations is such that a significant amount of moisture is allowed to enter the sidewalls and further damage the stone and mortar.

Another sign that a significant amount of moisture is present in the sidewalls is found on the north elevation where the wall is wet enough to support the growth of lichens and other organic materials as shown in Photos 47 through 50. The drying potential of this wall is hindered by a large tree that shades the monument. As would be expected, the mortar joints on this elevation were also found to be in poor condition.

Cracks within the concrete roof slab were identified as a possible concern by other conservators during their assessment of the trunk of the Constitution Elm. The concrete slab is supported by the sandstone walls and columns of the Monument as shown in Photos 51 and 52 and Figure 3. The slab was poured directly into the sidewall as shown in Photo 53. Smooth river rock was used as aggregate and is readily visible in the slab as shown in Photo 54.

Reinforcing steel was found to run both north-to-south and east-to-west approximately 9 inches on center using a Fisherscope metal detector. This compares well with the original details, which called for bars to be spaced at ten inches on center. Diagonal cracks were observed at each corner of the slab as shown in Photo 55. Using a metal detector, we found a diagonal "corner bar" coincides with each of these cracks. Given the age of the structure, cracking associated with the reinforcing steel is expected. None of the cracks is particularly wide, nor do they have a significant effect on the structural integrity of the slab.

Each of the cracks was highlighted with mineral deposits indicative of water migration over time as shown in Photos 56 and 57. As shown in Photo 58, only one location showed evidence of corrosion. One location, shown in Photo 59, appeared to have an active leak while the others appeared to be dry at this time. These deposits, as shown in Photo 60, are the remnants of previous leaks, and undoubtedly occurred prior to the most recent roof replacement. The condition of the roof slab is not a significant concern at this time. It should be cleaned and the cracks injected with grout resin to minimize water infiltration.

Moisture was observed on the interior walls beneath the roof slab as shown in Photos 61 and 62. This is believed to originate through the cracks on the exterior wall and in the parapet above. Over time, such infiltration will lead to deterioration of the sandstone units and eventually the stone lintels that support them.

Evidence of previous repair efforts was found within the sandstone joints. As shown in Photos 63 and 64, this mortar is a darker gray color that stands out from the original. As shown in Photos 65 through 67, cracks within the mortar joints were common in both the original and repair mortar. As shown in Photo 68, the original mortar joints between the sandstone units were quite narrow. Many of the joints in the repaired areas appear to be much wider as mortar was smeared over the face of the stone. This may have been done to avoid damaging the stone during joint removal, as pointing this type of masonry is much more labor intensive than a typical stone building. As with the parapet cap discussed previously, this thin layer of repair material cracks very easily as the mortar hardens and shrinks as shown in Photos 69 and 70.

The Bill of Materials shown on the original drawings references Brixment, an early type of premixed cement mortar that contained both Portland cement and hydrated lime. It was mixed with a sand aggregate to create a strong mortar with good plastic qualities. A pamphlet advertising the benefits of Brixment is included as Appendix B for reference. Brixment is touted as having a compressive strength similar to a conventional Portland cement and lime mortar of the period, nearly 2,500 psi. We performed a simple acid digestion mortar analysis on samples of both the original and repair mortars and found each to contain about ten percent Portland cement by weight, with the content of the darker repair mortar slightly higher than the original sample.

The sandstone floor of the Monument shows significant exfoliation of up to nearly a half of an inch in some areas as shown in Photos 71 through 77. The stone floor slopes toward the outside of the Monument in an effort to drain water away from the trunk of the elm. As shown in Photo 78, the sandstone floor appears to have been repaired using a different color and type of stone. Cracks were also observed within the sandstone edging around the trunk as shown in Photo 79.

A wrought iron railing, shown in Photo 80 and Figure 7, was installed on all four sides of the Monument to inhibit access to the trunk remnant. The top rail is composed of a c-shaped base and a curved top section secured together with screws. As shown in Photo 81, water has infiltrated between these pieces such that the bottom shape shows significant corrosion. As demonstrated in Photos 82 and 83, damage to the upper rail has the potential to harm visitors as they unknowingly grasp the jagged edges of the rail while admiring the trunk artifact inside the rail. The rail extends into each of the four masonry columns as shown in Photo 84. Corrosion of the handrail has caused minimal damage to the surrounding masonry as shown in Photo 85.

A stone stair and walkway surround the north and west sides of the Monument as shown in Photos 86 and 87. A significant amount of cracking was found within the mortar joints of both the stair and walkway as shown in Photo 88. A combination of settlement and exfoliation of the sandstone units has resulted in a number of trip hazards as shown in Photo 89. Some of the edge stones surrounding the walkway have displaced. As shown in Photos 90 and 91, several of these stones may be salvaged and reset while others will most likely need to be replaced.

REPAIR RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the observations noted above, we have developed a set of repair recommendations. First, a list of individual repairs is generated and prioritized. These priorities are based on life/safety issues, reducing further loss of materials or historic "fabric," reducing water infiltration, protection of the Constitution Elm remnant itself, and overall cleanliness and appearance of the enclosure.

Priority 1

- The steps and walkway around the west and north face present a potential trip hazard.

  - Remove, salvage and reconstruct the steps, walkway and edging.
  - Replace severely deteriorated stone with new sandstone to match original.
  - Incorporate compacted gravel sub-base to facilitate drainage and minimize future settlement of the masonry.
  - Consider installation of a handrail on the west face of the monument to facilitate use of the steps. Configuration and material to be similar to the existing wrought iron railings.

- The top rail of the wrought iron railings has deteriorated to the point they are dangerous.

  - Remove and replace the top rail on each of the four railings using a solid cast iron section to match the original configuration.
  - The remainder of the railings can be left in place as this work is performed.
  - Clean and paint the remaining railings so the replacement/existing work all matches.

- Water readily infiltrates the stone masonry above the level of the lintels. This, in turn, leads to freeze/thaw deterioration of the mortar and stone and loss of material.

  - Remove the cement wash on the upper surface of the stone coping.
    - Install a new liquid applied material reinforced with fiberglass mesh to cover the skyward facing portions of the coping.
  - Repoint all of the mortar joints on the exterior face of the enclosure above the level of the bottom face of the stone lintels up. This includes all exposed joints in the inside face of the coping.
    - Repointing in this instance means remove all mortar that has been smeared on the face of the stone and all cracked, soft or otherwise friable material from the outer face of the actual joint without damaging the stone itself.
    - Install new mortar that is of a similar strength and composition as the original. This may require some form of "injection" process in joints that are less than 1/8 inch wide.

- Remove, salvage and reset any individual stones that are loose.
- Remove all organic material from the north face of the wall.

■ Several pieces of the stone flooring have deteriorated to the extent they collect and hold water in wind driven rains. This leads to further deterioration of the damaged stone and other adjacent mortar and stones.

- Remove, salvage and reset the stone flooring.
- Mortar color, strength and composition to match the original.
- Replace severely deteriorated stones. Less deteriorated stones could be reused by carefully removing all loose material with a chisel.
- Replace "white" stones with sandstone to match adjacent material.

Priority 2

■ The remaining mortar joints in the four columns, exterior of the base of the enclosure and inside face of the wall above the lintels are too wide, cracked and do not match the original color of the mortar.

- Remove all excess mortar and properly repoint all of these joints as described above in Priority 1.
- The same work should be performed on all of the joints in the pilaster on the west side of the steps.

■ Replace any severely deteriorated stones in the walls of the monument.

- Remove loose material from the stone lintels by hand with a chisel.

■ Clean the bottom face of the concrete deck.

- Scrape mineral deposits from the face of the concrete.
- Power wash the exposed concrete with heated water to remove loose laitance. Water pressure to be less than 500 psi at the face of the concrete using a 45° tip.

■ Inject cracks in concrete roof slab with polyurethane grout resin.

Priority 3

- Clean all exposed masonry surfaces using heated water at low pressure – 500 psi or less.

In our opinion, the first priority of any repair/restoration effort must be to address any public safety issues. Our next concern is to minimize further deterioration of the structure itself that often includes minimizing further water infiltration. These items make up the Priority 1 level repairs described previously. It is not uncommon for Priority 2 and 3 work to be delayed for several years due to funding limitations **AND** the average person or general public never notices the difference. This project promises to be a little different. If the Priority 2 repairs are not performed along with the Priority 1 work, the difference in the joints above and below the level of the stone lintels will be obvious to anyone who visits the monument. Second, the "repointing" process is somewhat unique to this structure. Getting one contractor to perform it properly will be challenging, finding two whose work matches each other will be next to impossible.

We, therefore, recommend all of the repairs described above be performed in a single contract during the 2015 construction season. Working with a masonry restoration contractor, we anticipate a budget of $200,000 will be sufficient to cover the construction cost of such a project. This does not include A/E fees, contingency or other "soft costs."

However, we recognize that budgetary constraints may require the work to be performed in separate phases over a period of several years. Phasing the project would most likely result in a greater overall project cost since a contractor would have to mobilize to the size, stage the Monument, and purchase project bonds and insurance twice. As such, we anticipate that Phase I of the project, consisting of the Priority 1 repairs described above, would require a budget of approximately $150,000. Phase II would consist of the remaining Priority 2 and 3 repairs and would require a budget of approximately $75,000.

Finally, a few thoughts concerning the protection of the tree remnant as the repairs are performed. We do not foresee any of the proposed repairs impacting the structural support of the tree. We do recommend a reinforced, dust proof and waterproof "shroud" be installed to completely cover the wood as the various repair operations are performed. This goes beyond four pieces of reinforced visqueen taped together with duct tape. It is more along the lines of a specialized waterproof tarp with Velcro seams or some other means to hold it in place but providing flexibility for the work to progress properly. We certainly recommend this concept be reviewed by the group responsible for the conservation of the Constitution Elm itself.

We have enjoyed working with you on this important part of Indiana's heritage. We look forward to continuing to be of service as the project moves forward. Please call if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

Frederick A. Herget
Professional Engineer

Scott A. Drake
Historic Preservation Specialist