

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
OHIO
COUNTY:
GREENE
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Colonel Charles Young House
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Columbus Pike between Clifton and Stevenson Roads
CITY OR TOWN:
Wilberforce CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
7th
STATE: **Ohio** CODE: COUNTY: **Greene** CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	Public Acquisition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes:
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: **Chester A. Allen and Marilyn E. Ware Allen (granddaughter of Colonel Young)**
STREET AND NUMBER:
1314 14th Street
CITY OR TOWN:
Portsmouth STATE: **Ohio** CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Greene County Court House
STREET AND NUMBER:
Main and Detroit Streets
CITY OR TOWN:
Xenia STATE: **Ohio** CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Military Survey 4340-442
DATE OF SURVEY: **1875-1896** Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Greene County Court House
STREET AND NUMBER:
Main and Detroit Streets
CITY OR TOWN:
Xenia STATE: **Ohio** CODE:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The two-story Young house is a brick structure located approximately fifty feet from the north side of Highway 42, approximately two-thirds of the way from Xenia to Wilberforce, Ohio. The house has been painted white and has a stately appearance without being overly decorative or pretentious. The original house site was over a cellar with a stone wall foundation. Both the cellar and the foundation are in need of repair. The house has load bearing, exterior brick walls with wood floor joists.

The original building was T-shaped, but a rectangular addition has been added on the north, which is the rear, side of the building. On the west side of the building a wood framed arbor supported by three concrete columns is still intact. Under the arbor is a paved patio and in the center of this patio is located a decorative water fountain. With the rectangular addition at the rear of the original house the arbor patio is surrounded on three sides by building, thus giving this area a sheltered or partially enclosed feeling. If the fountain and arbor were repaired this would be a beautiful setting. The house is trimmed with a heavy and rather ornate cornice work which is renaissance in character.

The roof in the center of the front facade of the house contains a gable which has a semi-circular stained glass window. There are five sets of openings across the front of the house on each level and the placement of all windows and trim is very symmetrical. There is a porch which extends the entire length of the front and wraps around onto the west elevation. A waist high masonry wall has been built around the porch and this wall is in need of repair. Parts of the wall lean outward and a portion of the back side on the wall at the east end is missing. The brick work on the house particularly the southeast corner needs attention.

A one-story porch roof shades almost all the south or front elevation on the house. The outside edge of the porch is supported by two columns and back edge of the porch roof rests on two semi-recessed columns which occur on the face of the building. The roof over the porch has in the center, a gabled section which reflects the gable on the house roof above. In the center of this porch gable is a circular decorative medallion. The cornice on the porch roof like on the main roof is decorative and almost renaissance in character. The rectangular windows which are symmetrically placed across the front of the house on the main floor level have a rectangular stained glass section over each window. On the west side of the house two flat roofed dormers protrude, but on the east side only one dormer is shown. The rectangular addition which has been added onto the rear of the house is also two stories, has identical roof pitches, but its exterior surface is stucco in lieu of brick as was on the original house.

It is difficult to summarize to a particular style of architecture for it appears that the house is eclectic in that it has some predominate features from many of the styles of great houses in the past.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1864-1922

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<u>Afro-American History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Colonel Charles Young (1864-1922), the third black to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point, was the highest ranking black officer in World War I. He was also the only black to graduate from the Academy between 1877, when the first two black cadets, Henry O. Flipper and John Alexander, were commissioned, and 1936, when now retired Air Force Lieutenant General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. received his gold bars. Upon graduation from West Point, Young started his career in the 10th Cavalry, was briefly seconded to the 25th Infantry, and on 31 October 1889 was permanently reassigned to the 9th Cavalry.

In 1894 Young became the second black to receive a federal appointment to a military department when he was assigned to Professor of Science and Military Tactics at Wilberforce University in Ohio. While at Wilberforce, Young taught French and Mathematics in addition to his military courses and coached the drama and glee clubs. He served with marked success until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. At that time, although he had requested that he be given permission to join his regiment, he was given the command of the 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Colored) for a brief period. His troops did not serve in Cuba as he wished them too, despite the fact that he drilled them to peak efficiency and bore down on physical training, fitness and discipline.

Several regular enlisted men from Ohio who served under Young during the Spanish-American War, later became officers and served with distinction in World War I. The 9th Ohio Volunteers' first camp was Camp Alger, Virginia. It was here that a group of white soldiers refused to salute Young because of his color. Young took off his coat and made them salute it, showing respect for the rank if not for him.

Young was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service in January of 1899 and rejoined his troop, the 9th Cavalry, at Fort Du Chesne. Following eighteen months of distinguished service in the Phillipines, Young commanded Troop "I" at San Francisco in 1902, and then was appointed acting Superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California. (Patrolling and administering the National Parks was an Army responsibility until the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916.) An officer inspecting troops in the park reported:

The drill of Captain Young's "I" Company (9th Cav.) was excellent His troop is without doubt the best instructed of any of the four

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Charles Young's Appointment Committee & Personnel of the Adjutant General's Office's file. Record Group 94. The National Archives.
 Cullum, Brevet-Major-General George W. Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy. Vols. I-VI-A.
 Flipper, Henry O. The Colored Cadet at West Point. New York: 1969.
 Modern Military Division. Various Papers. The National Archives.
 Scarborough, Dr. W. S. A Tribute to Colonel Charles Young. The African Methodist Episcopal Book Concern. Undated.

(Partial Listing)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	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	0 ' "	0 ' "		39° 41' 23"N	83° 53' 25"W	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 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

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Marcia M. Greenlee, Historical Projects Director

ORGANIZATION: The Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation DATE: December 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
 1420 N Street, N.W., Suite 101

CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C. STATE: CODE:

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>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:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Title _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
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8. SIGNIFICANCE - Page Two

troops on duty in the parks, and he is entitled to credit for keeping it up to the proper standard of instruction while attending to his many duties as Park Superintendent.

The Board of Trade of Visalia, California, was so impressed with Young's performance that they passed a resolution extending a vote of thanks to him for outstanding service.

Following his service in the West, Young was appointed as the United States military attache to Haiti by Theodore Roosevelt. He was the first of his race to be so appointed. He was also the first foreign military attache ever assigned by any country to the Republic of Haiti. American black ministers were no novelty in Haiti since 1869 when Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett, America's first black diplomat, appointed by President Grant, presented his credentials, but "Capitaine Young" in his dashing uniforms, with his knowledge of French, and soon of Creole, won all hearts. When presented at the National Palace to President Nord-Alexis, the local newspapers described Young as a "beau noir" whose charming manners captivated all who met him. During his service in Haiti from 1904 to 1907, Young was responsible for what the American Minister William F. Powell described as, "the best and most accurate map [of Haiti] that has ever been charted." Young also found time to compile, translate and write the following works:

- The Handbook of Creole as Spoken in Haiti. (An excellent French-English-Creole dictionary),
- Island of Haiti by L. Gentil Tippenhauer. (A translation from the German) and,
- Military Morale of Nations and Races. (An original study).

Young later served as military attache and adviser to the Liberian Frontier Force, and as commander of the 2nd squadron of the 10th Cavalry in Mexico.

Expecting active service with the outbreak of World War I, Colonel Young was instead found medically unfit for active service by army doctors and forced to retire from service. Rather than accept this verdict, Colonel Young rode 500 miles from his home in Ohio to Washington, D.C., to personally appeal for a reversal of the Army's decision. Less than a week before the armistice, the Army recalled Young. He was reassigned to Liberia. He died in Nigeria in 1922 on his way to a reunion with his family in Paris. Young was buried by the British, with full military honors, in Ikoyi Cemetery, Lagos. Later, on the insistence of his widow, his body was returned to the United States. Full military honors were again rendered when the body was escorted aboard the S.S. Hesseltine for the journey home. Three buglers of the West African Frontier Force and a detachment of Nigerian soldiers preceded the coffin. The buglers sounded "Last Post" and the colors were at half-mast as the coffin was set

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8. SIGNIFICANCE - Page Three

aboard the ship. Upon the arrival of the flag-draped casket in New York, a procession from the armory of the Colonel Charles Young Post 398, American Legion, led mourners to a memorial service in the great hall of New York College. Assistant Secretary of State Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. was the principal speaker. From New York, Young's body was taken to Washington, D.C. where a large crowd waited at Union Station to escort it in honor to Arlington Cemetery. Washington's "colored schools" were given a holiday and crowds lined the streets as the cortege made its way along Pennsylvania Avenue to M Street and across Key Bridge to Fort Myer; the casket on a horse-drawn caisson was followed by Young's favorite horse, riderless and boots reversed. Services were held in Arlington's marble amphitheatre. Major O. J. W. Scott, Army Chaplain, and friend of Young's from his Wilberforce days, delivered the funeral oration.

In addition to his achievements as a military officer, Young was also a linguist and an accomplished musician. He knew German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and Greek and voraciously read literature in the original. Young played the piano, violin, and cornet, and composed pieces for them, including a cradle song, an African suite, and a Caribbean suite. He composed music for lyrics his friend Paul Laurence Dunbar had written. Colonel Young also arranged hymns and composed serenades for his church choir's performances.

Colonel Charles Young is of national historical significance because he was the highest-ranking black officer in World War I; he was the first black military attache in American history; he was the second black federally appointed to a military department; and he was nationally known and admired by black people who identified with his triumphs and felt his defeats as though they were their own. It was largely through public outcry following his dismissal from the Army, that the Army later reinstated him.