

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on the back of this form. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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RECEIVED 418
OCT 24 1994
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

historic name Young, John, House

other names/site number Young - Carter House

2. Location

street & number 9665 N. County Road 250 E. N/A not for publication

city or town Geetingsville N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Clinton code 023 zip code 46041

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
F. Robert R. Roberts 10-20-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Entered in the National Register 11-25-94 Date of Action

John Young House
Name of Property

Clinton County, Indiana
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1860

Significant Dates

c. 1860

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

John Young House
Name of Property

Clinton County, Indiana
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn S. Carter

organization N/A date 2-8-94

street & number 9665 N. County Road 250 E. telephone 317-258-3077

city or town Frankfort state IN zip code 46041-7748

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Rick A. and Carolyn Carter

street & number 9665 N. County Road 250 E. telephone 317-258-3077

city or town Frankfort state IN zip code 46041-7748

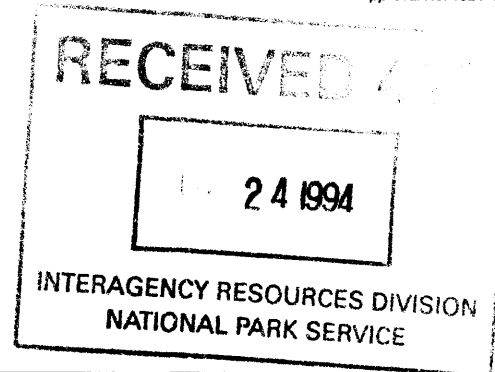
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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John Young House, Clinton County, Indiana

The Young-Carter house is a two story brick structure located northeast of the village of Geetingsville, Indiana. The house was constructed in 1860 and is considered to be of Greek Revival architecture combined with Italianate detailing. The front facade is a gabled temple style and the east portion has an attached kitchen wing which projects north from the the main body. The house is in a rural farmland setting on approximately one (1) acre lot facing Clinton County road 250 East at approximately 9665 North. The front facade of the house has a western elevation, the house sitting approximately one hundred and fifty feet (150') east from Clinton County Road 250 East. The road is of gravel surface, a one (1) mile section in which the Young-Carter house is the only current dwelling.

The main body of the house is characterized by symmetry. The foundation is of substantial brick construction as is the body of the house. There is a portico entrance at the north end of the west elevation. The portico is designed with Italianate chamfered posts, possesses an upper balcony with balustrade, lower balustrade, scroll brackets and dentil embellishments. The portico is not original to the house but is a replica of the original, reconstructed during 1992-93 restoration utilizing shadow marks since the original portico was removed prior to 1923. The portico was reconstructed using the same materials and details as that of the main porch where applicable. The original main porch was standing in extreme deterioration until it too was reconstructed during 1992-93 restoration. Details from the main porch were utilized as models to replace both portico and porch as faithful to the originals as feasible. Original salvageable materials and detailing were used in the restoration where possible. (Photos 1, 2 and 3)

The main entrance is inside of the portico and consists of an original four (4) panel wooden prime door of heavy construction. The door is encased with a three (3) pane side light to either side and crowned with a five (5) pane transom window above. This entrance leads inside to the grand foyer and open staircase. The top balcony of the portico possesses a two (2) panel with single glazed pane door that exists from the top landing of the staircase onto the portico upper balcony. (Photo 1)

The first story of the west elevation possesses two (2) windows of

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John Young House, Clinton County, Indiana

original design and construction being a six (6) over six (6) double hung sash with wooden lintels and sub-sills. The second story possesses two (2) windows of similar nature as they are of the same width and appearance but are lesser in overall height. The windows once possessed wooden louvered storm shutters that are no longer present, however, restoration plans call for replacement. (Photo 1)

The west facade supports a Greek Revival (temple style) entablature with returns. This is embellished with Italianate scroll brackets and dentil molding. Centered in the upper peak of the gable is a wooden louvered lunette style opening serving as a vent for the main attic area. (Photo 1)

Visible from the west elevation is the northern portion of the kitchen wing that is attached to the east portion of the main body of the house. Attached to the west portion of the kitchen wing and the east portion of the main body of the house is an "L" shaped main porch. (Photo 1 and 2)

On the west elevation of the kitchen wing, the main porch encompasses the wing from the main body to the north end. The first story of this wing has one (1) western entrance leading into a small room currently used as a laundry-room, the original use unknown. This entrance is toward the north end and features a four (4) panel wooden prime door which is crowned by a three (3) pane transom window trimmed with small dentil molding. A small window exists south of the doorway near the main body of the house. This appears to be the only depreciating exterior structural modification the house has suffered from its original construction. The window appears to have once been a doorway similar to that as just described on the same wing. It was apparently removed, shortened, and modified to create a window above the inside cabinet level which is where the current kitchen sink stands. The shortened window is that of single pane, double hung sash, with the upper exterior trim remaining from the saved portion of the original material. During 1992-93 restorations, appropriate brick and mortar were installed beneath the window to replace shoddy workmanship and inappropriate material from when the change had taken place. No plans are current to replace the doorway, now a window.

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John Young House, Clinton County, Indiana

The second story of the kitchen, west elevation, contains two (2) windows, six (6) over six (6) double hung sash which are original to the house. They are the same overall design and dimension as are the second story, west elevation, main body windows. This adds to the symmetry of the structure. The west elevation of the kitchen wing supports an entablature that is now bare of the scroll brackets and dentils that were taken down during restoration in 1993. Restoration plans call for their replacement in spring/summer of 1994 utilizing as much of the original materials as possible.

The south facade of the house features nine (9) windows of matching design. All are six (6) over six (6) double hung sash original to the house. Eight (8) are featured in the first story of the kitchen wing. The windows are of design and dimension like that of the west elevation. (Photo 4)

The main body of the south elevation has a wooden entablature with Italianate scroll brackets and dentil molding. Two (2) small chimneys rise from the main gabled roof of asphalt and mineral shingle. One (1) centered on both the peak and the main body. The kitchen wing possesses a shed roof slanting eastward. Its south facade does not have the entablature design of the main body but a simple beaded soffit and an open fascia board.

Centered beneath the south window of the kitchen wing lies a slanted wooden cellar door leading beneath the kitchen wing. This entrance is original to the house, however the concrete foundation with steps and wooden door are not original materials. Also noted but not visible lies a subterranean brick cistern positioned just south and west of the cellar access. This was once used to collect rain run-off from the south elevation. The entablatures of the south (and north) sides show evidence that the roof once supported integral gutters. There are no current plans to restore this element.

The east facade is a one (1) doorway centered in the facade for symmetry. It is a four (4) panel prime door crowned with a three (3) pane transom window. Four (4) windows, two (2) north and two (2) south of the doorway add to the symmetry. The windows are six (6) over six (6) double hung sash of design and dimension as the first story windows of the south and west elevations. The kitchen

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John Young House, Clinton County, Indiana

shed roof slants eastward and supports open eaves with exposed rafters. A small chimney rises from the roof positioned above an area between the doorway and the first window to the north. This is the kitchen flue which rises just above roof line. Restoration plans call for completion of the chimney as well as a stoop beneath the doorway. The main body of the house projects above the shed roof of asphalt and mineral shingle. It is of gabled design with wooden entablature returns but does not possess the scroll brackets and dentil moldings, or lunette window/attic vent as does the west elevation. The east chimney of the main body lies centered at the peak of the gable. (Photo 5 and 6)

The north facade shows the extension of the kitchen wing creating an "L" shape design which is filled with the main porch. The north view of the main body of the house features the reconstructed main porch. (Photo 6)

The eastern portion of the north facade is that of the kitchen wing. It is identical to the south elevation of the kitchen wing with the exception of the cellar door and perspective direction. It has one (1) first story window, six (6) over six (6) double hung sash, the same design and dimension of the first story windows on the east, south and west elevations. (Photo 6)

The first story of the main body of the north elevation has one (1) wooden prime door using two (2) lower panels and one (1) upper pane of glazing. This doorway is crowned by a three (3) pane transom window embellished by small dentil molding. There is one (1) window to each side of the doorway. They are of design and dimension as the first story windows on the east, south and west elevations. To the west end of the first story of north elevation is a blind window. This window is covered by wooden louvered storm shutters, which are original. The grand staircase runs behind the blind windows. Their purpose is to continue the symmetry of the house. The shutters are designed to remain closed as beneath the shutters is a brick wall. (Photo 7)

The second story of the north elevation has one (1) wooden prime door with two (2) lower panels and one (1) upper pane of glazing. This door is at the eastern portion of the main body of the house and serves as an exit from the upstairs sitting room. To the west of the door is one (1) window, six (6) over six (6) double hung

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sash. It is of design and dimension as the remainder of the second story windows of the house. Directly above the first story blind window lies the second story blind window. It serves the same purpose as on the first story, that being to add symmetry to the house. It is of the same dimensions as the second story windows of the house. (Photo 7)

The wooden entablature of the north facade is Italianate in style and matches that of the south facade. Signs are also visible in the soffit area suggesting that integral guttering was once an element as in the south facade. The roofing material is asphalt mineral shingle. This elevation displays the two (2) chimneys which vent at the peak of the gable. One (1) centered in the main portion of the house and the second at the east end of the main body. Both are of brick construction. The east is complete and the center in disrepair. (Photo 7)

The north facade, main body and kitchen wing are encompassed in the "L" shaped main porch. The original porch was in complete deterioration and neglect. Restoration in 1992-93 resulted in the disassembly/reconstruction of the main porch and the re-creation of the front portico. Both elements were painstakingly reconstructed using the original for information, material, and models. (Photo 7)

When reconstructing both the main porch and front portico, original brick footings were excavated, then re-used. The wooden porch decks, at some point in time, had been removed and replaced with concrete. Restoration efforts in 1992 removed the non-original and highly deteriorated concrete and replaced it with appropriate brick footings. Original beam pockets within the brick were utilized in the setting of floor joists and rafters. Cedar decking was installed prior to the setting of the chamfered posts (white oak) in the Italianate style like that of the (poplar) originals. Lower balustrades and upper balustrades (treated pine) were installed using the shadow details and mortise markings at the locations where the originals once were. The balustrades feature a chamfered design like that of the support posts. Salvageable materials from the original main porch were re-used in the reconstruction process when possible. Sound material from the original posts that had not suffered from decay were used in the upper balcony posts which support the

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John Young House, Clinton County, Indiana

balustrades. Italianate scroll brackets and dentil moldings were recreated in the size, dimensions and material (poplar) like that of the original design. The roofing material is built-up acrylic coating with aluminum flashing. Guttering installation has not been completed. Beaded ceilings of the porch have not been completed.

Upon entering the house through the west facing front portico door, the grand staircase rises in an easterly direction eight (8) feet above the first floor to the first landing. It then curves back to the west, rising another three (3) feet to the second story landing. This is an open staircase which rises twenty-one (21) feet from first story floor to second story ceiling. There is one (1) small closet beneath the staircase on the first floor, an east doorway leading to the dining room and a south doorway leading to the parlor. The door to the parlor is crowned by a three (3) paned transom window. The flooring is thought to be of 1" x 5" cherry. The woodwork is of poplar. The staircase is of walnut with hand-turned spindles and curved hand rail. No restoration has been done on this staircase.

The parlor to the south of the main staircase contains four (4) windows. Two (2) west and two (2) south, the door coming from the stairway, and pine French doors east to the living room. There is one (1) flue opening on the east wall, north of the French doors to accommodate a parlor stove. The room dimensions are 16' x 16' with a ceiling height of 10'3". The flooring is of 1" x 5" tongue and groove oak boards. The ornate woodwork is of poplar. Restoration of this room has begun and is scheduled for completion in fall of 1994.

The living room, entered through the French doors from the parlor, contains two (2) south windows, and 8' wide x 8'6" high north doorway to the dining room, and one (1) small east closet projecting into the room. (Photo 8)

The dimensions of the living-room are 15'6" x 11' with ceiling height of 10'3". The flooring is 1" x 5" oak boards. The woodwork is of poplar. Restoration of this room is complete. (Photo 8)

The dining room, when entered through the 8' wide doorway from the

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living room, has two (2) north windows, one (1) on each side of an exterior entry door centered on the wall. There is a west doorway leading to the main staircase, one (1) east to the kitchen, and one (1) east to the servant's hallway and stair along with a bathroom area.

The exterior door, kitchen doorway, and hall doorways are all topped by three (3) pane transom windows. The door leading to the main staircase has a false transom window, which continues the symmetry of the room. The area behind the window is of brick construction supporting the landing of the grand staircase. The dimensions of the dining room are 15'6" x 12'2" with a ceiling height of 10'3". There is one (1) former flue opening in this room centered on the east wall. The flooring is oak like that of the former two (2) rooms. The woodwork is poplar. Restoration of this room is complete. (Photo 9)

The eastern kitchen wing of the house, when entered from the dining room, now measures 11'9" x 20'. This room was originally two (2) separate rooms. A wall and doorway separating them being east original windows with one (1) west window modified where an exterior door once stood. There are four (4) doorways inside of the kitchen. One (1) north doorway from the dining room which is crowned with the transom window, one (1) south doorway leading to the hallway, one (1) east exterior door crowned with a transom window leading the the east/back yard, and one (1) north doorway leading to a small room now used as a laundry. On the north end of the kitchen is an original floor to ceiling pantry made from tongue and groove, beaded poplar. This is divided into three (3) equal horizontal sections. There are double doors on each of these sections. The overall dimensions of this pantry are 3'3" wide x 9'8" high x 12" deep. Upon the east wall, just north of the east doorway, there is one (1) flue opening for the kitchen. The flooring in the southern two-thirds (2/3) of the kitchen is original 1" x 5" tongue and groove chestnut. The northern one-third (1/3) was in disrepair. Oak and pine flooring were added probably during the removal of the wall that apparently ran east/west and had supported a doorway. Some of this may have occurred during the addition of indoor plumbing. The woodwork is of poplar. The ceiling height is 9'8". The south kitchen wall is of lath and plaster which houses the cellar door and servant's staircases. (Photo 10)

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John Young House, Clinton County, Indiana

The small room to the north of the kitchen is currently being used as a laundry room. It is of rough plaster and contains one (1) original window, an exterior west door leading to the main porch, and one (1) small ceiling access near the east wall which enters into to attic at the east/north portion of the servant's quarters upon the second story. The flooring material in the laundry room is unknown as no restoration has been attempted, leaving the floor currently covered with underlayment and linoleum. The woodwork is poplar. Overall dimensions are approximately 7' x 12', as part of the back of the kitchen pantry projects into the room.

To the south of the kitchen is the hallway leading to the servant's stair, cellar stair and the current bathroom. This area was originally one (1) room that has since been changed to include stud walls with plaster board construction. These changes occurred in 1950 during the addition of indoor plumbing. One (1) wall runs east/west creating a hallway to the servant's stair. This contains two (2) doorways with doors that are not original to the house. The doorways are now on what is the south wall of the hallway. The hall dimensions are approximately 11'9" x 4'5" with the servant's steps projecting into the room at the base. The flooring is of chestnut and woodwork of poplar. Included in the hallway adjacent to the south/east door from the dining room is the east door leading down into the cellar.

The second story of the house consists of three (3) large rooms in the main section with servant's quarters and attic area above the east kitchen wing.

At the top of the grand staircase is the second story landing which contains one (1) west exterior door leading to the balcony of the front portico and one (1) south door leading into the large room above the parlor. The flooring and woodwork are poplar.

The large room to the south of the landing contains four (4) windows, two (2) west and two (2) south. There are two (2) doors, one (1) door from the landing and one (1) east to the upstairs sitting room. The dimensions of this room are 16' x 16', with a ceiling height of 10'. This room has 1" x 5" tongue and groove poplar flooring. The woodwork is poplar. There is one (1) flue opening in the east wall near the door to the sitting room.

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Restoration has not begun on this room.

Through the east door of this unrestored room is the upstairs sitting room. It contains one (1) north window, one (1) north exterior door leading to the balcony of the main porch, one (1) south door to the bedroom, and one (1) east door to the servant's quarters. The overall dimensions of this room are 12'2" x 16' with a ceiling height of 10 feet. There is a one (1) east wall flue opening. The flooring is poplar.

The base woodwork is poplar with the doorways and window casements being of walnut and poplar. During restoration of this room, the baseboards were removed for refinishing. On the back of one of the baseboards was the wording "sitting room" written in English cursive with carpenter's chalk. This was the original use for the room. Restoration has been completed. (Photo 11 and 12)

To the south of the sitting room is the bedroom, which contains two (2) south windows, one (1) east door to the servant's quarters, one (1) east door to the closet and one (1) smaller north door leading to the attic. Overall dimensions of this room are 11' x 16' with ceiling height of 10 feet. The closet projects into the room. The flooring is poplar. The restoration of this room is complete.

The servant's quarters above the east kitchen wing are entered through the sitting room, bedroom, or the servant's stairway. They are divided by the stair into two (2) sections. The small section to the south of the stairs is 6'4" x 13'. It contains one (1) small access door to the attic area under the shed roof. In the small section is a board which was imbedded in the plaster on the wall. It has square nails partially driven into it apparently on which to hang clothing. The large north section of the stairs is 6'4" x 28'. It contains two (2) west windows and an access to the attic under the shed roof. The ceiling height in both sections is 7'10" at the tallest point and slants down to a height of 59" at the knee-wall with a rough plaster finish.

The stairway leading to the servant's quarters from the first floor is located at the back of the house. This is an enclosed stairway. There are three steps facing north from the back hallway. The stair then turns back to the west. The ceiling is

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slanted upon reaching the second story. This staircase is of walnut.

There is a full, unfinished attic above the gabled portion of the house, which measures 26' x 34'. There are two small attic areas under the shed roof section of the kitchen wing, which are accessible through the servant's quarters or the small ceiling access in the laundry room.

The Young-Carter property contains a one (1) story, two (2) car garage, constructed of concrete blocks, which was built around 1950. The property, therefore, contains one (1) contributing building (the house) and one (1) non-contributing building (the garage).

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John Young House, Clinton County, Indiana

The Young-Carter House is eligible for the National Register because of its outstanding architecture. Constructed in the pre-Civil war era, circa 1860, the house features the grand style of the Greek Revival, temple style architecture combined with Italianate detailing. An outstanding characteristic is the symmetry in both the exterior and interior of the house. The house remains in the rural agricultural setting and has not been subject to urban sprawl. During the mid-nineteenth century, pioneers were still settling the area in cabins. John Young, an early pioneer to the area, prospered and had this house built which portrayed the affluent growth of the nation prior to the Civil War.

Basing the significance of this house on architecture requires looking at the combination of Greek Revival and Italianate elements and at the craftsmanship in this work. The Greek Revival entablature and cornice returns are embellished with Italianate brackets. In this rural area, the high degree of detail and craftsmanship on the interior doors and trim and the exterior ornamentation is significant. For a rural area, close attention was given to the details from chamfered portico columns to the curved pairs of brackets.

Clinton County has not been surveyed. However, since the property is located within 1/2 mile of the Carroll County line, it is appropriate to use Burlington and Democrat Townships in southern Carroll County for comparison. In these townships three other homes were identified which show some of the same features as the Young-Carter House. The Hauess Homestead in Burlington Township is a side-gable brick house. Its Greek Revival entablature and cornice returns are embellished with single brackets interspersed between dentil molding. This home also incorporates 1/4 round side lights similar to the half lights in the Young-Carter House.

The McCracken House in Democrat Township is smaller and less elaborate than the Young-Carter House, but the entablature on the front gable and door surround are treated with single brackets and dentil molding. This house is also a front-gable, L-plan.

The third house is the Firman-Wyatt house with side gables and 1/4 round lights. The rear ell of this L-shaped plan has a gable

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John Young House, Clinton County, Indiana

roof, unlike the Young-Carter House. However, its Greek Revival entablature incorporates both dentil molding and single brackets.

Although none of these three examples have the higher style paired brackets, they are all representative of the overlapping twenty years of transition from Greek Revival to Italianate. This transition tends to blur the distinct characteristics of each. The Young House compares favorably with these three outstanding homes, providing a good basis for eligibility.

The house retains nearly all of the original character and materials from which it was built, suffering few detrimental modifications. The substantial brick construction, with dimensions of four (4) brick thick exterior as well as interior walls, were finished inside with a smooth horse-hair plaster. The brick retains a character, patina, and strength rarely found after more than a century and thirty plus years in time. With the brick being hand-made on the construction site, the integrity of the hand-tooled carpentry, the house was truly the work of a master-builder.

This house was built for one of Clinton County's earliest settlers, John Young, who came to this area in 1832, settling in a cabin on his farm in Section 19, Warren Township. John Young came to Clinton County from Butler County, Ohio. He returned to Ohio in 1834 where he married Anna Bowen. He and his wife returned to his farm in Clinton County in 1835. Anna died and John returned to Ohio. In 1837 he married Isabella D. Bernard and they returned to Clinton County where he spent the remainder of his life. John and Isabella were the parents of nine children, one being Dr. M. V. Young, a Civil War veteran, who had assumed the practice of his uncle, Dr. Robert Ogle Young, a prominent physician in the village of Geetingsville. Dr. Robert Ogle Young and John Young were the children of Robert and Jane Ogle Young. Jane Ogle Young was a cousin to Robert Fulton, famous for the invention of the steamboat.

Young was actively involved in the Masonic Lodge, which included his entering the Burlington, Indiana Lodge #111 in November 1852. He obtained level two, Fellow Craft, January 1853, and level three, Master Mason, in March 1853. In 1859 he held the office of Treasurer in this lodge. Young helped to organize the Middlefork,

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Indiana Lodge, #304, which he joined in 1864. In the Middlefork Lodge, he served as Junior Warden, the third highest rank obtainable, in 1865 and 1866. In 1867 he served as Treasurer for the Middlefork Lodge. Young helped organize the Sedalia, Indiana Lodge, #508, which he joined in 1874. In this lodge, he held the highest position obtainable, Worshipful Master, in the years 1874 and 1875.

John Young was a respected farmer in Clinton County. He was active in the Old Settlers Reunions, which were held to honor the early pioneers of the area. During the seventh reunion he was elected to serve in the capacity of Vice President for the ensuing years. At the tenth reunion of the Old Settlers, he gave a short address and was later elected to serve as President of the group. At the eleventh reunion held on August 15, 1885, he was again elected as President, the position which he held at his death in 1886.

During his lifetime, John Young was involved in many aspects of the community. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Information obtained through church records show that he served in the capacity of deacon, Sunday school superintendent and ruling elder. He was instrumental in the building of a large brick church in the village of Geetingsville, which was started in August 1885. He lived to see the church completed, but it was not dedicated until after his death, February 1, 1886. John Young's funeral was the first service held in the church and it was conducted by the Masonry. He is buried in the Geetingsville Cemetery. (Photo 13)

The house was passed down through descendants of John Young for several generations, eventually coming to auction during the mid-1970's. The buyer at the auction purchased the house solely for the possession of the farm land surrounding it. The house sat vacant, neglected, falling into a state of disrepair, until it was purchased by Rick and Carolyn Carter in August 1986, coincidentally, one century after John Young's death. Prior to that, the auction buyer had plans to bull-doze and raze the structure. The Carter's are the current resident/owners.

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John Young House, Clinton County, Indiana

Verbal Boundary Description

A part of the Northeast Quarter of Section 19, Township 23 North, Range 1 East of the Second Principal Meridian, Clinton County, Indiana, described as:

Beginning at a point on the West line of said Northeast Quarter, said point being 1743.51 feet South of the Northwest corner of the Northeast Quarter of said Section, and marked by a P.K. nail; thence continuing South, on and along said West line, 198.0 feet to a P.K. nail; thence North 90 degrees 00' East 220.0 feet to a capped 5/8" rebar; thence North 00 degrees 00' East, parallel to the aforesaid West line, 198.0 feet to a capped 5/8" rebar; then South 90 degrees 00' West, 220.0 feet to the point of beginning, containing 1.0 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries are the current legal setting of the nominated property.