Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

### OR \_\_\_

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FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

SEP 5

1925

1	TYPE ALL ENTRIES	COMPLETE APPLICA	BLE SECTIONS		
NAME					
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John Kinzen			REC	EIVED	
AND/OR COMMON			18-1	1.0	
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LOCATION	J		LED -		
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CITY, TOWN	(Last )		CONGRESSIONAL DIS	TRICT	
Carmel ~	<u> </u>	VICINITY OF	5th 51	TIE	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
Indiana		18	Hamilton	057	
CLASSIFIC	CATION				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRE	SENT USE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
X BUILDING(S)	<b>X</b> PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	X.EDUCATIONAL	X_PRIVATE RESIDEN	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMEN		
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION	
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	
NAME Mr. & Mrs. STREET & NUMBER	F PROPERTY  Jack L. Fehrenbach				
S.R. # 234,	R. R. #1, Box 188		STATE		
11101111111			Indiana		
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			LIIU.Lana		
	Or LEGAL DESCR	AIF HON			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC. Hamilton County	Counthouse			
STREET & NUMBER	Hamili Con Councy	Courthouse			
CITY, TOWN		·	STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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REPRESEN	Noblesville TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS	Illutatia		
TITLE					
DATE					
		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCA	NL .	
DEPOSITORY FOR					
SURVEY RECORDS					
CITY TOWN			STATE		

### 7 DESCRIPTION

### CONDITION

**CHECK ONE** 

**CHECK ONE** 

_XEXCELLENT
GOOD

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS

\_\_UNALTERED
\_XALTERED

X\_ORIGINAL SITE

\_\_FAIR

\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

<u>John D. Kinzer</u>, an early arrival to Hamilton County, purchased land from the United States Government January 1, 1828 and cleared land for an  $18 \times 20$  foot log home. The two story cabin served as a home for his 1830 marriage and seven children over the following years. The land boasted a flowing spring and many hardwoods, ideal for building homes.

Kinzer selected field stone for the cabin foundation, and poplar logs for the hand hewn timbers. Two 5'8" doors open to the north and south. Light is provided by two six over six pane windows downstairs and four four over two pane windows upstairs on the east and south. The shingle roof was replaced in the 1930's and in the 1950's with cedar shingles. Pegs found on the logs upstairs and on the outside south side might have been used for drying skins or other needs. A brick fireplace, serviced by a free standing chimney, gave the family food preparation, light and warmth. The chimney was rebuilt in the 1930's using the original brick. Poplar paneling and chair rail, attached to the walls with square nails, grace the downstairs interior walls. In the 1930's a pegged oak floor replaced the original and a back porch and front stoop were added. These were replaced in the 1970's along with the addition of wooden gutters for added protection. The 1880 History of Hamilton County pictures doors and windows in today's locations, but weatherboarding covers the exterior. The 1937 Carmel Centennial Book pictures the cabin in disrepair and several structures had been added.

The John Kinzer home is a two story, medium gabled, five void, braced frame, ell shaped farm home. The five void main elevation has a recessed central entry with transom and side lights set well back from the front wall of the house. Interior chimneys are on the ridge at each gable end and small square lights are on either side of the center high in the gable.

The 1840's witnessed the Kinzer family building this two story Federal farm home only twenty feet from their log cabin. This home was created from native woods: yellow poplar weatherboarding and trim being left unpainted for years, while the red stain on the entrance paneling was the only color added. Hand hewn timbers of white oak rest on a foundation of field stone, although some bricks were added in the 1930's for reinforcement. The main foundation measures 45' x 18', and a 20' x 22' farm kitchen on the north side has a six foot porch on either side. The 1937 east porch was made into a kitchen and the old farm kitchen became the family room with a 12' x 22' kitchen added.

Original hand blown glass can be seen in pane windows. In 1970, 15 broken panes were replaced to blend with the old. The front south side has four nine over nine windows on the first floor; all other windows are six over sox panes. The recessed paneled door entry has ten pane windows on either side and sixteen above the door.

Dutch arm latches, box locks and original thumb latches are the original hardware used by the original family. In 1970, these were all put into working order by a hand forge.

Entering the home, the visitor steps on 3/4 inch walnut floor and sees a cherry stairway leading to the upper floor. On either side of the entry hall is a 15' x 17' room with (1937) rebuilt fireplaces. On either side of the fireplace are cabinets with drawers and paneled doors. The room on the west has outside doors opening to the south and the

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north.

The back of the entryhall leads to the old farm kitchen; one of the two built in cabinets remains. This room has two outside doors to the east and west, also two original windows to the east and west, while in 1937 a window was added on the north. The floors in this room are quarter sawed oak.

Upstairs are two bedrooms floored in poplar. The west room, with the original built in cabinet, gained closet space, besides the small original, in 1970 along with the other bedroom. The upstairs hall was converted into a bath in 1937 and was completely renovated in 1971, using the original materials, chair rail, wall pegs and flooring.

During the 1969 remodeling, the roof of the old kitchen was removed and a third bedroom, bath and closet were added. Materials were selected to blend with the old.

Woodwork is carefully detailed throughout the house. Paint was applied in the early years. All rooms have three four inch width board ceilings, chair rails with wood paneling below and above three rooms and the hall have plaster, all others have wide boards. Sturdy mission type doors throughout have survived from the home's first days.



### 8 SIGNIFICANCE

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1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS [ , [	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	>XEDUCATION ME VINE NO 189	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	_ART NO	ENGINEERING 3 all	MUSIC	THEATER	
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS //	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)	
•	oth 8.	INVENTION			
	9. cw	teria A + C			

#### SPECIFIC DATES

1828-1840

#### BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

John D. Kinzer purchased homestead land from the Indianapolis Land Office, January 1, 1828, and on April 1, 1829, Andrew Jackson signed the deed in Washington, it was then sent to Indiana. The present property owners hold this sheepskin deed.

Mr. Kinzer carved this wilderness into productive land and a cabin home for his 1830 marriage. The cabin stands today as the oldest cabin in Clay Township of Hamilton County.

The county elections of 1836 shows Mr. Kinzer was commissioner of Delaware Township, one of the few existing townships. This property witnessed some of the early county government and planning.

Down the rise from the home site, an abundant spring flows and was frequented by neighboring Indians, many arrowheads have been found as evidence. Pioneers often sought a spring when finding a location for their home.

About twenty feet from the cabin, stands the sturdy two story second home, carved in the 1840's from the rich lands the early settlers had cultivated. This home marks the growth and rich heritage of independence and fortitude of the first settlers.

These two structures are a rare intact example of the evolution of one man's needs, desires, and ability in providing shelter for his family in Indiana. They clearly show the evolution of one farmstead from a log cabin pioneer environment to one that indicates a measure of status and prosperity.

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHI Original Deed, January 1, 1828 Holding Archives Division, Ind Historical Atlas #1776 State of United States Census of 1830 of History of Hamilton County, 188 Carmel Centennial Book of 193	3 diana State L of Indiana Ba and 1840	ibrary skin Forst	e Co., Lakeside	Building, Chicago
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION				
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	NATIONA REGISTEI	L cone
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	Vary men	CODE
11 FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE				00 1075
Mrs. Jack L. Fehrenbach ORGANIZATION			January DATE	20, 1975
STREET & NUMBER			317-846- TELEPHONE	-7036
R. R. #1 Box 188, State Road	#234		STATE	
Carmel			Indiana	
12 STATE HISTORIC PRES				
THE EVALUATED S	SIGNIFICANCE OF T STATE		Y WITHIN THE STATE IS: LOCAL	
				-
As the designated State Historic Preservati hereby nominate this property for inclusio criteria and procedures set forth by the Nature FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE	n in the National Re			
TITLE Indiana State Histor	c Preservati	on Officer	DATE Fe	bruary 3, 1975
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHIOLOS	asu	ortew	AL REGISTER  DATE  DATE  DATE	9/5/75 EP 5 1975
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John D. Kinzer Home
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On January 1, 1828 John D. Kinzer purchased homestead land from the Indianapolis Land Office. Like scores of others, he had come to cultivate the scarecely populated Indiana wilderness. About a year after the purchase, Mr. Kinzer received a deed to the land signed by Andrew Jackson in Washington.

A small 18' x 20' cabin, which is still standing in good condition, made of hand hewn poplar logs was erected. This cabin has the distinction of being the oldest in Clay Township of Hamilton County. The following years Mr. Kinzer and his bride became parents of seven children and owners of a productive farm. In 1836 Mr. Kinzer became commissioner of Delaware Township consequently he played a major role in the country's early planning and governmental organization.

Late in the 1840's a much larger, wooden frame house was constructed in the Federal Style. The house was built from the many hardwoods on the property with a fieldstone base. Handblown glass was used which was still somewhat of a luxury in the 1840's in rural Indiana. This house is a good example of rural Federal Style architecture, carefully built with many refinements but using local materials.

The Kinzer property represents the adventurous spirit of Indiana's early settlers who came here because of the availability of cheap land. With that land, Mr. Kinzer and many like him was able to live a very comfortable life as a result of the independence and fortitude of the early settlers.

These two structures are a rare intact example of the evolution of one of man's needs, desires and ability in providing shelter for his family in Indiana. They clearly show the evolution of one farmstead from a log cabin pioneer environment to one that indicates a measure of status and prosperity.