

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name William Young House

other names/site number 043-446-08073

2. Location

street & number 509 West Market Street

N/A

not for publication

city or town New Albany

N/A

vicinity

state Indiana

code IN

county Floyd

code 043

zip code 47150

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

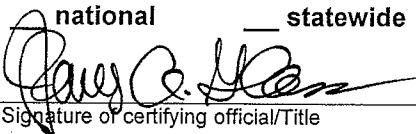
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national

 statewide

X local


Signature of certifying official/Title

11/3/2010
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: STONE

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The William Young House, construction c. 1837, is a good example of a Federal style residence built on the frontier of the first American west, in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. It is a two-story, brick building with nearly intact interior detailing. The building is one of a few early such residences which has survived in the out lots of the original plat of New Albany, which was laid out in 1813 and recorded in 1818. The founders of the town were three adventurous brothers from New England, Joel, Nathaniel and Abner Scribner. The town was a prosperous river port in the early nineteenth century, fostering steam boat construction and other industries. William Young, a prosperous merchant, purchased the home in 1838 for himself and his family. He was also the owner of additional properties in New Albany and Floyd County. Ultimately, Young (probably a steamboat captain), suffered personal and financial losses and became bankrupt. The property then was occupied by a succession of owners, the last being the Floyd County Historical Society, the present occupant.

Narrative Description

The William Young House is a 2/3 IHouse with the main entry facing West Market Street. A two story porch, now enclosed, is located within the crotch of the ell. Including this porch, the massing of the building becomes rectangular (see sketch plans.) The building, which was first a residence, served as an antique shop, with a second floor apartment during the late twentieth century. It then became an engineer's office. It was vacant for several years until its recent conversion to a museum. In this configuration, it still retains the elements of a high-style early nineteenth century residential building.

The house is located in the western part of the historic downtown of New Albany, Indiana. The area within which it is located is a former residential neighborhood, now mixed with commercial and office buildings. This part of New Albany, west of the central part of the original plat, recorded in 1818, consisted of out lots "A" through "F" between Lower Spring Street on the north and Lower Water Street on the south. Within the first few decades of the nineteenth century, out lots "A" and "B" between Lower Market, Lower High, Lower Sixth and Lower Fifth Streets were subdivided as Plat No. 109. (The original Plat of the town of New Albany is known as Plat No. 93.) The William Young House is located on lot 3 of subdivision out lots "A & B". From as early as 1836, the lot was 60 by 120 feet.

Today, the immediate property includes the same lot on which the building was originally sited. The building is in its original location. A large tree on the west side shades the house and small shrubs provide a landscaping buffer to the south. A small walk leads from the back entrance to the alley on the west side. In addition, a simple, straight walk leads from West Market Street's sidewalk to the main entrance on the north side of the building. The property is one lot to the west of the junction of West Market and West Fifth Street, with the large parking area between. It is visible from both of these streets. Other residential buildings lie to the west, in a neighborhood that includes later nineteenth and early twentieth century structures. It is obvious that the William Young House is a rare reminder of the very early homes that were built here. In size and appointments it is also an example of one of the more elegant residences to grace this area.

The William Young House is a two-story, three bay brick building. The masonry is comprised of a Flemish bond on the front or north façade, with common bond coursing on the other sides. The roof on the front wing is a medium-pitched side gable with a compound molding at the cornice, decorated at each end with a row of corbelled bricks. At the rear and sides of the ell plan structure, the roof line is finished with a simple fascia. Typical of the Federal style in a frontier setting, the exterior treatment is fairly chaste. The windows on both the first and second floors of the main façade contain six-over-six light double hung sash. Within a simple wood frame, the windows contain the original wood sash, although modern exterior storm windows protect them. The lintels on the first

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floor consist of flat arches: a row of soldiers, slightly splayed at the outer edges. On the second floor, the window heads are formed with bricks laid rowlock. On both floors, the sills are of dressed stone. (See Photos 003, 004, & 005)

The main door to the house is recessed within its brick surround. At the head of the opening, brick soldiers form the lintel, laid in a similar fashion as those on the front windows. The opening has been slightly widened to accommodate a later door, with a simple, single light transom. There is no porch, merely a simple stone step to the front door.

There are no openings on the west side of the building (See photo 006), nor any on the front wing of the east side (see photo 003). Two chimneys on the west side of the front and rear wings supply the interior fireplaces with draft. The area in the crotch of the ell on the east side of the building, which once comprised the original two story porch (still present on the interior), has been enclosed through a new exterior wall. This has been recently decorated to imply the original porch within (see photos 001, 002 & 003.) The rear or south elevation of the building has a door in the east extension beyond the porch (photo 002.) It was relocated from another room in the building and also contains a decorative transom. A modern window is to the left of this door, with a modern stained glass motif. In the west wing of the original building, two bays decorate the first and second floors. On the second floor, these contain original six-over-six light double hung windows. On the first floor, one window is intact, but the other was converted to a door sometime in the past. It was temporarily blocked with plywood, but an accurate window replication has now been completed.

Interior – First Floor

The front entry leads into a generous hall that once contained the front stair. The main door surround contains a wide, decorative molding with roundels at the upper corners. In photo 012, one can see the additional boards added to narrow the opening in order to accommodate the smaller door and transom. Otherwise, the door surround contains a molding that is repeated throughout the interior of the house. This consists of paneled moldings at the head and sides with two parallel fillets, typically with flat projections. At the rear of the hall, a similar opening, although slightly lower, leads to the rear porch. The base molding in the hall is also typical of this feature throughout the house and is flat, with a slight three or four part stepped out motif (see photo 011.)

To the west of the main hall is the front parlor. The treatment of the window frames also matches that of the wood surrounds on door openings, but on a slightly smaller scale. Throughout the house, the flattened wood moldings provide an interesting variant on older themes. The window frames are deeply recessed and angle inward from the outer casing. The stool is slightly rounded and the apron below consists of a three part molding, the upper two parts are separated by a sunk fillet and the lower part is a single, flat surfaced molding (see photo 010.)

The front parlor, like the back parlor, presently contains an exhibit of early Ohio River life. The fireplace in this room contains an ornate mantel, comprised of compound moldings, typical of the Federal period (see photo 011), but with influences of the later Greek Revival. The oversized opening is framed in decorative moldings with two Doric columns left and right supporting the balance of the mantel. This consists of panels above the column and on the face of the mantel, as well as gradually projecting cornice moldings overtopped by an extremely wide mantelshelf. The fireplace itself is infilled with brick and closed for safety reasons.

Openings in this room, in addition to the two front windows and the door, include an oversized passage between the front and rear parlors. This is visible in photos 007 and 008. Notable details of this feature include the massive double leaf doors, wide decorative surrounds, with molding patterns similar to others throughout the house, but on a grander scale and paneled inner casings which demonstrate the thickness of the inner bearing wall. The size and scale of the double leaf doors can be seen in photo 013, looking at the folded open door, with a standard, typical door leading to the rear porch at the right. The double leaf door has ten panels, the lower being slightly oversized, while the typical exterior door contains eight panels.

To the south of the front parlor, the back parlor is nearly a twin in size and composition, containing a second fireplace of the same size and with the same decorative mantel. In addition, this room contains a closet, in the space between the fireplace and the outer wall. The floors in this and the front parlor have been replaced,

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possibly due to flood damage in past years. In addition, sensitive ductwork has been added in the ceiling to provide for modern heating and air conditioning. Modern lighting is also present.

South of the hall and east of the back parlor, the former porch can be accessed through two doors. The door from the back parlor, as previously mentioned (see photo 013), contains eight panels. Typical of the rear exterior door, the transom contains multi-lights whose sash form alternating large and small panes. This detail is repeated in two other doors in the house, one in the upstairs rear bedroom and another in the rear entrance to the former porch. The latter was relocated to this position from another location in the house. All three appear to be original. Within the new wall that encloses the porch, a modern stair has been installed to allow interior access to the second floor porch and rooms.

Interior Second Floor

Entering the second floor from the former exterior porch, one can turn right to enter a small hall and then, beyond, a small front room. This is a nearly square room with one window facing the front. This window is framed exactly the same as others in the home. A doorway leads from this room into the front bedroom (see photo 017). The present hall contains a modern closet. This area was undoubtedly the original landing for the front staircase.

The front bedroom is exactly the same dimension as the front parlor on the ground floor and the fireplaces share a common chimney. There are two windows in the front wall, and the fireplace in this room is a more modest form of the one in the front parlor below (see photo 018.) The columns are round rather than fluted. Additional decoration on this mantel is in the form of florals in the panels above the columns and rounded elements in a course at the edge of the opening. All of the fireplaces in the house have been closed and blocked up for safety purposes. An interesting addition in this room is the built-in closet adjacent to the fireplace, nestled in the space between the firebox and the outside wall. This has the same type of surround as has been seen throughout the house and previously described. However the door to this closet has six panels, the upper four being horizontal while the lower two are vertical, side-by-side. The flooring in this room and the one adjacent is of irregular, tongue and groove wide board. It is undoubtedly original. The base moldings are similar to those on the first floor, but slightly modified, with only a single, projecting fillet at the top.

Access to the rear bedroom is gained through a simple doorway, framed as the others throughout the house. The threshold at this doorway appears to be an original wide board plank.

The rear bedroom can be compared to the front, in size and scale. Both contain two, six-over-six light double hung windows with the same surrounds, both contain fireplaces with the same mantels (with the exception of the added decorative elements on the front mantel.) However, the rear bedroom has two closets inserted beside the fireplace (see photos 018 and 020.) The doors to these closets are the same as the one in the front bedroom. The mantel in the rear bedroom is a pristine version of the one in the front bedroom, but the wall above the mantelshelf is of brick, with wide vertical boards laid atop it. This is somewhat unusual. There is one door leading from this rear bedroom to the upper level of the two-story porch. This contains a multi-light transom that appears original to the home, although the door has been lost or moved (see photo 019.)

A modern closet has been built into the south end of the porch, fitted with a door that is the same or nearly as the one that was moved from the interior of the house to the modern enclosed porch on the first floor (except that on the first floor door, the panels have been replaced with glass.) The door has a plain transom and surround similar to those throughout the house. The frame is skewed and the door has been cut to fit, leading one to believe that this is a retrofit (see photo 015.) At the other end of the porch, the opening that leads to the hall is intact, although the door and transom have been removed. The surround also matches all of the others in the house and appears original (see photo 016.)

While some alterations have occurred over the life of the house (the change in stairways, and addition of modern heating and air conditioning ducts), there is a great deal of original interior woodwork intact. In addition, it demonstrates an unusually detailed level of workmanship and design. It is obvious that this upper middle class home of the early part of the nineteenth century was built with a strong understanding of the precedents of the

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Adam style in the east, but adapted to the more stringent conditions of the early west. The extensive flattening of the molding profiles demonstrates an affinity for a sleeker, more pristine design.

The side hall plan of the Young House is also called the 2/3rds I-House by cultural geographers, for its associations with the development of housing types that incorporated halls, later stair halls, into their configuration. This was in fact the housing solution chosen by the Scribner Brothers for their 1814 frame house at 106 E. Main (National Register, 1977). Other builders chose to cope with narrow deep lots in other ways: build in frame or brick only two bays wide but two full stories high; build in the I-House manner, but with three narrow bays across the front; build a side-hall double pile type house, distinguished by its linked twin chimneys, or build shotgun-type housing. A few examples of all these survive in the Mansion Row Historic District (National Register, 1983). Mansion Row was the original housing area of New Albany, and as noted elsewhere, its wealth of historic vernacular housing once extended much further to the west, to the area around the Young House.

Examples of side-hall, 2/3rds I-Houses were once prevalent in New Albany. Today, in the area most likely to have the most surviving examples, approximately a dozen still stand, including the Young House. Likely, scattered along more important roads, a few more survive in later-developed neighborhoods. Some house types, like the shotgun, remained popular for worker's housing in the Ohio Valley. Builders eventually neglected the 2/3rds I-House type and turned to more standardized pattern book plans during the early railroad age.

The architectural style of the William Young House falls within the general category of the "Early Republic", and the subcategory of "Federal" style as designated by the National Park Service. This is based primarily on the exterior massing and detail, since the interior woodwork also displays influences of the later Greek Revival style.

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

1837 – c. 1900

Significant Dates

1837

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the house (deduced from deed evidence) and ends at the turn of the twentieth century. The house is reflective of the type of residential construction which resulted from the vivid economic life in New Albany during the steamboat era. While this era began a slow decline during and after the civil war, ultimately replaced by the railroad era, there is ample evidence that steamboat activity and river commerce continued to be a major economic factor. In addition, this house was owned by members of a wealthy merchant family until late in the nineteenth century.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The William Young House meets National Register Criterion A for its association with social history in the town of New Albany. It is locally significant for this association. In particular, the house is indicative of an emerging class of business people, whose fortunes rose during the first few decades of the nineteenth century, largely because of New Albany's unique position as a regional center for steamboat building and for commerce along the Ohio River.

The property is also significant under Criterion C as an example of early Federal style residential architecture in New Albany. Constructed c. 1837, the home displays much of its original fabric, including Flemish bond brick walls, original window sash and extensive interior woodwork. It is one of the few examples of this style which has remained intact over the nearly 173 years of its existence, particularly in this neighborhood of downtown New Albany.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Many parts of southern Indiana, including Floyd County were settled by families from the east. The Ohio River served as a magnet for these river towns, drawing people to the new frontier where the promise of great fortunes awaited. As the cities along this waterway bloomed, merchants grew rich, supplying goods to the growing populace. The most successful occupied the highest social position. Steamship captains, who often invested in or owned their own cargoes, were just below them. The William Young House owes its existence to the aspirations of both. It was built by a merchant and became the family home and centerpiece of a large real estate collection of the latter. A gracious brick structure, the home was part of the first expansion of New Albany, at a time when extensive ship building and river traffic was creating a lively town and vital economy.

When three brothers, Joel, Nathaniel and Abner Scribner ventured down the Ohio River in 1812 and 1813, the area around the Falls of the Ohio River was already well-known. George Rogers Clark had established the first settlement in 1778, at nearby Corn Island.ⁱ Native American tribes had roamed the rich lands along the river for millennia. By the late seventeenth century, European contact had disrupted the lives of the native peoples. The principal residents of the area were Shawnee and Delaware, but as other groups were displaced from traditional lands farther to the east, overlapping populations of Miami, Wyandots, Potawatomi, Wea and Piankashaw became common. ⁱⁱ With the signing of the Greenville Treaty in 1795, native Americans ceded virtually all claims to lands in the region to the United States government.ⁱⁱⁱ

ⁱ Fife, Camille, "East Spring Street Historic District", National Register Nomination, 2002.

ⁱⁱ *The First American West: The Ohio River Valley, 1750-1820*. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award99/icuhtml/fawsp/spl.html>.

ⁱⁱⁱ "Cultural Sequence at the Falls, Contact Period (post AD 1700), <http://falls-society.org/history.php>

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The Scribner Brothers, traveling from New England probably had a copy of Zadok Cramer's well known travel guide, "The Navigator" which was first published in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1801. By 1808, the sixth edition included detailed directions for navigating the Ohio River, among other western waters. The "falls of the Ohio", a 220-acre fossil bed, was the only major natural barrier along the river's 921-mile course from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi River. The seventh edition of "The Navigator", published in 1811, contained a passage written by George Rogers Clark, as well as an appendix featuring information from the voyage of Lewis and Clark. In this publication, Clark gave the intrepid traveler sound advice from his own experience, saying, "My long residence at the falls of the Ohio, makes me well acquainted with its situation." He recommended harbor on the side of the Indiana territory, rather than across the river in Kentucky. During low water, he recalled, boats could be unloaded on this side at much cheaper rates than across the river. No wonder the enterprising Scribner Brothers saw potential in a site which could serve as a navigational stop over during much of the year.^{iv}

Louisville had been established in Kentucky by 1780. On the Indiana side, Clarksville was settled in 1794. The town was founded by Clark and his men who had been awarded approximately 150,000 acres of the Northwest Territory in return for their military service in the Revolutionary War. By 1802, Jeffersonville had been platted nearby. Both communities were east and upriver of the falls. Ultimately a canal across the river at Louisville would allow river traffic to move past this barrier, but in 1812, the New Albany site, down river of the falls, stood to benefit.

The entrepreneur Colonel John Paul had purchased huge amounts of land in the few years since the land office at Jeffersonville was opened. Colonel Paul founded the town of Xenia in Ohio, later expanding his real estate holdings into Indiana. He had purchased a prime 822 ½ acre site on the river below the falls in 1807. Two years later, he would move to a site along the Ohio River, farther east, and found the town of Madison, Indiana. When the Scribners visited him, he was asking \$10 an acre for this property, an exorbitant amount at a time when undeveloped government land was still available for \$2 an acre from the land office. But the brothers had high hopes for the place, and they scrimped and borrowed the funds to meet Colonel Paul's asking price of \$8,000.

In 1813 they laid out their new town. It was only two years after the demonstration voyage of the *New Orleans*, the first steam powered craft to navigate the Ohio River. Traveling at the unheard-of rate of eight miles per hour, it presaged a fabulous future for river travel.^v Undoubtedly, the founders of the new town on the river dreamed of steamboat shipyards and glorious commerce at their new site.

But much work and sacrifice would be required before their dream became a reality. Fifty years after the Scribner family traveled to the site in the spring of 1813, Joel Scribner's son remembered that they landed at the foot of Upper (East) Fifth Street. He recalled:

"There were occupied cabins in the place... The first ground cleared was on the south side of Main between Pearl and Bank on which four cabins were built... The surface of the new town presented a very uninviting appearance. The timber was very heavy, the undergrowth very thick and the ground terribly uneven."^{vi}

The Scribners named their town New Albany in honor of the capital of New York State, near their former home. Laid out upon the high ground above the river, the plat included the area from present day East (then Upper) Fifth Street to West (then Lower) Fifth Street. It was surveyed by John Kennedy Graham (1783-1841), a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. In 1816 he was a delegate to the original Indiana state constitutional convention, and later served three terms as a member of the Indiana House and one in the state Senate. By the time it was recorded as Plat 93, in 1818, the town also included outlots east and west of this area. In the eastern part of the plat, it extended north to Oak Street, while in the western part, it only continued north to Spring Street.

^{iv} *The Navigator, Seventh Edition*. Copied in *The First American West: The Ohio River Valley, 1750-1820*.
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award99/icuhtml/fawsp/spl.html>.

^v Camille Fife, "East Spring Street Historic District" National Register nomination and *Madison on the Ohio, Remembering 200 Years, 1809-2009*. Donnelly Publishing company, Virginia, 2009.

^{vi} Betty Lou Amster, *New Albany on the Ohio, Historical Review, 1813-1963*. New Albany, IN: Sesquicentennial Committee, 1963. p. 15.

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The William Young House would be located in this western part, in out lots between West (then Lower) Fifth Street, Lower High and Lower Market Streets.

While the heavily wooded site presented a challenge to townsmen, the ready availability of raw material for cabins and steamboats was a definite advantage. The Scribners boasted of their site in a newspaper advertisement placed in all the major eastern cities during the summer of 1813:

“The town ... affords a beautiful and commodious harbor ... The bank adjoining the river is high and not subject to inundations ... [with] an extensive view up and down the river. There is a sufficient number of excellent and never failing springs...it is immediately below all the dangers which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is the only eligible situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the Territory ... while the river is low and the markets good, as well as when the water is high. From the vast quantity of excellent ship timber, the great abundance of iron ore, ... this will be one of the best ports in the United States for the building of vessels as well as the loading [of] them...”^{vii}

In spite of the Scribners' enthusiasm, their new town was slow to realize this ambitious goal. Nonetheless, the location was strategic indeed. For seven months of the year, it was the head of navigation for the lower river. Prior to the advent of railroad transportation in the mid-nineteenth century, and even later, when most of Indiana was still heavily forested, the rivers were major traffic arteries.^{viii}

With so much commerce depending upon the river, shipbuilding was an important industry for any town along the river. In 1819, it was said that New Albany's ship yards launched three steam boats, with three more on the stocks. Probably not an auspicious beginning, but at the time, the town had a population of 1,000 people, with 150 houses. The latter were mostly of wood. According to a contemporary observer, “it being impossible to procure brick, in quantities suited to the demand.” Steam grist and saw mills owned by Paxton and Smith were the only major industrial endeavors, but the town was projected to grow rapidly.^{ix}

Floyd County was organized in 1819, with New Albany as the county seat. This boosted the economic life of the town. The initial county boundaries were later adjusted to increase its size, but New Albany retained its distinction as the center of county government. In the next few decades, the town mushroomed and the population doubled.

By 1833, much of the promise envisioned by New Albany's founders was on the horizon. According to a contemporary gazetteer, the town contained 2,500 people, a printing office, sixteen dry goods stores, nine grocery stores, a ship chandlery, two drug stores, an ashery, a rope walk, three ship yards, two boat yards, two iron foundries, a brass foundry, a steam engine manufactory and finishing shop as well as a merchant mill. The latter was propelled by steam power and capable of manufacturing one hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours! Education was well served with a public school, supported by interest on a fund donated by the Scribners. In addition, there were five private schools, a Lyceum and a library with about one hundred volumes. ^x

As the town grew, additional subdivisions of the original purchase started to occur. Shortly after the account described above, Plat 109 was recorded. It subdivided two large out lots (A & B) from the original plat. In the block between Lower Fifth, Lower Sixth, Lower Market and Lower High there were now fourteen possible parcels to be sold to prospective buyers. The population was moving slowly outward from the central city, to more healthful locations. During this time, William Young was amassing property in New Albany and Floyd County. So were local merchants Mason C. Fitch and Nathaniel F. Webb. At one time each owned the property where the William Young house now stands. By 1838, Young had purchased the property, including the beautifully appointed brick home.

^{vii} Ibid., p. 16.

^{viii} Fife, Nomination, p. 23.

^{ix} H. McMurtrie, M.D., *Sketches of Louisville and its Environs*. Louisville, KY: S. Penn, 1819, p. 165.

^x John Scott, *The Indiana Gazetteer or topographical dictionary...Second Edition*. Indianapolis, IN: Douglass and Maguire, 1833, pp. 130-131.

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Shipbuilding and the commerce created by steam boating fueled a vibrant growth spurt for the town during the 1830s and the decades that followed. Steamboat traffic along the Ohio generated business for farmers and merchants alike. Boat building was in full swing with thirty-two steamboats credited to the yards at New Albany up to the year 1836. This production can be compared to thirty-three for Louisville and ten for Jeffersonville during the same period.^{xi} Even though the nation suffered during the great Panic of 1837, New Albany survived. In addition, it weathered several cholera episodes. By 1839 the town was incorporated. By 1850, with a population over 8,000, it was the largest city in the state of Indiana.

The rise and fall of the fortunes of William Young occurred during these same decades. The house which bears his name is a mute witness to these exciting times, when fortunes were made along the river and when lives teetered between prosperity and loss. The William Young house is a vivid physical reminder of New Albany's triumphal years as a burgeoning river town on the frontier of the new west. Its form and detail speak of the aspirations of those whose lives were intricately intertwined with commerce along the Ohio River.

William Young was born around the year 1811, in Kentucky, according to the 1850 census (the only one in which he appears in New Albany.) In October of 1832 he married Amelia Matthews in New Albany. By 1835 their first daughter, Hellenia B., was born. Later, in 1842, a second daughter, Joanna S., joined the family.^{xii} Information is sparse, but it appears that William Young may have amassed his fortune as a steamboat captain. At least by 1841, a Captain W. Young is navigating the New Albany-built 137 ton steamboat known as the *Western Belle* from Cincinnati, Ohio to New Orleans, Louisiana.^{xiii} The run was typical for boats plying the Ohio River. A grown man of thirty in 1841, with considerable property, a fine home and family, it is logical that Young was involved in river commerce well before the construction of this particular steamboat. Steamboat captains typically had commercial interests as well as navigational skills. Often fortunes were made through investment in various cargoes. When William Young bought the home on Lower Market Street, in April of 1838, he paid the substantial sum of \$3,200 for it. Ten years later, he became a partner in a boot and shoe emporium and manufactory on Main Street between Pearl and Bank. His partner, B. F. Stewart had been at the location and made his home above the store.^{xiv} Undoubtedly, Captain Young looked forward to a life ashore, with a flourishing mercantile operation. The *Western Belle* would be retired and off the lists in 1849. By early spring of 1851, Young & Stewart were enthusiastically advertising a fabulous shipment "First Arrival from Boston", of boots, shoes and slippers. They promised "something new in the way of shoes" for which they had a patent. In addition to importing their product from the east, they were also producing shoes in their own shop.^{xv}

But Captain Young's fortunes were already sorely tried. Although specific information is not available, it appears that his first wife, Amelia had passed away by 1848. In any case, he married a second time, to Mary Eliza Dwyer, in June of 1848, in New Albany. By 1850, the census recorder noted that the William Young household contained six people: William, his wife Mary (then 31), Hellenia, Joanna and a new addition, also William, then one year old or less. In addition, an 18 year old girl, Anna Edwards was also present, probably a servant. But very shortly, calamity struck. On April 1st, 1851, Captain William Young's wife Mary died at the age of 32. Her son William had already succumbed, probably in the previous year. River towns were rife with cholera, and nineteenth century households saw many members die of disease at an early age. But William Young's tragedies were multiplying. By January and February of 1852, less than a year later, advertisements appeared in the *New Albany Daily Ledger* stating:

"CAPT. WM. YOUNG, (surviving partner of Young & Stewart) Respectfully inform(s) the citizens of New Albany and vicinity, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Young & Stewart and that he intends

^{xi} Victor M. Bogle, *Nineteenth Century River Town, A Socio-Economic Study of New Albany, IN*. Boston, MA: Dissertation, Boston University, 1951. p. 52.

^{xii} 1850 Census, Index to Marriage Records, New Albany Floyd County Public Library,

^{xiii} *Way's Packet Directory, 1848-1983*, Entry #5753

^{xiv} *New Albany City Directory, 1848*.(Various pages)

^{xv} *New Albany Daily Ledger, March 26, 1851*.

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to continue the 'Boot and Shoe Business' in all its various branches. ... He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have bestowed ..."

Captain Young's venture into the mercantile world was not destined to last very long. By January 1st of the next year, 1853, the *New Albany Daily Ledger*, proclaimed a new owner for the boot and shoe emporium. Samuel Lesure announced that he had taken the "old and well known stand formerly occupied by Young & Stewart and latterly by W. Young." The new proprietor promised to offer new stock, custom made shoes and old stock, not just at reduced prices, but at less than cost. Hard times had come for the Young family. By November of the same year, Thomas Akers, the Sheriff of Floyd County was announcing a sale to take place on December 10th of that year. The property of William Young, et. al., was being sold to satisfy a writ against him and/or his heirs in favor of John Knepfley. The parcels of property were extensive. Young's property had been estimated at over \$22,000 in 1850. Among the lots described was lot No. 3 in the recorded subdivisions of out lots letters A & B, between Lower Market and Lower High streets in [New Albany]. The ad further described it: "Said lot No. 3, fronts on said Lower market street, sixty feet and extending back the same width one hundred and twenty feet." ^{xvi}

Captain William Young vanishes from the public record in New Albany after this date, except that his name appears in an additional Sheriff's sale ad on March 20, 1854. In this case, a property in the county was being sold to satisfy decrees against Young and Nathaniel F. Webb. Mr. Webb was also the subject of two additional sales of property in Floyd County, all to satisfy debts to Messrs. Clark Devol and Nelson Fordice. It is interesting to note that Mr. Webb also owned a home near the William Young house, on Lower Market between Lower Fourth and Lower Fifth streets in 1848. He was in the grocery business at the time with John Box, calling the firm, Webb and Box, "commission merchants and produce dealers", located at the north east corner of State and Main. ^{xvii}

John Knepfley owned the home until 1858, when it was sold to Jonathan K. Woodward. A leading merchant in New Albany, J. K. Woodward, Sr. operated a successful dry goods emporium on East Main Street near Pearl for over fifty years until his death in 1893. In 1875 his worth was estimated at \$88,485 – not as much as some other local businessmen, but a highly respectable sum, worthy of note in the local paper. ^{xviii}

New Albany was under going change at this time, moving toward the railroad era. The New Albany & Salem Railroad was completed to Salem by 1851 and to Michigan City, Indiana by 1854. The cities of the Falls of the Ohio, including New Albany and Jeffersonville would continue to build steam ships and benefit from river trade. The famous Howard Shipyard in nearby Jeffersonville which placed over 3,000 vessels in the waters of the Ohio during its 107-year history, launched the steamboat, the City of Louisville in 1894. This ship still holds the speed record for such craft on the Ohio River. The same year, the Howard family built their massive 22-room Romanesque Revival mansion adjacent to the family business. In 1897, the shipyard was flooded with work when a San Francisco Company wanted boats for the Klondike gold trade. ^{xix} Nonetheless, at the end of the century river commerce was ceding its place in the economic life of the Falls area to railroad interests.

The Home at 509 West Market Street Architecture and History

Deed records make it clear that Nathaniel Webb was responsible for the construction of the house that today bears the name of Captain Young. The earliest record of this subdivided lot appears in a deed in September of 1836, by which Lot 3 of out lots A&B was sold by Nathan and Ann Price to Mason C. Fitch. (See Table I-Chronology) Mason Fitch was a man of stature and wealth in early New Albany and like so many businessmen of the time probably invested in many parcels of undeveloped real estate. In any case Lot 3 was sold to Mr. Fitch for

^{xvi} *New Albany Daily Ledger*, November 17th, 1853.

^{xvii} *New Albany City Directory*, 1848.

^{xviii} *New Albany Evening Tribune*, 8-25-1893. "Died Suddenly" – Obituary of J. K. Woodward Sr. and *New Albany Daily Ledger Standard*, 7-02-1875 "What Our People Are Worth."

^{xix} www.steamboatmuseum.org/howardmuseumoverview/ - "The Howard Saga. Accessed June 18, 2010.

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\$400. Rather quickly, Mason C. and Anna Maria Fitch sold the same property to Nathaniel F. and A. S. Webb, this time for \$800. Although the deed records may have skewed the timing a bit, it would appear to be a fortuitous transaction for the Fitches. By 1848, Mr. Fitch would go on to become the President and State Director of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana in New Albany.^{xx}

Only two years later, in April of 1838, the same lot was sold by Nathaniel Webb and his wife to William and Amelia Young. The lot on Lower Market Street, still 60 by 120 feet, now sold for a whopping \$3,200, reflecting the presence of the new, spacious and very well appointed brick home. The residence that has survived near the corner of West Market and West Fifth Streets in New Albany was once part of a bustling residential neighborhood. An illustrated map of the 1850s (probably 1854) shows a view of the town from the west (Figure 1.) The neighborhood of the William Young house is slightly left of the center of this image. Lower High Street is the large road nearest the river and Lower Market the one to the left. A map of New Albany, completed only a few years later in 1859 (Figure 2) shows the prevalence of shipyards along the waters edge, some of which are seen in the earlier lithograph.

As Table I shows, the property was sold at Sheriff's auction to Jonathan Knepfly for \$1,600, a fraction of its worth. Within five years, Mr. Knepfly sold the property to Jonathan K. Woodward. The Woodward family owned the home until 1891, when they sold the property to Emma McPherson. She lived there until the 1930s. By 1938, the home was sold by her heirs, Guy and James to Walter and Ethel Hilt until 1972 when it was deeded to George Rosenbarger. By 2004, the house had been donated to the Arts Council of Indiana, and in 2006, through Padgett Realty, the home became the property of its present owner, the Floyd County Historical Society.

During the years after World War II, considerable demolition occurred in the area around the William Young house, as planners remade urban cityscapes all around the country. In the neighborhood west of downtown New Albany, dense neighborhoods were transformed. The West Market Street School was once located near the William Young house, but was torn down to prepare for the advent of the modern motel in 1972. Other buildings slowly vanished as businesses, industries and other uses took over the neighborhood. Today, the home is isolated on its lot, one of the few reminders of the many sturdy brick residences which filled the lots over a hundred years ago.

Architecture

In the early years of American statehood, the young nation demanded an architecture for the common man as well as the privileged. During the first decade of the nineteenth century, in Boston, Asher Benjamin first published a builder's guide that declared American culture independent of England. This publication, reprinted many times since it first appeared in 1806, was called, *The American Builder's Companion: or a New System of Architecture Particularly Adapted to the Present Style of Building in the United States of America*. While regaling architects to learn the classical orders, Benjamin's books asserted that American architecture must be different from its European counterpart. Materials in the new country were different. Americans had less use for ornament and especially on the frontier, a need to economize on labor and materials. The goal was clear: bring comfort and dignity to all classes of citizens.^{xxi} The William Young house in New Albany, Indiana, with its simplified cornice, fireplace mantels, door and window treatments, is the epitome of this ideal.

The home is a vernacular rendition of the designs and ideals which influenced home building in the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Federal style, as demonstrated in Indiana and the Midwest is typified by symmetry. Appropriate to its style and place, the house is built of brick and laid (on the main elevation) in Flemish bond. More ornate examples of the style are often constructed as a central block with flanking wings. Instead, the William Young house maximizes the potential of the lot upon which it stands. The 60 by 120 foot lot was standard in the plat for New Albany. In this case, the shorter side of the lot faced Lower (west) Market Street, as did the

^{xx} Various deed records in the county courthouse and, *New Albany City Directory, 1848*.

^{xxi} Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, New York: Bonanza Books, 1984, P. 29.

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others on this street. The Young house placed the main entrance facing Lower Market Street, with the side, two story porch in the notch of the ell facing east. This would have allowed sun to enter the rooms early in the day, providing light and heat. Although porches in New Albany are configured in many ways, the two story porch as seen in this house is a typical feature. In this part of the country, winds tend to arrive from the south west. Thus, the blank side of the walls, containing the chimneys and fireplaces face west, a bulwark against most winter winds. There was a rear one story wing south of the building, which undoubtedly held kitchen facilities. In addition two outbuildings were located at the rear of the lot, according to a Sanborn Map.

Built in 1837, the interior of the William Young house demonstrates the transition between Federal and Greek Revival decorative ideas in America. All of the moldings are bold and flattened, composed of straight lines, with the exception of the round details carved in the corner blocks of each door and window. The interior spaces are marked by plain, plaster walls with the emphasis on the structural elements; openings and mantels are primary. Although the symmetry of the plan and layout is typical of the Federal style, the interior woodwork does not demonstrate the classically inspired lightness of other examples. Here, an extremely wide baseboard, stepped back at the top boldly ties the walls to the floor. The use of the Doric columns on the mantels is also an innovation of the Greek Revival period. Notable is the extensive use of projecting fillets in both the mantel and other woodwork. However, except in the upper front bedroom, none of the woodwork is decorated with floral swags, or oval details typical of the era. This home was built with generous detailing, but of a bolder, straighter pattern than eastern precedents. It spoke of the practical nature of the pioneers in the new west – just the thing for a merchant or steam boat captain in an Ohio River town.

The first floor parlors feature plain plaster walls, without dado, surrounding the fireplace and mantels. Paneling is absent. On the second floor, rear bedroom, two built-in closets seem to imply a paneled room, but are not of the style normally associated with the Federal period, namely the paneled doors in the “cross and open bible” pattern. These, rather, contain horizontal panels and are probably the result of stock doors which were available in the area. As previously mentioned, the geometric sash on some of the transoms, reflects ideas shown in Asher Benjamin’s popular publications. They add a “modern” look to this vernacular, but high-style example of early architecture in New Albany.

One of the most notable features of the ground floor is the wide opening between the front and rear parlors and the massive double leaf doors that it contains. When closed, the doors allow privacy in each room, as necessary, but when opened, the light and air from both front and back windows flood both rooms. Thus, if business was to be conducted in the front parlor, the master of the house could enjoy privacy while the rest of the household would be able to sit by the companion fireplace, with adequate light and access to the eastern porch. A second, back stair is not presently evident, but would not have been necessary, since members of the household could use the rear hall door off of the porch to access the front hall and stair to the second floor.

The William Young house is significant as a surviving example of Federal/Greek Revival architecture in New Albany from the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Its detailing shows the transitional nature of ideas about style in the period between 1820 and 1850. Bold and straightforward in its design, the building demonstrates how vernacular adaptations of high style American architecture once populated residential neighborhoods in the new west. Key elements of its construction, including the angled brick soldiers forming the lintels on windows and main door, as well as the use of Flemish bond delicately reflect the style. An 1854 lithograph shows that once, frame and brick buildings similar to the William Young house were once prolific in this section of New Albany. However, today, it is a rare example of such a structure with nearly all of its interior woodwork intact.

While changes have occurred over the one hundred and seventy two years that this home has survived, the building retains adequate integrity to convey the feeling and workmanship of the original. Of the losses which have occurred, the absence of the original stair is the most extreme. However, with adequate research this could probably be replicated. The structural integrity of the building is remarkable, with amazingly little slumping or

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deflection. Considering that it has withstood major floods - especially that of 1937 - the amount of original
 woodwork is outstanding. The two-story porch, while presently enclosed, still is visible and retains integrity.

Finally, a rarity today, nearly all of the original six-over-six light windows are intact, as well as the beautifully
 crafted interior frames and surrounds. The building is on its original site, and retains integrity of design, location,
 workmanship, materials and feeling. While its association with an early nineteenth century neighborhood has been
 lost, all of the other elements recall its origins. Very likely, there were once scores of 2/3 I-houses in New Albany.
 The Scribner Brothers house at 106 E. Main (built 1814, listed on the NR) is a frame example. Only about 15
 (depending on exact architectural type classification) survive today. For these reasons, the Young House is eligible
 for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as a rare, surviving example of a 2/3 I-house, and a form of
 Federal/Greek Revival transitional architecture in New Albany, Indiana.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Table I CHRONOLOGY
 The William Young House

DATE	ACTIVITY	SOURCE	COMMENT
April 29, 1807	John Paul purchases fractional 609 ac, Sect. 3 town 3 R6 (town of New Albany)	land record p. 20	
c.1811	William Young birth	1850 census	
October 13, 1813	John & Sarah Paul deed to Nathaniel & Abner Scribner parts of Sections 2 & 3 to Ohio River (town of New Albany) for \$8,000	Deed Book CK, p. 78	Note: There is a gap in the record from 1813 to 1836 -
November 13, 1816	Plat no. 93 of the original town of New Albany recorded and verified as original Plat.	Plat books, New Albany surveyors office	
c. 1819	Mary Eliza Dwyer Young birth (Ireland)	1850 census	
c. 1834	Plat no. 109 created, subdividing Outlots A&B between lower Market, Lower High, Lower Fifth and Lower Sixth.	The plat is not dated, but Plat no. 110 is dated 1834 so may be sometime earlier. Plat books, NA surveyors	
1830-1838	William Young amasses property in New Albany and Floyd County	Index to Deeds of Floyd County	
October 11, 1832	Amelia Matthews and William Young married in New Albany	Index to marriage records, NAFCL	
c. 1835	Hellenia B. Young birth, Indiana	1850 census	
September 14, 1836	Nathan & Ann Price deed to Mason C. Fitch, Lot 3, subd. Outlots A&B 60'x120' for \$400	Deed book H. p. 427	
September 14, 1836	Mason C. and Anna Maria Fitch deed to Nathaniel F. and A. S. Webb property at No. Lower Market St. Lot 3 of A&B 60' x 120' for \$800	Index to Deeds ; Deed book H p.428 Two notes: 1) \$424 pd 8.17.1837; paid balance 7/20/1839.	
March 2, 1837	Wm. Young & wife deed to Nathaniel F. Webb lot 6, Vincennes St., Youngs Plat	Index to Deeds	
April 28, 1838	Nathl F. Webb & Wife deed to Wm Young & Amelia Young property at Lot 3 of A&B, Lower Market St. 60' x 120 for \$3,200	Index to Deeds	4-28-38: Three promissory notes given to Dorsey Norris total = \$1212. Paid up in 3 May 1839.
1841 - 1849	WESTERN BELLE 137 ton steamboat in New Albany, IN,		

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	1841, adv. Cincy-New Orleans Jan. 1842, off lists 1842; Capt. W. Young		
c. 1842	Joanna S. Young birth, Indiana	1850 census	
23 March, 1846	Amelia Matthews Young dies of consumption	Cemetery listing, New Albany City Cemetery, 1841-1852	
1848	Young & Stewart boot & shoe dealers and mfctrs on Main b/Pearl & Bank; Stewart home at store Stewart, B. F. has an ad for new Boot & Shoe Store!	New Albany City Directory of 1848	
1848	Nathaniel F. Webb, bus. At Webb & Box, grocers, etc. ne cor. State & Main, home Market, between lower 4 th & 5 th . John F. Box bds at High Street House	New Albany City Directory, 1848	
June 12, 1848	Mary Eliza Dwyer marries William Young	Floyd County marriages, 1819 - 1877	
c. 1849, April or May	Infant son of William Young born.	1850 census plus D. Barksdale/ Cemetery Record, N.A. Cemetery, 1841-1852	
July 29, 1850	Robert, son of William Young dies of Cholera at 12 years old	Cemetery Record, NA Cemetery, 1841-1852	
August, 10, 1850	Infant son, William Young dies at 16 months	Cemetery Records	
August, 1850	William Young, 39, wife Mary, 31, Hellenia B, 15, Joanna S.,8, William,1 and Anna Edwards, 18, present in New Albany household	Census of 1850	
April 2, 1851	Wm Young's wife Mary Eliza Dwyer died at 32	NADL 4/1/1851, p2 c4 N. A. Cemetery Record	
February 27, 1852	Capt. Wm. Young (surviving partner of Young & Stewart) continues business at stand.	NADL 2/27/52, p. 4 c 2 - also Mar. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, p. 4, c2	
January 1,1853	Samuel Lesure takes over the stand of Y & S and purchased stock of boots and etc.	NADL 1/1/ 1853.	
December 12, 1853	Sherriff sale of several properties, belonging to Wm. Young, et. al.: Jonathan Knepfly purchases Lot 3, A&B 60' x 120' Lower Market for \$1,600.	General Index of Deeds Deed book 3 p. 20-21.	
November 23, 1858	Jno Knepfly & wife to Jno K. Woodward, property Lot 3, Lower Market St.	General Index of Deeds; deed.	
March 28, 1891	Jno. K. Woodward etal, lot 6(3), W. Mkt. St. plat 109, W 42 Ft...to Emma McPhearson	General Index, Book 38, p. 591	
January 26, 1938	Guy MacPherson; James E. MacPherson deed to Walter & Ethel A. Hilt, Plat 109 (w. 42' of Lot 6[3])Lower Market Street for \$850	Deed book #100-352	
January 25, 1972	Ethel A. Hilt deeds to George Rosenbarger, Plat 109, Pt. lot 3 for \$1.00	Deed book 204, p. 303	
1972 - 2004	Missing from deed records		
December 30, 2004	Arts Council of Indiana deeds to Padgett Realty, Inc. for \$1.00, Plat 109 Lot 3	Deed record 008-80200-21	
December 14, 06	Padgett Realty deeds to Floyd Co. Historical Society for \$1.00, Plat 109, Lot 3	Deed record 008-80200-21	

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

043-446-08073

10. Geographical Data

Less than one

Acreage of Property acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>602400</u>	<u>4237530</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property consists of lot 3 of out lot A & B as shown on Plat 109 in the surveyor's office, Floyd County, Indiana. Beginning at the north west corner of West Fifth and West Market Streets, continue 120 feet south along the east property line, to the south property line, then turn west along the south property line 60 feet to the alley, turning north along the west property line 120 feet to West Market Street, turning east to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property is on the same lot and has the same dimensions as did at least by 1836. By this date, lots in the subdivision of Out Lots A & B between Lower High and Lower Market Street were being sold. Plat 109 records this subdivision. This lot has been associated with the William Young House since it was constructed.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Camille B. Fife
organization The Westerly Group, Inc. date December, 2009
street & number 225 East Main Street telephone (812) 273-8826
city or town Madison state IN zip code 47250
e-mail wgimadison@aol.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: William Young House

City or Vicinity: New Albany

County: Floyd County

State: Indiana

Photographer: Camille B. Fife, The Westerly Group, Inc.

Date Photographed: September 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 20: Looking north, north west from the parking lot south of the building toward the south or rear wall of the house showing part of the west wall and the painted area representing the former two story porch.

Photo No. 0001 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0001)

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2 of 20: Looking due north, this image shows the south wall of the home, with the fenestration and roof line clearly visible.

Photo No. 0002 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0002)

3 of 20: Looking south west from the parking lot, at approximately the south west corner of West Fifth and West Market Streets, this image shows the east side of the building and part of the north façade.

Photo No. 0003 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0003)

4 of 20: Looking nearly due south, this photo shows the front elevation of the house, facing West Market Street.

Photo No. 0004 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0004)

5 of 20: A medium long shot, this photo, looking south east shows the north and west elevations of the building as seen from West Market Street.

Photo No. 0005 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0005)

6 of 20: Looking west, south west, this image shows the west side of the building, facing the alley, which contains no windows. All fireplaces and chimney flues are located on this side of the building.

Photo No. 0006 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0006)

Interior – First Floor

7 of 20: Looking south west within the front parlor toward the rear parlor and the large opening between them. The west double leaf door is shown open.

Photo No. 0007 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0007)

8 of 20: Looking due south from the front parlor through the large opening toward the windows in the south wall.

Photo No. 0008 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0008)

9 of 20: Looking south, south east toward the doorway between the front parlor and the hall.

Photo No. 0009 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0009)

10 of 20: Looking north toward the front windows in the front parlor.

Photo No. 0010 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0010)

11 of 20: . Looking north toward the front fireplace and mantel in the front parlor.

Photo No. 0011 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House 0011)

12 of 20: Looking north in the hall toward the front door.

Photo No. 0012 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0012)

13 of 20: Looking east within the rear parlor, toward the open double leaf door and the side door which leads to the former porch.

Photo No. 0013 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House 0013)

14 of 20: Looking south from the rear hall (the former porch area), toward the relocated door at the back of the building.

Photo No. 0014 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0014)

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Interior – Second Floor

15 of 20: Looking south within the upper enclosed porch, showing the door to the closet at the south end.
Photo No. 0015 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0015)

16 of 20: Looking north within the upper enclosed porch toward the opening to the hall and the small room beyond.
Photo No. 0016 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0016)

17 of 20: Looking east, north east toward two openings in the east wall of the front bedroom.
Photo No.0017 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0017)

18 of 20: Looking south west toward the doorway between the front and back bedrooms.
Photo No. 0018 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0018)

19 of 20: Looking east toward the east doorway in the rear second floor bedroom.
Photo No. 0019 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0019)

20 of 20: Looking west toward the fireplace and cabinets on the west wall of the rear bedroom.
Photo No. 0020 of 0020. (IN_Floyd County_William Young House0020)

Property Owner:

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

name Floyd County Historical Society
street & number 509 West Market Street telephone (812) 949-2551
city or town New Albany state IN zip code 47150

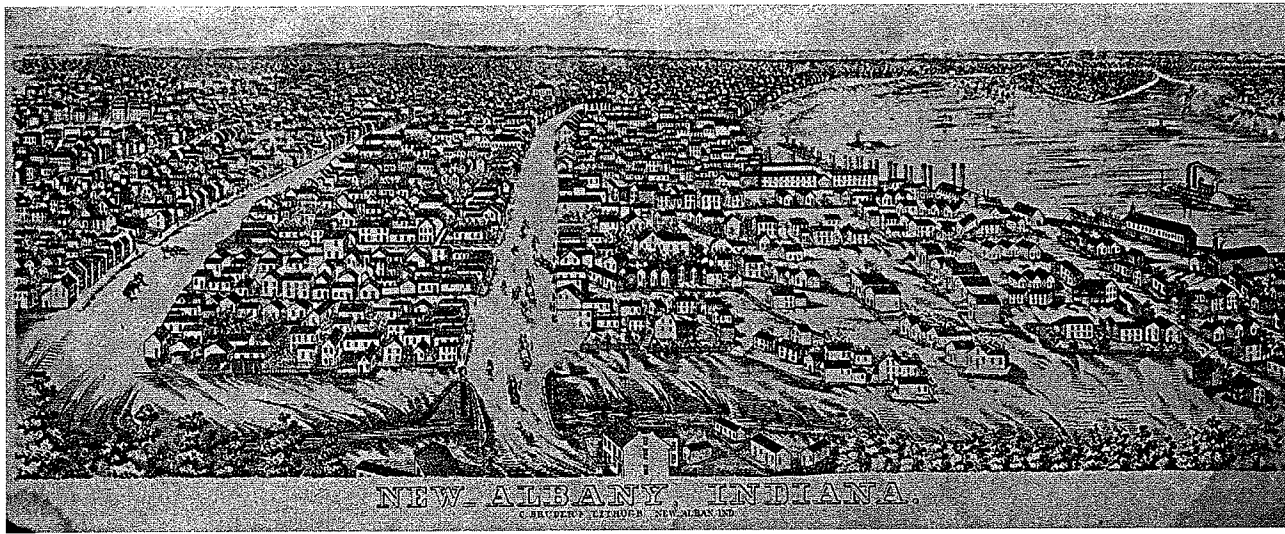
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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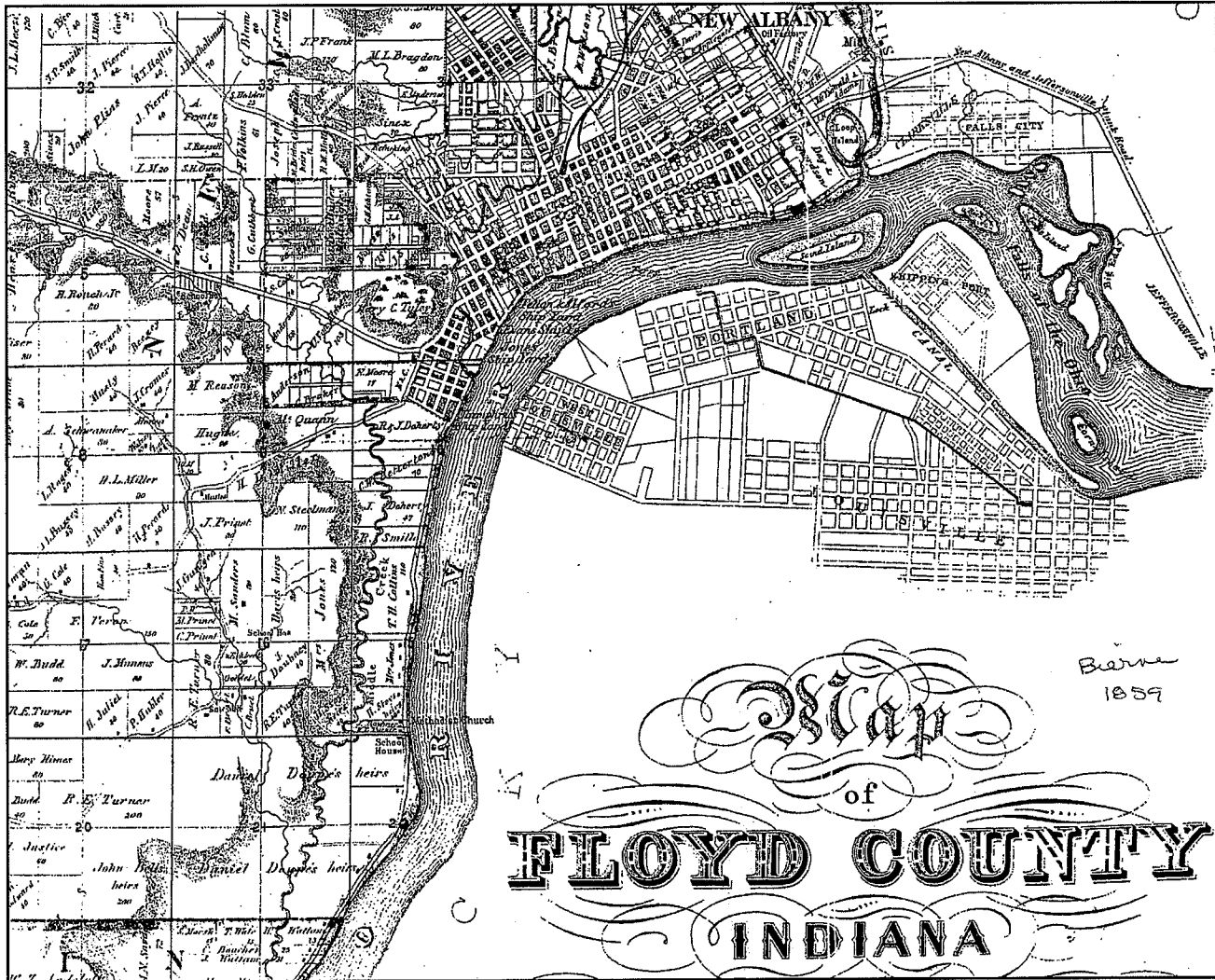
Figure 1: Illustrated Birds-Eye lithograph of New Albany, c. 1854



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Figure 2: Section from 1859 Bierne Map of Floyd County, showing New Albany.



THE WILLIAM YOUNG
HOUSE
NEW ALBANY, FLOYD CO. KY.

UTM REFERENCE:
16/602 400/4291 530

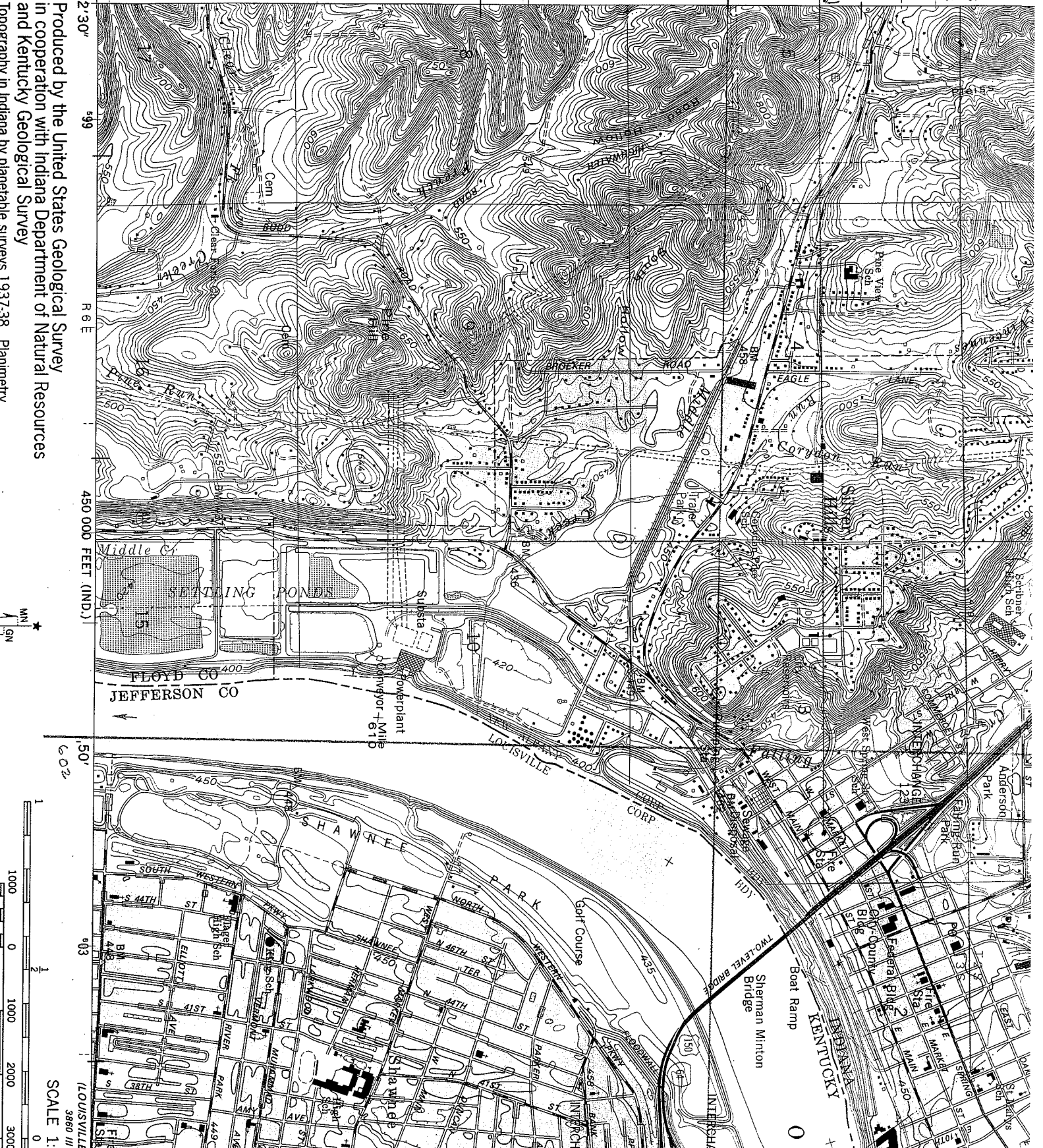
NEW ALBANY-
IN-1-KY
QUAD

280 000 FEET
(IND.)

T 2 S
T 3 S

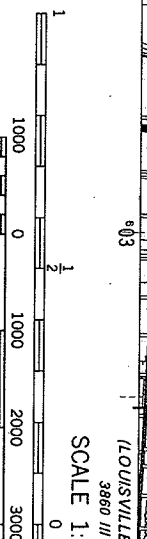
38° 15'
85° 52' 30"

(LANESVILLE)
3860 III NW



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Indiana Department of Natural Resources
and Kentucky Geological Survey
Topography in Indiana by plane-table surveys 1937-38. Planimetry

MN
GN



SCALE 1:
3860 III