

FINAL

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 in How to 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.

1. Name of Property

historic name Young - Yentes - Mattern Farm  
other names/site number Maple Grove Farmstead 069-049-15009

2. Location

street & number N. W. Corner 900 W. Road and 400 N. Road N/A  not for publication  
city or town Huntington N/A  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Huntington code 069 zip code 46750

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 36CFR 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.)

[Signature] 1/31/01  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
State or 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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____ _____ _____	_____	_____

Young - Yentes - Mattern Farm  
Name of Property

Huntington IN  
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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
3	0	objects
14	0	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  
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Processing  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Storage  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Agricultural Field  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Animal Facility  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Animal Facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTE Processing  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTE Storage  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTE Agricultural Field  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTE Animal Facility  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTE Animal Facility

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne  
OTHER: log  
OTHER: bank barn

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
walls WOOD: Weatherboard  
roof STONE: Slate  
other METAL

### 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)

AGRICULTURE \_\_\_\_\_  
 EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT \_\_\_\_\_  
 ARCHITECTURE \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1838-1950 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1838 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**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 Bibliographic 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:

Huntington Library, Indiana Room

Young - Yentes - Mattern Farm  
Name of Property

Huntington IN  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 80

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	616020	4527520	3	16	615660	4526780
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	616050	4526750	4	16	615650	4527470

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 Jean Gernand, Adrian Scott Fine and Dana Groves  
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation - Northern Regional Office date 06-16-2000  
street & number 520 East Colfax Avenue telephone 219-232-4534  
city or town South Bend state IN zip code 46617

## 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 Jean Gernand  
street & number 326 S. Jefferson telephone 219-356-4218  
city or town Huntington state IN zip code 46750

**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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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Young - Yentes - Mattern Farmstead**

**Huntington County, Indiana**

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The Young - Yentes - Mattern Farmstead is located in the northwest portion of Dallas Township in Huntington County. The nominated area includes all of the original eighty acres acquired by Christian Young in 1838. The overall topography of the site is rolling and cleared with only a small wooded portion; approximately 65 acres have consistently been used for the farming operation. Currently about 55 acres of the farm are held within a crop retirement program. The surviving house, log house, barns and outbuildings are aligned parallel to 400 North road and accessed by a short gravel drive. The Young - Yentes - Mattern Farmstead represents a late nineteenth and early twentieth century farming settlement. Through various economic and social conditions spanning between 1838 and the present, the Young - Yentes - Mattern Farmstead has sustained itself. The farm's surviving residences illustrate this fact as well as the evolution and acquired prosperity of a rural family. Three separate structures have been used, beginning first with a simple log house, a converted one-room school, and finally the Queen Anne style house. All remain intact today as part of the farm and physically represent the subsequent growth and prosperity of an early Indiana farming operation.

**Log House**

The log house appears to have been built in 1838 and remained in use as a residence until sometime in the 1870s (photos 1-3). The single story house features a simple gable roof and measures approximately 20 feet by 16 feet or 320 square feet. A single window opening is located at the center of the south side gable end; two separate doors are at both east and west facades. In later years, the exposed logs were covered with vertical board siding. Horizontal clapboard siding has been placed in the gable area. The roof, presumably originally covered in wood shingles, is now covered with a metal, standing-seam design. The cabin is no longer in use today and remains in poor condition.

**Former Dallas Township School Number 2**

By the late 1870s, the log house was vacated as the primary residence when former Dallas Township School Number 2 was moved onto the farm and converted for use as the residence (photos 4, 5). The frame school house was originally located in the field about 200 yards southwest of the house. A Huntington County atlas shows the school to have been removed from its original location prior to 1879, replaced by a newer brick school house built at a different location. At the time of its relocation to the farm, the one-room school was apparently divided into three separate living areas. The interior is very simple in design with seven inch base moldings, wide, wood plank floors, and four panel doors. The exterior design is similar to many frame school houses of this period with front-facing gable roof, clapboard siding, and wide fascia boards. The east and west facades include three symmetrically-arranged double-hung sash windows. The window openings remain, however the current sashes are a combination of one-over-one and nine-over-nine configurations. The south façade includes two separate, single door entrances at each side. Each door features four, recessed panels. An off-center window opening (now boarded up) appears to be a later alteration. A small brick chimney is located at the center of the south gable peak. At the rear or north façade is a centered, single door with concrete stoop. The structure still retains the block pier foundation.

**Main House**

The exact date of construction for the two-story, frame house is unknown. An oral history account places the construction sometime between 1896 and 1910 (photo 6). This was the third and most substantial residence for the Young - Yentes - Mattern Farmstead and still remains in use today. The asymmetrical design of the house is most characteristic of the Queen Anne style, with a dominant front-facing gable, patterned wood fishscale shingles, and an L-shaped, wrap-around front porch. With a cross gable roof configuration, the front portion

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of the house is a full two stores in height; at the rear is a one and one-half story section with wall dormers and a steeply-pitched hip roof. The original decorative slate roof remains, featuring an alternating pattern of square-cut and fish scale shingles (photo 7). The roof also features metal ridge caps. Primary materials include wood clapboard siding (approximately 4" exposure) with corner boards and ornamental concrete block foundation. The majority of windows are single and paired one-over-one double hung sashes. Decorative leaded-glass (diamond-shaped panes) transoms are in the entry and front parlor.

**South Façade**

The south and front facing façade is the most decorative and is dominated by a projecting, central gable wing and the L-shaped, wrap-around porch (photos 8, 9). At the gable are wood fish scale shingles divided by a row of square-cut shingles into three horizontal sections (photo 10). The bottom tier gradually tapers towards the sides of the gable to create a bellcast effect. The edge of the bottom row includes a sawtooth cut. At the center of the gable is a single vent opening with decorative surround and cornice molding. Windows on the front façade are both single and grouped, one-over-one double-hung sashes. The L-shaped porch features a wood tongue-and-groove floor, and four tapered round columns with Doric capitals. The porch base is framed by concrete block piers on the corners with framed lattice vents. The front three steps are concrete. A simple pediment extends above the porch entablature. Two separate entrances provide access to the entry and front parlors. Original wood doors have oval-shaped, beveled glass openings.

**West Façade**

The west façade is visually divided into three parts with a central, projecting wing (photos 11, 12). The front two sections are a full two stories in height. At the rear is a one-and-one-half story section. The two-story wing section is dominated by an exterior, brick chimney shaft which centrally divides the flat wall surface. The shaft rises a full two stores, is concealed behind the decorative gable end, and is not visible again until piercing through the roof. Window openings are used sparingly on this façade. Rather than a symmetrical arrangement, windows are located only to the south of the chimney shaft. This includes two, one-over-one double-hung sash units on the first and second stories. The opposite wall of this wing is blank with no openings. Unlike the house's other two decorative gables, the west gable does not have a large vent opening at the center. Instead, a portion of the decorative shingles flare outward, allowing for air circulation. The rear section of this façade is a one-and-one-half story section, dominated by its large hip roof. It features grouped and individual double-hung sash windows on the first story and a wall dormer at the half story. A secondary, exterior entry to the basement is via a small undersized one-story section, located immediately north of the gable wing (photo 13). This features a single, four-panel door and hip style roof. This element does not appear to be original to the house, however the date of construction is unknown.

**North Façade**

The north façade is the rear portion of the one-and-one-half story section of the main house (photo 14, 15). It features a central wall dormer and two irregularly placed windows on the first

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story. At the center is a grouped casement unit, divided into six lights each. The window is not original and probably dates to the extensive circa 1940s remodeling of the house's kitchen. The other one-over-one, double-hung sash window is located along the northeast corner of the façade. A frame breezeway connects the main house with the former one-room school. It includes a combination of flat and shallow-pitched roofs. At the rear of the breezeway is a single door opening with a four-panel wood door and screen door. A small, modern wood deck is located adjacent to the breezeway entry.

**East Façade**

Like the west façade, the east façade is visually divided into three parts and dominated by the central gable section (photos 16, 17). This façade features the return of the front L-shaped breezeway (photo 18). The breezeway is framed on all sides with floor-to-ceiling screening and a single screen door facing south. The flooring is wood and the foundation material is concrete block. Immediately adjacent and south of the breezeway are bulkhead doors leading to the basement (photo 19).

**Interior Description, Main House**

The interior of the main house is organized around the double-entry, quarter-landing staircase in the front parlor. A total of two parlors and entry are located in the front half of the house. The second half of the house is associated with utilitarian functions, including dining room and kitchen, and the second floor contains bedrooms. Window and door openings feature a simple cap trim molding. The base molding ranges in size up to ten inches, and includes a curved colonial-style cap and half-round shoe mold. The two front entrance doors have oval shaped openings with beveled glass (photo 20). Doors are divided into five horizontal recessed panels. Floors consist of wood strip flooring. Few original light fixtures remain.

The entry is the primary space of the interior. The focal point is the ornate staircase with decorative newel post and turned balusters (photo 21). The open staircase has closed stringer. The newel post is square, divided into several sections and includes a domed, ornamental headpiece. Recessed panels feature a beaded molding outlining the recessed panels. Each baluster consists of square bases and caps, oversized beaded elements, and slender shafts. Openings into the front two parlors are accessed from this entry space. Each opening is framed by a decorative wood grill or portiere at the top, consisting of turned spindles divided by three pendant elements (photos 22, 23). Each opening also includes a single pocket door, allowing the three spaces to be sub-divided (photo 24). Each pocket door is divided into six horizontal recessed panels. The south facing parlor and entry feature windows with leaded glass transoms divided into a diamond light pattern.

As a double-entry staircase, the second floor can be accessed from the entry and a small butler's pantry. The pantry is a small room with a wall of built-in shelves and drawers along the west wall. Original light fixtures and drawer pulls remain in this room. The pantry can also be accessed by the dining room. The dining room is a large square shaped room. One decorative detail includes later Art Deco style light sconces. At the rear of the first floor is the kitchen. In the

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1940s, this space was extensively remodeled. This work consists of several plaster archways, including a large opening into the dining room. White Kitchen Maid cabinets were also installed at this time, produced locally by an Andrews manufacturing company out of Nye, nationally known for their fine quality. Connected to the breezeway and accessed off the kitchen is a small pantry where some of the kitchen's original cabinets still remain. A small bathroom with modern fixtures is located in the hallway between the entry and the dining rooms. The second floor consists of five bedrooms of varying size, arranged around the open staircase and central hallway. The upstairs bathroom still features the original clawfoot tub.

**Outbuildings**

A series of outbuildings associated with the various farming operations still exist and are part of the nominated property. This includes a (1) milk house; (2) chicken house; (3) garage; (4) smokehouse (5) hog house; (6) small barn with corn crib and hog stable; and (7) large barn. Three additional objects include a water pump, windmill structure, and concrete water trough. One structure is the remaining foundation of a former chicken house. Combined with the log house, former one-room school, and main house, a total of fourteen contributing resources are included with the nominated property.

The milk house is located immediately south of the school house, separated by approximately three feet (photos 25, 26, 27). This simple, front-facing gable structure has horizontal wood siding with corner boards, a concrete block foundation, and a wood shingle roof. The south façade has an off-center entrance with a wood, four-panel door. Fixed four-light windows are located at the east and west facades. A gable ventilator is located at the center of the roof. The chicken house is a gable roof design that was reportedly constructed in the 1940s (photos 28, 29). Horizontal wood siding is used with corner boards. The large one-story structure rests on a concrete slab. Two large openings are located at the center of each gable end. Seven openings or bays are along the side facades. Roofing is interlocking asphalt shingles with three equally-spaced ventilators. The interior is partitioned off into several spaces. The one-stall frame garage is located directly north of the one-room school house (photos 30, 31). This gable roof structure rests on a concrete slab and has vertical siding. The south façade is the main opening with sliding barn doors. The east and west facades have small six-light fixed sashes and, on the north façade is a small "automobile" bump out. Immediately west of the garage was a severely deteriorated shed structure (photo 32) which was moved off the property in October 2000. West of the shed is a smokehouse that rests on a concrete base (photo 33). The side gable structure has vertical wood siding, a wood shingle roof and only one entrance. The vertical wood door appears to be original along with the hardware. The smaller of the two barns is located west of the log house (photos 34, 35, 36). The front-facing gable barn has wood vertical siding and large openings at each end. Barn doors slide open to either side via a track system. The roof is a combination of wood shingles to the east and a modern metal system to the west. The western portion of the barn was used as a corn crib. North of and attached to the barn is the hog house (photo 37). This narrow gable roof structure rests on a concrete foundation, has wood vertical siding, a corrugated metal roof, and a series of square-shaped openings. Added onto the barn to the west via a shed style addition is the hog stable (photo 38). This section includes several door and window openings.



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The large bank barn was constructed with its long side parallel to the earthen ramp and 400 North Road. (photos 39-43). Wood vertical siding is used for the walls and the roof consists of a metal modern system. The foundation is a white washed fieldstone. The south end of the barn extends beyond the foundation wall, providing a shelter for animals. This space is partly open and visibly supported by large posts. The southwest corner of the barn at this location is partly enclosed with a grouping of four fixed sash windows and sliding door opening to the lower level. Two additional large openings are located on the north and south facades. As in other bank barns, this barn was designed to house animals on the lower level with the upper level serving as a threshing floor and storage.

Located adjacent to the house and former one room school is the original cast iron water pump (photo 44). This includes its square base and pump mechanism. Sandwiched in between the milk house and L-shaped breezeway is an early windmill structure (photo 45). The truss system remains although the actual windmill elements are missing. To the south of the bank barn is a concrete-formed trough for the livestock (photo 46). The trough's exterior corners are chamfered. The remnants of the foundation for an early chicken house is located adjacent and directly west of the log house (photo 47).

The Young - Yentes - Mattern Farmstead has endured some changes over the years. As an intact collection, it is an outstanding example of Indiana's early farming operations.

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The Young - Yentes - Mattern Farm meets National Register criteria A and C, in the areas of exploration/settlement, agriculture, and architecture. The farm includes 80 acres of farmland that have remained unchanged since at least 1938, and an outstanding collection of farm buildings. The farm illustrates both change and continuity in agricultural practice in Huntington County. The large Queen Anne style farmhouse is a fine example of its time period, and is intact inside and out.

Early court records show that Christian Young purchased eighty acres where the buildings are now situated in 1838. Christian Young is described in the 1887 History of Huntington County as one of the first settlers in that part of the township. The crude and early type of construction of the log cabin which still stands on the farm strongly suggests that this was very likely the home of Christian Young in the very early pioneer period of the township's history. Research has found that a son of Christian Young married the daughter of Joseph Cheeseboro. "who came to this country for the purpose of building a lock on the Wabash and Erie Canal, then in process of construction, and who made some improvements where his son, George Cheeseboro now lives about one and one half miles north of the town of Andrews."

The 1850 census records show Christian Young, his wife, son and his daughter were residing on the property but by the 1860s the farm was owned by Charles Jentes (Yantiss or Yentes) who was born in Prussia in 1828 and his wife Christina Elisabetha nee' Graf born in Germany in 1838. The Yentes family was part of a very large settlement of German immigrants, many of whom found their way to this area known for many years as "the German Settlement" after having first lived for some time in Ohio, mainly the counties of Stark and Tuscarawas. Until the first world war, the German culture was still so strongly prevalent that families retained the German language in their homes and the worship services in their St. Paul's Evangelical Church were conducted in the German tongue. The Yentes family continued to reside on the farm until the death of both husband and wife within three days of each other in 1892. Carl and Christina had a large family and it is thought that they resided in a frame building which had previously been used as a school and had stood in the front field of the farm as shown in an 1866 map of the township. This building was adapted into a three-room structure at an early time as evidenced by the Norfolk latch on the pantry door and the wide horizontal board wainscoting which surrounds each room on all four sides. Some early windows remained until recently (destroyed by tenant's dogs) and the small panes of wavy glass and style of muntins gave evidence of their age. (these windows were salvaged, reworked and installed in the old log cabin). When the Goebel family purchased the farm in 1942 they were told that this building had once been a school and the opening in the ceiling where the bell had once rung was pointed out.

In 1893 the farm was sold to Adam E. Mattern who then built the large frame house which is presently the principal residence on the farm. In 1942 the 120 acre farm was purchased by Carl and Carrie Goebel whose daughter, Velma Jean retains ownership at the present time. The buildings have been kept in good repair at considerable expense. It is the strong desire of the

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owner to preserve the buildings and to protect the farmland from development which is threatening the site. A preservation easement is being planned for the property.

**Historic Context**

The Young - Yentes Farm has architectural significance because it has intact field patterns and farm buildings that represent over 160 years of farm development and practice in Huntington County, Indiana. The farm has primary buildings that represent a time span of 1838 - c.1900. Few farms in Huntington County have settlement-era log houses on their original site. What also sets this farm aside from others in the township is that it has both buildings and landscape elements that provide a glimpse into rural farm life. Analysis of aerial photographs shows that the division of fields into various crop uses has remained largely intact since at least 1938. Since the Young - Yentes holding did not change in acreage, it is very likely that the farm achieved its present form as early as 1880. (Note: the difference between the 80 acres in 1850 and the 100 acre figure in later censuses is likely in the small piece of land between the creek and section line, which may have been acquired, or simply not properly figured in earlier censuses.) In that year, the farm was roughly 1/3 unimproved, and 2/3 in crops or agricultural uses, roughly the same balance as today. Granted the natural tree line of the creek, it seems reasonable to assume that this northern third of the farm was always left mostly in woodland. The only significant changes from 1938 seem to be in the western half of the farm, where three large fields marked this half in that year. By 1987, a tree farm patch or perhaps extension of the orchard that occupied the middle field was combined into the southernmost field, making two major divisions on this half rather than three. It also appears that an open pasture or small agricultural field north of Silver Creek was allowed to return to woodland between 1938 and 1987.

By 1860, the Youngs still lived in their log house, but were steadily improving their farm. The four cows of the Youngs seemed to be exclusively for making butter - some 300 lbs. per year at that time. The Youngs also out-produced many larger farms in wheat, yielding 200 bushels per year. The air of a frugal yet good yielding farm continued when the Yentes made the moved schoolhouse their home in the 1870s. The Yentes continued the crop traditions of the Youngs, raising wheat, corn, a few sheep and hogs. By this time, nearly every farm in Dallas Township raised winter wheat, but the Yentes once again outstripped their neighbors, harvesting 470 bushels of wheat in 1870. A small amount of tobacco (25 lbs.) supplemented the family's income that year, perhaps others as well.

The Yentes were still putting in wheat, corn, oats, and raising hogs and sheep in 1880. A slight shift in emphasis shows up in that census, with hay becoming more important (16 acres of grassland, yielding 32 tons of hay). Poultry and eggs show up as a significant export item. This trend is reflected in the chicken house on the farm. The Yentes also had 26 hogs on the farm by 1880, perhaps eventually necessitating the existing hog shed addition to the barn.

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While the crops and techniques changed over the nineteenth century, the structure of the farmstead remained very much the same. The Matterns were able to build on the successes of the Youngs and Yentes, and by about 1900, they added the stylish farmhouse to the property. The Goebels purchased the farm in 1942 and rotated crops every year, planting corn, beans, wheat, clover, oats, etc. For twenty years, starting in 1971, only corn was planted. The land was then put into the CRP program by the owner 10 years ago. Prairie grass and Wildflowers were planted a year ago.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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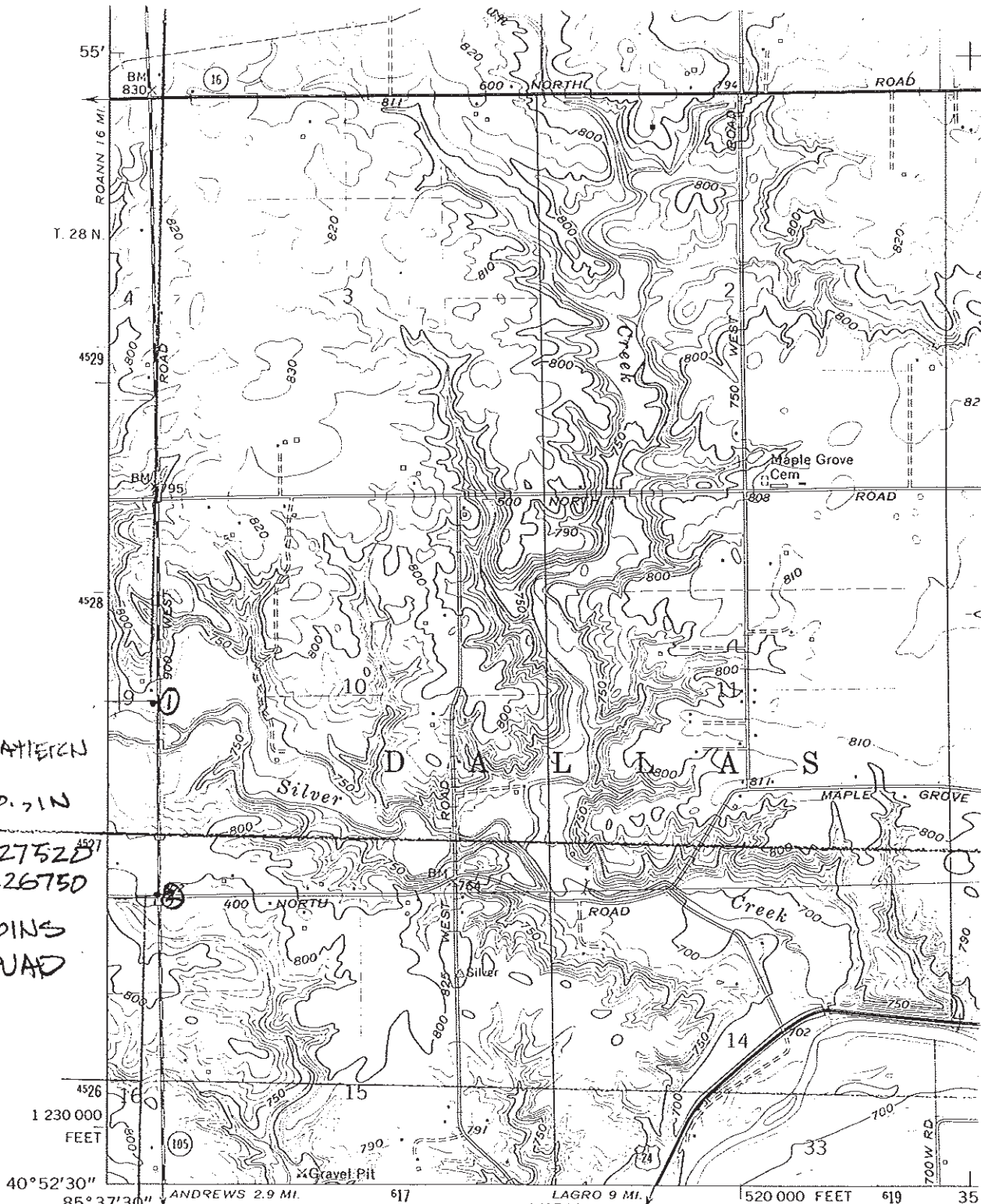
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### Verbal Boundary Description

The East Half of the Southeast Quarter of section Nine(9) in township Twenty-eight (28) North, Range (8) east, containing Eighty (80) acres, more or less.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary description is from the Huntington Abstract Company, Edgar E. Kelsey, Abstracter. The boundaries include the Main house and all of the outbuildings which are part of the Christian Young Farmstead and acreage that makes up the farmstead.

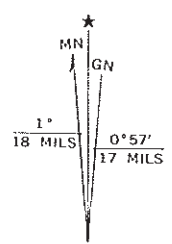


YOUNG-YENTIS-MATHECN  
 FARM  
 HUNTINGTON CO. IN  
 UTM =  
 ① 16 616 020 4527 520  
 ② 16 616 050 4526 750

NOTE: ADJOINS  
 TO SERVIA QUAD

(LAGRO)  
 3865 1 SW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and USC&GS  
 Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
 taken 1948. Topography by planetable surveys 1950 and 1955.  
 Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on Indiana coordinate system, east zone  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
 zone 16, shown in blue  
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH  
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET