

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 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, Martin, House
other names/site number Miles-Young House 127-108-08012

2. Location

street & number 324 Second Street N/A not for publication
city or town Chesterton N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Porter code 127 zip code 46383

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] 2/8/2007
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:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter N/A if property not part of multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Domestic: secondary structure
- Domestic: multiple dwelling
- Social: clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Domestic: secondary structure/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
roof asphalt
other wood
Ashlar block

Narrative Description

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

8. Function or Use

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1878

Significant Dates

1878

Criteria Considerations

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

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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.

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Architect/Builder

Miles, Thomas W.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property ___ less than 1 acre ___

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 1 6 495500 4606070 3
zone Easting Northing zone Easting Northing
2 _____ 4 _____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Also see auto cad maps

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Belchik

organization _____ date 4/22/06

street & number 201 Evans Ave telephone 465-2095

city or town Valparaiso state IN zip code 46383

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.
- Two auto cad maps. View 1: property layout- View 2: house dimensions-
- Sketch map of floor plan

Photographs

- Representative **black and white** photographs of the property, 15 photos.
- Original negatives in sealed envelope.
- A time line history of Home's ownership, 2 pages

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Dean and Victoria Wayne

street & number 324 2nd Street telephone (219)929-1959

city or town Chesterton state IN zip code 46304

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number 7 Page 1 Martin Young House, Porter Co., IN

The Martin Young House, 1878, stands on the southern end of the identified Chesterton Residential Historic District (127-108-08001-020). It is the earliest documented residence surviving in this district. The neighborhood is eclectic in nature and reflects the overall architectural trends prevalent through the turn of the century. Some other fine examples in this district include, Queen Anne style, American four-square, Colonial and Gothic Revivals.

The property is a 132 foot square lot of level land that was originally twice the size towards the north until the section was sold in the 1920's. This house sits centered on the property with a period carriage house on the northwest corner. Two large oak trees anchor the home and add to the historic picturesque nature (Photo 1). It is rumored that the property was fenced with wrought iron. However, no evidence of fencing or posts exists today. The property has three throughways on its perimeter framing the grounds. Lincoln runs to the south, 2nd street to the east, and an alleyway to the north. This alley runs directly north of the carriage house and T's three blocks to the west at the George Brown Mansion property (09028), the land now owned by the Duneland School Corporation and the building houses the Westchester Township Museum.

The Martin Young House is a High Victorian Italianate. It is constructed from brick and is designed with a compound plan measuring 2,656 square feet, including the unfinished basement. The two-story main body measures two units square and has a ground level, single story bay window on the southeast corner. A side facing, single story wing extends to the north and is two units wide and a unit and a half deep. The wing is set back and is almost flush with the rear of the home. Independent hip roofs cover both the main body and wing. The home features two chimneys (Photo 2).

This building sits on a brick foundation that supports a full basement that is partially above ground. The brick is reinforced by thick concrete stucco and has a smooth finish that is slightly raised where it is lined with lime putty, thus mocking a slab finish. The reinforcement wraps the entire perimeter of the house and is about three and a half-foot above ground level. It is capped by a concrete water table that incorporates segmented arch dripstones over the basement windows.

The front façade offers much visual interest (Photo 3). A large covered porch spans two-thirds the length of the house. Five square columns support the flat roof as the eaves project slightly and are followed by a simple cornice with dentil molding atop the plain fascia. It is a raised porch that is built on a staggered ashlar foundation then topped with a rough stone course. Joined wooden slats make up the floor and interior ceiling. The porch sweeps into an offset arch and then retreats back and closer to the home. Also seen here are the two windows that overlook the front porch from the wing side. These two-over-two's are without transoms and are instead, long and arched. The hood moldings and keystones are made of limestone and are finished off with decorative corbels. Two different styles of corbels are present on the home; one is more decorative as it is stepped down in three phases and is seen here.

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The porch functions as shelter for the two front entrances as well as offering space for entertaining. Some evidence indicates that it may not be original to the home, as the hoods over both doors are partially covered. It may be that the porch was a later addition or perhaps just the roof was added or even replaced at some time. It is even possible that it was an error in planning and the tops of the hoods were sacrificed as opposed to the woodwork details of the eaves. It is in very good condition. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and aluminum gutters have been added in the last couple of years.

Also seen here are the two nearly identical entry doors on the front of the home. Hood moldings top the doorways mocking the style throughout. One notable difference between the entries is the differences in corbel design; which was also noted in the windows between the main body and wing. The wings style, though subtle is more elaborate in design. These original wooden doors are adorned with period door knob/lock assemblies, brass door pulls and decorative brass doorknockers. The doors are designed with arch panel insets and topped with arched fanlights featuring a floral motif in stained glass, best seen from an inside view. Wooden storm doors with the original hardware protect the doors though the glass has been replaced a couple of years ago.

This view from the north end of the porch reveals an arched window tucked into the cove of the porch. It mimics the design and construction of those on the wing's front façade. Directly above on the second story is an arched transom window that duplicates those on the second story main façade. Best seen here is the wings ridged low-pitched roof and decorative detail at the eaves end. The smaller styles of paired brackets, three sets per face, are interlaced with dentil molding. The details here match those found on the bay and adds balance to the overall design. The rear of the wing lacks these details as a result of a past renovation, further explanation to follow.

Proceeding around to the right is the northern face of the wing (Photo 4). At foundation level, two rectangular windows with arched frames are encapsulated with the drip edge stuccowork. Some sill work has been done in past years but it still remains in good condition. Above this are paired windows that are identical to the paired windows on the second story main façade- transom-arched, hood molded with keystones and corbels.

On this north end rooftop of the wing, a brick chimney rises to about four and a half feet. It rests on a five high course base and is topped with a decorative brick chimney cap. It functions as a flue for the original cooking stove that is still present.

On the far west side of the wing, a thick mortar joint runs from the foundation up to the once overhanging eave. With it brings evidence of a major structural change. Further investigation reveals that an exterior wall was built, approximately two feet deep and running the length of the wing and butting into the main body. This modification was used to permanently enclose a covered porch. There is no documentation as to when this modification was performed but I believe that it was close to the same time as the original structure was built. This is based on the fact that the color, style, and consistency of the bricks and mortar that were used are identical to those on the original building. If not for the thick mortar joint this modification would be undetectable from the exterior.

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However, the rear of the wing offers more evidence of change (Photo 5). Quite obvious is the lack of ornate detailing at the roofline as the eave is no longer able to accommodate the brackets. Additionally, unadorned rectangular openings house two windows, a floating three-sided bay with a forward-pitched roof, and a door with transom. An unmistakable mortar course runs parallel above the doorway and windows. It is reasonable to believe that these modifications were made at a much later date than the original wall addition. It is in contrast to the quality of workmanship and construction that is found throughout and is compounded by the hard cornered design. On the contrary, the main body of the rear façade retains its decorative splendor. The first and second story windows are symmetrically placed and have similar details to the front windows. The keystone hood moldings and corbels have the more elaborate of the two styles found on the home. At the foundation level, two arch-framed windows flank a small arch framed hopper window. The left window is in poor condition, as the frame needs to be replaced.

The southern face of the building offers four-arched transom windows that are centered into quadrants (Photo 6). They repeat the design style seen throughout, rectangular one-over-one with single panes that are divided with vertical split rails and are topped off with an arched sash transom. There is one basement window on the southwest side and is typical of the others at the subterranean level. A large exterior chimney erupts from the ground, eight courses wide, three deep, and rising to more than five feet above the low lying roof line. This lends to an already impressive display of mass and presence that is offered in this view. The chimney is in excellent condition and the flashing has been replaced and a leaf guard was added. It still functions and is the flue for the fireplace in the parlor. One can easily view the low-pitched roof from this location. A flat panel section at the center is some evidence that a cupola may have once graced this spot. First of all, cupolas are quite common in Italianates. Suspicions are further confirmed with structural evidence. Wall mounted treads lead up to the attic through a second story closet and then another set rise in the attic to a now enclosed roof. It is difficult to say how ornate the structure may have been, but the base measures 6 feet square. No historic photos have been found. The cupola on the carriage house may or may not indicate the style it assumed. The removal of this structure from the body must have been some time ago, as longtime neighbors of more than fifty years cannot recall one ever existing.

The main body roofline can be easily appreciated from the southeast corner of the property (Photo 6). Around the main body roofline, four sets of large paired brackets lie below the overhanging boxed eaves. Raised field panels occupy the space between the sets, and smaller "on-end" rectangular panels rest between each pair. These decorative elements are in great condition, and the details have been painted on three faces. The north side will be completed this summer with the chosen pallet.

Another interesting element from this view is a one story three-sided bay. Long transom-arched windows grace each of the three sides and the original rippled glass still intact. These one-over-one double hung sash windows are topped with round arch hood moldings made of a smooth concrete. The molding ends are finished off with simple corbel stones. A concrete drip edge doubles as the sill. The roof of the bay is flat with overhanging boxed eaves. Highly stylized wood carved cornice brackets are interlaced with dentil molding. The fascia is

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decorated with raised field panels alternating in a rectangle-square pattern. The bay is in excellent condition and original to the building. The roof has modern asphalt shingles and gutters have been added in recent years. The current owner is preparing to paint the decorative details in the color pattern that has been performed on the second story roofline. The palette consists of historic shades of dark blue, green, and red, it adds a fresh feeling and is pleasing to the eye.

Above the bay are paired two-over-two windows that are double hung and also have the original rippled glass. The pair has round arch hood moldings that are duplicated throughout. To the north, a single window is an exact duplicate of the pair in construction and style and is directly above the parlor entrance and offers visual balance to the façade.

A complete tear off was done to both roofs in 2003. This work included replacement of wood, flashing, shingles, and gutters.

The entire home was tuck pointed two years ago. The joints were weak throughout and water was penetrating areas of the interior.

The main body entry door lies just beyond the bay and is accessed from the front porch stairway. As we enter the interior through this door we are greeted with twelve-foot ceilings that lend much openness to the small reception area. Above, a chandelier offers ambient lighting and is mounted in a period rosette. It is square in design but set on the corners. The entry and hallway floors are covered in twelve-inch tile just before the current owner purchased the home. The original wood floors were all damaged when the water pipes froze and water damaged the main level floors throughout.

A striking newel post anchors the stairs (Photo 7). The pattern alternates octagonal inset panels with lathe turned work. A thick banister sweeps into a gentle curve and creates the newel cap. The oak carved banister tops turned balusters that sit two per tread, and then rise to an elegant curve at the top of the stairs.

From this parlor door looking back into the reception area, the plaster curve of the wall meets the newel and a window that overlooks the covered porch can be viewed. To the far left of the reception hall, an original four-inset panel door with original glass knob opens into the parlor. The bay is to the left as you enter the front parlor (Photo 8). Plaster arch details add depth and architectural interest to the area. The arch is supported with substantial scrolled brackets and then finished with inset corner molding. Opposite the bay is a round arched doorway that acts as a division to the adjoining back parlor (Photo 9).

Plaster molding forms the archway and is in excellent condition. The view of the front parlor from the back is pleasing. The bay window shows beautifully and demonstrates the natural lighting in this room. Upon entering the back parlor a jamb less corner fireplace is to the right (Photo 10). It is immediately obvious that the fireplace had undergone a change.

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Late twentieth century faux stone laminate covers the original hearth. This modification is superficial and shouldn't undermine the integrity that lies beneath this fake façade. However, the exact condition has yet to be determined. The original hearthstone has either been covered or replaced with twelve-inch ceramic tile that is used elsewhere. The original mantel is gone. A large mirror and wainscoting conceal the fireplace hood with the exception of six inches at the ceiling line. Delicate dentil treatment is carved into the top of panel then capped with cornice molding.

The two large windows on the west wall of the parlor command the focus of the back room. Opposite the bay they offer a necessary balance of natural light filling the overall area. This room houses an impressive collection of Indian artifacts and historic items found in the immediate area.

All of the moldings in the two parlors are in excellent condition. Two years ago the current owners had Brazilian Cherry floors laid throughout these rooms. The rich shade of the flooring brings elegance and quality to the southern end of this home.

Exiting the back parlor through an arched doorway leads to the junction of the back hall that continues forward and the entry hall that is to the right. This leads us back to the front door and to the stairway that is the only access to the second floor. This view shows an original radiator, the beautiful transom doorway, and a gentle sweeping curve of the staircase that leads to a sixteen riser wooden stairway. This is the best location to view the 180-degree turn of the banister. The broad oak handgrip forms the angled curve with two joined pieces that playfully meanders the length of the balustrade opening.

Just off the landing at the top of the stairs is the second story bathroom that is currently being painted. This modestly sized room has the original claw foot tub that overall, is in good condition (Photo 11). There is a mid-century wall mounted sink with steel legs and the flooring is 1inch-meshed tile. The original moldings are still present.

To the left is the master bedroom. Three large windows grace this room with lots of natural light. Between the west windows, a vertical, plaster- boxing runs from floor to ceiling. On either side at floor level are vents with ornate iron grating. Originally this was a flue for a small auxiliary-heating stove. At one time the home had three auxiliary heating areas that have since been closed off and the roof top chimneys torn down. The date of their removal is unknown. Further evidence supports this claim when patchwork was found a couple of years ago when the roof was restored.

A second bedroom on the southeast corner has an original small brass rosette mounted light fixture. This room is slightly smaller and it features an east facing paired window (Photo 12). A single window offers a southern view and an original radiator lies to its right.

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A small sewing room completes the main body second story. This room overlooks the front porch and is graced with two large windows. It features an original brass rosette mounted light fixture that is no longer in use. This room is now used as an office.

All of the second story moldings and doors are intact as well as glass knobs. The windows are original with rippled glass. The entire upstairs as well as a stair runner is carpeted. The condition of the original flooring material here is unknown.

Returning to the entry hall and proceeding to the back hall, a closet occupies the area under the stairs. Across from the closet is the only first story bedroom (Photo 13). This small room has one window and once had an arched transom doorway on the northern wall. It has been closed and the recess was made into a built in bookshelf. This change most likely occurred when the back porch was enclosed. This room has an attached bathroom with a pedestal sink.

A small powder room lies to the north of this room; continue on through a large arched entry into the wing. The first room is the large dining room that has a charming historic feeling that one notices in the furnishings and antiques.

To the right is the wing side entry door with stained glass transom. It exits onto the front porch. Opposite this are two openings that expose the "backroom"(Photo 14). First noted in this photo is a piece that is original to the home, a wood and mesh pie case. It's about four feet tall with double doors and painted a pale sky blue many years ago.

Beyond this are two opening that were once exterior doorways- the doors are missing as well as the transom. From within the back room the arched plaster molding and concrete hood can be seen as well as the exposed brick. The ceiling in this room is identical to that of the front porch, wooden slats. An original lighting fixture remains. The basement entrance is from this room and originally would have been entered from outside. In spite of the changes that occurred in this area, the space feels like it has always been here.

Just beyond the dining room is the kitchen. Large wooden cabinets still hang from the painted brick walls. The original Garland cooking stove is still present and in suburb condition. The original radiator, from when radiant heat was first installed, is still present.

The woodwork throughout the wing is in fine condition. The water damaged wood floors were covered with the same tile found in other areas of the home. These floors will be replaced with wood in the future.

The carriage house sits on the northwest corner of the lot. It is a two-story brick structure. The southern side has three small windows segmental arched in design with header end bricks and forming the arches (Photo 15). The steep pitched front gable structure is topped with a wood cupola.

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It is square in design and rises from a diamond patterned stick work base. The cupola body houses a window per side and wooden scrolls sit at the corners acting as brackets for the steeply pitched quadrilateral roof. The end entrance has been scaled down to house full glass paneled French doors. Above, an average sized double hung window is sheltered by a slight over hang of the eave. A plain frieze board runs along the top of the walls. The north wall of the building has undergone changes. Double courses of header end bricks reveal that a large entrance and a small window have been closed off. Tuck point patching is more evident here than elsewhere. This structure became a one-bedroom apartment in the 1970's. The light from the cupola floods the open floor plan and galley kitchen of the main floor. A wrought iron spiral staircase rises to the bedroom. The interior walls have been covered with a golden oak slat paneling and the floors are carpeted. A renter currently occupies the carriage house.

A late twentieth century wooden shed sits on the back of the property and lies just south of the carriage house that it is styled after. It is gabled to the front and has a centered, east-facing window. In addition, a cupola embellishes the rooftop and helps to develop a connection with the rest of the property. Stained a deep red and trimmed in white, it seems to blend into the property rather than compete. It is used for storage and is in fine condition.

Section 8-Statement of Significance

The Martin Young House meets National Register criterion C, because locally, it is an outstanding example of a late 1800's High Italianate brick home that offers high artistic value and excellent craftsmanship. This home sits on the southern end of Chesterton's historic residential district. Martin Young was the most notable early owner of the house. Young was a Civil War veteran and part owner of a successful livestock business.

The community of Chesterton organized less than two miles from the southern tip of Lake Michigan. Originally the woodland areas were host to Potawatomi and Miami Indians whom thrived on the areas' rich resources. In the mid seventeenth century, French fur traders came to the area on the Little Calumet River and Coffee Creek and made peaceful trade for nearly 200 years. One of these traders, Joseph Bailly, established a trading post at the edge of the Calumet riverbanks in 1822. This homestead was added to the National Register in 1966, (05051), and is owned by the National Park Service. A decade later, just southeast of this settlement, where the Detroit and Fort Dearborn stage route and Coffee Creek meet, Jesse Morgan established the first settlement in what became Chesterton. This settlement included a stage house and post office. Dozens of families followed, primarily farming the land. Chesterton, first known as Coffee Creek and then Calumet, became a stop on the Lakeshore and Michigan Southern Railroads.

Rumor has it that the railroad was bribed with free timber and a town was born. The area thrived on the commerce of goods and services and shipping agricultural products. Local clay deposits led brick buildings to replace wood, civic organizations were formed, and industrial factories came to settle here. This home is a fine display of the success reaped from the initial exploration and settlement of the district.

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Section Number 8 Page 8 Martin Young House, Porter Co., IN

This home's namesake was a shrewd businessman and through his propriety gained the admiration of the community. A son of a retired Lake Erie fisherman, Martin was just five when his twelve-member family moved from New York to Porter County in 1845 to settle the Twenty Mile Prairie. The large family gained prominence and influence in the developing town. One of the first teachers on the prairie was a Young; she was often accredited for the many outstanding accomplishments of her students. The Young Family played many important roles in the early social development of the community. A Republican family, they became politically active in local government, helped to establish civic organizations, and participated in the Lutheran Church.

Martin himself was no exception to his family's success and influence. As a young man he joined the Seventy-Third Indiana Regiment and fought many famous front line battles for the Union during the Civil War and served under Generals Rosencrans and Streight. He was married one day before his muster and returned three years later to his bride, Mary J. Lansing, a daughter of a prominent local farmer and a teacher. Sometime later Martin began a meat market in Chesterton. It was very successful; it had the best reputation with modern appliances and became the largest in the northern county. Martin and Mary were each from well-respected, early-settler families. With their paths paved, they made the most of the opportunities forwarded to them. While still operating the butchery, Martin partnered with his brother-in-law, Elmar Wolf. This proved to be a rather lucrative bond. Wolf was the son one of the earliest settlers, Josephus. The Wolf's owned the largest farm in the county accounting for 4,500-acres, they raised dairy and had 350 head of cattle. Young and Wolf began a symbiotic relationship that continued to evolve; they first began selling meat and shipping livestock. Wolf had interest in the local Porter Brickyards and soon Young was on board. Together they built the first brick building in Chesterton in 1874; it was the post office and later became the bank. Soon the pair had an entire block named after them. They retained ownership and rented out their properties and became wealthy landlords. As printed in the local paper, it was rumored that a local butcher carried a knife in his boot; it was charged that it was his imaginary protection against the robbing of all the money he had made. Believed to be good-humored ribbing, Mr. Young's affairs were often of public interest and always portrayed in a positive light. In part, his participation in commerce, his building of modern structures, and the services he made available to the public, the community flourished and experienced a population explosion almost ten fold during his era.

From these successes, Martin was able to acquire this home, a place where his family would reside for more than 70 years. The Young's purchased the home from Elmar Wolf, whom himself had only owned it for a number of days; in modern day terms, he "flipped" the house after attaining it from a bankrupt man.

This residence became more than a home to the couple, they turned it into a boarding house. It became a center of substance and culture; they were host to working professionals such as teachers, bankers, and clerks. Mrs. Young, once a teacher, became a revered social leader. She was quite intelligent and enjoyed the arts. It was said that any one person would benefit from some time at the Young household, that something of interest and often times, many things of interest were always going on. Such events included music, poetry, and even short plays. They had discussions about Science, Politics and Philosophy along with other worldly topics. Mr. Young's obituary appeared in the Chesterton Tribune on February 18, 1915. It read, ... "The family home, for years has been the center where the people felt they could come, and always be assured of a welcome... a good man is gone".

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Mr. Young also spread his social interests outside the home as well. Some of his civic duties included the organization of the A.B. Wade Post No. 208, Grand Army of the Republic, where in 1883 he served as quartermaster. This group helped elderly and disabled veterans as well as their widows and orphans. Every year they performed memorial services and decorated 96 graves in the Chesterton cemetery. Martin was also a charter member of the Chegemink Lodge No. 161, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a devout Republican. Once running for office, he narrowly lost an election for County Treasurer. Mr. Young's civil actions helped to develop civic pride and enlightenment in the community.

Martin Young's charity was not just limited to the community at large. A long time family friend, Adolf Gustafson, was a local storeowner and was quite successful for sometime. He began to sell on credit and a bad turn in the economy left him broke. He had 11 offspring and another on the way. Sadly his wife Clara died after the birth of this son in 1881. Broke and with several young children, Adolf Gustafson asked the Young's to adopt his infant son and they did. He was known as Arthur Young.

As Arthur grew so did the town. Several more railways laid track and Arthur began to work for the New York Central railroad as a fireman and eventually became a Locomotive Engineer for the Illinois Steel Co. in Gary. Due to the intensity of his travel and perhaps the aging of his parents, Arthur never moved from his boyhood home. In 1916, a year after the death of his father Martin, Arthur, age 35, married Eleanor Kimmel. They, along with the eldest Mrs. Young, continued to entertain the community and offer boarding services until Mary's death in 1920. Following her death, the couple opened a bakery in Chesterton. They offered a number of tasty specialties. Arthur died at 45 from a series of health issues that followed an operation for a burst appendix. His widow Eleanor stayed true to the Young family name; she remained in the home for another 27 years and continued to run the bakery. She was featured in a People At Work section of the paper in 1941 as "Chesterton's most prominent business woman". She remained in good social graces until her death in 1953.

As Arthur and Eleanor were childless, no Young family members were left to occupy the home after nearly 70 years. However, the home was willed to a long time boarder, Sadie Atkinson. After a half a decade she sold it in 1959 to the Osberg family. For the next twenty-five years they raised their family in the home. It was quite befitting that Mrs. Osberg was a teacher as was Mrs. Young. Within three years of the Osberg's departure, two separate families tried to operate a bed and breakfast from the home. Tragically they each lost their patriarchs shortly after. Perhaps that is why one interviewed individual claimed that the house was cursed, stating that the families that followed the Young's had suffered instant hardship and tragedy. During the two decades that followed, the home was owned by the Kellar Corporation and was rented to the Cline family for the entire duration of this ownership. Throughout this time the home began to show deterioration and regular maintenance had not been performed. Fortunately in 2003, Dean and Victoria Wayne took ownership of the property. Dean is a lifetime resident of the community, he said that he had always wanted to live in the house and used to trick or treat there when he was a kid. Immediately after possession the couple began the extensive project of tuck-pointing the entire home as well as tending to other neglected maintenance. They completed one year of work before moving in. Their heroic measures restored the structural integrity of this historic structure. This fine home retains its original exterior grandeur and is equally as charming on the interior. Original details, warm tones, and several antiques help to create a quaint reminiscent backdrop and are further displays of the true honor felt for the home.

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This home stands as the legacy for Martin Young. He had significant impact and influence in the development of this community. He helped to lead the community in many ways and is most recognized through his contributions concerning commerce, civic duty, and social engagement. His inspiration carried onto his family and they followed in line with his traditions long after he was gone. Although Mr. Young is the individual that is most closely identified with the property, he was not the original resident.

The Thomas W. Miles family moved into the home mid-April of 1878 after nearly two years of construction. Tom Miles worked as a brick mason, as did his brothers. He operated two brickyards after the commencement of the civil war and built several homes and buildings from Chicago to Michigan City. He assisted in building the first brick prison in Michigan City, Laporte County, Indiana, and The Great Petroleum Works in Whiting, Lake County, Indiana.

With Mr. Miles experience and connections, plus lack of contrary evidence, it is presumed that he is the visionary and builder of the home. Unfortunately for Mr. Miles, he suffered greatly from bad business deals and his failures led him to begin a plastering business in Chesterton. An already struggling man, he lost his wife Catherine (Morrical), to typhoid fever in 1888. Upon this, Thomas moved from the residence and lived out his five remaining years penniless. At his social peak he was considered to be a leading citizen, after his demise this was not withstanding and he was buried in the Chesterton Cemetery without a gravestone. His obituary was quite direct as it stated, "... and death was to him a positive relief."

Even today the home remains a point of interest in the community appearing in local newspapers through the years and is still admired for its great artistic impression. It is a symbolic display of early success in the community.

The Martin Young House meets National Criterion C, because locally it is an outstanding example of a late High Italianate brick home that offers high artistic value and excellent craftsmanship. It represents the successful settlement and exploration of the region and of its natural resources. Overall this home is very stylistic with splendid keystone arches and handsome brackets. The large front porch is accommodating and associated with many social gatherings. Although a few stick-built Italianates dot the area, none compare to the artistic value offered in the masonry and woodworked details found on the outside and inside of this home. Chesterton's Residential Historic District was once made up of 20 properties as identified in the 1991 Porter County Interim Report. In the years that followed, 3 homes have been lost to demolition and a church to fire. One architectural rival lies several miles to the south. The Josephus Wolf House, (10034), circa 1875, is a brick Italianate. The Wolf House is superior in size and retains the cupola, yet it lacks in design when compared to the Young House, which has finer detailing and beautifully executed stonework, such as hood moldings and drip edges. These details add a great deal of character and are lacking in the Wolf House. The Martin Young House appears to have more depth and interest because of its varying rooflines, front façade bay and set back wing. The Wolf House is indisputably a grandiose example of Italianate design, however the detailing and visual interest of the Martin Young House is a cut above. Coincidentally, Mr. Wolf eventually became associated with the Young's through marriage.

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This attractive residence sits bold upon its property but is not so ostentatious as to overtake it. A period carriage house adds to the historic flavor and elegance of the property and is reminiscent of the days gone by. A well built home, most of its original components remain. From the rippled glass, to the Garland stove, even an original pie case remains. The Hoosier Cabinet once belonged to the Young's and at some time was given to an employee whom in turned passed it to her daughter, Ms. Irene Nelson. In the 1980's she was the community's oldest surviving resident and historian. In good will she returned the cabinet to its original roots and it is displayed in the dining room even today.

The Martin Young House meets National Register Criterion C because of its high artistic value and superior construction. The stylistic design is outstanding and represents the early accomplishments of the town. Recognition of this property should be considered for the multitude of values it offers to its community.

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Section 10- Geographical Data- Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at the Northwest corner of Second Street and Lincoln, at the edge of the public sidewalk begins the property at 324 Second Street. Go North 131.978 feet to alley, then West 131.98 feet, then go South 131.978 feet to public sidewalk at Lincoln. Then go East 131.98 feet. Also refer to enclosed maps.

Boundary Justification

The Martin Young House setting was originally twice the width of the current property, once 264 feet. The alleyway ran in the center of the property. The north half was sold in the 1920's after Martin died. A stick-built residence now occupies the former property. The above boundary includes the two eligible resources, the house and carriage house, as well as the largest remaining portion of the Young property.

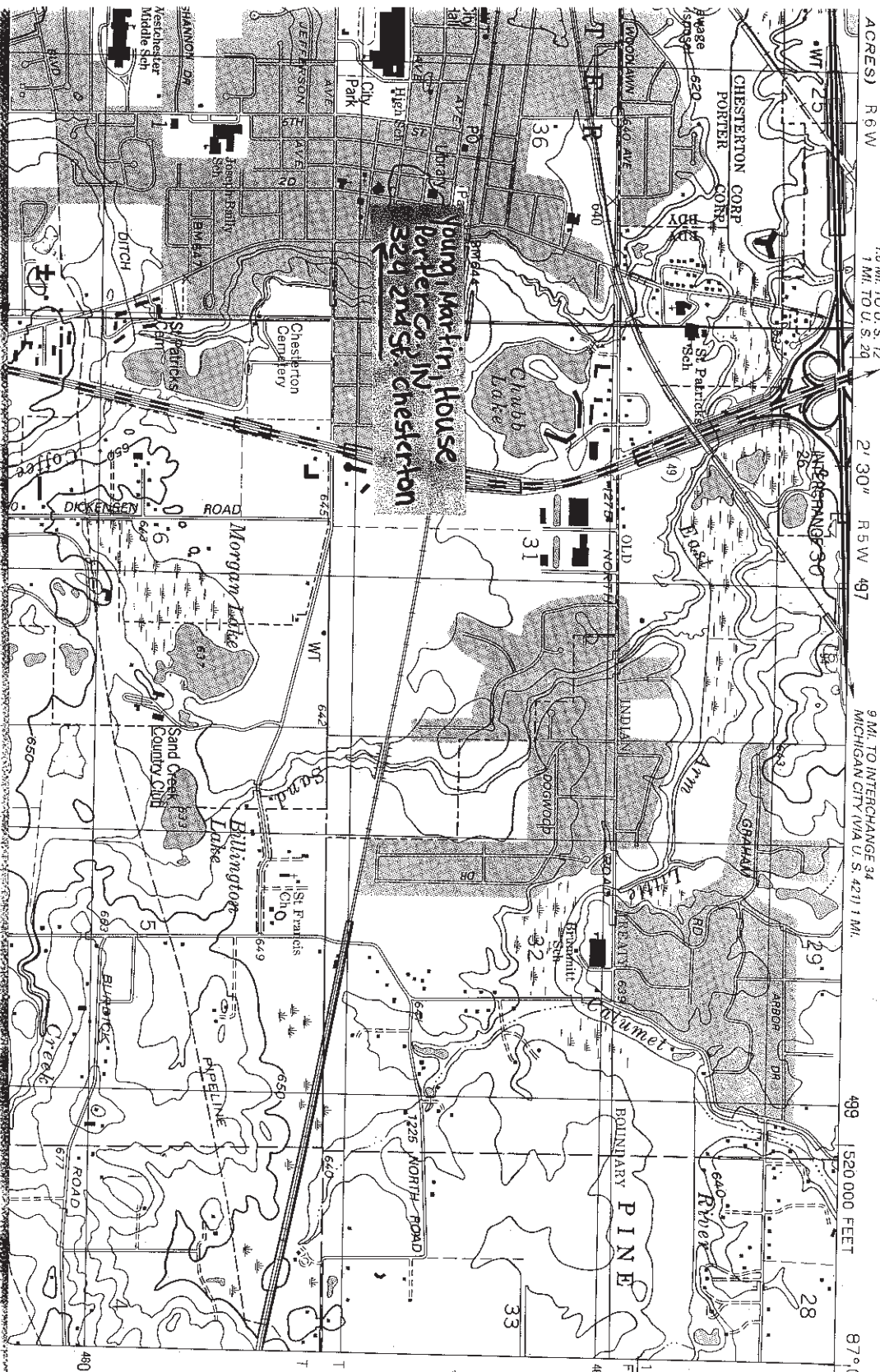
Photographs

All photograph are of the Martin Young House, Porter County, Indian, 324 Second Street, and were taken in Spring, 2006 by Lisa Belchik. Complete sets of copies of the original photos are on file with Mrs. Belchik, 201 Evans Ave. Valparaiso, IN 46383 and with the current homeowners, Dean and Victoria Wayne of 324 Second Street, Chesterton, IN 46304. One complete set of original prints has been submitted with this nomination along with a sealed envelope containing the original negatives.

1. of 15: Positioning of Contributing structures from northwest corner
2. of 15: Front façade, facing southwest
3. of 15: Front façade, facing west
4. of 15: North end wing and fireplace detail, facing south-southwest
5. of 15 Rear side view, facing east
6. of 15: Fireplace chimney and main body, southeast corner
7. of 15: Newel post, entry hall, facing west
8. of 15: Bay window as seen from back parlor, facing east
9. of 15: View from front parlor facing west, towards back parlor
10. of 15: Fireplace, back parlor, facing southeast
11. of 15: Claw foot bathtub, second story bath, facing north
12. of 15: Second bedroom, southeast corner, second story, facing south
13. of 15: Main floor bedroom, from back hallway, facing west
14. of 15: "back room" and pie case in lower right corner, facing west
15. of 15: Carriage House, taken from southeast side

CHESTERTON QUADRANGLE
 INDIANA-PORTER CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

356 1/2 NW
 1956
 (MICHIGAN CITY
 WEST)



MARTIN Young House
 PORTER CO., INDIANA
 16 495500 4000070

7 1/2 NE
 (ACRES) R 6 W
 1.6 MI. TO U. S. 12
 1 MI. TO U. S. 20

2' 30" R 5 W 497

9 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 34
 MICHIGAN CITY (VIA U. S. 421) 1 MI.

499 1:520 000 FEET

87° 00'
 41° 37' 30"

1:500 000
 FEET

BOUNDARY PINE

Young Martin House
 Porter Co., Indiana

4905

T 37 N
 T 36 N