

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument
Ohio



Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscapes Inventory



September 2019

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The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources that are owned or managed by the agency, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes. The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant cultural landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Upon completion of the CLI, a landscape will be identified with one of the following management categories.

- Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
- Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
- Landscapes does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.
- Landscape does not meet the National Register criteria, and is not managed as a cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.

Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are: National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish... a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places... of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)... Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA... No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories... about cultural resources in units of the national park system... Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Scope

A CLI record is prepared using data gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance and field work. A completed, accurate, and reliable CLI record addresses all the required data fields. These include a chronology of the physical history of the landscape and a statement of significance, an analysis and evaluation of the landscape characteristics and features that contribute to significance and an assessment of condition. It also includes a site plan indicating the cultural landscape boundary and the contributing features. A site plan and associated spatial data for the Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS) enterprise geodatabase is required. In addition, a CLI identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscapes and provides asset data for the Facility Management Software System (FMSS).

Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Unit Description

The period of significance for the cultural landscape of Youngsholm relates to the national importance of Charles Young and his family's residency at Youngsholm during his lifetime. A period of significance is the duration of time in which a property gained historic importance and acquires its character-defining features.

The findings of the 2017 cultural landscape report (CLR) and environmental assessment (EA) indicate that for the landscape, the period began with the purchase of the 79.14-acre property and house by Charles and Ada Young on August 23, 1907 and ended with the death of Charles Young on January 8, 1922. During this time, the farmstead acquired the features and characteristics that contribute to the historic significance of the site, including embellishment of the domestic landscape during two major house remodeling projects, the addition of outbuildings, and the expansion of agricultural activity with fields and livestock maintained by the family and hired help. Importantly, these years bridge pivotal stages in the career and diverse pursuits of Charles Young while on a teaching appointment at Wilberforce University and away for military service. When at home, the property served as a social nexus as numerous guests and students visited with Charles and the family. Despite his frequent absences from Youngsholm, Charles maintained an active interest in the farm which is demonstrated by frequent correspondence with Ada who oversaw daily management of the household and farm.

The death of Charles Young in 1922 triggered a series of events leading to the gradual deterioration of the features that defined the earlier landscape. Aspects of continuity persisted through the residency of Ada, who also taught at Wilberforce University and resided at Youngsholm until her death in 1953. Nevertheless, financial difficulties coupled with the devastating effects of a tornado in 1927 resulted in altered farming practices and use of the house for boarders. While the persistence of agricultural leases maintained the larger field patterns, demise of the family farm and recurrent storm damage, notably from the Xenia Tornado of 1974, furthered landscape evolution. The Youngs' children, Marie and Charlie, resided at the property in their later years until 1983, after which it served as a rental property and fraternity house until purchase by the National Park Service in 2013.

The date range for the landscape period of significance corresponds to that established for the house in the Historic Structures Report (1907-1922) and falls within that noted by the National Historic Landmark nomination which spans the life of Charles Young (1864-1922).

The original 79.14-acre farm, dubbed Youngsholm, was acquired in two parcels by Charles Young in 1907. Today, the national monument comprises of 59.656 acres of the original farm between a tributary of Massies Creek and Oldtown Run, excluding land south of Route 42. The national monument encompasses the Colonel Charles and Ada Young Home, which was listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1974 for its association with Charles Young. The NHL boundary contains the house, a modern pole barn, and a four-acre portion of the adjacent grounds.

Approximately 33.5 acres of the overall site are fields that were maintained in agricultural production via a lease agreement through April 2015. During the CLR site investigations in August 2016, the fields were cleared and fallow. About 24 acres of woodland covers the northwest and southwest sections of site and along the property line. The southwest woodland currently encircles a .33 acre farm pond constructed between 1955 and 1964.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 1-5 & 2-4 - 2-5)

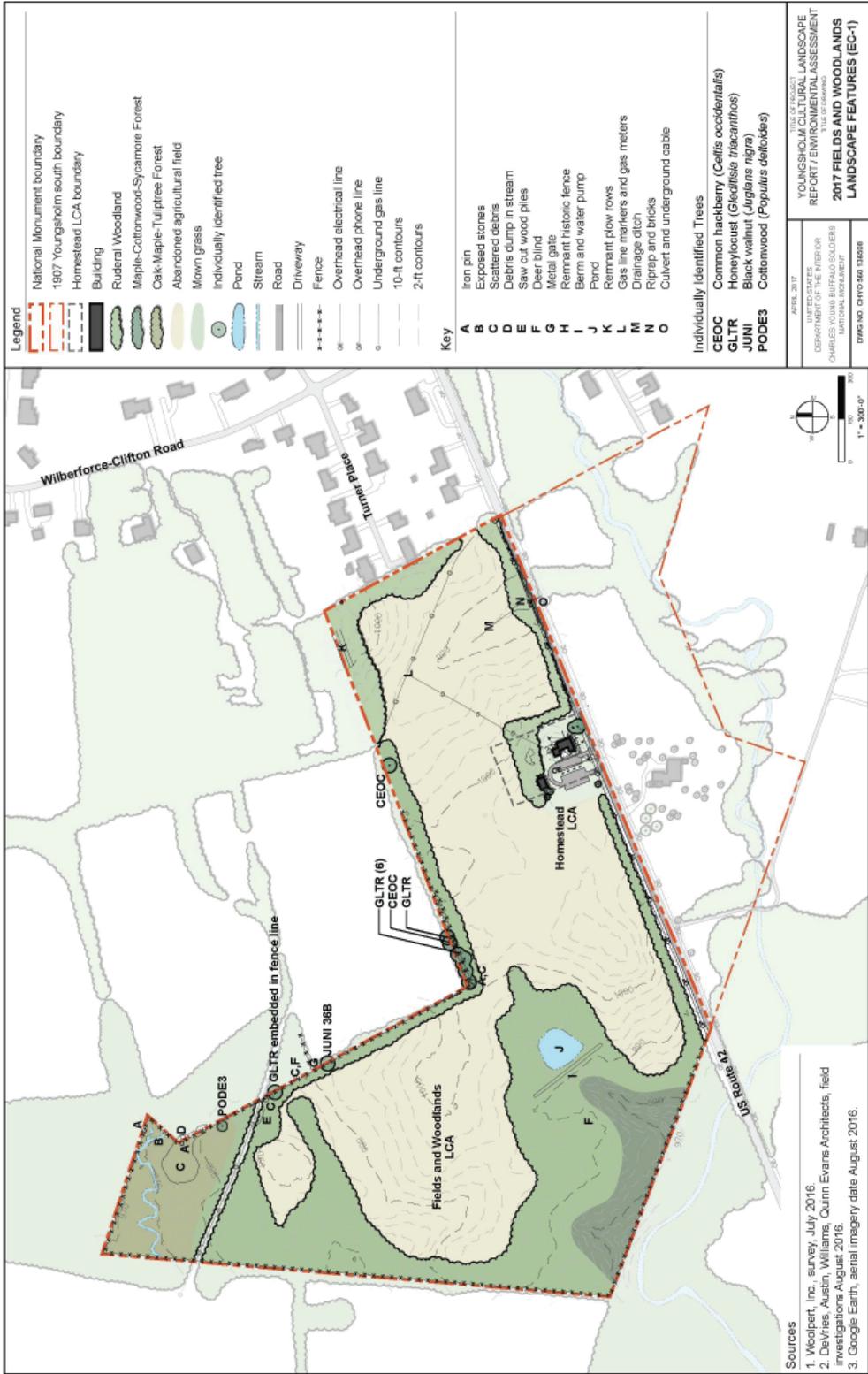
Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Cultural Landscape
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975798
Cultural Landscape Inventory Unit Size (Acres):	59.66

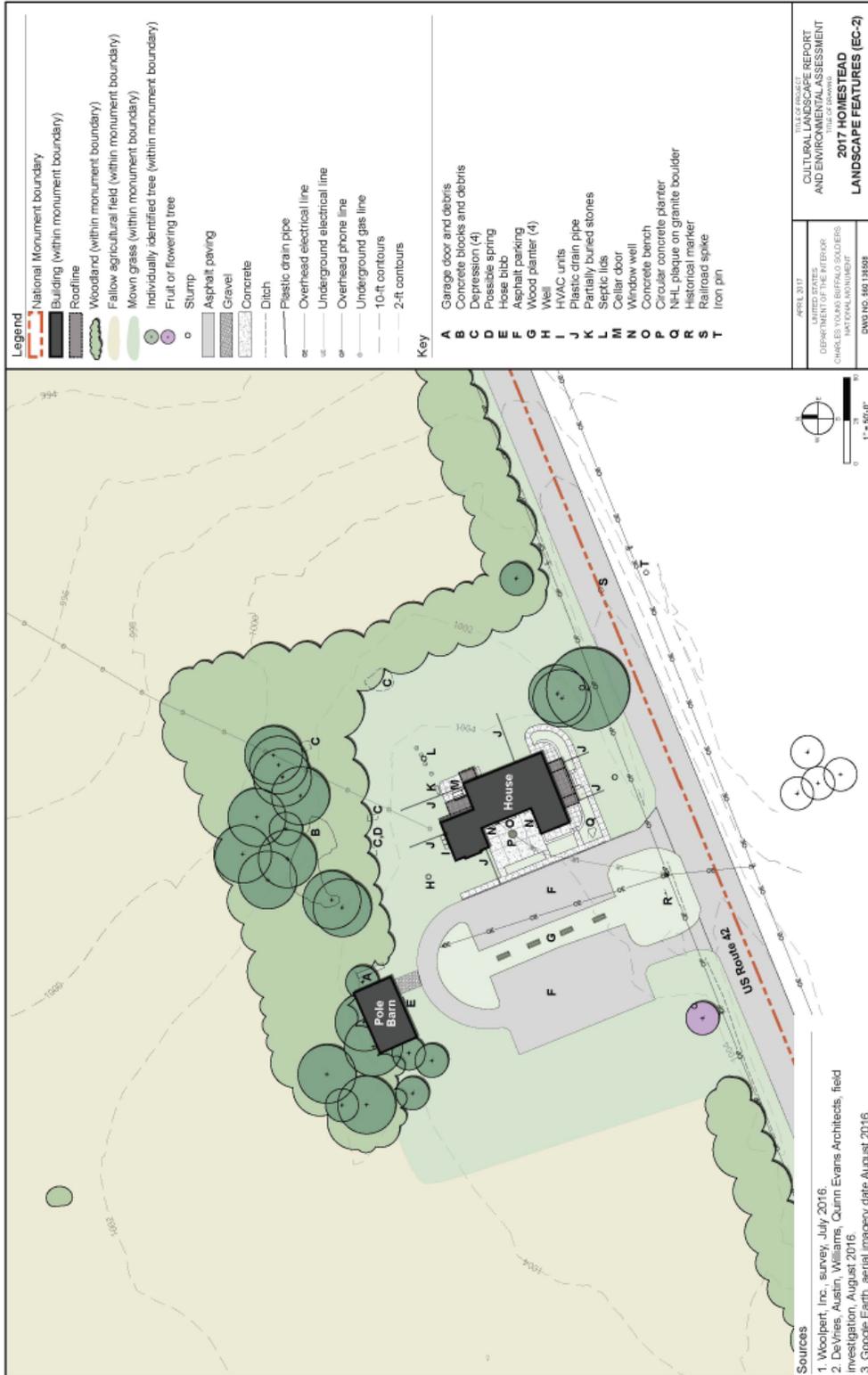
Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument - CHYO
Park Organization Code:	6240
Park Administrative Unit:	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument - CHYO

Site Plan Graphics:



2017 Fields and Woodlands Existing Conditions and Features (CLR/EA 2017, 3-77)



2017 Homestead Existing Conditions and Features (CLR/EA 2017, 3-79)

Chapter 2: Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

The Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment was completed December 2017 by Quinn Evans Architects. MWRO Historical Landscape Architect Leah Edwards began entering data from the CLR into the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) database in July 2018.

Superintendent concurrence on the CLR was given on December 20, 2017. The CLR was approved by the MWRO Regional Director on January 18, 2018.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Concurrence Date:	12/20/2017
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible - Inadequately Documented
National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date (SHPO/Keeper):	5/30/1974

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment is used as the primary source for the Cultural Landscapes Inventory. A response from the Ohio SHPO regarding their review of the draft CLR/EA was received by NPS on October 18, 2017 (CLR/EA 2017, 5). The CLR/EA received concurrence on December 20, 2017.

The National Historic Landmarks (NHL) nomination was written in 1973 and was accepted by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior on May 30, 1974. The NHL nomination describes the significance of Colonel Charles Young and provides a basic documentation of the house. It does not include any description of the landscape or the setting in relation to the house and how the Young family used the land.

Revisions:

Revision Date: 9/30/2018

Revision Narrative:

Initial data entry done by Leah Edwards in the summer of 2018. The completed CLR/EA was used to do data entry as well as information gathered during site visit in July 2018.

Final data entry was completed by intern Martha Tack in August 2019 with review and editing completed by Leah Edwards in September 2019.

Concurrence Graphic:

house was conducted at CHYO on June 21, 2017. This meeting was attended by stakeholders including representatives of the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center, Central State University, Payne Theological Seminary, Greene County, Ohio, the City of Xenia, Ohio, and park stakeholders including landowners from the immediate vicinity. Meeting attendees provided unanimous positive response and support for the proposed treatment recommendations.

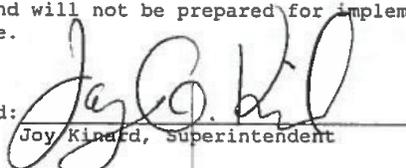
The Draft CLR/EA was available for public review and comment through the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) website from August 5, 2017 to September 15, 2017. Comments received through the PEPC website were unanimous in their support for the selected alternative.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the review of the facts and analysis contained in the CLR/EA, the NPS has selected action alternative 2 for implementing the CLR/EA at CHYO. The selected alternative will not have a significant impact either by itself or in consideration of cumulative impacts. Accordingly, the requirements of NEPA, regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality, regulations promulgated by the Department of the Interior, and provisions of Director's Order 12 and the 2015 National Park Service NEPA Handbook have been fulfilled.

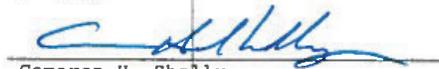
It is my determination that the selected alternative does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, in accordance with the NEPA of 1969 and the CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1508 et. seq), an environmental impact statement is not required and will not be prepared for implementation of the selected alternative.

Recommended:


Joy Kinard, Superintendent

12/20/17
Date

Approved:


Cameron H. Sholly
Regional Director, Midwest Region

1/18/2018
Date

Attachment A: Mitigation Measures

Attachment B: Non-Impairment Determination

Attachment C: Ohio State Historic Preservation Office email response to draft CLR/ES

Attachment D: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service email response to draft CLR/ES

FONSI and concurrence for Youngsholm Cultural Landscape/Environmental Assessment (CLR/EA 2017, 7)

Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map

State & County:

State: Ohio
County: Green County

Boundary Description:

The Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument is located at 1120 US Route 42 in Wilberforce, Greene County, Ohio. The property lies approximately two miles from Xenia, Ohio, and is approximately 20 miles east of Dayton, Ohio. The L-shaped parcel lies in close proximity to three academic institutions including Wilberforce University where Charles Young once taught.

The boundary of the national monument is derived from the NHL and original parcel deeds. These documents place the southeastern boundary in the center of US Route 42. According to additional documentation associated with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Registration Form, the original deed describes the boundary as “beginning at an iron pin (found) in the centerline of US Route 42...”

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 1-5)

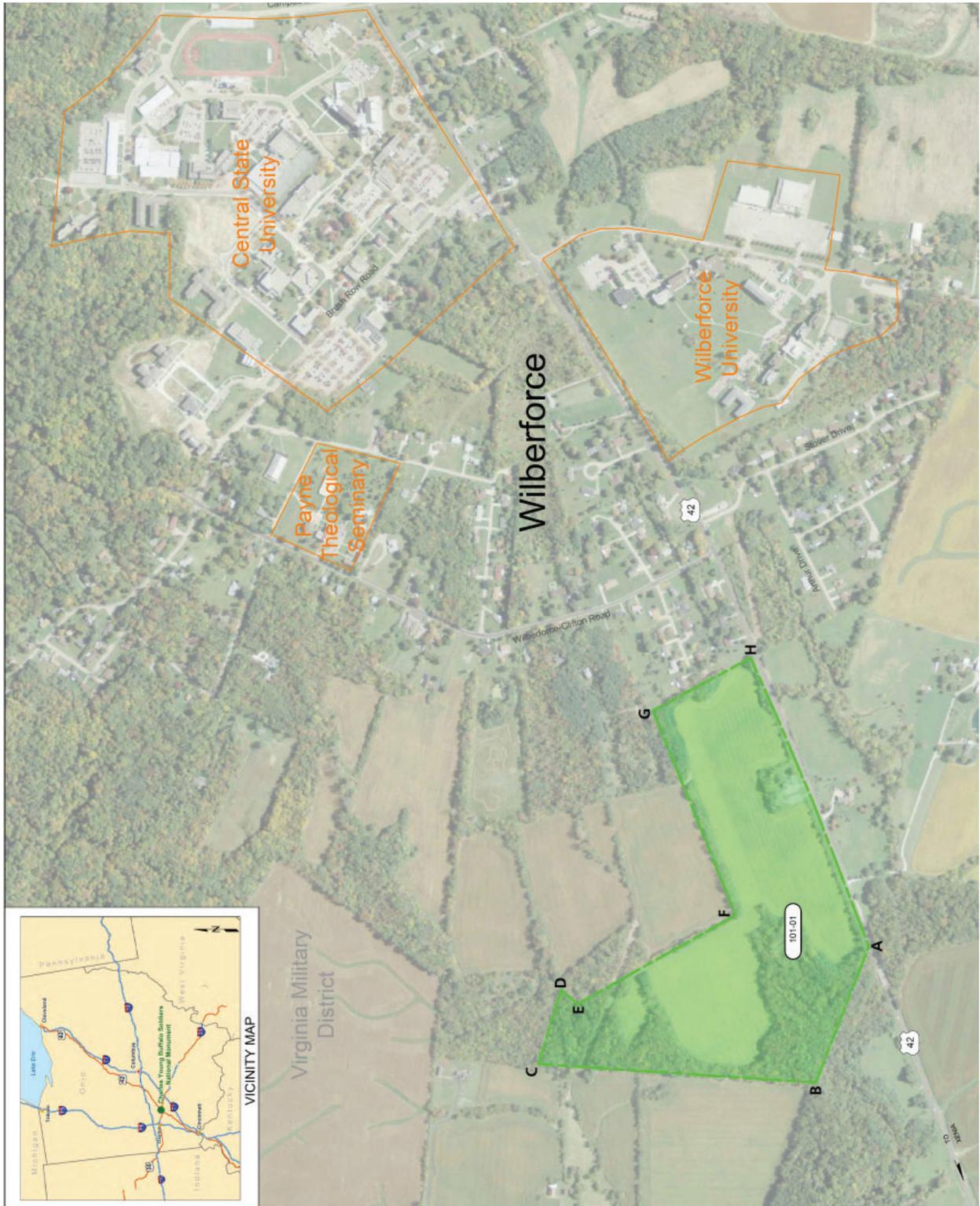
Boundary UTM's

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Point Type: Point
Datum: NAD 27

Map Point	UTM	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude
A	17S	251901	4399113	39.705833	-83.893902
B	17S	251640	4399221	39.706729	-83.896984
C	17S	251685	4399754	39.71138	-83.896660
D	17S	251827	4399706	39.711148	-83.894989
E	17S	251800	4399673	39.710843	-83.895290
F	17S	251965	4399370	39.708164	-83.893253
G	17S	252359	4399483	39.709298	-83.888640
H	17S	252457	4399332	39.707965	-83.887507

Tract Number: 101-01

Location Map Graphic:



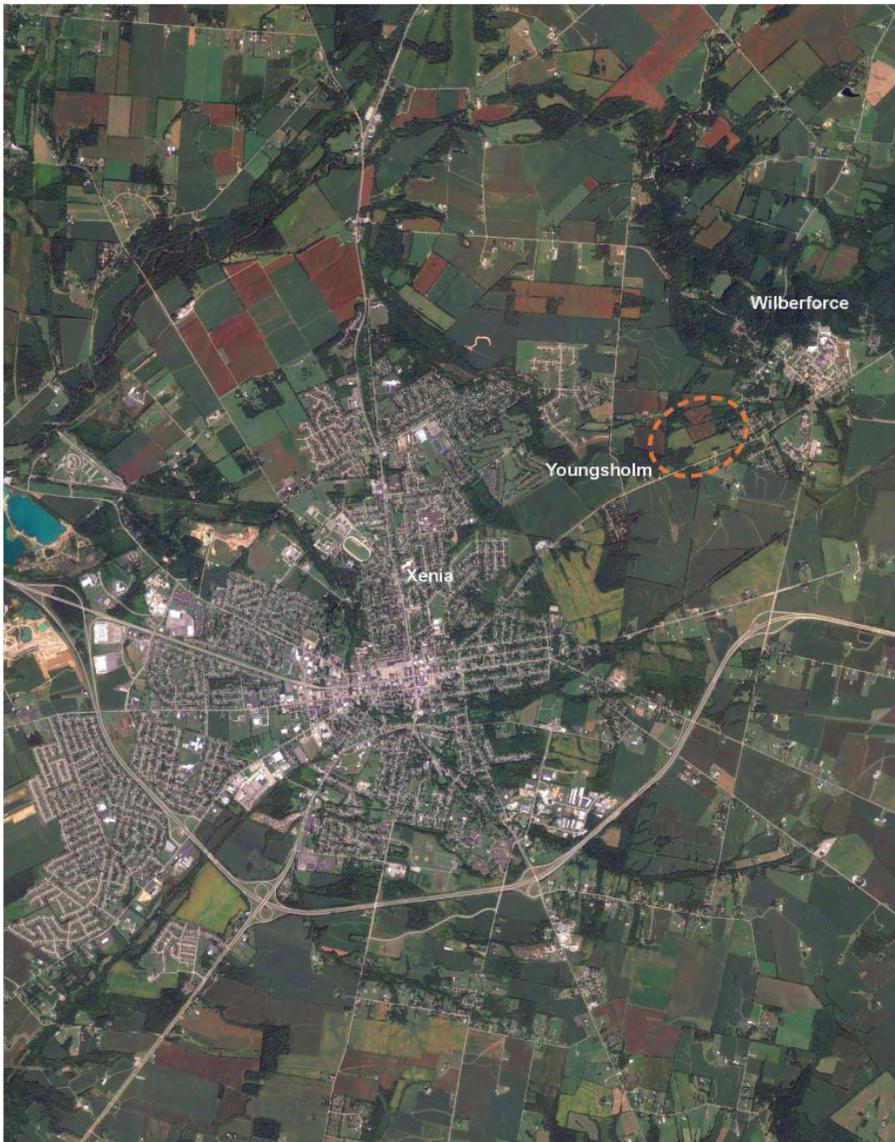
Lands Tract map for Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument (Lands Resource Division, Midwest Regional Office 2013)

Regional Context

Type of Context: Political

Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument reflects the agricultural setting within Greene County in southwestern Ohio. The property is located on US Route 42 within the town of Wilberforce in the Dayton Metropolitan Statistical Area. Approximately one mile separates the national monument from downtown Wilberforce (pop. 2,271) and three miles from the City of Xenia (pop. 25,719). Resulting from Charles Young's academic post, Youngsholm is located in close proximity to Wilberforce University, Central State University, and Payne Theological Seminary. Since the period of significance, close relationships have been maintained between occupants of the property and educational and public institutions in Wilberforce, such as the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-7)



Youngsholm in the context of Wilberforce, OH and Xenia, OH (CLR/EA 2017, 3-6)

Type of Context: Physiographic

Youngsholm is bounded by agricultural land use with rural residential development to the north, south, and west. East of the national monument, a low-density suburban residential development contains single family homes laid out on half-acre lots. Historic vegetation patterns and remnants of former apple orchards that predate residential development persist in the surrounding community. Land cover within the study area is compatible with the rural character of the region and consists of primarily fallow agricultural fields, wooded field edges, and areas of secondary woodland postdating 1922.

Located within the Loamy High Lime Till Plain section of the Eastern Corn Belt Plains ecoregion, the Youngsholm landscape consists of arable ground between Massies Creek to the north and Oldtown Creek to the south. These streams drain directly to the upper reach of the Little Miami River, a tributary of the Ohio River. The physiography is glaciated with level to rolling glacial till plain with low gradient streams. End moraines and glacial outwash landforms are also present in the area. The geology is characterized by loamy, high lime, late- Wisconsinan glacial till, glacial outwash, and scattered loess overlying Paleozoic carbonates and shale. These conditions support viable agriculture and forested areas.

Land use and land cover in the region is characterized by both urban development and agriculture. Farming activity includes cultivating corn and soybeans and raising livestock. Residential development predominates near the urban centers of Xenia and Wilberforce. Outside of agricultural or urban zones, regional forest vegetation includes beech-maple forests, pin oak-swamp, and white oak woodlands.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-7)

Chapter 4: Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

Management Location Code 6240

Management Category Agreement Narrative:

Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Cultural Landscape is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria, therefore meeting the criteria for the management category of Must Be Preserved and Maintained.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement

Type of Agreement: None

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Adjacent Lands Information:

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Public Access to Site:

Unrestricted

Chapter 5: National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered - Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Based on the finding of the CLI, the existing nomination does not adequately address the landscape. However, based on the CLR, the SHPO agreed that the landscape of Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument is contributing and suggested that the existing nomination be amended.

Existing NRIS Information

Name in National Registers:	Colonel Charles Young House
NRIS Number:	74001506

National Register Eligibility

National Register Eligibility:	Eligible - SHPO Consensus Determination
National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date:	5/30/1974
Significance Level:	National
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
National Historic Landmark Status:	Yes, is a NHL
National Landmark Date:	5/30/1974
Significance Criteria:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Period of Significance:	1864-1922
Area of Significance:	Afro-American History Military Politics/Government

Statement of Significance:

The grounds and farm fields of Youngsholm are significant as character-defining and contributing aspects of the property which derives its significance from Charles Young, a distinguished soldier, diplomat, and intellectual in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The vernacular landscape reflects the values of the Young family as they developed their homestead and farm between 1907 and 1922 in Wilberforce, Ohio. Numerous outdoor photographs attest to the role of the working landscape in daily life and its function as a pleasing setting for socializing on the grounds south and west of the house. Despite the absence of many historic site features, larger landscape patterns persist and convey historic character through the retention of general setting and the spatial relationships between the house, public road, and fields.

Prior documentation articulates statements of significance that focus on the social aspects of Colonel Charles Young's national importance but also that directly and indirectly relate to the Youngsholm cultural landscape. The National Historic Landmark nomination form for the "Colonel Charles Young House" ties the building's significance to Young as a figure of national importance in military, political, and African American history areas. Similarly, four statements of significance in the Foundation Document rely on Young's cultural importance although one identifies the property as the locus of interaction:

- The home of Charles Young, Youngsholm, served as a gathering place for a nationally important group of African American thinkers, performers, and leaders. Charles Young actively engaged in the dynamic and stimulating intellectual and artistic environment that characterized Wilberforce College [now Wilberforce University and Central State University] during the latter 19th and early 20th centuries.

The three additional statements pertain to the career of Charles Young and extend significance to the Buffalo Soldiers which Young led:

- Despite facing racial prejudice throughout his career, Col. Charles Young was the highest ranking African American commanding officer in the United States Army from 1894 until his death in 1922. He was the third African American to graduate from West Point and the last African American to graduate from West Point in 1889 until 1936. His active military duties included combat commander during the Philippine-American War (1901), acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant (now Kings Canyon) National Parks while commanding troops of the 9th US Cavalry (1903), and squadron commander during the US Army's pursuit of Pancho Villa into Mexico in 1916.

- The 24th and 25th Infantries and the 9th and 10th Cavalries of the US Army were African American regiments established by Congress in 1866 and they were commonly called "Buffalo Soldiers" by Plains Indians. These regiments provided security and order in the frontier west during the Indian Wars, served as park rangers in Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant (Kings Canyon) National Parks, and fought with distinction in multiple foreign wars and campaigns.

- Col. Charles Young's diverse military career also included an assignment to Wilberforce University as a professor of tactics and military science (1894–1899), and three tours of duty as a military attaché, first to Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the island of Hispaniola, and two later tours to Liberia. His pioneering achievements in military instruction at Wilberforce University, and military intelligence and foreign diplomacy as an attaché, helped guide the United States' emergence as a power on the international stage at the beginning of the 20th century.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-3 - 2-4)

Chapter 6: Chronology and Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:	Historic Site
Current and Historic Use/Function:	
Primary Historic Function:	Domestic (Residential)
Primary Current Use:	Recreation/Culture
Other Use/Function:	Type:
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field
Agriculture/Subsistence	Livestock

Current and Historic Names:

Name:	Type of Name:
Youngsholm	Historic
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument	Current

Chronology

Year		Event	Annotation
BCE - CE	12,000 - 1778	Settled	See pages 2-7 - 2-14 in the Youngsholm CLR/EA (2017) for events related to American Indian Occupancy
CE	1803	Settled	Settlement in the Xenia area increased after the founding of the village and the admission of Ohio into the US Republic. Early maps of the new state demarcated Indian Boundary Lines north and west of the Virginia Reservation.
CE	1812	Established	The Ohio legislature designated Columbus to be developed into the capital of Ohio. This prompted improvements in roads that link the new state capital to existing population centers such as Xenia.
CE	1814	Established	January 5: The “Xenia and Columbus Road” that had been established as a “Toll Turnpike” was purchased and made a county road without a survey.
CE	1816	Settled/ Urbanized	Urban settlement in the surrounding area densifies as the village of Milford (known as Massies Creek in 1837 and finally Cedarville in 1843) was founded on the Columbus Road, three miles northwest of the future Youngsholm property.
CE	1821	Purchased/Sold	Robert and Agnes Kendall sold 100 acres of the Harvie and Stubblefield tract to their son, John Kendall, Jr. and Catherine Kendall. Deeds located to date do not record original purchase of the property by Robert and Agnes Kendall.
CE	1833	Developed	A house is listed on the Kendall property in real estate tax records. This is the first structure listed on the property. As homesteaders, the Kendalls were likely the first people to log the forests and convert the site’s woods into pasture.
CE	ca. 1839	Built	John Kendall Jr. and Catherine Kendall constructed a two-story brick I-house that increased the 1839 valuation of house from \$450 to \$800.
CE	1850	Altered	Chartered in 1844, the Columbus and Xenia Railroad began passenger service along a corridor parallel to and one mile south of the Columbus Road. This would have decreased traffic along the road adjacent to the Kendall property.
CE	1853	Purchased/Sold	Four years after the death of John Kendall Jr., his heirs sold 100 acres in VMS 4340-4422 and 2567 to James B. McCracken. A frame stable was constructed around this time.
CE	1855	Built	The Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Church founded Wilberforce University near the Tawawa Springs Resort. It became the first private black college in the US. The anti-slavery stance of residents along the Columbus Road and the establishment of the college indicated a receptive attitude of the nearby populace to the activity of the Underground Railroad.

Year		Event	Annotation
CE	1858	Purchased/Sold	Laura Smith (1826-1871), a former enslaved person, settled in Greene County with William Smith, a plantation owner from Mississippi. William Smith filed manumission papers for Laura Smith and their seven children on July 14, 1858. Later that month, Laura Smith purchased the McCracken house and two large tracts of land totaling 79.71 acres extracted from the 100-acre McCracken parcel. Evidence indicated little alteration of the property during the Smith occupancy; however, agricultural activities were documented by census and estate inventory. Local history held that Smith property formed part of the Underground Railroad at this time.
CE	1860	Developed	The 1860 federal agricultural census for a farm associated with William Smith described components of the working landscape. On farm livestock included four horses, two milk cows, and three pigs, with a value of \$240 exclusive of the \$60 value of slaughtered animals that year. The farm produced 1,200 bushels of Indian corn, 255 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of oats, 100 pounds of potatoes, 200 pounds of butter, and four tons of hay. The presence of numerous animals indicates that one or more barns were located on the farm.
CE	1864	Inhabited	March 12: Arminta Bruen Young gave birth to Charles Young in Helena near Mays Lick, Mason County, Kentucky. The birth occurred shortly before Charles' father Gabriel Young escaped slavery to fight in the US Army during the end of the US Civil War.
CE	1871	Retained	April 16: Laura Smith died at age 45 and left a documented estate that provides information about the farm. The inventory describes fields of flax and straw as well as livestock and farm implements. Among other animals, the farm contained a small heifer, red heifer, white cow, roan cow, red and white cow, breed sow, 12 other pigs, two gray mares, and a bay horse. The extensive list of equipment included a "spring" wagon, double shovels plows, a brush scythe, and milk pans. The land stayed in her name until sale by her heirs.
CE	1878	Purchased/Sold	October 12: Robert Lytle purchased the property from the heirs of Laura Smith for the purpose of selling it to Samuel T. Mitchell and Joseph P. Shorter. The property was surveyed into two parcels in August for the three individuals. A 40.84 acre lot included the house, and a 30.75 acre parcel. Shorter purchased the smaller tract. He served as the superintendent of Wilberforce University from 1896 to 1910.
CE	1878	Purchased/Sold	The 40 acre tract and house was purchased by Samuel T. Mitchell and Amanda Melvina Mitchell. Mitchell attended Wilberforce University. The Mitchells may have lived in the former Smith house between 1878, when they purchased the property, and 1882 when they built a house on the Wilberforce Pike. During this time, they sponsored few improvements and likely lived elsewhere while renting the house and leasing the land to local farmers.
CE	1905	Purchased/Sold	Representing the estate of Samuel Mitchell, Amanda Mitchell sells the house and 40.26 acres of the property to M.J. Harley and N.A. Fulton. The house was rented at this time.

Year		Event	Annotation
CE	1906	Developed	By the end of the period, the home grounds of the Harley and Fulton property contained fruit and canopy trees and the fields were cleared for agricultural production except for a small section of woods to the north. A barn, a summer kitchen, and possibly other outbuildings were present at this time.
CE	1907	Purchased/Sold	August 23: Charles and Ada Young purchased a house and 40.26 acres of land on the Columbus Pike from M.J. Harley and N.A. Fulton. Prior to purchase by the Youngs, the house had been used as a rental property for many years and does not appear to have received any major updates or improvements since Laura Smith lived there in the 1860s and 1870s.
CE	1907	Purchased/Sold	September 9: Charles and Ada Young purchased 38.88 acres adjacent to the farmhouse lot from Joseph P. Shorter. This purchase effectively restored the boundaries of Laura Smith's approximately 80 acre farm. Local history holds that the couple may have been interested in the property for its connection to Smith and the underground railroad, and may have purchased the two parcels in order to reconstruct Smith's original farmland.
CE	1907 - 1908	Developed	The Youngs began substantial renovations to the house and grounds shortly after purchase. They placed perennial beds, canopy and fruit trees, shrub rows, an ornate cast iron hitching post, and other small-scale features along the road and in the domestic yards around the house. The Youngs took photographs to document the changes. For a short period of time, a deciduous hedge created a perimeter for the front yard at the road. This was replaced by an ornate iron fence and gate in the early years of the Youngs ownership. The house also underwent significant change after purchase. The front porch and front cross gable were added to the house, the rear ell widened, and late Victorian style embellishments are added to the façade including stained glass windows and sunburst trim in the front gable end. The Youngs added a prefabricated conservatory to the south porch. A summer kitchen located northeast of the house likely predated purchase of the property by Charles Young.
CE	1908	Repaired	A fire occurred in the nineteenth century barn and the barn was repaired or reconstructed. A second barn, a large three-story frame structure with Victorian style embellishments, was likely constructed directly south of the earlier barn at the same time the Youngs updated the house. Development of an intricate barnyard supported the proliferation of livestock on the farm.
CE	1910	Retained	March 19: Arminta (Charles Young's mother) married William Seymour Lowery who assisted with farm labor and cared for the grandchildren during visits. The 1910 census listed Arminta and William as the only residents. William was identified as a farmer on a "general farm." An undated notebook, likely in use prior to 1913, lists land use, livestock, vehicles, and buildings present on the property. Agricultural products included hay, corn, wheat, rye or oats, and produce, as well as land in "waste." The notebook contains a specific list of livestock and vehicles, including "4 cows, 1 calf, 3 sows, 14 pigs, chickens, geese, ducks, horse, colt, pony, surry [sic], auto, trap, buggy."

Year		Event	Annotation
CE	1914	Retained	April 27: Charles wrote to Arminta from Liberia and discussed sending funds for road repairs or paying taxes for it, retaining a farm hand and handyman, and planning a new kitchen. Charles expressed his frustration of not hearing news from Youngsholm or the outcome of prior remittances. He mentioned hiring help, "I send you this so that in order that you can hire Sammy for the summer, and that you will take some of it and let him put in some garden and get things going generally." Charles directed Arminta to get started planning the new kitchen and discusses the retention of Sammy and construction materials. He wrote, "We should begin right away. Build out of bricks or concrete blocks. We can make the blocks down in the meadow lot where we have the sand of our own." The location of the "meadow lot" is unknown but may be located between Columbus Road and Oldtown Creek.
CE	ca. 1914	Built	Ada (Charles Young's wife) directed the construction of a "bungalow" either southwest of the house and across Columbus Road or directly northeast of the house. A 1914 topographic quadrangle survey revealed the presence of a building located within the property boundary. The building on the atlas may have been a pre-existing but dilapidated structure near to or over which the Youngs built the bungalow. The survey also indicated the existence wooded territory near the headwaters of Massies Creek in the northern part of the property.
CE	1915-1916	Expanded	The Youngs constructed a large two-story addition with a modern kitchen on the back of the house. Photographs document the progress and show the temporary retention of a tree near the northwest side of the existing house. The shape of the addition formed an outdoor space on the west side of the house that included a fountain and concrete bench underneath a colonnaded pergola with grape vines. In time, the doorway through the patio became a pleasant and frequented entry for guests. Around this time, the family began to use the name "Youngsholm" to describe the house and farm.
CE	1916	Built	The Youngs constructed a single story bungalow for hired help and began new activities on the farm. The location of the bungalow is unknown but suspected to be outside of the current boundary, across Columbus Road, and southwest of the house.
CE	1922	Commemorated	January 8: Charles Young died from a kidney infection while on a reconnaissance mission in Nigeria and was buried with full military honors. Ada was at Youngsholm but Charles Noel and Marie Amelie (Charles Young's children) were at boarding school in France when notified of his death. A photograph taken in the winter months of 1922 shows the front yard of Youngsholm with cars lining Columbus Road, possibly related to the death of Charles Young.
CE	1925	Purchased/Sold	October 22: Ada Young sold the house and surrounding farmland to family friend Claudia Harreld for the amount of the appraisal, \$7,500. Ada, Arminta, Charles Noel, and Marie Amelie continued to live in the house.

Year		Event	Annotation
CE	1927	Damaged	May 22: A storm damaged the bungalow and one of the barns, possibly beyond repair.
CE	1938 - 139	Retained	Claudia Harreld continued to own the entire property consisting of a 38.88-acre western parcel and a 40.26 eastern parcel, while Ada sought to regain control of the house and farm. Ada Young continues to struggle financially, writing to Harreld in April 1939, "I am trying to adjust affairs and get the home refinanced—but will let you know when I hear what can be done. I am willing to get rid of things and make the house into apartments... pennies have been so awfully scarce."
CE	1940	Retained	The fields were open except for a small area of woodland cover in the headwaters of Oldtown Creek in the north of the property. Differential coloration of the images suggests a difference between crops planted in the central fields and those planted in the north, far west corner, and far east fields. Few trees marked the field and property boundaries. The aerial recorded a worn path from cattle or farm equipment between the northeast corner of the barn and the northwest corner of the adjacent field. The homestead was surrounded by trees and other domestic plantings in 1940. The presence of only one barn northwest of the house area provides evidence of changed agricultural practices since the end of the period of significance in 1922. Across Columbus Road, a small building with a residential style landscape may have been the ca.1916 bungalow built by the Youngs. The structure remained in this location until the Xenia tornado of 1974.
CE	1951	Purchased/Sold	Claudia Harreld sold Youngsholm to Ada Young for "\$1 and other valuable consideration."
CE	1953	Commemorated	Ada Young died in November at age 73.
CE	1957 - 1960s	Retained	Charles Noel Young resided at Youngsholm. He was a Russian interpreter and taught agriculture and, later, foreign languages at Central State University. Marie Amelie was an assistant professor of French and music at Wilberforce University. When both he and Marie Amelie resided at Youngsholm, Charles Noel occupied the back of the house, Marie occupied most of the second floor, and a friend lived in the front of the first floor. The landscape revealed evidence of continuity and change during the 1960s. Renotta Young, a cousin of Col. Charles Young, recalled the existence of grape vines on the pergola during the 1960s when she was a student at Wilberforce University. Kim Allen, the great-granddaughter of Charles Young, often visited Youngsholm as a grade school student and observed that the front fence was of split rail construction rather than the steel bar and wood fence seen in photographs from the period of significance.

Year		Event	Annotation
CE	1964	Retained	An aerial photograph recorded the Youngsholm landscape indicating recently implemented agricultural innovations aimed at water and soil conservation including a farm pond and berms west of the house, contour farming and alternating belts of crops, abandonment of cultivation in creek buffer zones, and division of fields east of the house. It is possible that the new practices were directly related to management of the farm by Charles Noel Young, who taught agriculture as well as foreign languages at Central State University during this time. The photograph also reveals that the possible bungalow located across Columbus Road has been expanded along with a more developed residential-scale landscape than appears in the 1940 aerial photograph.
CE	1968	Retained	An aerial photograph recorded continued agricultural diversification in the fields with cattle around the pond and smaller field divisions with woodland encroachment on steeper slopes and the stream banks.
CE	1970	Purchased/Sold	January 19: Marie Amelie (Kikik) Young Ware died of a sudden illness at age 60. Following the death of Marie, her adopted daughter Marilyn Allen and her husband Chester (C.) Arthur Allen of Portsmouth, Ohio, took ownership of the property. Around this time, the house was divided into three apartments and used as a rental property.
CE	1974	Damaged	April 3-4: The Xenia tornado, one of 148 during the super outbreak, left a wide swath of destruction in Greene County. Damage assessments covering Youngsholm classified the homestead and surrounding fields as “Major Damage” and the small building south of Columbus Road as “All Buildings Totaled.” At Youngsholm, the tornado destroyed the remaining barn and damaged the roof, chimneys, and windows of the house. The tornado also damaged many antiques housed in the barn. Insurance funds did not cover repairs to the pergola or front porch.
CE	1974	Memorialized	July: The NPS inscribed the Colonel Charles Young House and four unspecified acres around the house as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). Photographs associated with the NHL nomination process reveal a new roof, the reduction of chimneys, and repairs to a section of non-original concrete blocks at the southwest corner of the porch between 1973 and 1974. The house remained a private residence and was not open to the public. Sometime after these photographs were taken, a smaller, metal pole barn was erected in the general location of the ca.1908 barn.
CE	ca. 1971	Inhabited	Central State University students rented the Young house. One of the students, Jill Coleman, observed that corn and soy beans were the principal crops grown by local farms on the Youngsholm fields. Jill also helped Marilyn and C. Arthur Allen facilitate the sale of the property to the Omega Psi Phi fraternity which had made Charles Young an honorary member in 1912.

Year		Event	Annotation
CE	1983	Purchased/Sold	<p>May: C. Arthur Allen Jr., and Marilyn Allen sold the property to the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. Dr. Frank Williams, spokesperson for the organization, stated that “The house is part of the history of the fraternity,” and indicated that the house had been used for initiation ceremonies for local chapters of Omega Psi Phi for years prior to the sale. By this time, both Central State and Wilberforce Universities had chapters.</p> <p>Photographs indicated that few features of the historic landscape remained. Remnant shrubs flanked the front steps and grapes grew on the pergola but the cracked concrete sidewalk barely surfaced above the front lawn.</p>
CE	1987	Planned	<p>June 24: The NPS Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) program documented the building prior to the planned renovations. Information for the survey was derived from the NHL listing. HABS photographs indicated a level of landscape maintenance as well as the retention of early flowering shrubs and trees between the drives and west patio features including the concrete bench, the water fountain and basin, an evergreen shrub, and narrow concrete walks.</p>
CE	1985 - 1988	Preserved	<p>Omega Psi Phi began organizing to preserve the house as a museum by July, 1985. The fraternity hired the architectural firm of Moody/Nolan Ltd. of Columbus to undertake a major rehabilitation of the house to prepare it for chapter meetings, initiations and historical exhibits. Construction drawings were completed in June, 1988. The rehabilitation project addressed structural deficiencies and included rehabilitation of a portion of the pergola. The 1970s pole barn was not altered, and no new buildings were constructed. An asphalt paved driveway and 29-car parking area was built in approximately the same location as the original gravel horseshoe drive. There were few changes to the yard or surrounding fields.</p>
CE	1994	Retained	<p>Aerial photographs reveal the establishment of a residential lot surrounded by fields south of the Young Family Home in the historic parcel south of Route 42. The driveway and house site were built southwest of the fraternity’s parking lot. As documented in the photograph, two decades of ruderal woodland growth surrounded the farm pond and steeper slopes in the southwest corner of the property. By 1994, the South West Woods were identifiable as a spatial zone.</p>
CE	2001 - 2002	Repaired	<p>The NPS awarded the Omega Psi Phi and the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center a cost share grant for work needed to address drainage issues caused by some of the work done in the late 1980s. Drainage repairs were completed the following year, consisting primarily of alterations to downspouts and other drainage systems.</p>
CE	2003	Land Transfer	<p>After struggling to find a proper use for the house and keep up with required maintenance, the fraternity transferred the property to the Friendship Foundation, an affiliated organization set up to help manage the real estate holdings of the fraternity. Omega Psi Phi continued to use the building as they had in the past.</p>

Year		Event	Annotation
CE	2006	Damaged	Staff of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park monitored and photographed the house. They noted that moisture issues were affecting the pergola posts installed in the 1980s.
CE	2008	Expanded	In response to a recommendation for a boundary change, the boundary of the National Historic Landmark listing was updated to include four acres of land immediately surrounding the house and lawn. The original nomination indicated an associated area of four acres, but had not identified specific boundaries.
CE	ca. 2011	Removed	The pergola was removed and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity vacated the property.
CE	2013	Purchased/Sold	February: The National Park Foundation and its African American Experience Fund, with technical real estate assistance from the Trust for Public Lands, purchased the Youngsholm property from the Omega Psi Phi-affiliated Friendship Foundation and donated it to the Department of the Interior.
CE	2013	Memorialized	March 25: President Barack Obama designated Youngsholm as the Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument. The presidential proclamation states: "Colonel Charles Young was the highest ranking African-American officer in the United States Army from 1894 to the time of his death in 1922. He also served as the first African-American superintendent of a national park, overseeing Sequoia and General Grant (now King's Canyon) National Parks while commanding a troop of Buffalo Soldiers in the years before the creation of the National Park Service."
CE	2013	Preserved	December: The NPS updated the NHL nomination and boundaries to match the four-acre parcel established for the National Register listing in 2008. Completion of the Historic Structures Report for the house, For That is Home: Youngsholm Historic Structure Report by Susan Richards Johnson & Associates, now STRATA Architects.
CE	2016	Preserved	December: Completion of the site survey of the national monument property.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-7 - 2-51)

Chapter 7: Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Summary:

Summary of Landscape Integrity:

This CLI section provides a comparison of the existing landscape with the historic landscape as documented to 1922, the date that represents the culmination of Charles Young's involvement with the property. The analysis determines the historic integrity of the Youngsholm cultural landscape. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) defines integrity as "the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its historical significance," meaning, "the authenticity of a property's historic identity evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period." An evaluation of landscape integrity considers the degree to which the existing landscape evokes the character of the landscape during its period of significance. Following NHRP guidance, historic properties can be evaluated along seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Youngsholm cultural landscape exhibits varying degrees of historic integrity for each of the aspects. This variation, combined with the documentary foundation, attests to the extent of change over time from an inhabited homestead and farm in the early 1900s to the vacant property that NPS acquired in 2013. The character of the historic designed landscape of the homestead and vernacular landscape of the farm that characterized Youngsholm in 1922 only remains through the persistence of a small number of historic features.

The extensive lack of extant landscape features within the Monument, combined with various non-contributing features, leads to a diminished historic integrity. This situation presents an opportunity for a future landscape condition that recaptures domestic and farm features in order to tell the stories associated with the property's significance. Intact, large scale aspects of integrity like location, setting, and key extant features such as the house and overall landscape organization, provide a suitable framework for revitalizing the site.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-7 - 3-8)

Landscape Characteristics:

Within this section, cultural resources at Youngsholm are documented and evaluated according to pertinent landscape characteristics. These include tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape throughout its evolution over time. Landscape characteristics relevant to the Youngsholm cultural landscape are defined in federal guidance. The following landscape characteristics were developed for the CLR / EA and translated to the CLI: spatial organization; land patterns and land use; natural systems and topography; views and visual relationships; vegetation; circulation; buildings, structures, and utilities; water features; small scale features; and archeological resources.

Individual character-defining features are either contributing or non-contributing to the historical significance of Youngsholm. Contributing features are individual elements that remain from the period of significance, 1907-1922. Non-contributing features are those that have been added to the Youngsholm landscape since the end of the period of significance. Non-contributing features do not confer historic significance to the site, but influence the current character by either being compatible with or negatively influencing the character of the site. Some non-contributing features such as a farm pond and modern farm fences at field edges are compatible with the historic character of the property.

In general, the Youngsholm landscape contains relatively few features that date to the period of

significance. Extant landscape features tend to provide basic structure, like field patterns and proximity to the public road, or features that accommodate some change, such as field edges and streams. Changes in use of the property since 1922 resulted in the loss of many small-scale elements related to the Young family's domestic life and farm.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-8 - 3-9)

Landscape Characteristics:

Spatial Organization

Historical Condition

In 1922, the Fields and Woodlands consists of approximately 56 acres surrounding the three-acre Homestead north of Columbus Road and just over 19 acres south of Columbus Road. Primary elements of the landscape include fields and pasture, peripheral woodland to the north, and the wooded margins of Oldtown Creek to the south. The Homestead consists of the house sited approximately 50 feet from Columbus Road and domestic yards with a U-shaped driveway west of the house. North of this domestic zone, a farm cluster includes animal pens and runs, barns and a silo to the west and a vegetable garden to the east. The residential grounds and farm cluster each occupy around 1.5 acres.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-53)

Existing Condition

Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument is spatially organized into two Landscape Characteristics Areas (LCA), Fields and Woodlands LCA and Homestead LCA, that comprise the 59.656-acre, L-shaped parcel oriented roughly northeast to southwest north of US Route 42. The Fields and Woodlands consists of 56-acres of fallow agricultural fields and wooded areas that occur north, east, and west of the Homestead. Surrounding the Colonel Charles Young house, the Homestead lies along US Route 42, known historically as Columbus Road and Columbus Turnpike. This LCA consists of approximately four acres that encompass the historic site of the house, farm and barnyard, and vegetable gardens. Only the house and the southern part of the farm where a modern pole barn is located remain in 2017. Fields and a narrow band of successional vegetation make up the northern part of the Homestead LCA today.

Analysis

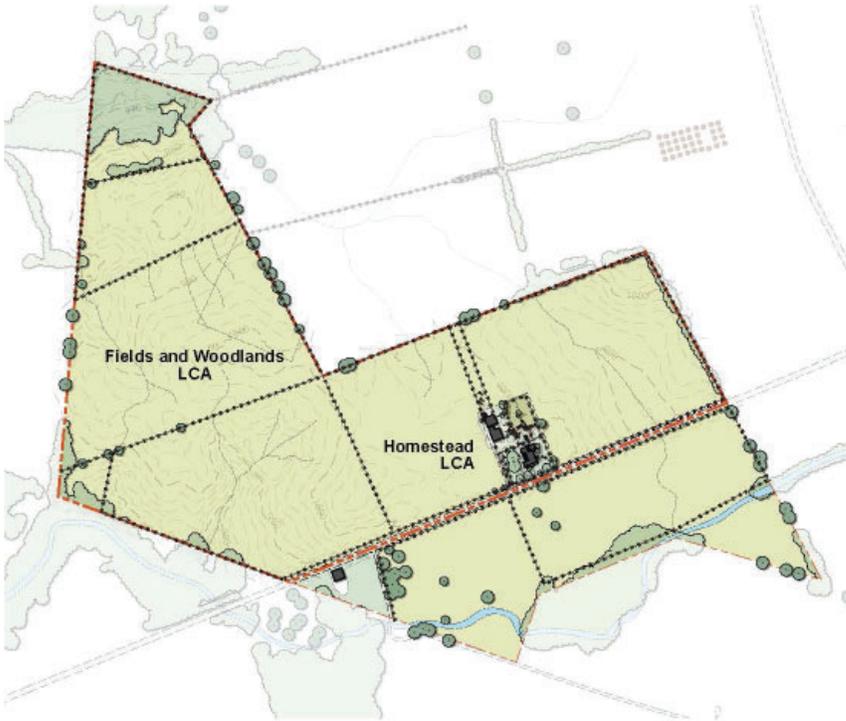
Spatial organization at the national monument demonstrates considerable continuity with the period of significance. Historically, the Fields and Woodlands LCA was differentiated from the Homestead LCA by the layout of open fields. The Homestead LCA, with the house fronting the public road, persists from the period of significance. Despite these similarities, the overall extent of the property has been reduced since 1922.

The present boundary of CHYO corresponds to the northern parcel of two historic parcels that comprised the land owned by Charles Young. Until 1983, the Youngsholm property also included a 19.312-acre south parcel between the road and Oldtown Creek. This area served both as a building site and an agricultural field since the 1800s. Aerial photographs provide some evidence that a bungalow built by Charles and Ada Young for Charles’ mother or for hired help in 1916 occupied the western corner of this parcel. Currently, a residential landscape and modern house lie directly south of Youngsholm in the center of the historic south parcel. Agricultural fields with edge vegetation surround the residential core.

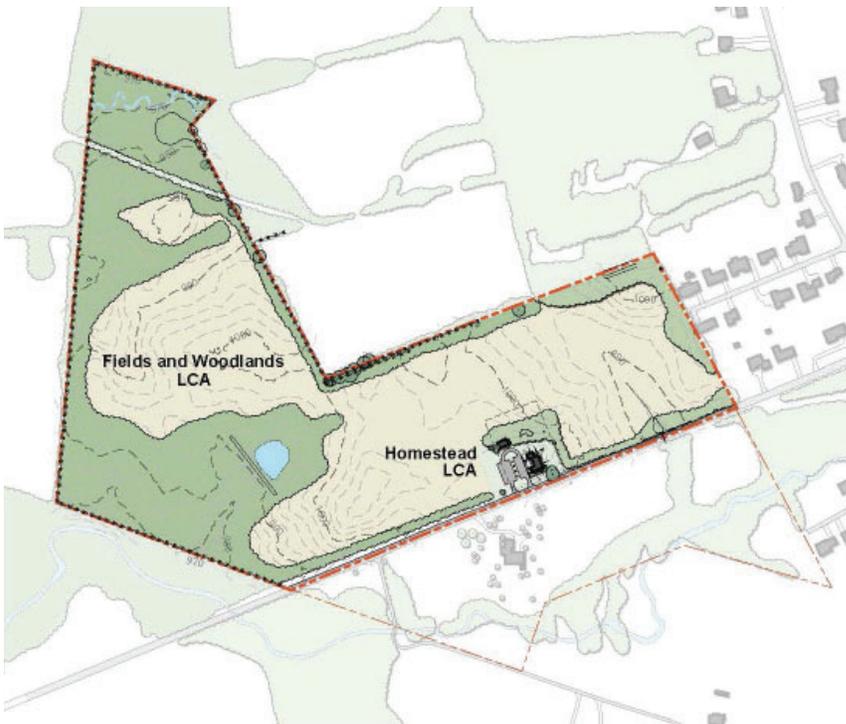
Spatial organization is largely intact at CHYO. Fields lie east, north, and west of the Homestead. Woodland areas have grown to encroach on the fields to the west; however, the basic spatial organization remains. The continued presence of the Young house, its basic 1922 footprint, and its proximity and relationship to the public road also reflect continuity and integrity. The spatial organization of the landscape that Charles Young maintained has been retained.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-10)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Organization of fields north, south, east, and west of the Homestead	186337	Contributing						
Relationship of the house to the road	186338	Contributing						



Spatial Organization of fields and homestead in 1922 (CLR/EA 2017, 3-12)



Spatial Organization of fields and homestead in 2017 (CLR/EA 2017, 3-13)

Land Use

Historical Condition

Land patterns and land use in 1922 relate to the landscape features that support functional necessities of the operational farm and the conveniences of rural home life. Columbus Road bisects the property into north and south areas. Steep slopes and stream corridors in the north and south edges of the property retain trees lying outside of field-crop cultivation. Fences demarcated fields into different crops and pasture land.

Although field patterns may have shifted during the period of significance based on need for crops and pasture, the Youngs recorded the division of the property into at least nine areas with six zones of tillable land, as indicated on maps from the period of significance and later aerial photographs. Four large areas, divided north and south by Columbus Road, surround the central Homestead on the east side of the property. The west side of the property includes three fields and one wooded area along the tributary to Oldtown Creek to the north. Peripheral areas to the south include triangular, fenced areas where the creek passes through the property. A small house, likely the bungalow built for boarded farm labor, occupies another small, triangular area between the creek, Columbus Road, and a road leading to the south. Of the 79.14-acre property, 62.8 acres (79 percent) identified on the drawing likely indicate areas with potential for field crops as opposed to areas marked for the main house site, northern woods, pastureland near the creek, and the small house site south of Columbus Road.

The Youngs used the fields and woodlands for wild game as well as field crops. In one letter, Charles remarked on Ada and Charles Noel's hunting skills and mentioned the possibility of stocking the "back woods" with pheasant and the streams with fish.

Within the Homestead, the residential core lies closest to the road. The front porch, west patio, and side yard between the drives west of the house provide outdoor space for relaxing and visiting under shade. Based on the photographic record, the grounds south and west of the house are the most significant spaces for family gathering and entertaining. Other household activities occur in the area northeast of the house. A summer kitchen located directly north of the house allowed for safe cooking outside of other dwelling quarters and increased capacity for feeding laborers during the growing season.

While the Youngs received support from tenant farmers, the family also worked the fields and managed animals themselves. For Charles, this was particularly the case during his early retirement between 1917 and 1919.

The farm included facilities and pens for livestock and processing crops. Photographs of the barnyard suggest details about the animals and the locations of their pens. Numerous crates, cages, and runs were located behind the fence north of the house. Swine are penned in the north part of this area near the barns. The primary chicken yard and coops are located northwest of the house and in close proximity to the summer kitchen. Various photographs show the variety of fowl including chicken, turkey, and goose that were let out on the lawn near the house. A photograph of a rooster in a cage suggests that the Youngs raised either Barred Plymouth Rock or Dominique, a historic breed of Haitian origin. Bee hives were kept under a tree north of the house although the boxes may have been vacant at the time of the photographs. The appearance of the hives suggests a Langstroth-style that was popular after 1852 and into the twentieth century. Their placement near the vegetable garden is also likely.

Barns for livestock, storage, and equipment were located directly west of the smaller animal pens. Cows and ponies were photographed outside of the ca. 1908 barn as well as in front of the west patio of the house. The barns are a central locus around which farm activities can be organized and adjusted according to need by altering access with fences and gates.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-53 & 2-55)

Existing Conditions - Fields and Woodlands

Present, landscape patterns and land use relate to the agricultural origins of the property. Though fallow today, open fields are arrayed to take advantage of relatively expansive, gently sloping land toward the center of the property. Field orientation was intended to maximize agricultural production. Property lines are bounded by wooded windbreaks forming irregular field edges. On the western side of the national monument, woods are located in moderately and steeply sloping areas near creeks, intermittent streams, and drainages. Woodland cover also encroaches the open field spaces and the constructed farm pond.

In addition to the Homestead, Youngsholm consists of eight spatially distinct areas. These include:

- North West Woods
- South West Woods
- South East Field
- South Central Field
- South West Field
- Central West Field
- North West Field

Existing Conditions - Homestead

The land pattern formed by the features of the Homestead LCA partially evoke the historic massing of vertical elements when considered in the context of the open fields. The Homestead landscape character area includes the historic house, lawns and west patio, modern pole barn, double driveway, and parking area. It encompasses portions of the directly adjacent wood line and fields that historically contained livestock pens, barns, and other structures associated with the Young Family farm. The LCA is located along US Route 42 at the south edge of the property between the South East, South Central, and South West fields. The house functions as the NPS headquarters for the national monument and contains offices, conference rooms, and exhibit spaces.

The house is the primary feature in this landscape character area. It is surrounded by mown lawn on the north, east, and south sides, with a concrete patio on the west side that connects across the front to a concrete walk at the east side of the asphalt parking area. The house, pole barn, and yard are oriented to face the road. Dense, woody vegetation encloses the area and blocks views to the north and east, reinforcing the strong visual relationship between the Homestead, the road, and the neighbor's property to the south. Unblocked views from the house, driveway, and west patio expose the southwest fields. Northern and eastern portions of the LCA are not visible from the house and yard, due to dense vegetation growing from mounds of debris north of the house.

Analysis

Land patterns and land use of the national monument exhibit general continuity with the period of significance although woodland cover has expanded within the study site. The pattern of low fields with woodland edges persists from 1922 to the present; however, the recent cessation of agricultural leases during planning for the development within the study site has the potential to result in a mixed species meadow from the former agricultural monoculture.

The relationship between the house and the surrounding fields remains consistent over time with the exceptions of the South West Woods that intrudes into the margin of the South West and Central West Fields. The creation of the farm pond for irrigation or livestock some time after the period of significance provided an opportunity for successional vegetation to develop between it and the Oldtown Creek ravine to the west. Beginning with construction of the farm pond, full emergence of the South West Woods in the 1970s created a land pattern that did not exist in 1922.

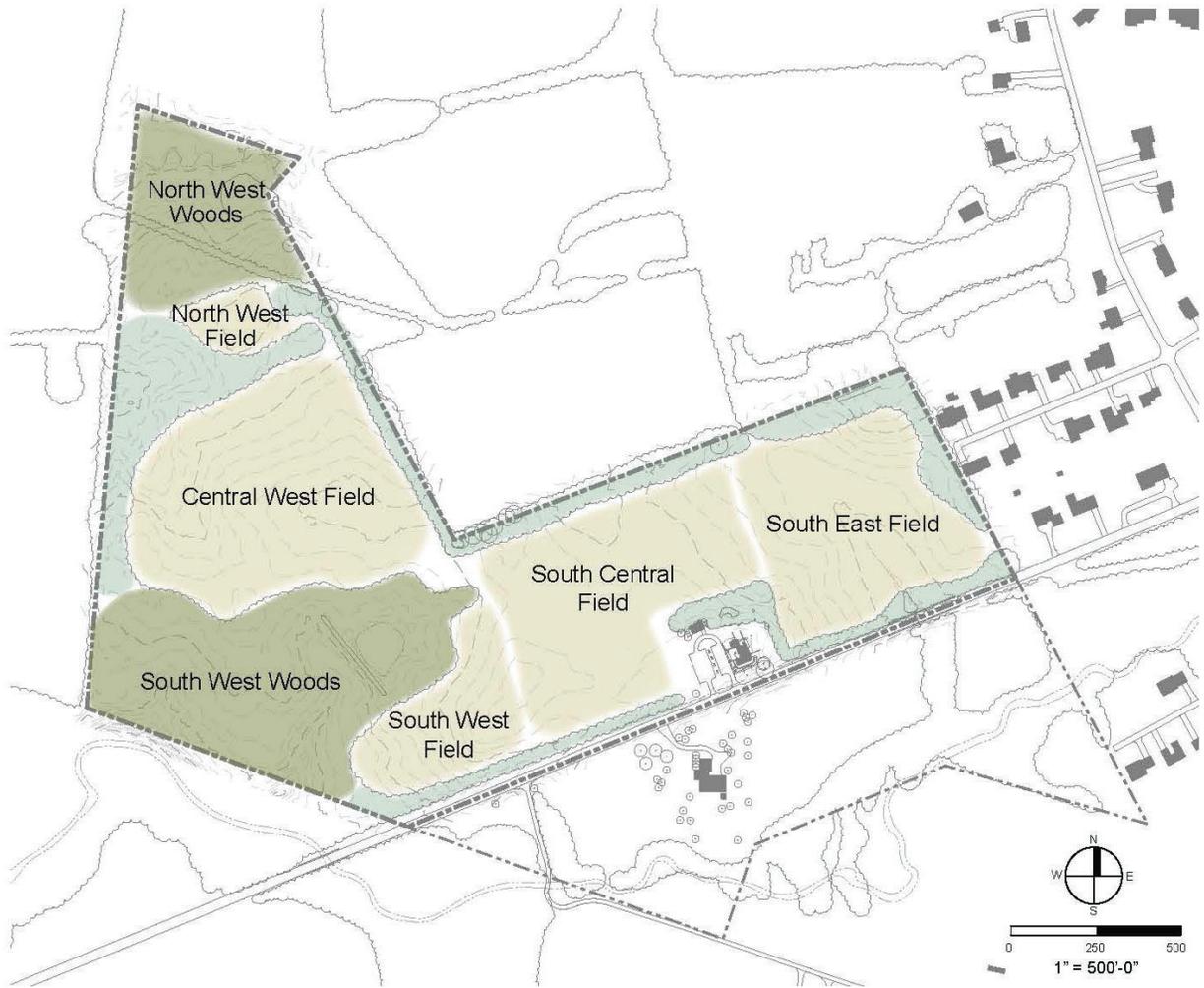
The vernacular residential landscape of the domestic home grounds and the vernacular, farm landscape of the barnyards once characterized the Homestead LCA. In 2017, the distinction between these two zones is not apparent and dense woody vegetation surrounds the house. This massing was not present during the

period of significance; however, a pattern of canopy trees present throughout the Homestead distinguished it from the open fields.

In general, land patterns and land use demonstrate both continuity and change. A comparison of the 1922 and 2017 Youngsholm drawings and the 1940 and 2016 aerial photographs indicates expanded woodland cover across the landscape. Overall, the pattern of fields arrayed north, south, east and west of the Homestead reflect the period of significance. Land patterns and land use at the national monument promote the historic integrity through the aspects of feeling and association. The design and material aspects of integrity are more variably intact around the Homestead; however, the larger spatial patterns of the site contribute to the significance of the landscape. Land use has changed from active agriculture to fallow fields which diminishes continuity with the historic condition.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-11 & 3-15)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Massing of vertical elements (trees, house, and structures) distinguish Homestead from surrounding fields	186339	Contributing						
Open fields defined by trees and fences at edges	186340	Contributing						



Legend

- 2016 National Monument boundary
- - - 1907 property boundary
- - - Homestead LCA
- Wooded area
- Agricultural field
- Wooded field edge

Existing field and woodland spatial organization and land use (CLR/EA 2017, 3-14)

Natural Systems and Features

Historical Condition

Youngsholm lies within the headwaters of tributaries to the Little Miami River that runs north to south just west of Old Town and Xenia. The natural systems that characterize Youngsholm in 1922 relate to the stream basins that border the north and south boundaries of the property. To the north, the slopes of the meandering tributary to Oldtown Creek remain wooded and ill-suited for tilled agriculture. To the south, Oldtown Creek crosses the irregular property line of Youngsholm. Trails and eroded banks evident in the 1940 aerial photograph and indication that adjacent areas were pasture suggest that the stream provided water for livestock.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-59)

Existing Conditions

Water Bodies: The national monument lies within the Little Miami River watershed. Within its headwaters, two tributaries coincide with the property and are features of the Youngsholm cultural landscape. Just south of the watershed divide between Massies Creek and Oldtown Creek, a northern tributary of Oldtown Creek crosses the northern portion of the Fields and Woodlands LCA. A number of intermittent stream beds and drainages are located in the vicinity of the creek. Portions of the stream have eroded and incised banks. Oldtown Creek flows to the southwest of the study area. The centerline of the stream does not coincide with the national monument in 2017, but its upper banks form the southwest border of the property. Water features related to agriculture include the farm pond and field drains. The constructed farm pond lies at the top of the Oldtown Creek subwatershed. A linear drain is located in the South East Field. The 12-inch deep ditch runs approximately through the center of the field, and is oriented north-south. It drains south to a 36-inch culvert under US Route 42.

Soils: Soils within the property are primarily Miamian silt loam with slopes ranging from 2-12 percent. Near the Homestead LCA and South West Field, soils are Celina silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes. Smaller areas of Crosby silt loam, 0-2 percent slope and Raub silt loam, 2-6 percent slopes are also present throughout the study area. At the extreme north end of the study area is a small area of Miamian and Hennepin soils, 25-50 percent slopes. All soils within the study area are composed of loess over loamy till. Miamian soils are typically moderately well drained to well drained, with a water table between 18 and 36 inches. Crosby and Raub silt loam soils are somewhat poorly drained. Soils within the study area are generally considered prime farmland, though areas of Crosby and Raub silt loam soils may require additional drainage. In 1972, static depth to water was recorded at 29 feet at the well for the Young House. The well log recorded interspersed layers of clay and gravel characteristic of repeated glaciation.

For the most part, positive drainage has been established around the house; however, drainage issues are apparent within Fields and Woodlands LCA, some of which result from the natural conditions of the site itself. Soils in this area are Celina silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes, and Miamian silt loam, 2-6 percent slopes. Though these soils are well drained to moderately well drained, the typical water table depth associated with these soil types is within 1.5 to 3 feet of the surface.

Analysis

The natural systems display continuity between 1922 and 2017 with isolated instances of change associated with construction of the farm pond. Historically, Oldtown Creek was the largest waterbody at Youngsholm. While the property no longer includes the southern parcel, the stream and the surrounding land uses remain visibly reflective of the period of significance. The materials, location, feeling, and setting of natural systems at Youngsholm contribute to historic integrity at Youngsholm.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-17 & 3-20)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Northern tributary to Oldtown Creek to north	186341	Contributing						
Oldtown Creek to west	186342	Contributing						
Southeast drainage trench to Oldtown Creek to east	186343	Contributing						



Oldtown Creek flowing south of the Fields and Woodlands LCA (CLR/EA 2017, 3-16)

Topography

Historical Condition

A 1920s highway map indicated that the first step from the bottom of the front porch of the house measured 1,004.65 feet above sea level. The slightly raised location where the house was built forms high ground relative to the surrounding fields. The gently rolling topography of Youngsholm supports drainage of the predominantly level fields where soil conditions allow adequate percolation. In fields with poor drainage, the Youngs dug narrow linear drains. In general, the stream banks to the north, south and west exhibit the steeper slopes on the property.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-59)

Existing Condition

Gently rolling topography with slopes generally in the range of 0 to 12 percent characterizes the national monument. Evidence of anthropogenic topographic changes abounds including the leveling of fields through till agriculture, the earthen dam that created the pond, and depressions and fill around the house. Remnants of till agriculture are evident under vegetative cover in the northern edge of the South East Field. The series of parallel berms are furrows oriented parallel to the property line. By the farm pond, a distinct berm on the western side is an earthen dam that creates an impoundment for the retention basin. The berm is oriented northwest-southeast, perpendicular to the natural drainage leading to Oldtown Creek. Two large boulders are present on the ground surface in the woodland southeast of the pond. It is reasonable to believe that they were placed there during excavation of the pond between 1955 and 1964.

The Homestead LCA is situated on a relatively level area with a gradual slope down to the south, toward US Route 42. The house sits on a gradual rise that is constructed of up to 18 inches of 1800s fill that predates the period of significance. Three small, shallow depressions are located in the lawn north and east of the house on the edge of the wooded area. A rectangular depression within the woodland northeast of the house may be associated with a former gable-roofed building seen on the north side of the fence in historic photographs.

Drainage problems in the Homestead LCA have not been adequately resolved. Despite recently installed drainage systems to remove water from the vicinity of the house, evidence of water damage is visible on the building and paving in the courtyard of the west side of the house. Water pools in the parking area during and after wet weather. The culvert under the driveway has collapsed and portions of the swales along the road are blocked, resulting in a surplus of retained stormwater that is not effectively drained off of the site. A spring daylight on the north edge of the clearing surrounding the house.

Analysis

The topography display continuity between 1922 and 2017 with isolated instances of change associated with construction of the farm pond. Historically, Oldtown Creek was the largest waterbody at Youngsholm. While the property no longer includes the southern parcel, the stream and the surrounding land uses remain visibly reflective of the period of significance. The materials, location, feeling, and setting of topography at Youngsholm contribute to historic integrity at Youngsholm.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-17)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Rolling terrain through fields	186344	Contributing						
Minor berming from agriculture along field edges	186345	Contributing						
Slightly elevated house site	186346	Contributing						

Views and Vistas

Historical Condition

Characteristic views from 1922 can be ascertained from photographs taken during the period of significance. The designed grounds south and west of the house serve as areas for family relaxation and for socializing with the wide variety of colleagues, students, friends, and neighbors known to the Youngs.

While the Homestead LCA contains ornamental plantings and fences that shape visual relationships, the Fields and Woodlands LCA present wide, open views. From the house and fields, distant and thin tree lines lay on the horizon and indicate the boundaries of fields. Depending on the season, the open or cultivated ground plane rises and falls with the terrain and screens views toward the Homestead LCA from far western and northern parts of the fields.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-59)

Existing Condition - Fields and Woodland

Vegetation and site topography predict and define existing views within the national monument. In general, wooded windbreaks and rolling topography create a sense of enclosure within the fields such that views of the house and neighboring properties are limited to portions of the South Central and South West Fields near the house. Other limited views of adjacent land use occur at the gas line corridor, which establishes a wide, linear view as it passes through North West Woods and the South East Field. Thirteen views that illustrate the character of the existing landscape of Youngsholm are mapped for the Homestead LCA and the Fields and Woodlands LCA. The Fields and Woodlands LCA offers a range of open and enclosed views summarized below:

South East Field: Views within the South East Field are defined by the topography of the site and wooded windbreaks as well as the gas line corridor that passes through the field from northwest to southeast. The topography of the South East Field drains to the center and forms a topographic bowl that encloses the space. Wooded windbreaks on all sides block views to the house, US Route 42, and surrounding property, except where the gas line passes outside of the property. Where the gas line enters the field on its north side, an agricultural field is visible on the adjacent property. Where the gas line exits the field on its southeast edge, an adjacent single-story ranch house is visible; this house is prominent in the views from the space. From this adjacent property, the entire South East Field is visible.

South Central Field: Views from the South Center Field are relatively open compared to the other fields, as it is located on a rise in the center of the property and provides open connections to other fields. To the east, the entire South East Field is visible, including a neighboring house near the gas line corridor. The Youngsholm house is prominent in views where not blocked by nearby vegetation. From the southern portion of the field, the neighboring house and utilities including a cell tower and electric lines are evident. To the west, the viewer can see into both the South West and Central West Fields. Views to the north are blocked by a wooded windbreak.

South West Field: Views within the South West Field are enclosed to the north, west, and south by woodland. To the east, the space is enclosed by rising topography. The Young House and Pole Barn are visible at the eastern side of this field at the top of the rise.

Central West Field: Dense wooded vegetation restricts views on the edges of the Central West Field, which is further enclosed on its western side by gently rising topography. Within the southeastern portion of the field, there are limited views to the Young House and the property to the south of the national monument from the high point of the field.

North West Field: Views within the North West Field are enclosed by dense vegetation except for a narrow slot to the southeast.

North West Woods: North of the North West Field, the North West Woods are bisected by the mown gas line corridor, which provides long, linear views to adjacent farmland. Farm buildings are visible to the east, and fields on a neighboring property are visible to the west. Within the woodland itself, views are limited by dense vegetation.

South West Woods: Viewsheds within the South West Woods are limited due to the dense vegetation in this area. Enclosed views across the farm pond offer glimpses of the open sky through tall trees. At the south-west boundary of the national monument, Oldtown Creek is visible just outside of the property.

Existing Condition - Homestead

The vantage from the porch offers views of the front yard, road frontage, and former Youngsholm fields south of US Route 42. From the west side of the house, prominent features include the neighboring residential landscape and house, agricultural fields, overhead utilities, and a cell tower. Views into the property from the home grounds are shaped by dense vegetation to the north and east, which blocks the otherwise open South East Field and portions of the South Central Field. These views have been opened considerably with the removal of undergrowth and trees smaller than three inches in caliper since fieldwork for the CLR / EA; however, views remain partially screened. To the west, the South West Field and portions of the South Central Field and Central West Field are visible from the house and parking area.

Analysis

Aspects of continuity and change characterize the comparison of visual relationships at Youngsholm between 1922 and 2017. Historic views generally persist within the Fields and Woodlands LCA but the loss of many Character-defining features related to the residential and farm landscape of Homestead LCA results in the alteration of visual relationships near the house.

While all views remain defined by field edge vegetation and site topography, site-wide alteration results from the growth of successional vegetation since the period of significance. This is particularly evident around the house, around the farm pond and South West Woods, and along the field edges. Despite these changes, views from open fields toward the Homestead LCA are reminiscent of historic views in that large canopy trees and the existing house and modern pole barn form a clear cluster of visible features within an otherwise open setting of fields. Views between the fields and US Route 42 are impeded by dense understory vegetation at the field edges. In 2017, shrubs and trees create a greater visual barrier along the road edge than they would have during the period of significance. Historically, partially screened views existed between the house, South Center Field, and the probable location of the 1916 bungalow to the southwest across the public road.

At the overall site scale, the feeling and association of visual relationships reflects the period of significance and confers historic integrity; however, the loss of domestic and farm features within the Homestead indicates the loss of integrity since 1922.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-22 - 3-23 & 3-29)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Axial view to the road from entry at porch	186347	Contributing						
Partially screened views from house across entry drive and fields	186348	Contributing						
Partially screened, distant views from house to neighboring farm structures across fields	186349	Contributing						



View from front porch of house towards U.S. Route 42 (Edwards 2018)



View of central west field looking west (Edwards 2018)



View in south west field looking towards house (Edwards 2018)



View of south east field looking to house (Edwards 2018)



View of south central field looking to house (Edwards 2018)
(historically view had barn and silo and no trees blocking clear view of house)



View of south east field from Homestead yard looking to neighbor's property (Edwards 2018)

Vegetation

Historical Condition

The 1922 period plan presents the historic vegetation of the Youngsholm landscape. Agricultural fields make up the majority of land cover but small patches of woodland exist. Sections of the south, west, and north property boundaries include small, woodland areas that coincide with stream banks. These wooded areas likely pertain to native woodland compositions containing oak (*Quercus* spp.), maple (*Acer* spp.), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), etc.

Records indicate that the nineteenth-century Smith farm cultivated flax, winter wheat, hay, and corn but documentation provides less detail for the Young family farm. Photographs of the fields reveal that fields surrounding the house were planted with corn.

Fence lines bounded the fields but contained relatively few trees. They do not appear to form a consistent row that would function as a wind break in 1922.

Within the Homestead, photographs record vegetation in both the farm and the domestic grounds around the house. Crops were grown for sustenance as well as for market. Sweet potato, turnips or other greens, and pole beans or peas are some of the vegetables grown in the garden located north of the house. Correspondence between Charles and Ada also indicate that potatoes and onions are grown as market crops.

Fruit trees scattered throughout the grounds of Youngsholm provide sustenance and flowers during the spring. Fruit trees in the farm area increase pollination for adjacent plants as well. The period plan indicates the location of identifiable fruit trees including a cherry tree along the back picket fence and a peach tree near the house on the east side of the porch. Also, as shown with grid patterns on the 1940 aerial photograph, the orchards of nearby neighbors offer ample opportunities for enjoying fruit in the area. Various trees dot the farm and garden north of the house.

The grounds around the house reflect a vernacular, residential landscape designed for sensory enjoyment. A mowed, mixed species lawn with broadleaf plants creates the ground plane around the house. A row of three large black locusts marked the front yard along Columbus Road. To these, the Youngs added two small canopy trees resembling sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) to flank the central walk to the front door. Using a technique common in the tropics, the first four feet of trunks of trees in the front of the house are painted white to discourage pests and sunscald and to create a unique aesthetic. The porch setting showcases plants in addition to supporting the glass conservatory. Beds along the face of the porch contain shrubs and perennial flowers. Among the many species planted, some resemble violets and others appear to be hydrangea, yarrow, or stonecrop. Amidst the perennials and shrubs, vines grow from the base of the porch. Movable wooden trellises and suspended chicken wire support species like clematis (*Clematis* sp.) to the east, climbing roses (*Rosa* sp.) in the southeast, and English ivy (*Hedera helix*) to the southwest. Potted plants on the porch floor and railing resemble cycads, cactus, and other exotic tropical species.

In the grounds east of the house, perennial and shrub beds line the base of the facade and form planting islands. Photographs show a range of plants including a double bomb, white flowering peony that resembles 'Festiva Maxima,' an 1851 heirloom cultivar. Adjacent shrubs, possibly spirea (*Spirea* sp.) or dogwood (*Cornus* sp.) partially screen the road in the south end of the bed.

The grounds west of the house contain vines and perennial and shrub beds. The west patio supports a grape arbor with two trained plants on the columns of the pergola. The concrete fountain basin within the west patio also serves as a planter in 1922. A photograph of Charles Young shows palm fronds emerging from the basin. Under the bay window on the west facade of the 1917 kitchen addition, annuals appearing to be canna flowers (*Canna* sp.) grow from a stone bordered bed. The bed also contains a water pump and a ceramic pot for catching water or for growing herbs or strawberries.

In the lawn between the two drives, two large deciduous trees provide shade for a gliding swing and

support for a laundry line. Comparison of photographs indicates that the north tree is an American elm (*Ulmus americana*) or rock elm (*Ulmus thomasii*) and the tree to the south appears to be a silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*). Shrub beds along the eastern drive include lilacs, perennial flowers, and other plants. The shrub bed near the western drive contains early blooming shrubs such as forsythia (*Forsythia* sp.) or flowering quince (*Chaenomeles speciosa*).

Along the wooden picket fence that separates the grounds of the house from the farm, there is one cherry tree and two deciduous trees near the three gates that provide passage between these spaces. The somewhat bending habit suggests that the trees could be boxelder (*Acer negundo*) or mulberry (*Morus* sp.). While most ornamental plants occur in the yards around the house, some flowering plants such as roses or camelia may have been planted in the farm area, perhaps as cutting beds.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-59 - 2-60 & 2-69)

Existing Conditions - Fields and Woodlands

Vegetation at the national monument can be classified as fallow agricultural fields, ruderal or successional woodlands and field edges, native forest, and domestic or residential grounds around the house.

Abandoned agricultural fields make up majority of the Fields and Woodlands LCA. The fields have been fallow since the expiration of an agricultural lease in April 2015. A mowing regime of once or twice per year has been established since the lease cancellation to slow further encroachment of woody species.

Field vegetation is characterized by mix of ruderal herbaceous species and crop remnants such as soybean (*Glycine max*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). NPS has documented the several wildflowers in the fields including:

- Yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*)
- Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*)
- White clover (*Trifolium repens*)
- Moth mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*)
- Fuller's teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*)
- Prairie fleabane (*Erigeron strigosus*)

Of the above naturalized, herbaceous species, only Prairie Fleabane is native to the US.

Typical crops in nearby fields are corn, soybeans, and wheat some of which have spread into the fields at Youngsholm. According to the farmer who previously held agricultural lease, only about 40 acres were considered serviceable agricultural land. There are five discrete fields within the LCA.

South East Field: The South East Field is a fallow agricultural field located immediately to the east of the Homestead in the southeastern portion of the study area. Where the gas line enters and exits the field, breaks in the woody vegetation direct views from the field into adjacent land uses.

South Central Field: The South Center Field is a fallow agricultural field located to the north and northwest of the Homestead. The field edge is defined to the north by a wooded windbreak. Dense vegetation surrounding the Homestead partially obscures views to the south. An autumn olive (*Eleagnus umbellata*) shrub is located in approximately the center of the field. Scattered agricultural and domestic debris is located in the windbreak on the north side of the field.

South West Field: The South West Field is a fallow agricultural field located west of the Homestead. The field is bounded on the south by a wooded windbreak.

Central West Field: This fallow agricultural field is the largest at Youngsholm, and is surrounded by woodland or wooded windbreaks, except at narrow access points to the South Central Field and North

West Field.

North West Field: The North West Field is a small, fallow agricultural field located to the north of the Central West Field. This area is enclosed on all sides by dense woody vegetation, and is only accessible from the Central West Field.

Forested areas within Fields and Woodlands LCA are characterized primarily by ruderal volunteer species expanding rapidly into abandoned agricultural areas. Select areas of older hardwood growth are located in the northwest and southwest corners of the fields and forests, within the North West Woods and South West Woods zones.

North West Woods: North West Woods is a dense wooded area located in the northern portion of the study area. A tributary of Oldtown Creek and associated intermittent drainageways meander through the northern edge of this area, which is also bisected by a 30-foot-wide mown gas line corridor.

South West Woods: South West Woods is characterized by dense understory growth, a woodland is located in the southwestern portion of the study area. This area includes a 0.33-acre farm pond as well as steep drainages associated with Oldtown Creek. Native tree species and a high concentration of non-native and invasive shrubs make up the dominant woody plant types in this area.

Existing Condition - Homestead

Vegetation in the Homestead LCA includes deciduous shade trees, a wooded windbreak composed of Ruderal Woodland species, mown lawn, and abandoned field vegetation.

Deciduous shade trees near the house range from poor to good condition. None are contributing features of the cultural landscape with respect to the period of significance. A cluster of trees comprised of a large sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and two common hackberries (*Celtis occidentalis*) is located southeast of the house. A group of trees including a white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), common hackberry, and white mulberry (*Morus alba*) are located immediately to the west of the pole barn. A single crabapple (*Malus* spp.) is southwest of the parking area.

The wooded area is composed of a mix of deciduous trees, shrubs, herbs, forbs, and vines characteristic of ruderal woodlands (refer to Fields and Woodlands - Vegetation for additional description of this vegetation type). The species composition of this area is typical of wooded edges located throughout the national monument. Deciduous trees include Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), common hackberry, honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), white mulberry, eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), mountain-ash (*Sorbus* spp.), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). Common shrubs within this area include silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), Allegheny blackberry (*Rubus alleghenensis*), and black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*). Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*) and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) were also recorded in this woodland.

Several tree stumps are located within the LCA and evidence the locations of now missing deciduous trees. The largest of these is the stump of a large black locust located within the cluster of deciduous shade trees southeast of the house; another stump is located in the front yard to the south of the front porch. A cottonwood tree located off of the northeast corner of the house in the center of the septic tank covers was removed in 2016. Another large tree stump is located southwest of the parking area. Mown lawn surrounds the house and parking area. This turf consists of Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and fescue. Some broadleaf ground covers are also present in the lawn. It appears uniform in appearance and reflects a good condition.

Analysis

Little historic vegetation material remains at Youngsholm although larger patterns of historic vegetation persist due to the continuation of agriculture and mowing between 1922 and the present.

Along the field boundaries north of the house, a small number of large deciduous trees appear to coincide with canopy shadows evident on aerial photographs dated 1940 and 1964. An NPS study conducted in 2014 reported that the oldest trees around the house, pond, and Route 42 are no older than 40 years.

Differences in the historic use of the fields are not known although records indicate that areas were used for pasture and the cultivation of grains and market crops. The presence of understory wheat in parts of the South West Woods shows the viability of this crop though not a direct genetic relationship to historic plantings. Optimization of more gently sloped fields since the 1960s has resulted in the growth of successional vegetation on field margins particularly along the west and northwest edges of the property.

In general, the fields and woodland patterns of the overall site have integrity through a general expression of location, materials, and association; however, individual features, such as individual trees from 1922 are no longer standing.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-35 - 3-43)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Lawn	186350	Contributing						
Agriculture Fields	186351	Contributing						
Sugar maple in yard	186352	Non-Contributing						
Common hackberrys (one where black locust was historically)	186353	Non-Contributing						
White ash in yard	186354	Non-Contributing						
White mulberry in yard	186355	Non-Contributing						
Crapapple to west of Homestead	186356	Non-Contributing						
Woodlands	186357	Contributing				Asset	1592678	Yes



Cluster of deciduous shade trees in front yard (Edwards 2018)



White ash, hackberry, and sugar maple make up the cluster of deciduous shade trees in front yard (Edwards 2018)



Single crabapple southwest of parking area (Edwards 2018)

Circulation

Historical Condition

The 1922 period plan displays the arrangement of circulation features at Youngsholm. Columbus Road, later US Highway Route 42, bisects the property into north and south parcels; the house and farm fields are oriented along it. An informal, U-shaped, gravel drive provides access to the house and the barns northwest of the house. At times, turf between the wheel tracks of the drive creates a two-track appearance.

Pedestrian circulation consists of limited areas of concrete paving and gravel or dirt paths. Concrete patios occur on the east and west sides of the house. On the east, a door from the kitchen expansion leads to small paved area. On the other side of the house, the west patio with pergola creates a defined space. An approximately three-foot-wide concrete walk joins the steps of the front porch with the iron gate near the road. Expansion joints placed every five feet change to a radial pattern at a concrete pad at the foot of the porch steps. Beside this formal walkway, other paths of pedestrian circulation appear to be gravel or dirt paths associated with the two legs of the drive and the open circulation of the barnyard.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-69)

Existing Condition

Existing circulation features at the national monument include US Route 42, which forms the south boundary of the property, and several vehicular and pedestrian routes within the Homestead LCA.

Primary access to the national monument is from US Route 42, historically referred to as Columbus Road or Xenia and Columbus Pike. US Route 42 is a two-way, double-lane highway with no curbs, shoulder, or sidewalks. The road is asphalt with gravel shoulders and mown grass ditches on both sides.

Analysis

The existing circulation of the national monument represents the functional need for transportation to the property and efficient, safe movement into and around the house and pole barn. The current configuration and materials date to the 1980s when the study site was owned by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. Very limited aspects of historic circulation have been retained from the period of significance. An overlay of the historic circulation features on the existing landscape of the national monument shows limited overlap. Most existing features post-date 1922. The historic west patio remains but its pavement has been expanded to the west. Concrete walkways connect the surface to a curbed sidewalk along the entry drive. Historically, the patio and possibly a walk along the west side of the house were paved in concrete while compacted soil or gravel formed the surface of the other site walks and entry drives. The horseshoe layout of the double driveway persists in a general way although the dimensions and materials have changed. Though more formalized than in 1922, the presence of the drive contributes to the historic integrity of the site through the aspect of design.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-45 & 3-54)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Asphalt driveway and parking area	186358	Non-Contributing, compatible				Asset	1592708	No
Gravel access to pole barn	186359	Non-contributing				Asset	1592696	Yes
Concrete sidewalks	186360	Non-contributing				Asset	1336620	No
Concrete west patio	186361	Non-contributing, compatible						
Concrete east patio	186362	Non-contributing						



Asphalt driveway and parking area looking west (Edwards 2018)



Asphalt driveway and parking area looking east (Edwards 2018)



East concrete patio (Edwards 2018)



West concrete patio (Edwards 2018)



Concrete sidewalks around house (Edwards 2018)

Buildings and Structures

Historical Condition

Youngsholm contained numerous buildings, structures, and utilities as a residence and active farm in 1922. The main house forms the spatial and social core of the property. Thoroughly documented by the 2013 Youngsholm Historic Structures Report, by the end of the period of significance, the house includes late Victorian-style embellishments to the exterior that were added between 1907 and 1916, as well as the north kitchen expansion and creation of the west patio and pergola. The porch is a frequented exterior space connected to the house. Constructed of highly-textured “artistic concrete blocks,” the masonry walls of the porch display a rusticated appearance that harmonized with the mixed textures of the bed plantings. A metal and glass conservatory occupied the south side of the porch. Likely a prefabricated addition, the southwestern placement took advantage of the seasonally shifting sun. Similarly, the west patio took advantage of protected space between parts of the house and incorporates a grape arbor as a vegetated roof. Four, cast concrete columns support the exterior, west side of the pergola. The wall of the house supports the beams of the east side although Charles and Ada intended to install half columns against the wall of the house for aesthetic reasons.

A detached summer kitchen existed immediately adjacent to the north facade of the house and across a covered walkway or patio from the 1916 kitchen extension. The structure protrudes to the east from the main house. Photographs show that the Youngs retained the structure after expansion of the house. Commonly found at the rear of farm houses in central Ohio, the summer kitchen provides safe cooking space, confinement of pests, and an enlarged capacity to feed seasonal farm workers. Photographs suggest that the detached, frame structure included an open cupola that would likely house a dinner bell to call workers for meals. This structure was demolished at an unknown date after the construction of the new kitchen addition.

Documentation does not indicate the location of the house privy or privies; however, the location of a small structure existing in 1922 coincides with a depression present in 2017. Several feet north of the fence behind the house, a small, shingled, gable roof outbuilding may be a garden shed, spring house, or outhouse. An alternate, presumed location was east of the house in an area not covered by historic photographs. Geophysical testing identified a rectangular subsurface anomaly in this area.

A second residence was located on the property. The bungalow, built by 1916, provided housing for the Stewart family who assisted with the farm. Reminiscent of early Sears mail order kits for bungalows, a photograph of a small house with Arminta (Young) Lowery and her second husband William Lowery shows a wood picket fence in a style similar to that by the main house. The Youngs purchased many architectural features of their house through mail order companies so it is possible that the small house was purchased as a kit house. In 1922, the bungalow may be located in the area not documented by photographs northeast of the house or across Columbus Road, southwest of the house. County atlases and the 1940 aerial photograph indicate a residential-sized structure across the road along the southeast edge of the southern Youngsholm parcel. Drawing on the one photograph and the aerial photograph, the bungalow and surrounding grounds appear on the 1922 period plan.

Other non-habitable structures of the farm included two barns, a silo, at least one thatch roofed post and beam structure, and a possible corn crib. Close to the house, the Youngs built a three-story, frame barn with Victorian embellishments around 1908. They also repaired or rebuilt an 1850s barn located just north of the 1908 barn around this time. Both barns have shed-roof extensions to the north; although, the 1908 barn extension does not extend along the entire rear facade of the structure.

The barnyard may also have contained a circular, metal corn crib during the period of significance although its location has not been determined by the photographic record.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-69 - 2-70 & 2-73)

Existing Conditions

The national monument contains two buildings, the historic house used by the Young family and a pole barn. There are no existing buildings or structures within the fields or woodlands.

Young Family Home is a two-story house that faces roughly south, parallel to US Route 42. The HSR describes the house and its historical evolution in detail. The house has a symmetrical five bay façade, topped by a side-facing gable roof and a central cross gable. The front door is centered in the lower façade. The current center section of the house, which has painted brick walls, was originally a rear ell. The front and center sections of the house have stone foundation walls which include footings below all early fireplaces and masonry interior partitions. Most of the eastern rooms sit over crawl spaces, and there is a basement below the west rooms. The two-story frame addition sits at the northwest corner of the ell. It projects to the west to form a shallow, rectangular patio on the west side of the house. The open front porch spans the entire façade and wraps around to the front bay of the west side wall. The porch has a wide central staircase and a low brick wall which serves as a railing. A shallow hipped roof topped with a cross gable sits over the center three bays of the porch. A small open porch is located at the back edge of the center section of the northeast side of the house. It is sheltered by a steeply pitched shed roof and a small central cross gable.

Drain pipes and heating, ventilation, and air-condition (HVAC) units extend from the house into the landscape. Four-inch-diameter corrugated plastic drain pipes convey water from house gutters in the side yards. Some portions of the fair to poor condition drains are buried below grade and reemerge approximately 20-30 feet from the house. Three HVAC units sit on a concrete slab at the north side of the rear addition. The recently installed units are in good condition.

The pole barn is a 25 by 40 foot frame structure located at the north end of the parking area, to the northwest of the house. The exterior of the structure is clad in ribbed steel panels with metal roofing, and its foundation is concrete slab on grade. The interior of the barn is accessed via a single overhead metal door on the south side of the structure. It was constructed around 1975 and is in good condition.

Analysis

Buildings, structures, and utilities exhibit dramatic change since 1922, with the exception of the footprint of the Young family home and the continued presence of overhead utilities along US Route 42. While the front porch has been truncated on the eastern side of the house and the east and west patios protrude farther from the house than in the historic layout, the general footprint remains largely intact. The current appearance of the house carries many of the architectural and structural improvements initiated by the Young family around 1908 and 1916. As a visual component of the cultural landscape, the existing house confers aspects of historic integrity to the site including location, design, materials, feeling, and association. Along the public road, overhead utilities exemplify an aspect of continuity between 1922 and 2016. Historic photographs indicate the presence of electric lines along US Route 42 by 1922. Current utilities have limited impact on historic integrity at the site.

Although an aluminum sided pole barn is located near the site of a 1908 barn, the loss of all historic farm structures reveals a high level of change. Missing structures at the farm include two barns, a silo, thatched structures, and animal pens. It is likely that a corn crib also existed in or near the barnyard. Near the house, a small, gable-roofed shed structure and a summer kitchen building are absent from the landscape. The presumed location of the gable-roofed shed structure, as determined by historic photographs and illustrated on the 1922 Homestead period plan, spatially coincides with a rectangular depression north of the house. This depression may be indicative of a former shed, privy, or spring house. The bungalow is an additional missing structure suggested by a photograph but without a verified location. The likely bungalow site is either northeast of the Youngsholm house or across US Route 42, southwest of the house. (Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-54 - 3-58)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Charles Young House	186363	Contributing	Young, Charles - House	963009	HS-1	Location	244325	Yes
Shed	186364	Non-contributing				Location	244326	Yes



Charles Young house (Youngsholm) (Edwards 2018)



Charles Young house - west side (Edwards 2018)



Charles Young house - east side (Edwards 2018)



Charles Young house - back side (Edwards 2018)



Front porch of Charles Young house (Edwards 2018)



Modern shed behind house (Edwards 2018)

Constructed Water Features

Historical Condition

Constructed water features at Youngsholm in 1922 included a fountain and basin in the west patio and water pumps near the house and barn. A circular concrete basin under the pergola contained a center fountain element throughout the period of significance although there is no documentation of it functioning. Utilitarian water pumps also occur in the Youngsholm landscape. One is located in a bed near the intersection of the west patio and the kitchen expansion. Also, an early twentieth century hose bib near the 1908 barn location may date to the period of significance.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-73)

Existing Condition

The study area contains few constructed water features. A farm pond built by damming a shallow valley between 1955 and 1964 is located in the South West Woods. It is likely that Charles Noel Young, a professor of agriculture and foreign languages at Central State University, was involved in agricultural innovations like the pond at Youngsholm. The waterbody is roughly circular with a surface area of approximately 0.33 acres. It is likely spring fed and supplemented by surface runoff and ground water from the fields to the north and east. A berm forms the west bank of the pond and restricts drainage of the water to Oldtown Creek.

A small, non-contributing, metal water pump extends from the southwest side of the berm and possibly tied into the same ground water that supplies the pond. An 8-inch vitrified clay pipe projects vertically about one foot from the ground level about 10 feet from the water pump.

At the Homestead, a modern well head is located 20 feet north of the northwest corner of the rear addition. The metal casing of the well head extends approximately one foot above the ground surface. Near the barn, a potentially contributing cast iron spigot or hydrant extends from the ground. A threaded brass hose bib protrudes from the poor condition feature that is cracked and leaning. No photographs from the period of significance show the hydrant in this location; however, research suggests that it dates to the 1910s or 1920s. The hydrant appears to be associated with a well that was dug on August 13, 1973, and could have been reused from elsewhere at Youngsholm.

Analysis

Constructed water features at Youngsholm today reflect the general evolution of the property from a functioning farm and family home to an apartment complex with leased fields. Only the cast iron spigot may be a contributing feature of the cultural landscape. The ornamental housing suggests a relation to Charles Young although research does not indicate photographic evidence for the feature. Dates for the provision of piped water to this location are not known. A hand-operated water pump located near the west facade of the kitchen extension and an ornamental fountain located within a concrete basin in the west patio no longer exist. The concrete basin is rebuilt, relocated, and now functions solely as a planter. The farm pond and water pump located southwest of the pond and embankment postdate the period of significance. Only the cast-iron spigot near the barn is a potentially contributing feature at CHYO.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-59)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Cast iron spigot near shed	186365	Undetermined				Asset	1592676	Yes
Well, cast bronze cap	186366	Non-contributing						



Cast iron spigot near shed (Edwards 2018)

Small Scale Features

Historical Condition

The 1922 period plan presents the locations of known small scale features and furnishings. While some of these features like fences are static, others are highly mobile and relate to domestic and farm life such as wooden vine trellises or livestock feeding troughs.

Several types of fences and gates create divisions and passageways in the landscape. Levels of ornamentation and refinement of fences transition from the formal road frontage to the utilitarian farm. The ornamental fence along Columbus Road is constructed of uniformly bent steel bars that are held in place by wooden beams. This custom ornamental fence connects to prefabricated gates at the front of the house and at the driveway closest to the house. The HSR suggests a mail order provenance of the matching gates and references the Champion Iron Company located some 75 miles away in Kenton, Ohio. To date, documentation does not record the materials of the gateway for the western leg of the horseshoe drive. An ornate metal hitching post is also located along the road near the pedestrian gate in the front yard. The equestrian theme of this feature relates to the career of Charles Young as a commander of the Buffalo Soldiers of the Ninth and Tenth US Cavalry. In contrast to the formal elements of the road frontage, a five-foot high, wooden picket fence defines the back of the home grounds. Painted white, the fence separates the farm from the domestic zone around the house.

The barnyard contains several types of fences and furnishings related to the care of livestock. Fences define space by penning in or excluding livestock from various areas. In 1922, general livestock fencing on the farm consists of a woven wire fence that is held together by a particular type of knot and stapled to upright posts. Manufactured since 1905 by the Page Woven Wire Fence Co. in Adrian, Michigan, the “Lion” knot was advertised and popularized through the coming decades. The rectangular holes of the fence often decreased in size near the bottom of the fence to exclude smaller animals. Around the Youngsholm barns, farmers placed multiple strands of barbed wire at the top to deter larger animals from pushing against or clambering over the fence. Split rail and other post and wire fencing occurs within the barnyard and along field edges. Barnyard furnishings include feed and water troughs, other items related to the care of animals, and implements related to the storage and processing of animal and vegetable products.

Domestic furnishings include a concrete bench in the west patio and movable wicker and wood furniture used in the lawn between the entry drives. The pre-cast concrete bench, embedded with coins and medals from the travels of Charles Young, is placed against the west facade of the house inside the west patio. Photographs suggest that the Youngs might have placed cushions or pillows on the hard concrete seat. The Youngs also enjoyed a wooden glider swing and occasionally a wicker chair or bench under two trees in the lawn between the driveways. Also, a laundry line ran between these two trees. In addition, large diameter timber posts are spaced about 10 feet apart in a row along the north side of the picket fence. Their purpose is unknown although they may have suspended a net or fence for particular animals, a screen for privacy.

Other small scale features include garden supports and bird feeders. Wooden supports for climbing vines aid the grape arbor at the west patio and other climbing plants in perennial beds around the house. The Young family also used chicken wire, presumably suspended from the porch roof, as a support for climbing vines. Also, a metal, T-shaped bird feeder or stand for a planted basket appears in a planting bed below southwest portion of the porch.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 2-73 & 2-76)

Existing Condition - Fields and Woodlands

The Youngsholm cultural landscape contains numerous small-features and furnishings. These features are displayed and labeled on the 2017 Youngsholm Landscape plans. Within the Fields and Woodlands, small-scale features include various fence and gate remnants, piles of saw cut wood, iron pins, stone markers, rip rap associated with drainage features, and scattered debris. One area of potential interest lies beyond the boundary of the national monument. Near the North West Woods, a debris dump is located in a bend of

the northern tributary of Oldtown Creek east of the property boundary. It may contain household debris from the various occupants of Youngsholm or their neighbors during the 1900s.

Existing Condition - Homestead

Small-features within the Homestead include wood and concrete planters, a concrete bench, partially buried stones, a granite boulder with a NHL plaque, an Ohio Historical Marker, and scattered debris including masonry blocks from the historic porch in the wooded area north of the house.

Analysis

The small-scale features and furnishings present at the national monument are illustrative of the changed function of the property since 1922. The cast concrete bench with inlaid coins and impressions is the only verified and relatively intact historic furnishing remaining at Youngsholm. Although the property is no longer a family home or farm, a small number of extant small-scale features indicate the historic origins of the site.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 3-61)

Feature	ID #	Status	LCS Name	LCS ID #	Structure #	Type of FMSS Record	FMSS #	Exact Match?
Iron pins (3)	186367	Non-contributing						
Wire fence	186368	Non-contributing				Asset	1592723	Yes
Historic wire fence	186369	Contributing				Asset	1592715	No
Corner stone (property line)	186370	Non-contributing						
Concrete bench	186371	Contributing	Concrete Bench	1168450	HS-2			
Wood planters	186372	Non-contributing						
Circular concrete planter	186373	Non-contributing, compatible				Asset	1592683	Yes
National Historic Landmark marker	186374	Non-contributing	National Historic Landmark Marker	1168451	HS-3			
Ohio Historical Marker	186375	Non-contributing	Ohio State Historical Marker	1168452	HS-4			



Historic concrete bench (Edwards 2018)



Coins inset to concrete bench (Edwards 2018)



Circular concrete planter (Edwards 2018)



National Historic Landmark marker (Edwards 2018)



Ohio Historical Marker (Edwards 2018)

Chapter 8: Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 9/25/2019

Chapter 9: Treatment

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The US Secretary of the Interior provides professional standards and guidance for the preservation treatment of cultural landscapes listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Four approaches to the treatment of cultural landscapes are defined, including Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction.

Rehabilitation is the selected preservation treatment for the Youngsholm cultural landscape. Within this approach, the overall goal is the recapture of historic character to the end of the period of significance, 1922, when the landscape had reached its full development under the influence of Charles Young and his family. A zonal application of the overall Rehabilitation approach at the national monument is recommended. This will emphasize Preservation of the few extant landscape features that contribute to the historic significance of the site, Restoration of historic landscape character and selected features around the home grounds of the Homestead LCA where documentation of the period of significance is supportive, and Rehabilitation of other site features in the adjacent farm to enhance and improve visitor experience. In the Fields and Woodlands LCA, the baseline of Preservation will be supplemented with limited Rehabilitation interventions to augment programming and access.

Preservation is a baseline measure to protect existing features at Youngsholm. It includes applying measures to sustain the existing form, materials, and character of the contributing features. This approach focuses upon stabilizing and protecting extant historic resources, rather than replacing missing elements. As an site-wide approach, it is appropriate when a property is relatively intact and does not require extensive repair or replacement and when continuing use or new use does not require extensive alterations besides allowing essential functions related to access, interpretation, and safety. This is not the case at Youngsholm. Recapture of a cultural landscape at one particular point in time is often not attainable under this approach. Given the low integrity of the Youngsholm landscape and the 1907 to 1922 target period for interpretation, Preservation alone is not adequate as a treatment approach at this site.

Rehabilitation is an appropriate treatment because it allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property, as long as the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This approach can be used when repair or replacement of deteriorated features is necessary and alterations or additions are needed for a new use, such as for interpretation as a national monument rather than for its past use as a fraternity house.

Within an overall approach of Restoration, many treatment tasks require substantial archival documentation to enable the recapture of historic character. This is most applicable in the yards around the house within the Homestead LCA. Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. This includes reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period, and removal of features from all other periods. The approach can be considered only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the loss of extant elements from other periods; and when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned.

Reconstruction of specific features is appropriate within the overall treatment approach. It is the act or process of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time in its historic location. Reconstruction is appropriate only if there is robust documentary evidence and available materials to precisely replicate the landscape or feature. At Youngsholm, certain features such as fences and a fountain basin are recommended for Reconstruction.

(Youngsholm Cultural Landscape Report/Environmental Assessment 2017, 4-6 - 4-7)

Approved Landscape Treatment:	Rehabilitation
Approved Landscape Treatment Document:	Cultural Landscape Report
Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date:	12/20/2017

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