

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

R E C E I V E D

AUG 22 1994

NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historical Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Young, John, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 323 South Wisconsin Avenue not for publication N/A
city or town Muscoda vicinity N/A
state Wisconsin code WI county Grant code 043 zip code 53573

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 8/16/94
Signature of certifying official Date

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action
9/29/94 Entered in the
National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
				Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE/TRADE/ speciality store
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation stone
roof asphalt
walls wood
shingle
other glass
wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1900

Criteria Considerations

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wade, John and Charles (builders)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Area Research Center, Platteville, WI

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property one (1) acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>707800</u>	<u>4784050</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
						See continuation sheet.	

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Kooiman, Architectural Historian

organization U.S. West Research, Inc. date April 6, 1994

street & number 421 Main St., Suite 306 telephone (608) 782-3338

city or town La Crosse state WI zip code 54601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Mrs. Phyllis Meister

street & number 1050 E. Nebraska St. telephone (608) 739-3588

city or town Muscoda state WI zip code 53573

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1

Young, John House
Muscodia, Grant County, Wisconsin

Section 7 - Architectural Description

The John Young House is a two and one-half story frame Queen Anne style house located in the village of Muscodia, Grant County, Wisconsin. The house is located on a corner lot, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Catherine Street (east/west) and Wisconsin Avenue (north/south), which is also State Highway 80. The house is centered on the large lawn that spans four city lots (Block 163, Lots 11 - 14). Large hardwood trees are situated around the lawn, but, there are no ornamental shrubs located next to the foundation of the house. A one-story frame garage, apparently constructed in the 1940s, is located in the southwest corner of the property. A semi-circular gravel driveway approaches the garage from Wisconsin Avenue on the east, and from Catherine Street on the south. The house was constructed in 1900.

The John Young House is a two and one-half story frame building with an irregular plan. The wall material is a narrow horizontal weatherboard with sawtooth, fishscale, scallop, and diamond-shaped shingles in the gable-ends. The main roof, covered with variegated brown asphalt shingles, is a multi-gabled form and there is a one and one-half story gabled extension off the rear, west facade. The entire house is currently painted dark brown with white trim. The foundation is constructed of rock-faced limestone blocks, and is exposed approximately two feet above ground, exhibiting basement-level windows on all four main facades.

The front, east-facing main facade faces Wisconsin Avenue. The house is set back approximately fifty feet from the street, and is approached by a concrete sidewalk which runs perpendicular to the

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street sidewalk. The main element of the facade is the front-facing gable-roofed two-and-a-half story pavillion. This pavillion is situated to the right of center of the facade. It is flanked by one-story open porches on either side. The first story of the pavillion features a large three-part window. The center pane is fixed, while the flanking windows are one-over-one sash. The three-part window is capped by a molded wood hood. Two one-over-one sash windows are set on the second story above the first story three-part window. The molded hoods of these windows are incorporated into a wood stringcourse which also delineates the base of the gable-end. The gable-end features returned eaves, and a small Palladian style three-part window which is accented by a decorative stilted arch-top hood over the center window. The center of the hood features a key-stone. The gable-end is clad with diamond and fish-scale shaped shingles.

The porch on the northerly end of the front facade is of classical design. It is an entrance porch and has an L-shaped multi-gable roof. The roof is supported by paired, tapered columns which are constructed of wood. These paired columns are set on paneled pedestals and are connected by a low balustrade constructed of turned wood balusters. The porch is reached from both the east and the north by four concrete steps. The stairs on the east side also feature iron rails. Neither set of stairs is original to the house. An historic photograph of the house, taken in the early 1900s reveals wood stairs which are flanked by low wooden walls (John Young House photograph). The primary entrance door, located on the east wall of the house, is sheltered by this porch.

The porch on the south end of the main facade is set into the rectangular space left by the intersection of the east-facing

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pavillion and the south facing pavillion. The porch is set parallel to the front of the house. It features single round tapered columns set on paneled pedestals which are linked by a turned-post balustrade. The columns support a flat roof which also features a low balustrade, giving the appearance of a second story balcony, though no second-story door exists. The porch is approached from the south side with concrete stairs which appear to be replacements from earlier (probably wood) stairs. The porch shelters a door that is set in to the east-facing wall, and a window flanks it to the south. Another one-over-one sash window is set on the north wall which is also covered by the porch. Three windows on the second story are situated directly above the windows and door on the first story. The second story window heads are set flush with the fascia board that encircles the main block of the house.

The north facing side elevation features a number of complex elements. Though the main body of the house runs east/west, a secondary section intersects the house running north/south. The aforementioned entrance porch is set in the house's northeast corner and it partially covers the first story of the north-facing two-and-a-half story gable-roofed pavillion. To the west of the porch are two windows, the easterly window being larger than the westerly window. Above these windows on the second story is a group of three windows, each progressively taller from east to west. The heads of all three are flush with the fascia board. These windows correspond with the placement of the main staircase inside the house and they each feature a leaded glass panel in the upper sash. A small circular window is placed to the east of the triple window group. It features a surround decorated with four keystones.

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To the west of the pavillion, on the first sotry, is a set of three windows that is identical to the set of three windows found on the main, east facade of the house. The flanking two windows are one-over-one sash, and the center window is a fixed pane with a leaded glass transom. Three simple one-over-one light double hung windows are set in the facade on the second story above these windows.

In the northwest corner of the house is a slightly projecting enclosed porch. This porch is part of the rear one-and-one-half story gable-roofed ell, in that the north slope of the roof of the ell covers the porch. Square columns are used to frame the screened porch windows. The historic photograph of the house shows this porch section as originally open. A modern wooden deck, constructed in the last ten years, is situated off this porch to the north.

The rear west-facing elevation is the simplest of the four sides of the house. The gable-end features a total of four windows -- two on the first floor level, and two in the gable end above. The gable end is clad in a combination of sawtooth, diamond, scallop and fishscale-shaped shingles. Returned eaves and wooden stringcourse that runs the width of the facade enclose the upper gable-end. It is from this elevation that the two chimneys are most visible. The more elaborate chimney extends approximately three feet above the roof peak of the rear ell. It is light brown brick with a corbeled cap. The other chimney is set in the southwest corner of the roofline. This chimney is approximately five feet tall and is a simple rectangular shape, with no corbelling.

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The south-facing side elevation features a number of levels. At the westerly end, the roofline comes down to the first story, covering a single door. This door is wood paneled, with six small window panes in the upper section. Outside is a modern, metal screen door. This entrance door is accessed from a flight of concrete stairs. To the east is a pair of doors, covered by a bracketed overhanging eave. These doors have been added to the building in the last few years, replacing a single door. The wall of the main block of the house, located to the east of the double doors, juts out to the south. Two one-over-one sash windows are placed on this section of the wall, with two one-over-one sash windows directly above them on the second story. To the east, a two-and-a-half story gable-roofed pavillion juts out three feet further. The first story features a three-sided polygonal bay window. The center window is fixed and has an art glass transom above, while the side windows are one-over-one sash. The roof of the bay displays hipped sides and a flat top. A single one-over-one sash window is centered above the bay on the second story. The gable-end above features a small Palladian style window with three small windows, the center of which has an arched top, decorated by a keystone-like ornament, over the center window.

The main entry to the house is sheltered by the porch on the northeast corner of the house. The visitor enters the house via a wood-paneled door with a large, single light oval window into a small vestibule. One vestibule continues through another door, which features a large beveled oval window. This door provides access into an open hallway, which exhibits an open newel staircase to the west, and doorways to rooms to the east, south, and north.

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The woodwork on the first floor is a combination of four different varieties of wood -- walnut, maple, oak, and white pine. The floors in the front rooms feature beveled corners. The door and window surrounds are decorated with back band trim, and the floor moldings are of a similar style. The three front rooms all feature pocket doors where they exit into the hallway. Walls and ceilings are plastered and have all been painted.

The staircase is a "double L" design in that it ascends three steps to the west, stops at a landing, then ascends north, stops at a second landing, then ascends east to an open hallway which is banded by a balustrade. The balustrade has squared newel-posts which are tapered in the lower section. The newel-caps are urn-shaped. The spindles are turned, with small pedestals at the base. The wall surface located directly underneath the staircase is paneled with wood sections and a bench with an upholstered cushion is built into the paneled wall design. A closet is set under the stairs at the north end of the hallway.

The first story room that is situated to the east of the stairway is entered through pocket doors. This room then extends into a neighboring room to the south through a set of French doors. This room features a bay window to the south, and a second door which exits to the porch to the east. It also has its own doorway to the hallway, to the north, as well as an open doorway to the west, which opens into a third room.

This third room features a small fireplace on its west wall. The mantel, which has been painted white, is classical in design, with pilasters flanking either side, and a swag ornamental design in

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the center. The surround on the interior is made of red brick.

The front hall extends toward the back of the house to the west, into the dining room. This centrally located room features a small fireplace on its south wall. The surround is unpainted wood, with a carved center section, and colonnettes flanking either side. White tile is set in the surround, with a cast iron liner.

The dining room extends into the kitchen, which is located in the rear of the house. This room has been completely remodeled in the past ten years. A set of replacement French doors, located on the north wall, provide access to the rear porch. A rear stairwell originally entered into the kitchen on the north wall, however, this stairwell has been closed off.

The front stairwell ascends to the second story where an open hallway leads to bedrooms. Three bedrooms are set in the front section of the house. Each features a wood door with a glass transom set overhead. The hallway also extends to the west, where it becomes a more narrow, enclosed passageway. Closets and a small, built-in cupboard line the narrower hallway. A door on its north wall leads to the attic. At one time a water reservoir was maintained in the attic. A large, modern bathroom is located in the room to the far west. Skylights have been set in the north ceiling/wall of this room.

The basement of the house is reached through the kitchen entryway. The basement extends for the full length and width of the house. Exposed limestone walls, concrete walls, and concrete floors make up the composition of the basement.

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Section 8 - Statement of Significance

The John Young House is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of Queen Anne style architecture in the village of Muscodia. The John Young House, a two-and-one-half story frame building, was constructed in 1900 by lumber merchant John Young to house his family. It is indisputably the largest, most elaborate house in the village of Muscodia, a small community on the south bank of the Wisconsin River. The house is significant at the local level.

Historical Background

The Wisconsin River originates near the northern Wisconsin boundary north of Eagle River at Lac Vieux Desert. The lower Wisconsin, however, is generally identified as the section south of Portage to the confluence with the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien. The lower Wisconsin River valley has a long history of Euro-American contact which extends back to the 1600s when French fur traders used the Wisconsin as a highway to move their wares. As early as 1781 Prairie du Chien was inhabited by French fur-traders. After the War of 1812 all of the land in present-day Wisconsin came under the rule and supervision of the United States. However, it was not until after the Black Hawk War of 1832 that Euro-American settlement in Wisconsin increased in large numbers.

Present-day Muscodia was first settled by Euro-Americans in the fall of 1832, when a man named Armstrong set up a trading post on the edge of the Wisconsin River. In 1835 William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton of Revolutionary War fame, built a diamond

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blast-furnace, used in smelting lead, at what is now the intersection of Main and Seventh Streets in Muscodia. However, the furnace was soon abandoned due to the distance of quality mineral. By 1847 the population of the village had reached approximately fifty. In 1850 the village of Muscodia was surveyed and platted, and by 1853 the population had reached approximately two hundred (Holford 1900, 684-685).

The village continued to grow, and in 1856 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad laid its tracks south of town, causing the village to expand in that direction, away from the river. The town expanded to support three stores, two hotels, two cabinet shops, four wagon shops, four blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one harness shop, one tailor shop, one drugstore, one livery stable, one brewery, and one brickyard. Within a few years a sawmill and a flour mill were constructed at Muscodia (Holford 1900, 686).

By the turn of the century Muscodia had developed into a bustling community. The village was incorporated in 1894, and by 1895 the population had reached 733 (Grant County History 1976, 150).

John Young, a lumber dealer in Muscodia, built his Queen Anne style house in Muscodia, south of the railroad tracks, in 1900 (Muscodia Tax Rolls, 1899, 1900, 1901). John Young was born on September 14, 1844, at Eschweiler, Germany, west of Bonn and the Rhine River Valley. In 1857, when John was thirteen years old, he and his older brother, Jacob, joined a traveling band and made their way to London (Muscodia Leader-Press 18 Feb. 1932). In 1858, following the death of his father in Germany, John's mother joined her two sons in London and they set sail for the United States (History of

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Young, John House
Muscodia, Grant County, Wisconsin

Grant County 1881, 972). Their destination in America was Potosi, Wisconsin, where they had relatives living. During their voyage across the Atlantic, Mrs. Young met and married Michael Delp, another immigrant from Germany (Duffey).

After arriving in New York City, the family made their way to Potosi where they worked a small farm for a couple of years. In 1860 they moved to a small farm on "Hickory Flat," an area just south of the village of Muscodia on the Wisconsin River (Duffey).

John Young enlisted in the Union Army on February 6, 1865, and served with Company H of the 44th Wisconsin Infantry (Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers 1886: 759). After enlisting, John was sent to a training camp outside of Milwaukee where he had the misfortune to suffer a broken leg after falling from an army wagon (Duffey). After a hospital stay, it is believed that he served with the 44th Infantry on picket and guard duty in areas around Nashville, Tennessee, and Paducah, Kentucky (Love 1866: 867). He was mustered out of service on August 28, 1865 (Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers 1886: 759).

After his Civil War service, John returned to Muscodia for a short period and then went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he re-enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, where he helped fight Indians (Obituary, John Young).

In the early 1870s John left the Army and returned to Muscodia where in 1873 he entered the employ of the West and Miner Lumber Company. During this period and up to the turn of the century, Muscodia was one of the chief lumbering towns in Grant County, supporting five separate lumberyards (Muscodia Leader-Press, 18

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Muscodia, Grant County, Wisconsin

Feb. 1932). Most of the lumber sold from Muscodia was brought down the Wisconsin River in rafts from the northern pineries of Wisconsin (Wisconsin Domesday Book 1924, 75). In the late nineteenth century lumbering was the foremost industry in Wisconsin, with a yearly total of 140 to 200 million feet of lumber coming down the Wisconsin River alone (History of Grant County, Wisconsin 1881, 187). From Muscodia the lumber was hauled by either horse team or train to many nearby towns and villages (Duffey).

Young later became a partner in the West and Miner Lumber Company and in 1890 he purchased the entire interest of the company. In 1896 he sold the West Miner Lumber Company to the Haddles Lumber Company but the business returned to his family in 1902 when his son, Edward Young, purchased it (Muscodia Leader-Press, 18 Feb. 1932).

John was married three times and fathered a total of eight children. His first two wives, Mary Stransky and Rosa Bergmuller, died young, as did four of his children. His last marriage took place in February 1891 when he wed Mary Fayant of Muscodia (Grant County, WI Marriage Records, Vol. 11, p. 186, No. 54). The couple had three children: Emma (1893), Robert (1894) and Russell (1903). These children joined four other children in the Young household - - Edward, Delia, Mamie and Oscar (U.S. Census Reports, 1900, 1910).

Young spent his retirement years in the house and died there on February 13, 1932 at the age of 87, after being in poor health for several years (Grant County, WI: Death Records, Vol. 233, p. 811). John Young's wife Mary continued to live in the house after his

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death until she died at the age of 73 on December 30, 1939, in the Richland Center Hospital following an operation (Muscodia Leader-Press, 4 Jan. 1940).

The Young House passed through the hands of a number of owners following Mary's death. The house initially transferred to Alice Martens Young, who sold the house to Andrew and Ella Peterson in 1940. Andrew Peterson sold the house to P.J. "Ned" Walsh in 1962. P.J. Walsh sold the house to Roger R. Daul in 1976, and Daul sold the house to the current owner, Phyllis Meister, in 1991 (Abstract of Title). Phyllis Meister now operates the John Young House as an antique and gift shop known as the "Victorian Rose."

Architecture

Between 1880 and 1910 the Queen Anne style was a popular residential architectural style in Wisconsin. The Queen Anne style is characterized by an irregular plan and massing with a variety of surface textures, roofs, and wall projections. Roofs are often steeply pitched, usually with a dominant front-facing gable, and facades contain cutaway bay windows. Architectural details often are of a classical nature and tend to be small in scale, overwhelmed by the building itself. (Wyatt (Architecture) 1986, 2-15). The John Young house exhibits many of these features, with weatherboard cladding accented by shingles, ornamental windows, bay window, and irregular plan and wall surfaces. The John Young House is inarguably the most prominent house in the village of Muscodia.

Other examples of similar architectural styles which exist in Muscodia, however, as the following examples illustrate, they are

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not as large nor elaborate as the John Young House. The Joseph Novak House, located at 322 S. Wisconsin Avenue, is a two story multi-gabled Queen Anne style house constructed circa 1915 - 1920. It features a full-width front porch which is supported by square columns. The second story gables are accented with sawtooth shingles. However, the Novak House has been considerably altered with wide wood siding and replacement aluminum windows which diminish the architectural integrity of the building. The Freda Fessel House, located at 228 N. Wisconsin Avenue, was constructed circa 1895 - 1899. This one-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne style house features a prominent front-facing gable, with a secondary gabled bay which projects from one of its front corners. It retains a shed porch with turned posts, and square shingles with an art-glass window surrounded by the appearance of half-timbering in the front gable. Both the Novak House and the Fessel House are smaller, less elaborate examples of the Queen Anne style in Muscodia in comparison to the John Young House.

Undoubtedly, John Young's career as a lumber dealer gave him access to a wide variety of fine lumber at reasonable prices. Young had purchased Lots 13 and 14 of Block 163 of the village of Muscodia in 1875. Sometime after that date he constructed a simple one-story frame house, where he and his family lived (Grant County, WI Register of Deeds, Deed Book Vol. 77, p. 365). However, sometime around 1900 Young moved his house to a nearby location across Catherine Street in Muscodia, where it remains today (Duffey) and on the old site began work on the large Queen Anne style house which sits on the property today. The 1900 construction date is based on a property value increase from \$550 in 1899 to \$1500 in 1900 (Village of Muscodia, Tax Rolls, 1899, 1900). The builders of the Young House were members of Muscodia's

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Young, John House
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Wade family, a father, and two sons, John and Charles (Duffy). Young used high quality lumber, including woodwork and flooring of walnut, maple, oak, and white pine. The house was apparently completed in 1902, when the property value reached \$3000 and then remained relatively constant in following years (Village of Muscodá, Tax Rolls, 1902 - 1918).

The John Young House is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style in the village of Muscodá. Its wood shingle siding, bay window, elaborate front porch, intricate interior details and complex roof are all distinctive of the Queen Anne style. In comparison to other examples of Queen Anne style houses in the village of Muscodá, the John Young House, built by lumber merchant in 1900, is undisputably the best example of this style in Muscodá.

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Young, John House
Muscodá, Grant County, Wisconsin

Section 9 - Bibliography

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Young, John House
Muscodá, Grant County, Wisconsin

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Section number 10 Page 1 Young, John House
Muscodá, Grant County, Wisconsin

Section 10 - Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Block 163, Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, Original Plat of Village of
Muscodá, Grant County, Wisconsin

Boundary Justification

Entire parcel historically associated with the property.

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Section number Photos Page 1 Young, John House
Muscodá, Grant County, Wisconsin

The following information applies to all photographs.

John Young House
323 Wisconsin Avenue
Muscodá, Grant County, Wisconsin
Photographs by Barbara Kooiman
Taken April 1993
Negatives located at State Historical Society of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin

Photo # 1 of 10
Young House
Exterior, view looking west

Photo #2 of 10
Young House
Exterior, view looking southwest

Photo #3 of 10
Young House
Exterior, view looking southeast

Photo #4 of 10
Young House
Exterior, view looking east

Photo #5 of 10
Young House
Exterior, view looking northeast

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Section number Photos Page 2

Young, John House
Muscodia, Grant County, Wisconsin

Photo #6 of 10
Young House
Exterior, view looking northwest

Photo #7 of 10
Young House garage
Exterior, view facing southwest

Photo #8 of 10
Young House
Interior, dining room mantel, view facing south

Photo #9 of 10
Young House
Interior, staircase, view facing north

Photo #10 of 10
Young House
Interior, top of staircase, view facing north