

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUL 1 1 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Joseph Wesley Young House
other names/site number Zeller Residence/ 8Bd162

2. Location

street & number 1055 Hollywood Boulevard N/A not for publication
city, town Hollywood N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Broward code 011 zip code 33019

3. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 7/5/89
Signature of certifying official Date
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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] 8/10/89
Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concretewalls Stucco

roof Terra Cottaother Metal: iron; stone; wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

(PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning & Development

Significant Person

Young, Joseph Wesley

Period of Significance

1925-1934

Significant Dates

1925

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rubish, Preston C. & Hunter, Edgar Otis/

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

(PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS)

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 1 acre

UTM References

A

1	1	7
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5	8	7	1	4	0
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2	8	7	7	2	8	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1-3, Block 50, Hollywood Lakes Subdivision. Broward County, Florida. Plat Book 1, p. 32B.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the three city lots that have historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sharon Wells, Catherine Lee/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date July 1989
 street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone 904-487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Joseph Wesley Young House

SUMMARY:

The Joseph Wesley Young House is a two and a half story Mediterranean Revival style residence, built in 1925. It has an irregular, U-shaped plan, consisting of a central block with flanking, two-story ells which extend from the north elevation, creating an inner courtyard. A bell tower, consisting of a pavilion and small tower, rises from the southwest corner of the central block. The structural system is concrete and wood frame, with interior and exterior finishes of stucco or plaster. The primary roof is flat with a parapet; secondary roofs are gabled, shed, or hipped. Pitched roofs are covered with red clay barrel tile. Fenestration includes French doors and various kinds of casement windows. There is a non-contributing pool east of the house.

SETTING:

The Young House is located at 1055 Hollywood Boulevard in Hollywood, Broward County, on the southeast coast of Florida. Hollywood Boulevard was one of the original major residential streets developed by Young in Hollywood. The house retains its original setting on three lots on the northeast corner of the intersection of Hollywood Boulevard and North Eleventh Avenue. An alley runs behind the house. The lots are extensively landscaped with tropical vegetation, including a variety of palms.

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL APPEARANCE:

Exterior

The house displays all of the classic features of Mediterranean Revival style architecture, such as an inner courtyard, various types and levels of roofs, balconies, balconets, loggias, arches, parapets, scuppers, enriched corbels, and medallions. Materials include red clay barrel tile, terra cotta, stucco, heavy timbers, and wrought iron. Large, stone urns flank major entrances.

The south elevation is the main facade (Photo 1). The main entrance, centered on the main block of the building, features a large arch, flanked by round, stone columns with carved and molded capitals and bases. Four graduated, stone

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Joseph Wesley Young House

steps, with risers decorated with Spanish tiles, lead up to the arch. The entrance has a parapeted, flat roof, with a balustrade spanning a single crenelle, centered over the arch. The gable-roofed second story of the main block of the house rises above the flat roof with a Mission style parapet, accented with a central French door with a fanlight, flanked by two terra cotta shields. There is a round balconet at the peak of the Mission style parapet; an oval, terra cotta cartouche is immediately below it (Photo 2).

West of the main entrance is a three-bay loggia which leads to a porte cochere. It has a shed roof covered with red clay barrel tile. East of the entrance is a terrace, enclosed by a low knee wall, with a small, double swinging gate. The loggia and terrace are both accessed from the entrance by double, swinging doors, with open turned posts. As on the main facade, there is a balustraded crenelle in the parapet above. The north side of the terrace has a centrally located French door with a fanlight (Photo 3).

The east ell has a hipped roof. Fenestration is casement windows of various sizes and shapes, and a French door at the north end, on axis with the French door on the front elevation (Photo 4). The ell's most distinctive feature is an exterior chimney on the east elevation, elaborately decorated with a shallow niche containing a statue of a cherub standing on a pedestal (Photo 5).

The interior courtyard is on the north side of the house. At the first level of the main block of the house (north elevation) there are three double French doors with fanlights, and six-light, single casement windows to each side. Directly above the three doors are six six-light casement windows with fanlights. Engaged columns are between each window. The columns have bases and capitals similar to the Corinthian style (Photo 6). The west side of the courtyard has a variety of casement windows and small entrances. Its most pronounced feature is a balcony with a shed roof at the second level of the north end (Photo 7).

From north to south along the west elevation there are the original three garage entrances, a covered stairway to the level above the garage, service entrances, and a porte cochere. Fenestration varies (Photo 8).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Joseph Wesley Young House

Interior

The interior of the house is distinguished by hard wood or clay tile floors; heavy beamed, twelve-foot ceilings; wrought iron gates and fixtures, arches, and stuccoed or rough plastered walls.

The interior of the main entrance has a clay tile floor and a pecky cypress, beamed ceiling. The front door is panelled, wood, with fixed lights in the upper half. It is flanked by niches with balconettes. Light fixtures are wrought iron (Photos 9 & 10).

The foyer, with small closet areas on each side (one converted to a small bath), opens through a finely designed, double iron door to a rear loggia and the interior courtyard. A similar door at the east end of the loggia accesses a living room (Photo 11). The 17' x 32' living room (Photo 12) features an ornate stone and marble fireplace with engaged columns and an elaborate mantel niche (Photo 13). The library, twelve feet wide, is designed as an alcove with bay windows at the north end and French doors leading to the exterior. It contains original panelled wood walls and wainscoting (Photo 14). Floors of both sitting rooms are hardwood.

To the west of the main entry is a dining room (Photo 15). North of the dining room is a kitchen (Photo 16). Continuing north, toward the rear of the house, are a media center (Photo 17), exercise room (Photo 18), garage, and play areas for children (Photo 19).

"Broken" stairways on the east and west sides of the foyer lead to the second floor (Photos 20 & 21), opening immediately into a billiard room featuring an arcade (Photo 22). To the east of the billiard room is the master suite, which includes a bedroom (Photo 23), bath, and study (Photo 24). West of the billiard room are three bedrooms (Photos 25, 26, & 27), two of which have stone and marble fireplaces. A hallway extends north from the bedrooms to a guest room, bath, and stairway which leads down to the first level. The servants' quarters, west of the guest suite, have a separate access.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4 Joseph Wesley Young House

ALTERATIONS:

The house has had numerous owners and has been altered somewhat over the years. Some remodeling and major restoration work using the architects' original blueprints, however, was completed in 1986-87. The kitchen was enlarged to include the original "butler's pantry" and "help's dining alcove". Part of the garage was converted into a playroom and an exercise room. A small, guest suite was added east of the original servants' quarters. The addition is evident on the west elevation, but the exterior finishes and additional windows are consistent with the original materials in terms of fabric, scale, and size (Photo 27). The alteration also included the installation of a swimming pool to the east of the house (Photo 28).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Joseph Wesley Young House

SUMMARY

The Joseph Wesley Young House is significant under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development as one of the first residences of Hollywood, a meticulously planned city; under Criterion B because it was the residence of Joseph Young, the founder/designer of the city of Hollywood, Florida; and under Criterion C because it embodies with a high degree of distinction the classic characteristics of a Mediterranean Revival style dwelling. The residence is distinguished by its architectural integrity, rich detailing and the artistry of its original craftsmen-builders.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Florida Land Boom

The onset of the First World War in Europe forced wealthy Americans to curtail their overseas travel and look to domestic lands for travel and vacation destinations. Florida's tourist trade prospered as many of these who would have traveled to Europe headed to Florida for summer vacations and winter residences.

After the War, reports of large profits in real estate brought thousands of speculators to Florida. Huge tracts of land were bought and sold overnight at enormous profits. Adding to the furor for new land was the staggering undertaking of draining the Everglades to produce marketable lands for cities, towns, cattle ranches, citrus groves, and agricultural farmland.

The state was soon inundated with speculators and winter residents. Between 1920 and 1925, the population of Florida increased four times faster than any other state in the nation. As real estate demands increased, so did demands upon the state. Lumber was a precious commodity, particularly in South Florida; because Florida had very few manufacturing centers in the 1920s, the majority of all building materials had to be imported from other parts of the nation or other nations. Railroad, land, and water transportation networks were unable to keep up with the enormous demands on the systems. By 1926, the City of Miami was so pressed to control the flow of ships into its harbor,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Joseph Wesley Young House

it limited ships' cargoes to agricultural materials and food supplies.

Added to these transportation problems were economic and financial difficulties caused by bad publicity. The practice of buying on margin, causing financial problems across the nation, was rampant in Florida. Reports of overspeculation in Florida land were reported in the press in graphic detail. The Florida Land Boom was having serious financial problems. In 1926, the sinking of a cargo ship in Miami's Biscayne Bay forced the closing of the port to all water traffic. The resulting blow to Miami's economy heralded the beginning of the end of the Florida Land Boom in South Florida. Compounding the strain caused by the closing of the port was the overextension of the railroad lines. Railroads, already taxed by the excessive demands of a boom economy, were forced to issue their own shipping embargoes, creating more hardship on industries already overextended.

Two devastating hurricanes in 1926 and 1928 added further problems to the already financially strained state. A mid-September 1926 hurricane swept across the state destroying houses, businesses and in some cases, entire communities. A second hurricane in September 1928 killed 1800 people and left the same number injured. Damage estimates were in the hundreds of thousands. Unable to recover, many communities went bankrupt, and the Florida Land Boom came to an end.

Hollywood

Broward County was incorporated in 1915, when the population numbered 8,000 and the assessed valuation was \$2.5 million. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the area where Hollywood was developed was little more than a wilderness of pine trees and swampland, with a few homesteaders. Agriculture dominated the economy; acres of beans, tomatoes, squash and cabbage were planted, a large pineapple field existed, and turpentine mangoes were harvested. In 1910 the first settler in the Hollywood area established a five acre farm.

On February 18, 1921, Joseph Wesley Young purchased a one square mile tract of farmland from Stephen Alsobrook,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Joseph Wesley Young House

for approximately \$175 an acre. The parcel's present-day boundaries are 22nd Avenue, Washington Street, 14th Avenue, and Johnson Street. He continued to add tracts until Hollywood comprised a three square mile area with a mile of ocean frontage. Young presided over the transformation of "tomato land and jungle of pine forest, palmetto, and other tangled undergrowth" into a "modern made-to-order city."

Hollywood flourished until 1926 when the September 18th hurricane and the collapse of the Florida Land Boom brought an end to its rapid development. The city's growth came to a standstill during the Depression, but the years of economic failures were succeeded by Hollywood's re-emergence after World War II as the second most populous community in Broward County. Through municipal planning efforts and growth management tools, and with visionary foresight, the success of Joseph Wesley Young remains evident in the contemporary city of Hollywood.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Joseph Wesley Young and Community Planning and Development

Joseph Wesley Young was born August 4, 1882 in Gig Harbor, Washington. He was the son of a harbor pilot, and as a youth served in the merchant marine. His early years were filled with other ventures, including participation in the Alaskan Gold Rush in the Yukon, and later as a newspaperman. Around 1903, Young went to Long Beach, California, where he ran a grocery store. Too daring for such a prosaic life, he quit the grocery business in 1905 and entered his true calling, real estate development. His early efforts were in Long Beach and Arizona. In 1917, he and his family moved to Indianapolis, Indiana. At first he sold oil and mining stock, but soon returned to real estate development. In partnership with Edward H. Whitson, Young developed subdivisions in northern Indianapolis.

Young came to Florida in January 1920, hoping to begin some developments in Miami. He selected a few sites there, but explored other areas up the coast in Broward County to find a place for a "dream city", a fully designed community which would be "for everyone from the opulent at the top of the industrial and social ladders to the most humble of working people."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Joseph Wesley Young House

In February 1921, Young purchased a square mile tract of farmland in present-day Hollywood. With a corps of draftsmen and architects, he planned and built his dream city. Young's vision embraced a number of concepts that would characterize his development. He viewed town building as an art. He believed "towns like houses can and should be built from definite plans with adequate provisions for future contingencies." Initial plans for Hollywood's modern development embraced a municipal zoning system, the establishment of specified locations for commercial or residential districts within the town, the use of Mediterranean Revival style architecture, a broad main boulevard with several intersecting circle parks, a plat comprised of a grid with rectangular blocks, and uniform, consistent building restrictions to safeguard investors. Aesthetics played an important role for Young; expansive botanical gardens were planted in the community parks, and utilities in the business district were buried underground.

In 1922-23, Young founded the Hollywood Land and Water Company with offices in numerous cities. From Miami, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Tampa to New York, Chicago and Detroit, cadres of real estate salesmen sold the new lots and subdivisions of Hollywood. By 1925-26, the Hollywood Land and Water Company had expanded to include twenty-six departments ranging from accounting, auditing, entertainment, hotels, sales, landscape and legal departments to the Hollywood Insurance Agency, Hollywood Bond and Mortgage Company and Hollywood Securities Corporation.

At the zenith of building in Hollywood, Young's architects designed and constructed public structures as well as private residences. Many of the public edifices were presented to the city at its incorporation in 1925. During that era, Young built the Hollywood Central School, Hollywood State Bank, Hollywood Post Office, Flora Apartment House, Hollywood Printing and Publishing Company, the Hollywood Golf and Country Club, and the Florida East Coast Railway passenger depot.

In November 1925, Hollywood was incorporated, and Young was its first mayor. He served two months; subsequently the city commission hired a city manager to handle the day to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 Joseph Wesley Young House

day government workings. Once construction of streets, sidewalks, a community firehouse, and water and electric plants was complete, "subdivisions sprang up all over Hollywood." By 1926, there were 2,400 dwellings, 36 apartment buildings, 252 business structures, and six hotels with an assessed value of twenty million dollars.

Through Joseph Young's vision and careful efforts, the early planning, design, and financing of the city of Hollywood was realized. An urban developer, Young sought to protect environmental quality, prevent misuse of land and enhance property values by guiding Hollywood's growth and development. He introduced to South Florida the concepts of a physical grid for the town's layout, building restrictions, zoning, and oceanfront development. Young also championed the creation of present-day Port Everglades, located between Hollywood and Fort Lauderdale. Through the early application of growth management tools, Young stimulated and encouraged the creation of residential neighborhoods in attractive surroundings.

Young began building his own home in Hollywood in 1925. The Fort Lauderdale Daily News reported on August 8, 1925, "Joseph W. Young's home on the boulevard at 11th Street, which has already been started, will be a stucco Spanish type of 8 or 10 rooms. Rubush and Hunter are the architects for this residence which is expected to be one of the most artistic in Hollywood. The Young home will be finished about October 1." Young occupied his home, built at a cost of \$30,000, in 1925 and decorated it with imported crystal chandeliers, heavy carved furniture, Cuban tile in the entry way and iron gates leading into the dining and living rooms. It was acclaimed as Hollywood's outstanding showplace, and served as headquarters for his developments. Shortly thereafter, however, the 1926 hurricane and collapse of the Florida real estate boom turned Young's "dream city" to shambles, both literally and figuratively.

As the result of lawsuits and other legal action, Young lost control of much of his Hollywood holdings. Even though bankrupt properties, including his Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood Golf and Country Club, and the Park View Hotel, went into receivership, he managed to retain his Hollywood Boulevard home. Despite the crash, Young turned his developing interests to other areas. In 1924 and 1925, he

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6 Joseph Wesley Young House

had acquired acreage in the Adirondack Mountains near Old Forge, New York, and had formulated plans for a summer resort there called Hollywood-In-The-Hills, which was to have complemented the Florida development at Hollywood.

With the collapse of the Florida Boom, Young continued working with his proposal for Hollywood-In-The-Hills, and even purchased acreage near Vineland, New Jersey, where he hoped to develop another subdivision. However, in December 1933, while in New York, he was stricken with a form of influenza. Confident that the Florida sun would rid him of the infection, he returned to Hollywood to restore his health. On April 28, 1934, while conferring with the chief of his firm's public relations department about Hollywood-In-The-Hills, in his study at his Hollywood Boulevard home, Young, without warning slumped forward in his chair. He died, reportedly instantaneously, from heart failure at the age of 51.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Mediterranean Revival Style generally refers to a style derived from a combination of architectural elements borrowed from countries and cultures surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, particularly Spain and Italy. This practice became popular in the 1910s as part of the increased national interest in historical styles and architecture. Interest in such styles was especially fostered by the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915. The style, so suitable for Florida's Mediterranean-like climate and Spanish history, became extremely popular in Florida and is closely associated with the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s.

General design characteristics include the use of Moorish columns; low pitched, clay tile gable and hip roofs, or parapetted flat roofs; stucco exteriors with terra cotta decorative features; and multi-level plans. Loggias and arcades are common features with plans in a U or L-shape, enclosing a courtyard. The walls may be decorated with cartouches, tile, and terra cotta insets. Highly decorated arched door and window surrounds are common. Additional distinguishing features often include round or square towers; casements, fanlight windows, or double hung sash. Ornamental ironwork is often used for window grilles and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7 Joseph Wesley Young House

balconets. Exterior colors are most often white, yellow-brown, and rose.

Rubish & Hunter

Preston C. Rubish was born in Fairfield, Howard County, Indiana, on March 30, 1867. As a young man he worked as a carpenter and cabinet maker. He later studied architecture at the University of Illinois, and took his first professional position with architectural firms in Peoria, Illinois, and Indianapolis, Indiana. In December 1893, he joined the firm of Scharn & Rubish. It became P.C. Rubish & Company in 1895, and Rubish & Hunter when he joined with E.O. Hunter in 1904. Rubish acquired a winter home in Miami Beach in October 1946, where he died February 4, 1947.

Edgar Otis Hunter was born in Versailles, Indiana, 1873. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, his first professional association was with the firm of Vonnegut & Bohn. In 1904, he joined Rubish to form Rubish & Hunter. He died November 20, 1949 at his winter home in Miami.

Rubish & Hunter was one of the most prominent architectural firms in Indianapolis, producing many of the city's landmarks. These include: City Hall (1910, now the Indiana State Museum), Murat Temple (1910), Hume-Mansur Building (1911), Architects and Builders Building (1912, remodeled 1928-29), Circle Theater (1916), Columbia Club (1925), Indiana Theater (1927), Circle Tower (1930), Coca Cola Bottling Company (1931, additions 1940 and 1949), H.P. Wasson & Co. Department Store (1937, remodeled 1948), as well as the Indiana State School for the Deaf; Public School No. 66; First Church of Christ, Scientist; and the Coliseum at the Fair Grounds. These works included different types of public or commercial buildings, and utilized a variety of architectural styles with elaborate detailing. In Indianapolis they were probably most well known for their Art Deco and Egyptian Revival works.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Young House incorporates excellent examples of all the defining features of the Mediterranean Revival style, such as: stucco, varied rooflines, red clay tile roofs,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8 Joseph Wesley Young House

arched portals, tiled floors, balconies and porches, low relief carvings on the interior and exterior, decorative components, and stone and iron ornamentation. These original design elements are well-preserved. The modern addition of a second floor to the rear is compatible with the original structure in terms of materials, texture and workmanship. The building dates from 1925, the height of the Florida Land Boom, the most significant era for Mediterranean Revival style architecture in Florida.

The nationally recognized architectural firm of Rubush & Hunter of Indianapolis, Indiana, designed the Young residence. They were probably well known to Young from his development projects in suburban Indianapolis. The Young House, a private residence in a lavish Mediterranean Revival style, was a new departure for them, but one which allowed them to demonstrate their flair and attention to detail. While working on the Young House, they also designed the Hollywood Beach Hotel and the Flamingo Hotel in Miami Beach.

Joseph Young planned every detail for his city on a grand, elegant scale. His personal residence reflects the style and optimism that prevailed during the Boom. The Joseph Wesley Young House is one of the most impressive Mediterranean Revival style residences in Broward County, standing as a monument to its first owner, a visionary developer in South Florida, and to the era of opulence in the Twenties.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Joseph Wesley Young House

PRIMARY SOURCES

Fort Lauderdale Daily News, 1925-1926.

Fort Lauderdale News, April 30, 1915.

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Hollywood Reporter, 1922-1928

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1926.

Indianapolis News, January 20, 1949. (Hunter's obituary).

"P.C. Rubush, Architect, Dies in Florida," Indianapolis
News, February 4, 1947.

Rubish & Hunter, Architects. Architectural Plans and
Elevations of 1055 Hollywood Boulevard, 1925. Located
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1950). Hollywood: City of Hollywood, 1966.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2 Joseph Wesley Young House

ARTICLES

"Prospective Land Buyers Brought by Land, Sea," Hollywood Sun-Tattler, November 8, 1975.

"A Ready-Made City--A Dream Come True," Hollywood Herald, May 3, 1940.

UNPUBLISHED

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs 1 Joseph Wesley Young House
Section number _____ Page _____

- 1
 - 1) Joseph Wesley Young House, 1055 Hollywood Blvd.
 - 2) Hollywood, Broward County, Florida
 - 3) Sharon Wells
 - 4) 1988
 - 5) Sharon Wells, Key West, Florida
 - 6) Main facade, showing porte cochere on southwest corner; camera facing northeast
 - 7) Photo 1 of 28

- 2
 - 1-5) Same as for Photo 1
 - 6) Main entrance, south elevation; camera facing north
 - 7) Photo 2 of 28

- 3
 - 1-5) Same as for Photo 1
 - 6) Terrace, south elevation; camera facing west
 - 7) Photo 3 of 28

- 4
 - 1) Joseph Wesley Young House, 1055 Hollywood Blvd.
 - 2) Hollywood, Broward County, Florida
 - 3) Catherine Lee
 - 4) March 1989
 - 5) Donald Zeller, 1055 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Florida
 - 6) Exterior of library; camera facing southeast from guest room balcony
 - 7) Photo 4 of 28

- 5
 - 1-5) Same as for Photo 1
 - 6) Detail of ornamentation on exterior chimney, east elevation; camera facing west
 - 7) Photo 5 of 28

- 6
 - 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
 - 6) Interior courtyard; camera facing south
 - 7) Photo 6 of 28

- 7
 - 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
 - 6) East elevation of the interior courtyard; camera facing west
 - 7) Photo 7 of 28

- 8
 - 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
 - 6) West elevation; camera facing northeast
 - 7) Photo 8 of 28

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs 2 Joseph Wesley Young House
Section number _____ Page _____

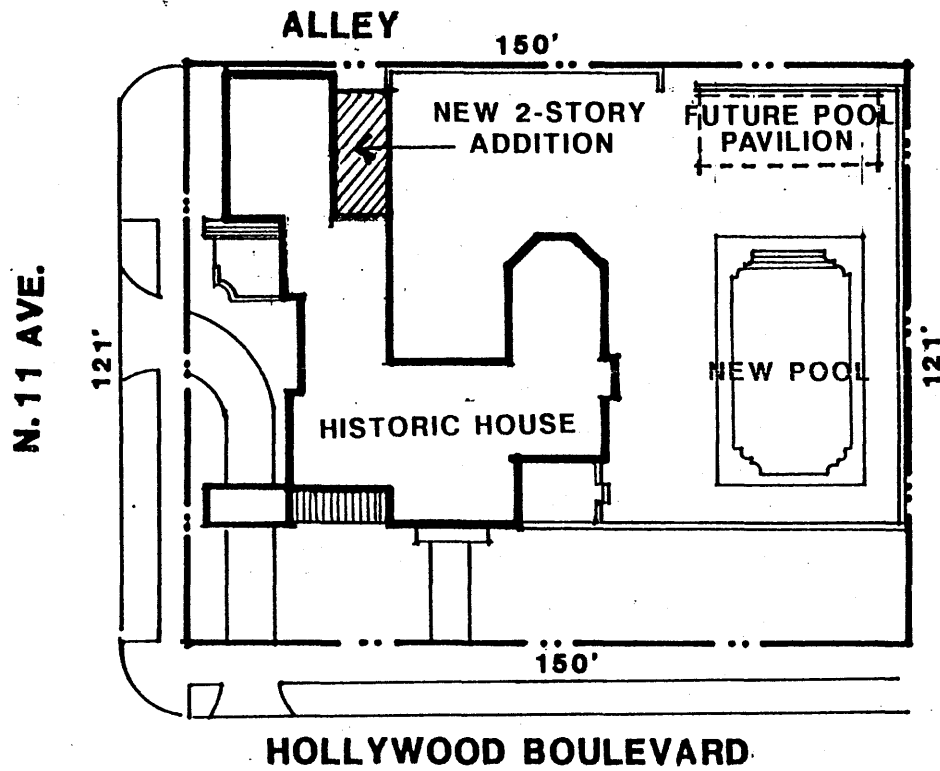
- 9 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Interior of main entrance, showing the front door;
camera facing northwest
7) Photo 9 of 28
- 10 1-5) Same as for Photo 1
6) Interior of main entrance; camera facing southeast
7) Photo 10 of 28
- 11 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Living room, showing wrought iron door to rear
loggia; camera facing southwest
7) Photo 11 of 28
- 12 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Living room; camera facing northeast
7) Photo 12 of 28
- 13 1-5) Same as for Photo 1
6) Detail of fireplace in living room; camera facing
east
7) Photo 13 of 28
- 14 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Interior of library; camera facing southwest
7) Photo 14 of 28
- 15 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Dining room; camera facing northeast
7) Photo 15 of 28
- 16 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Kitchen; camera facing southeast
7) Photo 16 of 28
- 17 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Media center; camera facing northeast
7) Photo 17 of 28
- 18 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Exercise room; camera facing northeast
7) Photo 18 of 28

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

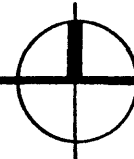
Photographs 3 Joseph Wesley Young House
Section number _____ Page _____

- 19 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Playroom; camera facing southeast
7) Photo 19 of 28
- 20 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Foyer; camera facing east
7) Photo 20 of 28
- 21 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Foyer; camera facing southwest
7) Photo 21 of 28
- 22 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Billiard room; camera facing southeast
7) Photo 22 of 28
- 23 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Master bedroom; camera facing southeast
7) Photo 23 of 28
- 24 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Study; camera facing northeast
7) Photo 24 of 28
- 25 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Son's bedroom; camera facing northeast
7) Photo 25 of 28
- 26 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Baby's bedroom; camera facing northwest
7) Photo 26 of 28
- 27 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Daughter's bedroom; camera facing northwest
7) Photo 27 of 28
- 28 1-5) Same as for Photo 4
6) Swimming pool; camera facing south
7) Photo 28 of 28



SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"



JOSEPH WESLEY YOUNG HOUSE

(ZELLER RESIDENCE)

1055 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
 HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA