

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 YOUNG, W. A., HOUSE  
other names/site number Young Place

### 2. Location

street & number County Road 513 N/A  not for publication  
city, town Salem  vicinity  
state Missouri code MO county Dent code 065 zip code 65560

### 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>      </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> objects
			<u>      </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.

Claire F. Blackwell 7 February 1989  
Signature of certifying official Claire F. Blackwell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single dwellingDomestic - single dwellingWork in progress**7. Description**Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorianfoundation Sandstonewalls BrickOther: Cruciform plan vernacular residenceroof Metalother Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The W. A. Young House is a representative example of the unmastered eclecticism dominating architecture through the first decades of the second half of the 19th century. The two story, steeply gabled roof, cruciform plan exterior and intact Greek Revival interior woodwork distinguish it from the common housing of the period and region. Its distinctive elements include brick construction, in an area dominated by wood cladding, which was burned on site and solidly laid three bricks deep and the incorporation of thirty-four large, symmetrically arranged windows lighting the house interior, a prodigious number given the time. The house's pastoral setting references siting precedents and places it within a context evoking a strong sense of time and place; the setting is reminiscent of the detached substantial country housing favored throughout the 19th century. The high quality of the interior workmanship, the interesting ramifications of choosing a cruciform design plan, the integrity of setting and location and associative historic qualities of this house make it a significant local landmark retaining a substantial portion of its historic character and associations.

**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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

ca. 1871  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

ca. 1871  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

A.E. and E. Dye  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

The W. A. Young House is significant under National Register criterion C as an important building embodying distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction. Built ca. 1871 the house incorporated an equal axis cruciform plan, Greek Revival interior woodwork of excellent quality and was constructed by local craftsmen of local materials. This uncommon residence represents a muted divergence from building precedents theretofore found in the Ozark region; its significance in the area of ARCHITECTURE lies with its integration of the old and new. The interplay tradition and modernization that became so important in the post-Civil War era in the Ozarks is materially reflected in this house, and it represents an important component in the history of the built environment in this isolated culture region of Missouri.

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The W. A. Young House is sited upon the lower slope of an eastwardly oriented interfluvial ridge (see sketch map). The house overlooks a wide valley bisected by the northward flowing Dry Valley Creek. The surrounding area's present and historic use was, and continues to be, agricultural fields and livestock pasturage. A grassy meadow in front of the house slopes gradually towards the stream course. On the ridges behind the house and above the meadow east of Dry Valley Creek are wooded oak-hickory ridge top woodlands. The property retains integrity in its pastoral setting. The location of the house provides a broad prospect from which the activities of the 19th century stock farm could be viewed. The setting of the house, slightly upslope from the creek, in close proximity to the tree lined ridgetops and overlooking the pasturage of the property, retains visual qualities which combine with the house architecture to exemplify the kind of rural farmstead favored by small holding Missouri stockraisers of the second half of the 19th century.

The buildings of the associated farm complex have fallen into ruin. Several depressions which might yield historical archaeological information in reference to the original farm outbuilding layout do exist. Sparsely distributed across the property ground surface one finds ceramic shards and glass fragments of, as yet, an undetermined age. The present owners have found several historic artifacts strewn across the site in the process of construction and rehabilitation. In absence of subsurface testing it is difficult to ascertain the historic archaeological research potential of these resources. One mounded depression behind the house appears to have been a rectangularly shaped dugout. Any other quarters or outbuildings that might have existed are now gone. A modern metal-sheathed barn is located to the southeast of the house. It has been determined that this was the original site of the barn for the property. Despite the absence of contributing ancillary farm buildings the setting and placement of the house remains intact and strongly references its agricultural origins.

The plan of the house is cruciform (see figures 1 and 2). The intersecting house sections forming the cross plan are, visually, nearly equal in length and width. The overall dimensions of the house are approximately 44' (east-west) by 53' (north-south). The house covers approximately 2,332 square feet. The use of a cruciform plan makes this house a unique domestic structure. It is unusual to find an example where the axes of the cross are so nearly equal in what was, at the time of construction, a relatively isolated rural setting. Perusal of the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office inventory shows no comparable example of this plan form although plans of unequal axis cruciform houses do commonly appear in the late 19th century (Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory).

The house stands two stories high. A substantial mortar coursed sandstone foundation raises from below ground level to a height of 6' within the cellar

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underlying the walls. This small cellar, accessible by a stepped entryway on the house's northeast side, lies underneath the north wing of the house (see photograph 3). The brick walls lying above this foundation are laid as stretcher courses for 5-7 rows and then feature a course of headers to make an American bond. The facade of the house faces east. The facade is recognizable by a set of concrete steps (of undetermined age) that lead to the front doorway (See photographs 1 and 2). A concrete foundation and boarded porch also front this gable projection. Little else distinguishes the main door from those found on other elevations; it is, however, the only door incorporated into a gable end. The east facing gable end facade is divided into two bays. To the rear of this projecting double-bay facade lies the flanking east facing axis of the cross. When observed from the front these axes present the same symmetrical two-bay arrangement of the projecting gable end facade.

The roof is a steeply pitched crossed gable clad with corrugated metal panels. The roof has a boxed eave overhang with wide band trim underlying the eaves. The house roof incorporates three brick chimneys. Two of the chimneys are located on the inside end of the north and south gable ends. The third chimney is located on the inside end of the west gable. All of the chimneys have corbeled caps.

The house had (for an undetermined number of years) a wraparound single story shed roof porch on its east facade and east facing portions of the north and south elevations (see photograph 4). The porch is in the process of being refurbished using similar means of construction and materials as the original; where materials can be reused they are being incorporated. The supports of this porch were turned wood posts.

The few existing windows of the house show its fenestration pattern to have featured 2/2 segmental arched double-hung sash windows. New windows matching this historic pattern have recently been installed. Each window features a double coursed header brick arch above and plain sills below the light.

Single four-paneled wood doors provide access to the house. Each elevation features a single entryway for door placement and are topped by segmental arched transom lights. Many of the doors feature paneled wood reveals.

The interior of the house has some notable features. The major interior doorways are enframed within wood pilasters and topped by wood cornices (see photographs 3, 6 and 8). Some display paneled wood reveals. The first floor windows are framed in the same manner. A vertical tongue-and-groove wainscot can be found throughout the main hallways of the house. The first story features four rooms and a staircase (see photograph 7) leading up to the second

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floor. The interior plan of this first floor would mirror the symmetry of the central hall I house except for the projecting eastern gabled roof extension (incorporating the main doorway) and rear extension of similar dimensions. On the second story, a similar four room arrangement is found. The windows of the second story rooms are large enough to nearly extend the full height of the wall. These window sills lie immediately above the wall baseboards (see photograph 10).

The open, two-flight staircase leading up to the second floor is constructed of wood. The stair railing has been stripped from the house. The perimeter wall finish of the house is plaster. The floor is wood. The chimneys on the north and south gable ends lead to vent holes in the house's second-story rooms. The chimney on the south gable end leads to the main house fireplace (see photograph 9). This fireplace hearth is constructed of stone and faced with brick. It also has a soldier coursed arch of brick at the top of the hearth opening. The present owners have the wood mantle which used to grace the fireplace. This mantle is constructed of wood and is fashioned in the same style as the door and window interior finishes featuring flanking pilasters and a corniced top upon which the mantle rests. It is presently disassembled.

The current owners of the property (Greg and Pamela Swanson) live in a modest one and one-half story wood frame house in the back portion of the lot surrounding the house. The house is sited a sufficient distance from the W. A. Young House so it does not detract from the visual integrity of this historic property. The house is considered a non-contributing element to the property and is excluded from this nomination.

Although suffering years of wear and neglect, the house is structurally stable and remains substantially intact from its period of significance. Restoration work on the house has included the custom-milling of new wood windows which replicate the historic pattern of fenestration, the treatment of the metal roof with rust preventive, and the repair and reinstallation of all exterior doorways. A small wood, shed-roofed addition has been built over the cellar entrance, found on the house's northwest side, to prevent further deterioration, and a simple wood porch built to conform to existing physical evidence of the historic porch design wraps around the facade. Several historic turned post porch supports, original to the house and currently in storage, will be returned to the porch as rehabilitation progresses. The house still retains all of its Greek Revival woodwork that accents interior doors, rooms, and hallways throughout the house. Despite the above enumerated changes, the Young House possesses a high level of integrity due to the fine craftsmanship originally employed in the construction of the house, the survival of most of the house's historic fabric, and the owner's commitment to a sensitive rehabilitation of that fabric.

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## The W. A. Young House in perspective

The desire for distinctive housing brought about a "bewildering series of architectural revivals" in Missouri after the Civil War (Writer's Project 190-1). This post-war architecture drew promiscuously from a wide array of styles and the W. A. Young House is a representative example of the unmastered eclecticism dominating architecture through the first decades of the second half of the 19th century. The two story brick, steeply gabled roof, cruciform plan exterior and intact Greek Revival interior woodwork distinguish it from the common housing of the period and region. The surrounding pastoral setting references siting precedents and places it within a context evoking a strong sense of time and place; the setting is reminiscent of the detached substantial country housing favored throughout the 19th century. The setting of the farmhouse is within one of the "numerous rich, isolated valleys...offering sites for thousands of small nineteenth century general farms" that dot the Ozark landscape (Douthitt et al 120). The siting was in accord with precedents set for country homes in the 19th century that continued to be constructed up through the century. Siting of substantial country houses of the period referenced three points "view, shelter and position for...outbuildings" (Jackson 271). Disposition of these requisites varied according to the local environmental conditions but were primarily oriented to balancing practical farm concerns with visual aesthetic quality. The high quality of the interior workmanship, the interesting ramifications of choosing a cruciform design plan, the integrity of setting and location and associative historic qualities of this house make it a significant local landmark retaining a substantial portion of its historic character and associations.

Noted architectural historian W. H. Pierson's comments enable us to partially place this unique house in national and statewide perspective. The mid-19th century country homes of America were primarily built with reference to traditional vernacular and/or academic design guidelines. The most prominent architectural guidelines were established by A. J. Davis and A. J. Downing (Pierson 270-431). Favoring Gothic design elements, these latter two architectural commentators set the pattern for what has been called the "picturesque" movement in domestic architecture. These two designers formed an important duo that articulated what became the dominant mode of middle and upper class country housing in the 19th century.

The design of these country houses varied dramatically. The houses they conceived were to appeal to individuals and, accordingly, incorporated elements which would distinguish the house. Except for certain general guidelines

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neither Downing nor Davis were rigid adherents to any specific architectural paradigm, though the Gothic and Italianate styles figured most prominently in their work. In many instances their influence was indirect, available through their publications, and published design elements were adopted, rejected or unevenly applied by the practicing builders of the country; certainly the Missouri builders of this era showed an eclectic predilection for combining elements from a variety of styles (Denny 4). One important observation of Pierson's is relevant in this context: the elements of Gothic style never made deep inroads into the South where the Greek Revival functioned "with supreme success" (Pierson 380). The long term use of Greek Revival elements in Missouri architecture has been traced into the 1870's (Denny 1) and elements of this style were set upon vernacular buildings well past their use in more settled regions (see Denny for discussion 16-17). A palette of traditional and innovative elements were available to the craftsmen/builders in Missouri at this time; they accordingly felt free to incorporate Greek Revival style interior woodwork with the high gabled look of the Gothic Revival or to incorporate a cruciform plan with rounded arch windows reminiscent of the Italianate design. Although the W. A. Young House references the past in its cruciform plan and Greek Revival woodwork it incorporates fashionable elements like a steeply pitched roof and Italianate fenestration. In Missouri an amalgam of traditional design and innovation fused the folk and stylized building processes (Denny 16-17). The W. A. Young House is an example of this process. It sharply contrasts with the regional housing of the era and continues to reflect the marvelous intermixture of vernacular and academic modes of construction brought forth by the Missouri builders of the mid-19th century.

## The construction of the W. A. Young House

W. A. Young was a part of the ascending post-war middle class who favored area Contractor-Builder A. E. Dye with contracts. From 1871 on, Young began to assemble tracts of land east of Salem. Among these tracts he purchased the eastern one-half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 34 North, Range 5 West, a 120 acre parcel previously owned by J. W. Shealer. Here Young decided to begin farming. He withdrew from his mercantile partnership in Salem and began to build his home on the property, later referred to as "...an ideal place, on which he lived with his family" (Salem News 6). Young quickly rose to prominence as his agricultural holdings increased. The home he built on this land reflected his increasing stature.

This "ideal" place became known as the Young Place. It has not been absolutely determined when the house was built; before the construction of the main house the Young family resided in a nearby log cabin. Oral tradition (referenced in the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory) and secondary documentary evidence



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(referenced in the Salem News 1) attribute the house's construction to c. 1871 and the contracting firm of A. E. Dye and Sons, the builders of many of the area's fashionable homes and courthouses. The brick for the W. A. Young House was burned on site. The oak, walnut and pine used in the house was cut, cured and milled on the farm. This substantial two-story house features a projecting centered gable on its facade that is replicated in the rear of the house to form a cruciform plan. Why a cruciform plan was used has not been determined; it can only be suggested that the plan's distinctiveness was sufficiently appealing to Young for him to allow its construction.

The cruciform house is recognized as one of the earliest forms of the southern manor house (Walker 62). Dating to the mid 17th century this form is thought to have evolved from the similarly shaped parish churches dotting the English landscape. The interior plan of the house normally featured a facade oriented entry porch behind which a central passage and flanking rooms were located to each side. The posterior section of the cross commonly featured a stair porch providing access to the second story (Walker 63).

Although the cruciform plan had been used in post-medieval English architecture (McAlester & McAlester 107), colonial churches (e.g. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia (1732), see Whiffen 11) and modified versions of the plan appear in the 19th century (e.g. A. J. Davis's Highland Gardens (1840), see Pierson 361) it was not used in the domestic architecture of Missouri's Ozark Region. Young's grandson, William Jackson Young, provided a condensed history of the house to the local newspaper in 1979 (Salem News 1). Mr. W. J. Young, who visited the house on numerous occasions as a youth, states the westernmost room was a kitchen, the fireplace room (south) was used as a dining room and winter sitting room. The northern room was infrequently used except for weddings and funerals and the eastern room, forming the centered projecting bay, was used as a summer sitting room and parlor. The upstairs room use was not specified in the article. The central hall surrounding the staircase contained a bench and hatrack according to Mr. Young. The flat newel post and banister were a source of enjoyment to visiting children who would slide down the two-landing turn.

The house remains substantially unchanged from Young's occupancy, which ended with his death in 1920. It still retains its ability to convey its distinctive architectural characteristics and is well recognized on the local level as an important historic home. The rehabilitation by the present owners will enable it to reflect its important historic associations into the next century. Most importantly, this home is an excellent illustration of the transition of design preferences, a mixture of tradition and change in architectural expression and the continuation of a pattern of contracting local buildings using local

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materials to construct residences in an era only just then referencing the American mainstream through rail connections. This residence is a clear expression of the post-Civil War vernacular of the Ozarks region.

### Supplemental Historic Context

The Ozarks region has historically been an isolated domain (Flanders in Douthit et al 145-7). It was during Young's time as well. The forces of industrial development did not substantially intrude into the region until the decade after the Civil War. The main isolating element was the rugged topography of this area; through its isolation it became a vernacular region of definite character, holding within its bounds a unique culture (surveyed in Rafferty; Sauer; Flanders). Traditional lifeways were maintained over time and the Southern Highland culture of the southeastern and south-central states was the most important contributor to the lifeways transferred into the region (Flanders in Douthit et al 152). "The Ozarks needs to be understood as a long-perpetuated frontier" initially unintegrated into the national economy and social development and having two strains of settlers dominating its early (i.e. antebellum) societal makeup: "Hillman" Scotch-Irish settlers accommodating themselves to the local environmental conditions and embodying traditional cultural values and less conservative frontiersmen possessing modern or emergent-modern culture values (as defined by Flanders in Douthit et al 205). This was the cultural matrix into which Young and his contemporaries were to come; these men were not accommodators, they wanted to dramatically reshape their environment to conform with their vision of modern American life.

W. A. Young had served as a lieutenant in the Union Army in the Civil War. His duties included guarding the water tanks of the then incomplete Frisco Railroad. This Indiana native engaged in the mercantile business in Rolla immediately after the War. He and his partners dissolved the partnership and Young subsequently moved to Salem in 1868. Here he again entered into merchandising with W. R. Love. The Salem of this era had been spared the most intense ravages of war but, not unlike the rest of the Ozarks region, the "frail, tenuously constructed societies of neighborhoods and counties were impaired or destroyed...[and] the civility of society was dissolved in hatred and suspicion" (Flanders in Douthit et al 214). Bitter, though sporadic, warfare between raiders on both sides had been the norm. By the end of the war skirmishes had damaged approximately half the buildings in town and the old courthouse, built in 1852-3, had been completely destroyed by arsonists. In 1866, a single story wood plank building was used for the courthouse. William Young and his partner established their mercantile business in the town during this time and witnessed the region begin a slow recovery which lasted well into the next decade. W. A. Young would play an important role in that recovery.

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The most conspicuous sign that regional recovery was underway came in 1870. As a part of the renewal of local stability, county officials accepted plans for a new courthouse by St. Louis architects M. and S. M. Randolph. The construction of the new courthouse was undertaken by a newly arrived contracting firm headed by Alexander E. Dye. The construction of this courthouse was to have a significant effect on the commercial and domestic architecture of the recovering region. Dye would, through this project, become a favored builder for the ascendant middle class of the area.

Men like W. A. Young became significant local figures in a time when the regional economy was on the upswing as well. The railways built into the Ozarks after the war were created to transport the agricultural products and exploitable natural bounty of the region. Minerals, especially iron ore, timber and cultivated agricultural products could be transported out of the Ozarks to external markets and processing centers (Rafferty 98, 102). The rise of an entrepreneurial class of progressive businessmen, like Young, rose in conjunction with this dramatic post-war development. These modernizers coexisted with the "resilient" Hillmen of the Ozarks to create the base for what became the complex Ozark cultural amalgam of the late 19th and early-middle 20th century; elements of which persist into modern times (Flanders in Douthit et al 216).

As stated, from 1871 on, W. A. Young began to assemble tracts of land east of Salem. Among these tracts he purchased the eastern one-half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 34 North, Range 5 West, a 120 acre parcel previously owned by J. W. Shealer. Here Young decided to begin farming. He withdrew from his mercantile partnership in Salem and began to build his home on the property, later referred to as "...an ideal place, on which he lived with his family" (Salem News 6). Young quickly rose to prominence as his agricultural holdings increased. The home he built on this land reflected his increasing stature.

Young's initial land holdings included 75 improved acres, 40 acres of meadowland and 785 acres of woodland and forest. His croplands included 60 acres of harvested hay, 45 acres of corn (creating 1,600 bushels), 20 acres of wheat (creating 400 bushels) and a variety of other crops including oats, potatoes, apples (from 200 fruit bearing trees) and a variety of forest products from the extensive woodland holdings. In this year Young paid \$400.00 in wages to laborers on his farm.

The assessed valuation of Young's holdings made him a prominent local citizen and among the wealthiest people of Dent County. His land holdings during this time were extensive, totaling 645 acres in 1878 and rising to 900 acres by

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1880. His influence extended beyond the farmstead, however; Young played an important role in shaping the life of the nearby Salem community as well.

As his status as a prominent landholder grew, W. A. Young was drawn into the local political scene as he served as County Sheriff and Collector between 1872-4 and Presiding Judge of the Dent County Court between 1878-1882. Young was particularly noted for his crusading, one author termed it "vindictive", attitude towards local vice peddlers (Elmer 33). In the last decade of his life he was assigned yet another public responsibility, that of membership on the Board of Managers for the Federal Soldiers Home in St. James. During this tenure he served a two-year term as Chairman and oversaw a major building program on the property (Salem News 6). The impact of his tenure has not been fully assessed and no survey of this property has been undertaken. Young's impact on this property, therefore, remains untreated.

During this time Dent County was tenuously linked to the nation's economic mainstream with the advent of the railroad extension into Salem from Cuba. The boom precipitated by this rail extension and exploitation of the area's mineral and lumber potential made the formation of a local bank a viable option. W. A. Young and eight others, including his old merchant partner W. R. Love, organized the Bank of Salem in October of 1883. This building, although dramatically altered, survives today in downtown Salem. Young served as the bank's first cashier and continued in this post until 1909 when he was chosen as the bank President, a post he continued to fill until his death in 1920. He was noted for his careful stewardship of the bank's assets and was able to make the bank profitable (Elmer 33).

Young's participation in local community affairs was marked and emblematic of the middle class values held by him and others in this age where the dominant ethos called for civic duty and fulfillment of one's social responsibilities. In the realms of agriculture, commerce, and politics, Young played a significant role in structuring the social life of the Salem community and Dent County.

Throughout the succeeding decades Young's stature as a local figure grew as he served in a variety of posts in local government. Although it is difficult to fully assess his career from a comparative context the combination of his activities in commerce (helping start the first county bank) and politics (serving as county sheriff and judge) show he was an active participant in community affairs. He continued to retain ownership of his distinctive house up until his death at the house on March 25, 1920 at the age of 85.

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### Records

Dent County. "Abstract and Index of Deeds". Records on file with Recorder's Office, Salem, Dent County, Missouri.

Dent County. "Land Tax Book of Dent County". Records on file in Dent County Courthouse, Salem, Dent County, Missouri.

Dent County. "Tax Assessment List of Personal Property". Records on file in Dent County Courthouse, Salem, Dent County, Missouri.

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory. Dent, Pike and Marion Counties. Historic Site Inventory Records on file with the Historic Preservation Program, Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri.

U.S. Census of Agriculture. "Productions in Agriculture in Enumeration District No. 65, 23 June 1880". Microform copy on file with Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior  
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION & JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for the W.A. Young House nomination encompasses a 100 feet by 100 feet parcel within a two acre plot described in a Trust Deed (22 September, 1986) filed with the Dent County Recorder, Salem, Missouri. This nomination parcel includes only the Young House and its immediate environs and excludes all other nonsignificant property (i.e., extensive acreage, a nearby modern barn and small residence) in proximity to the historic house. The nomination parcel boundary begins at point A, located approximately 100 feet west of the northeastern corner of the two acre plot upon which the Young House sits (refer to site plan map). From this point [found within the northwest 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of the northwest 1/4 of section 26, Township 34 North, Range 5 West (Doss 7.5' Quadrangle, Dent County, Missouri)] the boundary trends southward 100 feet (point B), westward 100 feet (point C) and northward 100 feet to point D. From this point the nomination boundary trends eastward feet to intersect point A. Total acreage encompassed by this boundary is 0.23 acre.



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W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

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- (2) Hugh Davidson  
Preservation Planner and  
State Contact Person  
Historic Preservation Program  
Department of Natural Resources  
P. O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri  
Date: September 30, 1987  
Phone: 314/751-5377

**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:

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson City, Missouri

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property less than 1 acre

UTM References

A 

1	5	6	3	6	2	6	0	4	1	6	4	2	5	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

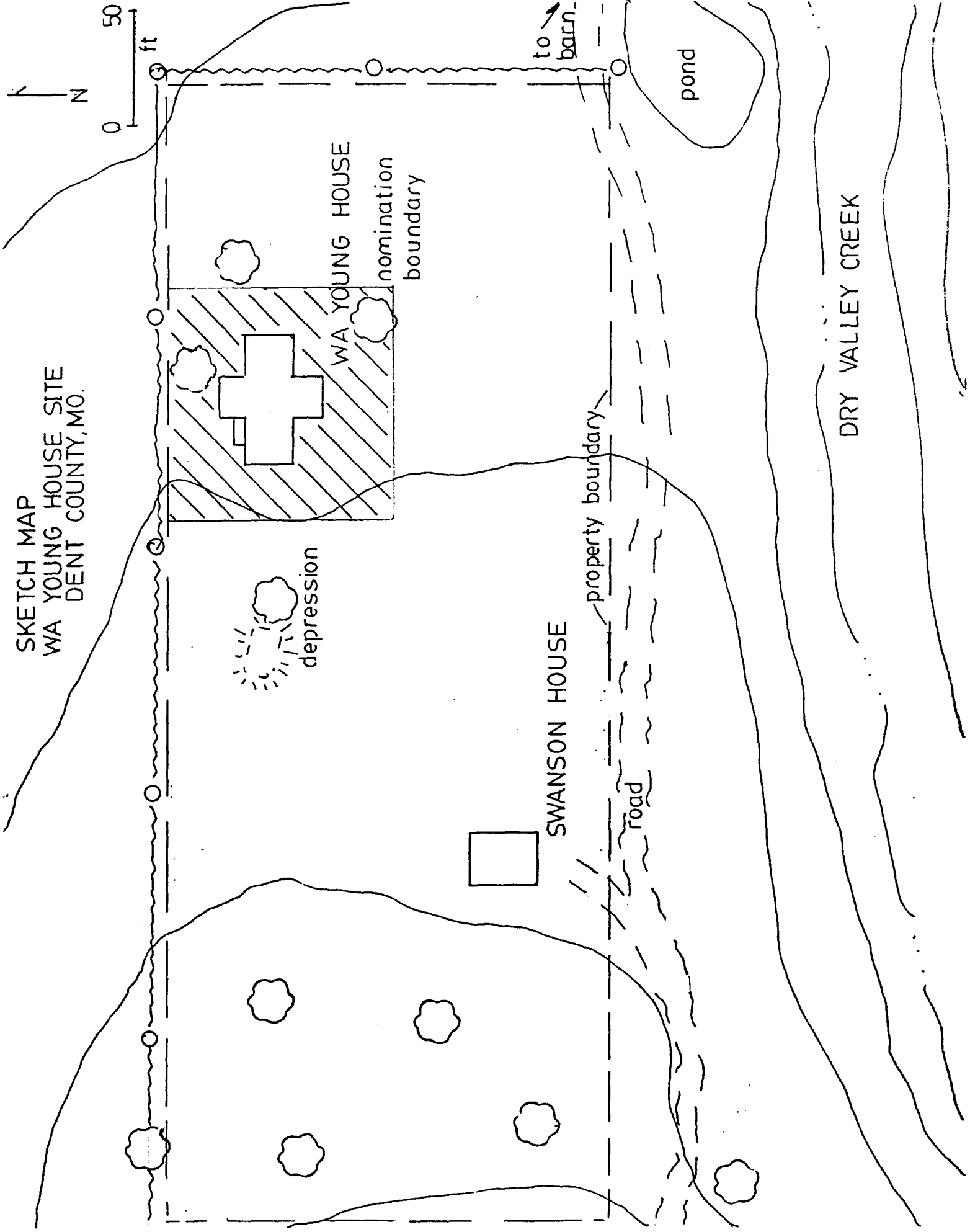
Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Greg and Pamela Swanson/Hugh Davidson, Missouri Historic Preservation Program  
organization N/A date November, 1988  
street & number Rt. 5, Box 373 telephone (314) 729-2608  
city or town Salem state Missouri zip code 65560

SKETCH MAP  
WA YOUNG HOUSE SITE  
DENT COUNTY, MO.



50  
ft  
0

N

to  
barn

pond

WA YOUNG HOUSE  
nomination  
boundary

depression

SWANSON HOUSE

property boundary

road

DRY VALLEY CREEK

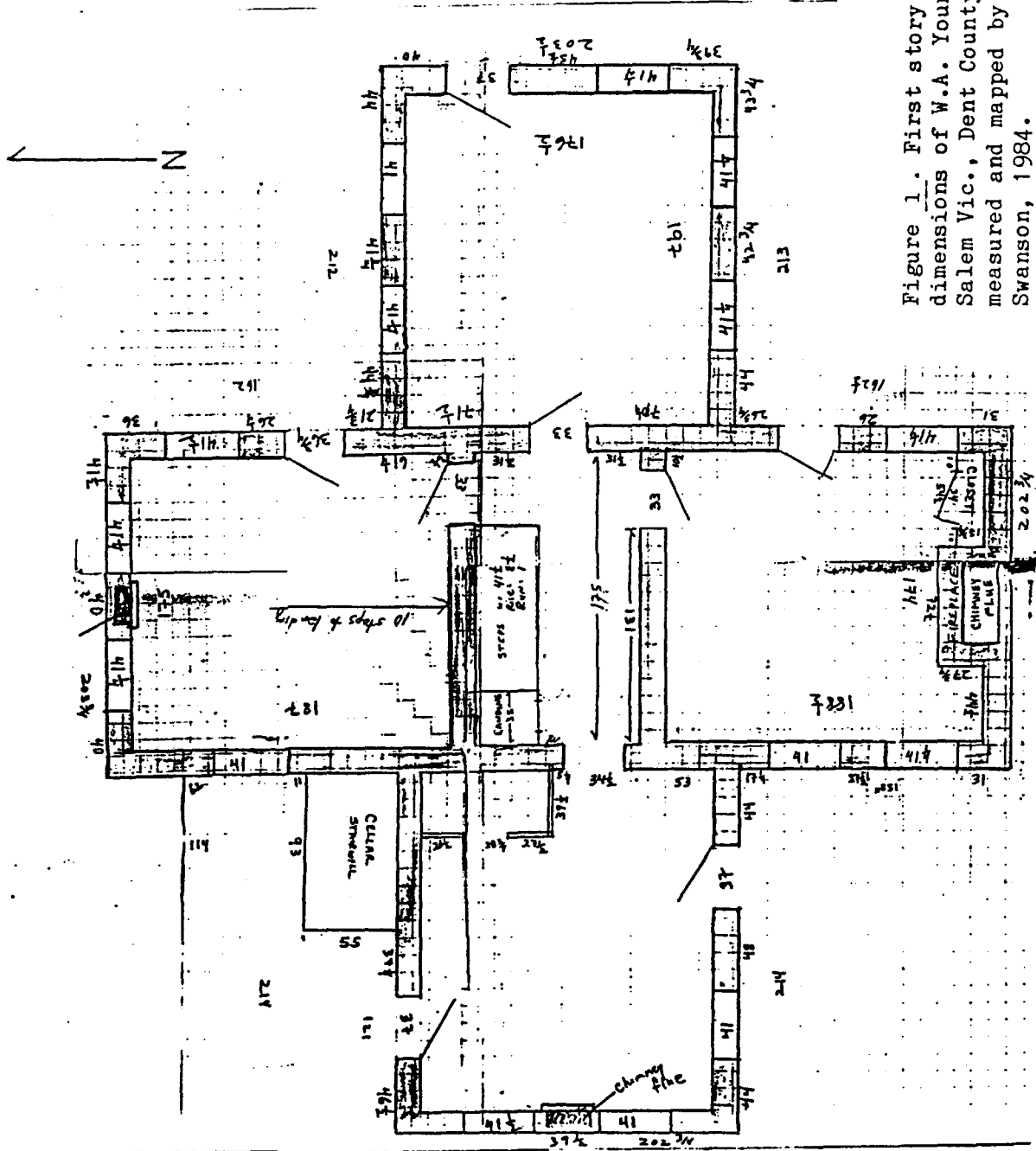


Figure 1. First story interior dimensions of W.A. Young House, Salem Vic., Dent County, MO. Plan measured and mapped by G. & P. Swanson, 1984.

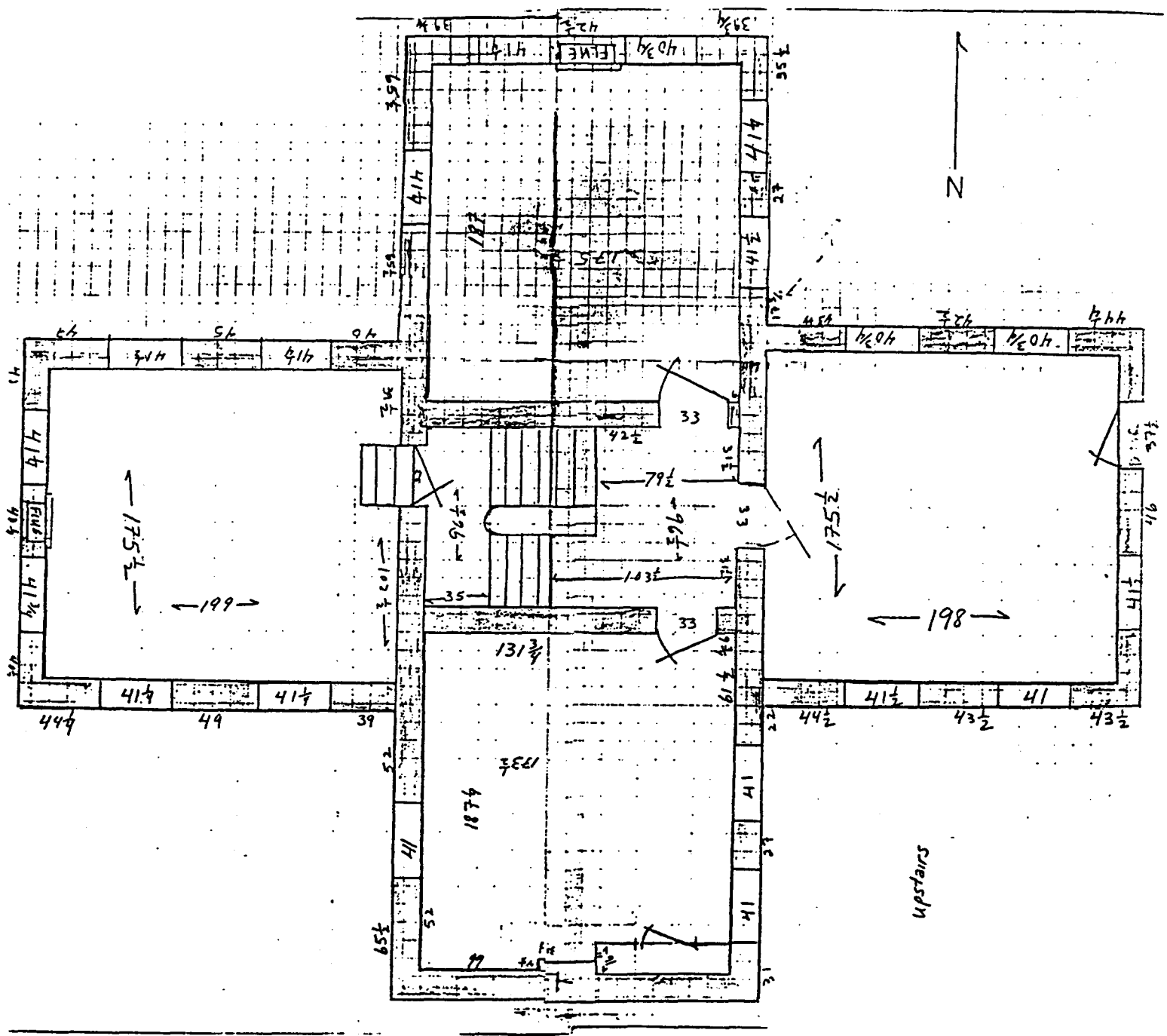


Figure 2. Second story interior dimensions of W.A. Young House, Salem Vic., Dent County, MO. Plan measured and mapped by G. & P. Swanson, 1984.

636250mE 4154250mN

27'30"

#37

7759 III NW  
(SHORT BEND)

R 32 MI. TO MO 32 & 33

R 25'

#40



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

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25a	22a	—
1	2	2
—	8a	16a
4	3	5
1A	26a	17a
—	3	3

Photograph labels for W. A. Young House, Salem vic., Dent County, Missouri

W. A. YOUNG HOUSE  
Dent County Road #513  
Salem vicinity  
Hugh Davidson  
November, 1988

Negative Location: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson State Office Building, 9th Floor  
Jefferson City, Missouri

View to northeast showing rear of house.  
#1

W. A. YOUNG HOUSE  
Dent County Road #513  
Salem vicinity  
Hugh Davidson  
November, 1988

Negative Location: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson State Office Building, 9th Floor  
Jefferson City, Missouri

View to north showing south elevation of house.  
#2

W. A. YOUNG HOUSE  
Dent County Road #513  
Salem vicinity  
Hugh Davidson  
November, 1988

Negative Location: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson State Office Building, 9th Floor  
Jefferson City, Missouri

View to east showing windows on west wing lower story.  
#3

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W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

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W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

Dent County Road #513

Salem vicinity

November, 1988

Negative Location: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson State Office Building, 9th Floor  
Jefferson City, Missouri

View is to west showing central hall staircase within house.

#4

W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

Dent County Road #513

Salem vicinity

November, 1988

Negative Location: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson State Office Building, 9th Floor  
Jefferson City, Missouri

View to northeast in central hall showing doorways.

#5

W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

Dent County Road #513

Salem vicinity

November, 1988

Negative Location: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson State Office Building, 9th Floor  
Jefferson City, Missouri

View to northwest showing windows placed in second story room.

#6

W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

Dent County Road #513

Salem vicinity

November, 1988

Negative Location: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson State Office Building, 9th Floor  
Jefferson City, Missouri

View to south showing fireplace and mantle.

#7



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
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W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

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W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

Dent County Road #513

Salem vicinity

November, 1988

Negative Location: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson State Office Building, 9th Floor  
Jefferson City, Missouri

View to east showing wood addition on north elevation.

#8

W. A. YOUNG HOUSE

Dent County Road #513

Salem vicinity

November, 1988

Negative Location: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory  
Jefferson State Office Building, 9th Floor  
Jefferson City, Missouri

View to southwest showing eastern elevation and porch.

#9





