

Stout, Isaac House
Name of Property

Northampton County, PA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Non contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	2
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0
		2	2
			buildings
			sites
			structures
			objects
			total

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

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register

n/a

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Domestic/single dwelling</u>	<u>Domestic/single dwelling</u>
<u>Agriculture/Agricultural Outbuilding</u>	
<u>Domestic/Secondary Building</u>	

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE
walls STONE:Limestone
roof WOOD:Shake
other _____

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

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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.

X 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.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location

C a birthplace or 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1772 to c.1800

Significant Dates

c. 1772, c.1793

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

Heritage Conservancy

Stout, Isaac House
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Riegelsville, PA Quadrangle

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	480280	4495300

2

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 Jeff McGuire, Owner; Jeffrey Marshall VP Resource Protection; Revised by D. Kimmerly

organization Heritage Conservancy date December 2003

street & number 85 Old Dublin Pike telephone 215 345-7020 ext. 109

city or town Doylestown state PA zip code 18901

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 SHPO or FPO)

name Jeffrey and Mary McGuire

street & number 50 Durham Rd telephone 610-250-7749

city or town Easton state PA zip code 18042

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 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 Projects (1024-0018) Washington DC 20503.

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Narrative Description

The Isaac Stout House is located at 50 Durham Road in the center of Stout's Valley in rural Williams Township, Northampton County. The nominated property contains less than one acre, which is located near the center of an 80 acre parcel. The 80 acre parcel, which is bordered on the northeast by Durham Road, consists of agricultural fields that surround the nominated property. Fry's Run, a small tributary of the Delaware River running parallel to the buildings, is located about 300 feet to the southeast. The house, c.1772, is Georgian in style. It has interior Federal details added after a c. 1793 fire. An addition consisting of a frame hyphen, a porch, and stone kitchen were added in 2001. It was added to the dwelling's northeast gable end. A contributing site, consisting of the ruins of a stone barn (c.1800) and its attached silo (c.1890), is located to the northwest of the house. There is also a noncontributing frame two-car garage built in 2001 and a noncontributing early 20th century frame privy (c.1910). The Isaac Stout House retains its historic integrity.

The house is constructed of stone, is two and one-half stories tall, five bays wide and two piles deep. The roof is side gabled and covered with cedar shakes added in 2001. Two brick internal gable end chimneys pierce the roof. In plan the house has a center hall with two rooms on each side. Overall, the c.1772 section of the house is approximately 40 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The 2001 addition is approximately 26 feet wide by 22 feet deep.

The main façade faces toward the southeast and is the most decorated elevation. It is marked by a central doorway with a single-leaf paneled door, architrave surround, molded cornice containing punch and gouge decoration, raised-paneled jambs, and a four-part rectangular transom. The main façade's stonewalls are limestone laid in a cut-stone finish with larger end blocks. Elongated windows on both floors have double-hung sash with nine-over-six lights. Sandstone jack arches with protruding central keystones crown each window. An elaborate wood cornice containing punch and gouge work and modillions tops the façade.

The gable ends of the main block are similar in detail and hold flanking internal end chimneys. The stonewalls of both gable ends are coursed fieldstone rather than blocked stone. The gable ends also lack most of the decorative features found on the main facade. Overall, the southwest gable end retains its original appearance with two windows per floor topped with limestone jack arches. First and second floor windows are identical to those of the main façade. Third floor windows are smaller and contain nine lights. The northeast gable end has similar elements, but originally held a single leaf doorway at its south corner. Today the northeast gable end has been

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altered slightly with the addition of a one-story hyphen, a one-story, shed-roof porch and a one and one half-story kitchen addition. The northeast side elevation also retains a central round-arched niche at its peak that most likely held a date stone. A full-return molded cornice similar in profile to the main façade, but lacking the modillions and decorative punch work, extends across both elevations forming tympanums.

The rear or northwest elevation has an asymmetrical three-bay fenestration and randomly laid fieldstone walls. Windows are identical to those found on the main façade and gable ends. Windows are topped with limestone jack arches. The central second-floor window is off-center and lower than the other two second-floor windows--its placement coordinated to light the interior hallway landing. A simple six-paneled door is found at center, and several basement windows with segmental relieving arches pierce the foundation.

The interior of the house retains a remarkable amount of its historic features as well as its original plan. The double pile, central hall plan has a central load bearing stonewall that rises from the basement to the attic floor. The wall runs the length of the building and is interrupted by the hallway and two single-leaf doorways per floor. Throughout the house, evidence of original floorboards, paneled doors, door and window trim, baseboard and chair railing can be found.

The basement level holds a corner arched fireplace support at the southwest end and a large arched chimney support located at the northwest end for an oversized first-floor cooking fireplace. Large four-sided hand-hewn beams retaining traces of their whitewash are evident throughout.

The first floor is divided into five rooms including a central hallway running front to back. The other rooms are a parlor at the southwest corner with corner fireplace, a northwest chamber or rear parlor (now a bedroom) with corner fireplace, the original kitchen (now a den) in the southeast corner with cooking fireplace, and a small rear chamber in the northeast corner, now a bath and laundry facility. Walls are plaster and hold simple molded chair railing and beaded baseboards with evidence of original black paint. Floors are wide pine boards.

The hallway holds a u-shaped open staircase located to the rear of the central load-bearing wall. The staircase has a shaped newel post with cap and slender turned balustrade. The stringboard is open and decorated with moldings and applied carved

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florets and stem work. Floorboards in the hallway run front to back perpendicular to the floors boards of the adjoining rooms. Interior doors each have six raised-panels and old hand-forged hardware. The parlor is the most elaborate room. It has a Federal mantel featuring a tiered mantelshelf, punch and gouge work, dentil bands and eared architrave trim. Windows in this room retain their raised paneled jambs.

The room behind the parlor is simple in its detail. Windows lack the paneled jambs and have plastered surrounds, with beveled corners. The fireplace contains a molded shelf but is void of other decoration.

The southeast room, or original kitchen, has an oversized cooking fireplace containing two oven openings, a molded fireplace shelf, stone hearth, and a raised-paneled cabinet to one side. An exterior doorway is located in the northeast corner of the room, now leading to the 2001 addition.

The second floor is similar in plan to the first floor with four main rooms and a central hall. The hallway's interior walls are original and consist of beaded vertical board partitions. The front rooms are more elaborate than the rear ones and have Federal-style mantels with shelves, reeding, and punch and gouge decoration. The northwest rear room's fireplace has a simple molded shelf and is void of other decoration. The southeast room retains its adjoining fireplace closet with raised paneled doors. Windows in the front rooms and both hallway windows have paneled jambs like those found in the public rooms of the first floor. The northwest room, now a bathroom, retains its original pegged clothes rack embedded in the plaster.

The staircase to the third floor is enclosed by a six-paneled door and vertical board walls. The attic is open, running the full width of the house, and has a "liegender Stuhl" roof truss – a type of timber framing support typically used by Germans. One beam near the southeast corner bears the inscription "IS 1793." Another inscription is "JK 1833." The initials JK are likely those of John Knecht who lived near the Isaac Stout House. Knecht was an apprentice carpenter, however it is not documented that he did any work on the Isaac Stout House. There is also no physical evidence that Knecht replaced any major roof structures in 1833, however Knecht may have put shingles on the roof or performed some other minor carpentry work at that time.

The third floor also has evidence, specifically the shadows of old lathe on roof supports, which indicate that the third floor was divided into two rooms.

In 2001, during restoration of the house, metal lathe and plaster were used to finish the walls and ceiling of the third floor.

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During restoration of the house in 2001, a new addition was constructed onto the northeast gable end. This sensitive modern addition measures roughly 22' by 26' and includes a one-story hyphen, a porch, and a one and one-half story kitchen wing. A stone terrace was also constructed in 2001 along the main facade

Contributing resources, in addition to the house, include the ruins of 19th century agricultural buildings located to the south of the dwelling and counted as a site. These remnants include three high stonewalls of an early 19th century bank barn and portions of an attached late 19th century stone and stucco-faced silo. The barn and silo were destroyed by fire in 1950.

An early 20th century wood frame privy with a concrete foundation is located directly behind the house and is a noncontributing building. There is also a noncontributing garage built in 2001. The garage is a wood frame two-car garage with "X" paneled doors, a pent roof, and a half-story loft above. The privy and garage have minor impact on the historic integrity of the resource, as each is generally compatible in overall design and scale with the other resources on the nominated property.

Restoration and new additions complement the original house in their placement, use of materials and scale and do not reduce its historic integrity. The impact of the new kitchen wing is minimal due to its separation from the historic house by a small frame hyphen. Other exterior alterations to the house are minor and include the addition of skylights on the rear elevation to illuminate the attic space, the construction of a terrace along the façade, and the construction of the porch on the north side. Other exterior changes have been completed to restore the exterior appearance, such as the replacement of early 20th century windows with present nine-over-six double hung sashes, based on physical evidence found on site. The addition of modern conveniences such as bath facilities have been sensitively placed and added so as to not disturb the historic integrity of the building.

The Isaac Stout House retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The setting of the property is particularly well preserved retaining the rural/agricultural surroundings in which the house was originally constructed. There is a wealth of original exterior features and material. The interior of the house retains a remarkable amount of its historic features.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Isaac Stout House meets National Register criterion C for architecture. The house is locally significant as an excellent example of Georgian architecture. The house also is an example of local stone and masonry building techniques typical in Williams Township. The period of significance extends from c.1772, when the stone house was constructed, to c.1800 to include the time period when a c.1793 fire resulted in alterations to the house and the stone barn was constructed.

Isaac Stout (1742-1821) first occupant of the house, was the son of John Jacob Stout (1710-1779), an immigrant from the Palatine region of Germany. John Jacob Stout arrived in Philadelphia in 1737 and settled in Perkasio, Bucks County. John Jacob Stout purchased the land on which the Isaac Stout House stands in 1750 from John Eastburn (Bucks County Deed Book 8, Page 222). The tract had been surveyed in 1736 for Benjamin Eastburn, John's brother and the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania (Patent Book A12, Page 313; Survey Book A47, Page 81). Williams Township tax records establish the c.1772 construction date for the Isaac Stout House. In lists for 1770 and earlier, the Stouts appear either as Jacob Stout, "gentleman's land" or not at all. In 1772 and later, "Isaac Stout, farmer" appears at or near the top of the list of assessed values.

Tax records also document the fire, which led to installation of Federal woodwork. The 1793 tax list includes Isaac Stout with his usual complement of land and livestock, but a note in his row reads "house burnt, tax allowed" and his "Tax" column is blank. Physical evidence of the fire and subsequent repairs observed during the 2001 restoration of the house includes charred beams under the Garret floor, charred window frames on the second story, and stonework on the west gable that subtly fails to match the rest of the house. Completion of repairs is commemorated by the owner's initials and date – "I S 1793" – still visible on a beam in the garret.

Isaac Stout sold the house and surrounding farmland to his son George in 1818 (Northampton County Deed Book F4, Page 260). The deed of sale provided that both Isaac and George's spinster sister Susanna would retain the right to live in the house. Following George's death, intestate and without issue, his brother Jacob – who owned and operated a nearby grist mill that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places – assumed responsibility for the property and sold it in 1828 to his uncle, Solomon Bachman Sr. of Durham Township, Bucks County (Northampton County

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Orphan's Court Book 10, Page 383; Deed Book D5, Page 275). Tax records show that the property was occupied and operated by sons of Solomon Bachman Sr. – John Bachman and, after his death, Solomon Bachman Jr. Ownership then passed through a succession of Bachman's – Solomon Jr., Michael K., Ivan, Marcus and Minnie, Maynard, and Ernest and Margaret (Orphan's Court Book 13, Page 220, 230; Book 34, Page 103, 247; Deed Book 348, Page 484; Will Book 81, Page 250; Will Book 124, Page 490). Current owners Jeff and Mary McGuire bought the house from the Bachman's in 2000 (Deed Book 2000-1, Page 168870). Today as has been the case since 1772, the Isaac Stout House serves as a domestic residence and the surrounding land is farmed.

The floor plan of the Isaac Stout House is typical of Georgian style dwellings - two and one half stories, center hall, two rooms on either side, near symmetrical elevations. The stonework of the house reflects a building technique and style typical for the area. The exterior walls of the Isaac Stout House have well-defined courses of stone work on the main façade and irregular courses on the side and rear elevations. This lends the main façade a more formal appearance than the sides and rear. However, even on the main façade the stones of the house are shaped and placed in a less rigid geometric pattern than later Northampton County houses such as the nearby Isaac Stout Jr. House (c.1812) and the Ralston-McKean House (c.1795, Allen Township). Another stylish element of the façade, but not the other elevations, is the use of sandstone jack arches over the front windows. These stones are distinguished from the surrounding limestone by their reddish color and neatly trimmed edges. The center stone in each arch projects slightly, adding a decorative touch. This is emphasized in two nearby houses, the John Knecht house (c. 1804) and the Isaac Stout Jr. House, in which the keystones are larger and, in the former house, painted a contrasting black.

A less decorative mismatching of stonework is commonly seen between original houses and their later additions. Nearby examples in Williams Township include the Stephen Krumrine House (c.1793 / c.1823) and the John Knecht House (c.1804 / c.1840). In the Isaac Stout House, however, this effect is subtle and limited to the west gable, which was likely rebuilt after the fire.

The c.1793 woodwork elements of the Isaac Stout House are Federal in style. Punch and gouge decoration is found on the fireplace mantels in the parlor and the second story bedrooms. The stair case stringboard is another example with its decorative moldings and applied finely carved florets and stem work. It appears that Isaac Stout

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turned the destructive fire into an opportunity to incorporate stylish Federal details into his Georgian house.

Several historic stone houses in Williams Township and other parts of Northampton County can be compared to the Isaac Stout House. Four Williams Township houses are considered below followed by two houses elsewhere in Northampton County.

The Stephen Krumrine House, located at 1350 Raubsville Road was originally built c.1793 on a three bay, double pile plan and appeared in the 1798 Direct Tax list as a 30' by 30' two story house. A c.1823 addition extended the house to five bays, giving it a symmetrical Georgian façade. The semi-ashlar limestone of the original part of this house is strikingly similar to that of the Isaac Stout House, possibly indicating the work of the same stonemason. The side gable of the c.1793 section of the Krumrine house bears a full return cornice, similar to the Isaac Stout House. The two bay addition on the Krumrine House is made of field stone rather than limestone and lacks the full return cornice on its gable end. The façade is obscured by an added full length porch supported by heavy carved columns.

The John Knecht House, located at 3325 Morgan Hill Road was built c. 1804. It is a five bay, double pile, two and one half story house. A two bay section was added c 1840 with a different roofline and made of fieldstone, rather than the original section's limestone. This house has an elaborate front door surround and projecting, painted keystones over the windows on the façade, and is thus somewhat more ornate than the Isaac Stout House.

The Isaac Stout Jr. House located a 1445 Raubsville Road was built c 1812 on the west corner of the tract originally purchased by John Jacob Stout in 1750. It lies about one-half mile west of the Isaac Stout House. The Isaac Stout Jr. House is five bays, two piles, and two and one-half stories. It is distinguished from the Isaac Stout House by the strict ashlar masonry of its limestone façade, the more pronounced projecting keystones in its front window arches, and an external stone chimney, with an 1812 date stone, on one gable end and an internal chimney on the other gable end.

The Ralston-McKeen House, located at State Route 512 and Jacksonville Road in Allen Township, was built c.1796. The main section of this house has five bays, two piles, and two and one-half stories. It is Georgian in style. The house is listed in the

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1798 Direct Tax as a 36' by 30' two story stone house with an assessment of \$700. The Georgian symmetry of the façade has been disrupted by an early 19th century two bay addition of stone and frame construction. While the limestone façade shares the semi-ashlar appearance of the Isaac Stout House, the quoins are tailored with knifelike precision rather than the less precise shaping of stones found on the Isaac Stout House.

The Daniel Steckel House, located at 207 W. Northampton Street in Bath Township was built c.1803 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is five bays, two piles, two and one-half stories and is similar to the Isaac Stout House in that it has interior Federal details and a Georgian style exterior. The Steckel House retains a great deal of its original woodwork.

In summary, the Isaac Stout House is one of Northampton County's earliest extant five bay, two pile, two and one half story Georgian houses. It retains a remarkable amount of its exterior Georgian style stonework and its interior Federal woodwork. It retains its historic integrity and is locally significant as an example of Georgian style architecture. The Isaac Stout House also employs stone and masonry construction techniques similar to and typical of other houses in the local area and serves as an excellent example of these techniques.

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Bibliography

Bucks County Recorder of Deeds, Doylestown, PA.

Munger, D.B. Pennsylvania Land Records. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources Inc. 1991.

Northampton County Orphan's Court, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Easton, PA.

Philadelphia City Archives, Patent and Survey Books, Philadelphia, PA.

Stout, H.F. Stout and Allied Families, Second Edition, Vol. 2. San Diego, CA: 1972.

U.S. Federal Direct Tax, Tax Lists for the State of Pennsylvania, Northampton County, Williams Township, 1798.

Williams Township Historical Society. Bicentennial History of Williams Township., Williams Township PA: 1976.

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Stout, Isaac House Northampton County, PA

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

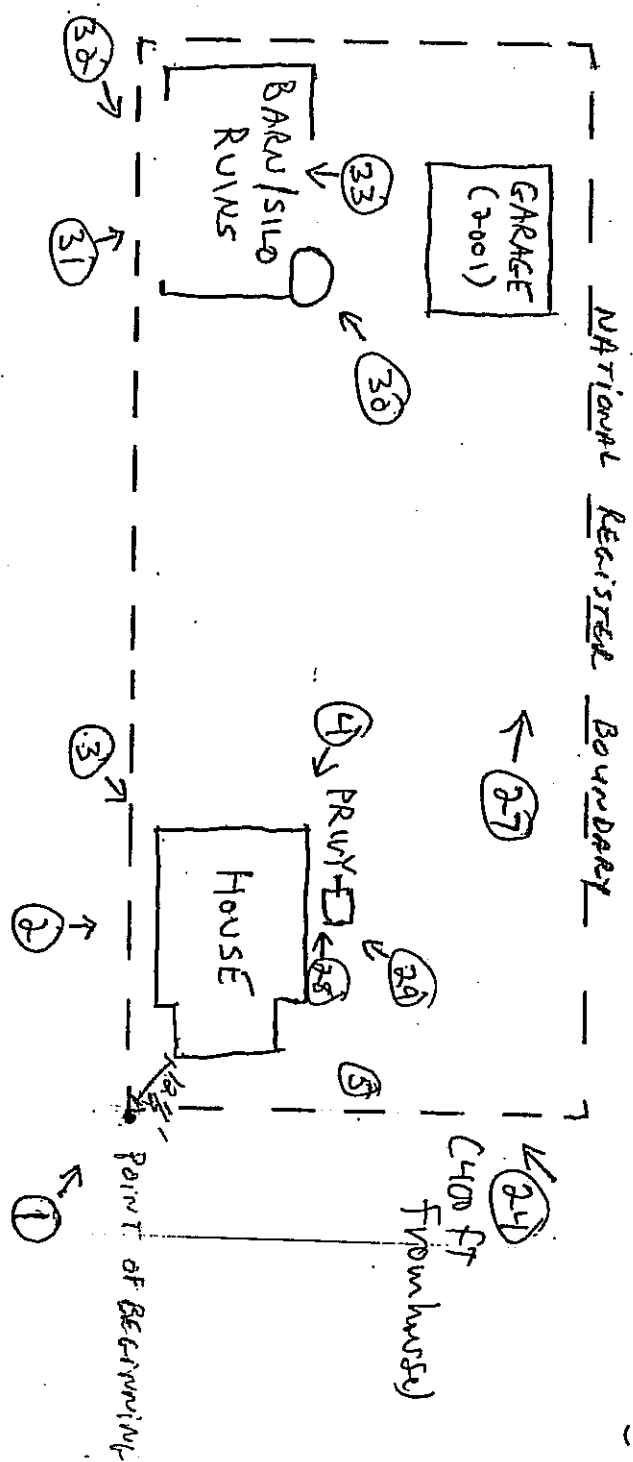
The boundary for the Isaac Stout House is a rectangle measuring 275' by 125' described as follows: beginning at a point approximately 12 ½' east of the east corner of the Isaac Stout House; then northwest approximately 125'; then southwest approximately 275'; then southeast approximately 125'; then northeast approximately 275' to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary was chosen to include the Isaac Stout House and its immediate architectural setting. Since significance for architecture is being claimed for this nomination, agricultural lands surrounding the house have been excluded.

100 Feet

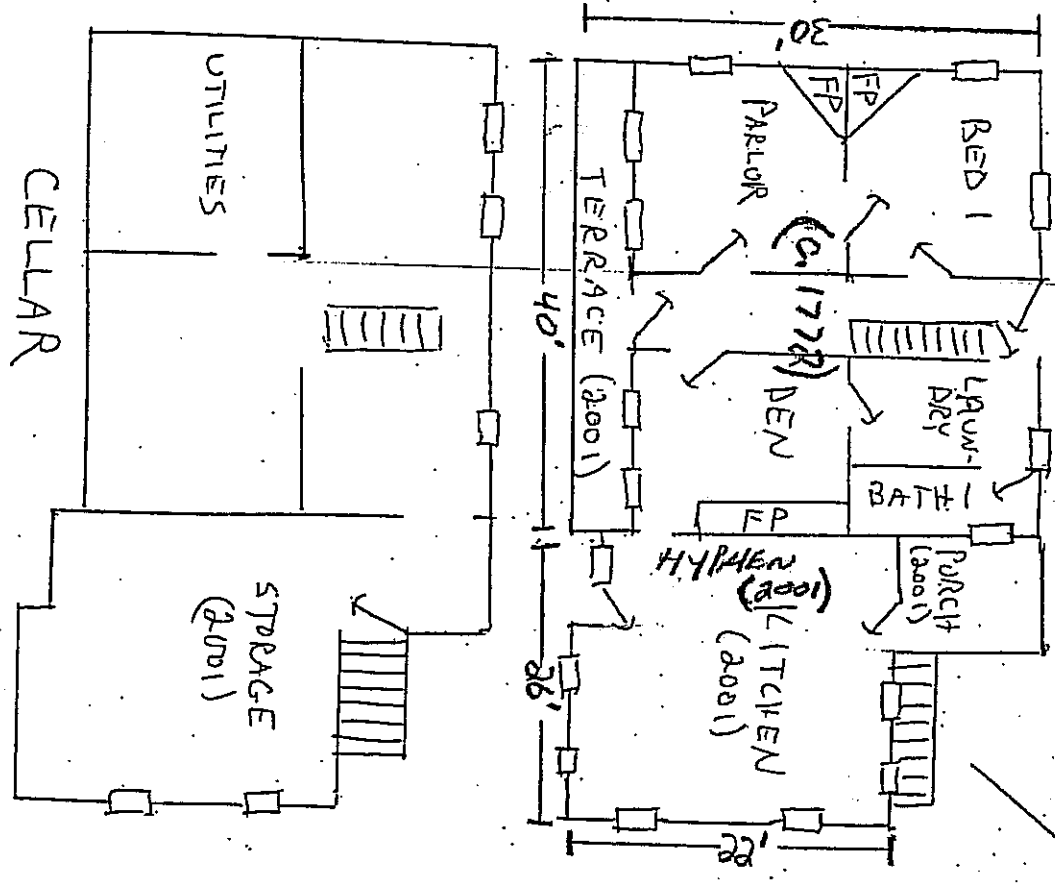
North



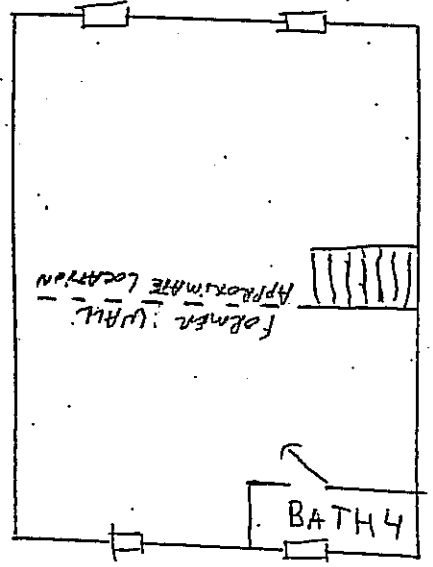
23 (800 Feet from house)

24 (400 Ft from house)

FIRST FLOOR

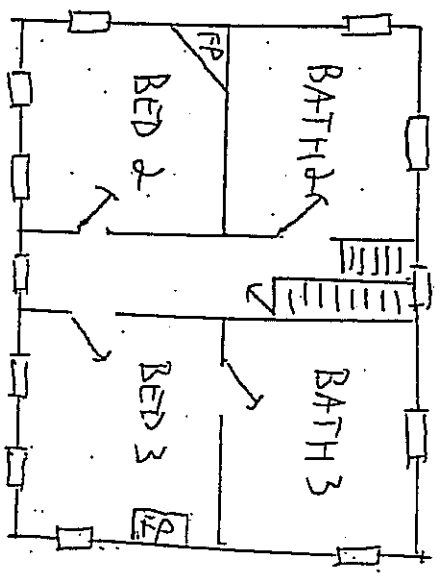


GARRET

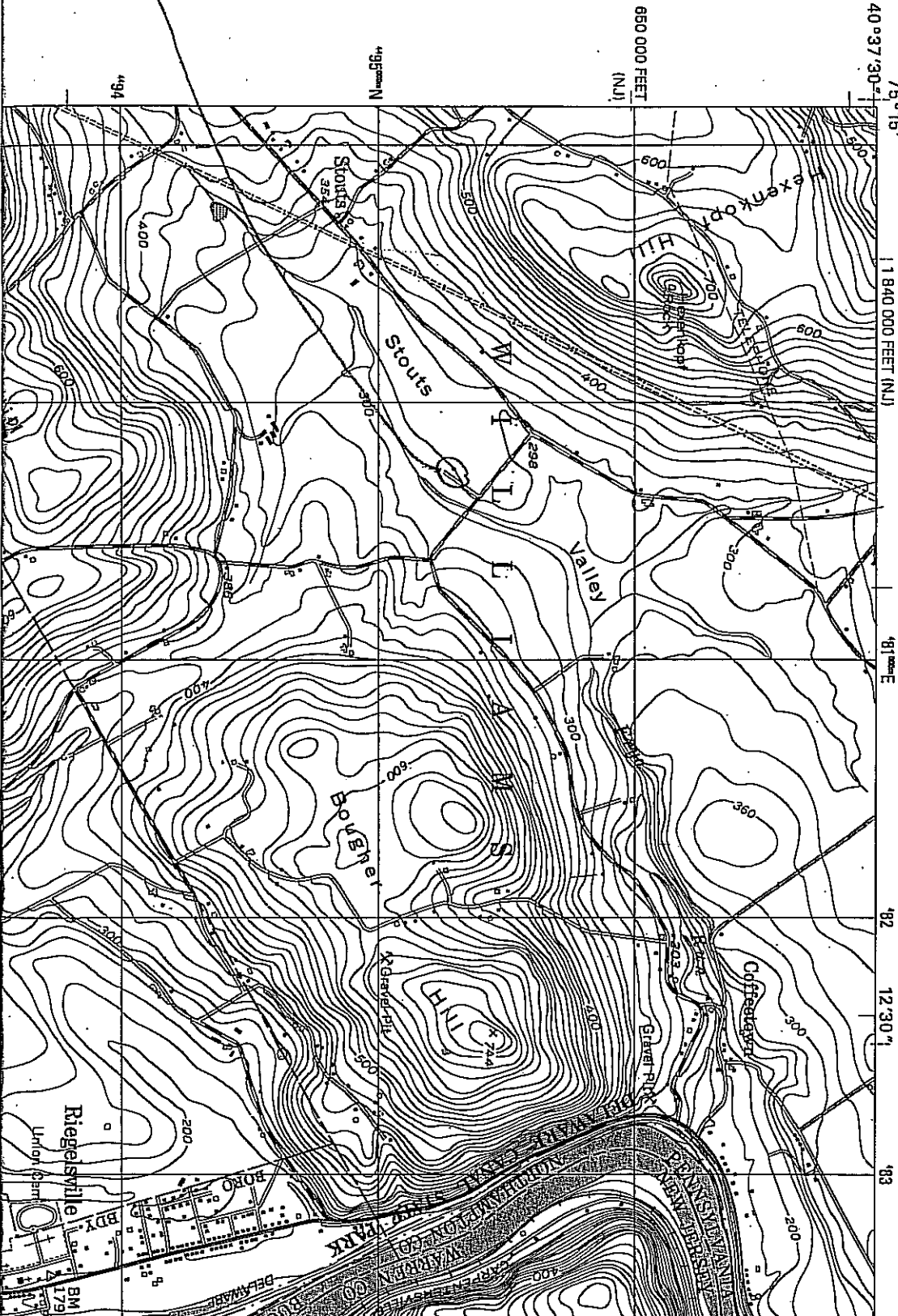


STOUT, ISAAC HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR



stout, Isaac, house
 Northampton County, PA
 USGS Quad- Riegelsville, PA-NJ
 18 480 280 4495300



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