NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

536

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Stoutimore, David L. and Sallie Ann, House

Other names/site number Jenkins House

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 501 South Birch Avenue | N/A | not for publication

City or town Plattsburg | N/A | vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Clinton Code 049 Zip code 64477

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B X C ___ D

Mark A. Miles May 29, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall 7.23.13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

X	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

X	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

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.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Second Empire

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick, Stone
walls: Wood
Brick
roof: Wood / Shingle
other:

X NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUTATION PAGES

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1892

Significant Dates

1892

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bennett, Joseph H., Architect

[x] STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUTATION PAGES

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 #_____
- ____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Missouri State Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.3 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
1	39.561064	-94.451915	3		
2			4		

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)
_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah Alban
organization Missouri Life Magazine date 02/25/13 (Revision; original 01/10/13)
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Stoutimore, David L. and Sallie Ann, House**

City or Vicinity: **Plattsburg**

County: **Clinton** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Roberta Brown (photographs #1-4); Sarah Alban (photographs #5-8)**

Date Photographed: **01/26/13 (photographs #1-4); 12/10/13 (photographs #5-8)**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

8 Photos:

Photo Number	Description	Camera Direction
1	West Wall, Front Façade	East
2	North Wall, Side Façade	Southeast
3	East Wall, Backyard Facade	West
4	South Wall, Side Façade	North
5	Interior, Basement, Stairwell	South Southeast
6	Interior, First Floor, Sunroom	East
7	Interior, Second Level, Mansard Roof Closet	South Southwest
8	Interior, Tower	Skyward

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure I: Location Map (see Continuation Page 15)
Figure II: Floor Plans (see Continuation Page 16)
Figure III: Map Key to Photographs (see Continuation Page 17)

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

SUMMARY

The David L. and Sallie Ann Stoutimore House is a 1 ½-story Second Empire residence located at 501 South Birch Avenue in Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri. Plattsburg, the county seat, is a city of 2,319 people[1] about 40 miles N/NE of Kansas City, Missouri. The house was designed and built in 1892 by local architect Joseph H. Bennett and is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C, ARCHITECTURE. The layout is L-shaped, with the longer leg of the L running parallel to South Birch Avenue and the shorter leg running parallel to West Grogan Street. A porch fills the crook of the L, which faces west. The home has a finished brick basement, frame first story, and half story attic space enclosed by the wood-shingle clad mansard roof. A 2 ½ story tower nook projects above the roof. The Stoutimore Home is rich with Late Victorian features, including wood quoins, bracketed cornices, and a highly ornamented wrap-around porch. Despite two minor additions, which include a sunroom and a staircase added in the mid-1900s, the home retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is a superb example of Second Empire architecture and indeed the only Second Empire structure identified in a reconnaissance-level survey of the community.[2]

ELABORATION

SETTING

Raleigh S. Morgan commissioned a local architect to design and build the Stoutimore Home for his daughter, Sallie A. Morgan Stoutimore, and son-in-law, David L. Stoutimore, in 1892. The house sits in a residential neighborhood across the street from Raleigh Morgan's own house. The neighborhood at large is relatively flat, and most residences date from about 1880 to 1920. Many houses on Birch Avenue sit on large lots, including at least three houses Morgan paid for that are very large even compared to their neighbors. Neighboring houses on Birch Avenue and nearby streets are highly ornamented and represent a variety of architectural styles. Their lavish architecture speaks to a time of local prosperity in Plattsburg during the late 1800s and early 1900s.[3] The Stoutimore yard is typical of many in Plattsburg, with a well-maintained lawn, a few old trees, and an original rock walkway leading from the sidewalk to the porch. There are also well-kept shrubs. There is no front fence today, though the original Stoutimore Home had one.

1. 2010 United States Census, accessed through http://factfinder2.census.gov (accessed 4 Jan. 2013).
2. Patterson, Tiffany. "Reconnaissance Survey Report DRAFT: Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri." No. CIAS002. Unpublished. On file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (accessed 4 Jan. 2013).
3. Ibid., 8.

EXTERIOR:

West Wall: (see photo 1)
Front façade facing South Birch Avenue
The 1 ½ story Second Empire Style house's asymmetrical west elevation consists of the projecting short leg of the L-shaped building footprint and a series of recessed areas creating the longer leg. This west wall is stepped, consisting of a living room with a projecting oriel bay on the southernmost (right) bay, a narrow recessed entrance bay (sheltered by the porch) in the center, and a secondary recessed entrance in the porch of the northernmost bay, with the three-story tower above this.

The west wall, right bay oriel is topped by a small, copper-clad mansard roof and is supported by large curving brackets. The brackets have decorative turned drop finials. The brackets (four total) flank one-by-one wood sash windows in the raised brick basement. The oriel windows (three total) are tall and narrow, separated by pilasters with fluted capitals. Between these are saw-tooth detailing. Below the windows are panels with applied, turned balusters. An identical oriel is on the north wall and two on the south wall.

The elaborately detailed wrap-around porch partially shelters the west and north façades. The porch wraps around the crook of the L, squaring off the house's footprint. It is topped by a hipped roof and a projecting gable marks the entrance. A highly ornate gable, brackets, and scrollwork cornices face west. Turned posts support the roof, with double posts above the stairway. A decorative fence of balustrades, spindles, and arches line the porch. This decoration was removed in the mid-1900s but restored in 2010 with original pieces stored in the basement. Decorative latticework sits under the porch, and big block quoins decorate the façade corners.

The west wall is clad in wide shiplap wood siding from left to right with wood quoining at the corners. The highly decorative porch shelters the two west-wall entrances. The primary entrance consists of a round arch door and bracketed door surround. The door, 8 feet tall, includes a highly detailed almond-shaped window at its top and an original knob. The secondary entrance is a flat arch panel door in the left bay topped by a two-light transom. There are shuttered windows in the north wall of the tower on the first and second floors. The windows have wide, simple surrounds.

The eaves of the mansard roof have simple entablatures and paired scrollwork brackets at each corner. The character-defining mansard roof is clad in imbricated shingles surrounding projecting shed roof dormers. Dormers have either paired or single original glass one-by-one windows flanked by fluted pilasters. The siding and quoins may have been chosen to give the frame house the appearance of stone construction. The third story, consisting of the tower, has round arch one-by-one wood windows on all four sides. The siding on this story is closely butted to provide a smooth wall surface to which small decorative panels have been attached. The ogee molding follows the contours of the round arch windows, and is topped by a mansard roof.

North Wall: (see photo 2)
Side façade facing West Grogan Street

The north wall consists of the remainder of the wrap-around porch; a central bay that continues the wide shiplap wood siding, quoins, defining mansard roof with imbricated shingles, and projecting shed roof dormers; and a sunroom. A series of recessed areas on the elaborately decorated porch create the shorter leg of the L. The stepped projection consists of the north walls of the living room, foyer, tower, and family room. Corners have paired scrollwork brackets, and mansard eaves have the same simple entablatures described on the west wall.

Centered in the exposed wall of the family room is a projecting oriel identical to the west-wall oriel. At the basement level of this bay is decorative latticework covering brick foundation. Dormers have paired or single one-by-one original glass windows flanked by fluted pilasters. A sunroom in the left bay has wide shiplap wood siding and triple windows crowned with white balustrade, spindles and a hipped roof. This room was added in the mid-1900s with siding and ornamentation in the original style.

East Wall: (see photo 3)
Backyard façade facing expansive lawn
At the basement level of the east wall is lattice paneling under the sunroom (on the right). Three single light glass windows line the sunroom. The sunroom has triple windows, balustrades and spindles, and eaves beneath its hipped roof. In the center bay, an entrance with a shed hood leads into the basement. Characteristic wide shiplap wood siding continues along this wall, and above them the characteristic dormer windows, eaves, and mansard roofing. On the left side, triple windows open the brick foundation. A hipped roof tops the kitchen façade above two sets of double-windows. A symmetrical chimney projects from the roof, and the three-story tower's elaborate imbrication here is identical to its front.

South Wall: (see photo 4)
Faces side lawn and neighboring house
The south wall consists from right to left of characteristic wood shiplap siding and two oriels. This wall has one stepped projection where a one-story staircase was added in the mid-1900s, to connect the basement to the first level. The brick basement foundation has triple windows in the style of those on the east façade, as does a staircase with a hipped roof. A triple-window oriel (middle) is identical to the west-wall oriel, and a double-window oriel (left) sits on smaller brackets in the left bay. (See photo 6 for balustrade, spindle, and bracket detail.) Block quoins line the north corner and abut the projection and have double-bracket cornices like those on the west wall. Character-defining imbrication, single dormers, eaves, and mansard roofing continue in the roof. A nonfunctional chimney also projects from the roof.

INTERIOR:

Basement: (see Figure II: Floor Plan 1)
The brick-foundation basement level is laid out in three main horizontal segments (see floor plan). The first is comprised of the bottom of the tower stairwell and a storage area, the second of a bedroom, and the third of a spare room, foyer, and additional stairwell. The bedroom and fireplace dominate this level in space. A storage space, bathroom, walk-through closet,

and foyer with exit project off the bedroom. A freestanding walnut spiral staircase contained in the three-story tower also begins at this level. The basement can be entered by the spiral staircase, back foyer exit, and a staircase added to the southeast corner in the mid-1900s (see photo 5). Transom windows sit above all the interior and exterior doors on this level. This level was remodeled in the 2010s and originally functioned as a kitchen.

First Level: (see Figure II: Floor Plan 2)
The first floor is laid out as a series of open rooms connected by large doorways. It has six main rooms dominated by natural lighting and tall ceilings. Original white and yellow oak wood floors line the foyer, living room, dining room, family room kitchen. The local lumberyard stamp can still be seen on the underside of some of floor boards. Two sets of 8-foot pocket doors with ornate latticework above them connect the dining room to the living room and family room. Transom windows top all exterior and interior doors, as in the basement. A foyer connects to the walnut spiral staircase leading to upper levels. The floors were sanded and re-finished in 2010, when the Brown family restored the home. Two mid-1900s additions, a sunroom (see photo 6) and staircase, are also on this floor.

Second Level: (see Figure II: Floor Plan 3)
The second floor is laid out in a rectangular shape and is divided into four rooms: a bathroom and three bedrooms. The half-story is created by the mansard roof, which economizes attic space. Closets in each bedroom show off the mansard's double-pitch (see photo 7). Original latch-based door knobs, either ceramic or wood, open each door. Modern light fixtures and paint have been added, but otherwise this floor maintains tremendous integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Third Level: (see Figure II: Floor Plan 4)
The third level is laid out as a very small, open room. This room consists of an uninsulated hardwood tower landing floor accessible only via the original freestanding walnut staircase (see photo 8). A door from this room walks out onto the roof.

RESTORATION:
The Stoutimore Home has undergone several changes, but a 2010 restoration restored its integrity. Blueprint changes include the undated staircase and sunroom additions previously described. Major façade changes that had occurred in the mid-1900s, such as yellow wood siding added to cover the Second-Empire ornamentation, was reversed. Over two years, the Brown family uncovered the unharmed Second Empire wood shiplap siding and cleaned, sanded and repainted it. They repaired the roof and restored spindles and balustrades with cleaning and paint. Original porch balustrade and spindles found in the basement were reinstalled on the west façade. Some spindles and balustrades, such as those on the north and south façades, were missing or in bad shape, so the Browns recreated these by using existing balustrades and spindles as models and by consulting historic photographs. The hand-blown glass windows are original.[4]

4. Brown, Roberta. Oral Interview, 10 Dec. 2012. By Sarah Alban at 501 S. Birch Ave., Plattsburg, Missouri.

Interior restoration followed with the majority of work done in four months by 17 separate contractors at a cost to the Brown family of about $100,000.[5] The historic layout remains intact. Today the home appears as it would have in 1892. It remains a richly detailed example of Second Empire design and has integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and design.

5. Ibid.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

SUMMARY

The David L. and Sallie Ann Stoutimore House at 501 South Birch Avenue in Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri, is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The Stoutimore Home is a superb example of the French-originated Second Empire Style. The 120-year-old home's excellent condition and elaborate ornamentation testify to the mastery of its architect and mason, Joseph Hart Bennett. The home is an exceptionally fine example of frame Second Empire Architecture that stands out even in a town known for its collection of Late Victorian houses. It speaks to the local history of Plattsburg's first growth period. In addition, though surrounded by homes of equally stunning architecture, the Stoutimore Home is the only Second Empire-Style residence identified in a reconnaissance survey of Plattsburg. Its stylistic contrast to the dozens of contemporary neighboring houses makes the Stoutimore House regionally rare, and most importantly places the home at the core of what is likely a rich National Register District. The period of significance is 1892, the date of construction.

ELABORATION

PLATTSBURG GROWTH, CA. 1875-1900

Clinton County's earliest settlers arrived in the 1820s[6], roughly the same time Missouri gained statehood (1821)[7] and about twenty years after the Louisiana Purchase had put the territory under U.S. ownership (1803).[8] Initial dwellings were log cabins prone to falling down in bad weather.[9] But farmland was rich, allowing settlers like Josiah Stoutimore and Raleigh S. Morgan to gain wealth and more land from successful farming ventures. Plattsburg was selected as the county seat for Clinton County in 1833.[10] At that time the town was known as "Concord," which was changed to "Springfield" in 1834 and finally "Plattsburg" in 1835.[11]

Wealthy farmers in Plattsburg would fill a day's work by driving horse buggies north or south of town to their farmland to ensure farm hands living and working on the land were tending it properly. Typically, workers living on the farmland were poorer than those who lived in town. Thus owning a house within town limits was a major status symbol.[12] This type of social living system has been likened to feudal-system Europe, wherein serfs lived on the land they worked while landowners lived in large homes farther away.[13]

In 1873, the Chicago and Southwestern (Rock Island) railroad line was

6. Sandehn, Nancy. Clinton County Town & Rural Property Survey. MO-KAN Regional Council. On file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, (1984).
7. Library of Congress. "Today in History: August 10." Loc.gov. http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/aug10.html (accessed 4 Jan. 2013).
8. National Archives. "Louisiana Purchase Treaty." Archives.gov. . http://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/document.html?doc=5&title.raw=Louisiana%20Purchase%20Treaty (accessed 4 Jan. 2013).
9. *The History of Clinton County, Missouri* (St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Co., 1881), 127-128.
10. See Patterson. "Reconnaissance Survey Report DRAFT," 6.
11. Ibid.
12. Jenkins, Mary Ellen. Oral Interview. 10 Dec. 2012. By Sarah Alban at Oakridge Nursing Home (Plattsburg, Missouri).
13. Hitchcock, Henry Russell. *Architecture: Nineteenth And Twentieth Centuries*. [2nd Ed.] (Baltimore: Penguin, 1987), 253.

completed, which brought service to Plattsburg[14]. The town's growing business prosperity that resulted is reflected in numerous elaborate residential frame constructions that went up during the subsequent decades.[15] Today Plattsburg has a rich concentration of well-kept Late Victorian homes that date to the late 1800s and early 1900s.[16]

The Stoutimore Home was built during a prosperous time "reflected in the wealth and variety of [Plattsburg's] historic homes."[17] After the Panic of 1873 and subsequent bad national economy, most architecture in the United States was suffering[18]. Indeed, many experts cite the end of Second Empire Style in the United States as no later than 1890 for this reason[19]. However despite this poor national economy, Plattsburg "seems to have been [in] a boom time" due to a new local railroad depot. [20] Only after the turn of the century did growth stagnate, and Plattsburg homes ceased being constructed with such elaborate architectural designs.

Birch Avenue is particularly rich with Late Victorian houses in a variety of styles. The Stoutimore Home sits at the heart of what has been identified as early as 1984 as a potential National Register district.[21] Neighboring homes include those in the styles of Late Victorian, Eastlake, Queen Anne, National Folk, Revival, American Movement, Colonial, Tudor Revival, American Foursquare, and Craftsman bungalow.[22] All are uniquely ornamented, many combining multiple architectural styles for maximized ornament. Together the elaborate structures within Plattsburg's boundaries inspired the Missouri State Historic Preservation staff to recommend two separate districts for National Register nomination. Yet among the 169 potential resources identified in Plattsburg, the Stoutimore Home is one of only eight identified for individual recommendation to the Register.[23]

Other Nearby Second Empire Homes

A 2012 survey of Plattsburg identified 169 potential National Register resources. None of these but the Stoutimore Home is in the Second Empire Style,[24] as the Second Empire Style was not popular in southern states.[25] Oral interviews do suggest at least one more Second Empire home exists in Clinton County.[26] However, a record could not be found of this other Second Empire home. Regardless of whether another exists in Clinton County, the Stoutimore Home is certainly unique to its immediate setting.

Stoutimore Home Chronology

The Stoutimore Home was constructed in 1892 at 501 South Birch Avenue, then

14. See Sandehn.
15. See Patterson. "Reconnaissance Survey Report DRAFT," 8.
16. Ibid.
17. See Patterson. "Reconnaissance Survey Report DRAFT," 8.
18. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf., 1984), 241.
19. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *Great American Houses and their Architectural Styles.* (Abbeville Press Publishers, 1994), 128.
20. See Patterson. "Reconnaissance Survey Report DRAFT," 8.
21. See Sandehn.
22. See Patterson. "Reconnaissance Survey Report DRAFT," 9-20.
23. Ibid., 12-14.
24. See Patterson. "Reconnaissance Survey Report DRAFT," 9.
25. See McAlester. *A Field Guide*, 241-243.
26. See Roberta Brown interview.

called South Spring Street.[27] It belonged to David L. Stoutimore and his wife Sallie Ann Stoutimore (nee Morgan)[28]. David Stoutimore's father, Josiah Stoutimore was one of Clinton County's first settlers.[29] The native Virginian arrived in 1845 and owned 450 farming acres. Sallie Ann's father was an extremely prominent and well-off Clinton County landowner, Raleigh S. Morgan. Raleigh S. Morgan made a good living while a young farmer in Kentucky and in 1857 moved to Plattsburg with two slaves and $7,000.[30] Raleigh eventually owned more than 1,000 acres around and within Plattsburg. For ten years,[31] David and Sallie Ann Stoutimore farmed Raleigh's land[32] in exchange for being gifted the 501 South Birch Avenue plot across the street from Raleigh's own large, elaborate house.[33]

The Stoutimore Home stayed in the family for about 100 years.[34] David and Sallie Ann farmed locally[35] until David died in 1928, and Sallie Ann in 1930.[36] The home passed to their children: Josephine "Josie" Atchison, Harry B. Stoutimore, and Dixie Jenkins. The three siblings and their spouses owned the house jointly until 1935, when Josie, her husband Lewis M. Atchison, Harry, and Harry's wife Julia E. Stoutimore deeded their shares of the home to their sister, Dixie, and her husband, Carl R. Jenkins.[37] From this point it was known as the "Jenkins House." The Jenkins raised their nephew, Horace W. Jenkins, in the house after the death of Horace's mother.[38] Horace Jenkins married Marry Ellen Jenkins, who would later own the house. In 1967, Dixie deeded her niece-in-law, Mary Ellen Jenkins, the home for "the sum of one and no/100 Dollars, Love and Affection."[39] Mary Ellen Jenkins lived in, then rented the home.[40] She was the last Stoutimore relative to own the home before selling it in the mid-1990s.[41] Between 1995 and 2005, the home fell into disrepair. It remained that way until the Brown family bought the home in 2005 and started restorations roughly five years later.[42]

Second Empire Style

Second Empire structures are identified by their trademark mansard roofs, named for the 17th-Century French architect François Mansart.[43] Three roofing features further identify Second Empire structures: the mansard (or dual-

27. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Buchanan and Clinton Counties, Missouri* (Chicago: Chapman Bros., 1893), 611.
28. Death Record for David L. Stoutimore. *Deed Record Book* 357: 872. Clinton County Recorder's Office. (Plattsburg, Missouri, 1990).
29. *The History of Clinton County, Missouri* (St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Co., 1881), 213.
30. See *Portrait and Biographical Record*, 611.
31. Brown, Roberta. Oral Interview. 10 Dec. 2012. By Sarah Alban at 501 S. Birch Ave. (Plattsburg, Missouri).
32. Jenkins, Mary Ellen. Oral Interview. 10 Dec. 2012. By Sarah Alban at Oakridge Nursing Home (Plattsburg, Missouri).
33. See *Portrait and Biographical Record*, 611.
34. See Roberta Brown interview.
35. See Mary Ellen Jenkins interview.
36. See Death Record for David L. Stoutimore.
37. Warranty Deed. Josephine Atchison, Lewis M. Atchison, Harry B. Stoutimore, Julia E. Stoutimore, grantors; Dixie Stoutimore Jenkins and Carl R. Jenkins, grantees. *Deed Record Book* 166: 568. Clinton County Recorder's Office (Plattsburg, Missouri, 1935).
38. See Mary Ellen Jenkins interview.
39. Warranty Deed. Dixie Stoutimore Jenkins, grantor, and Mary Ellen Jenkins, grantee. *Deed Record Book* 258: 105. Clinton County Recorder's Office. (Plattsburg, Missouri, 1967).
40. See Mary Ellen Jenkins interview.
41. See Roberta Brown interview.
42. Ibid.
43. See McAlester. *A Field Guide*, 242.

sloped) roof with dormer windows; the lower, steeper slope's molded cornices on top and bottom; and eaves under the roof supported by brackets.[44] The mansard roof came into fashion in France during the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870), known as the Second Empire.[45] The double slope of the roof opened up extra attic space and was thus a practical, in addition to fashionable, design choice. The Second Empire Style spread to the United States via the Parisian World Fairs (world expositions) of the 1850s and 1860s.[46] In addition, the expansion of the Louvre museum with massive Second Empire wings (1852-1857) inspired London architects, who tweaked the so-called New Louvre design and spread this style to America.[47] In the United States, Second Empire homes thus represented a most modern fashion from Europe.

Americans tweaked mansard roofs too, by curving the roof slope rather than keeping it straight, per the French fashion.[48] From 1855[49] to 1890,[50] Second Empire homes spread from New York to Texas to Oregon, with structures in at least 20 states.[51] Often, government buildings built during Ulysses S. Grant's Presidency (1869 to 1877) were in Second Empire Style.[52]

Two prominent Missouri Second Empire buildings include the Governor's Mansion (NR Listed 5/21/69) in Jefferson City and the Old Post Office (NR Listed 11/22/68) in St. Louis. Both are in the National Register, and the Old Post Office is a National Historic Landmark.

The Governor's Mansion (1871), designed by George Ingham Barnett, cost just under $80,000.[53] It shares with the Stoutimore Home a concave (inward-curved) mansard roof with imbricated (fish-scale patterned) tiles, ornate brackets (eave supports), decorative cornices, a brick foundation, block quoins, tall interior ceilings and an impressive freestanding walnut stairway like one in the Stoutimore Home tower.

The Old Post Office (1872), also known as the Federal Building and Customs House,[54] was designed by U.S. Treasury architect Alfred B. Mullett.[55] Mullett modeled the Old Post Office and five other buildings after the renowned New Louvre wings. Of those six structures, just the Old Post Office and the Executive Office Building in Washington, D.C., are extant. They are considered "probably the best examples of the Second Empire building style

44. Ibid., 241.
45. See McAlester. *Great American Houses*, 127-136.
46. Ibid., 130.
47. Hitchcock, Henry Russell. *Architecture: Nineteenth And Twentieth Centuries*. [2nd Ed.] (Baltimore: Penguin, 1987), 133.
48. See McAlester. *Great American Houses*, 130.
49. U.S. General Services Administration. "Historic Buildings." Gsa.gov. Last Reviewed 10 Dec. 2012. http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21010 (accessed 4 Jan. 2013).
50. See McAlester. *Great American Houses*, 130.
51. See McAlester. *A Field Guide*, 244-254.
52. Your Missouri Courts. "The St. Louis Old Post Office and Custom House." Courts.Missouri.Gov. http://www.courts.mo.gov/page.jsp?id=3502 (accessed 5 Jan. 2013).
53. The Missouri Governor's Mansion. "History." Mansion.mo.gov http://mansion.mo.gov/history.php (accessed 4 Jan. 2013).
54. Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (MIT Press: Cambridge, 1969), 103-108.
55. See Your Missouri Courts.

ever constructed in the United States".[56] The Old Post Office cost more than $6 million[57], which stayed St. Louis's most expensive building for years. It was associated with wealth and used to store more than $4 million in gold bullion.[58]

Joseph Hart Bennett, Builder

Raleigh S. Morgan hired local hardware merchant[59] Joseph Hart Bennett[60] to build the Stoutimore Home in 1892.[61] Bennett was born at Harper's Ferry in Virginia June 14, 1841. In 1859, Bennett's father died, so to provide for his mother and eight siblings, Bennett became a "very proficient" architect and by 1881 had built "a number of the substantial structures in Plattsburg," though which others Bennett built is uncertain.[62] By that year, he also ranked as a Master with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.[63] He was 50 or 51 when Raleigh commissioned him. According to a 2013 Missouri State Historic Preservation Office Survey, "The Stoutimore house is an excellent example of a frame Second Empire cottage."[64]

The Stoutimore House

EXTERIOR: The Stoutimore roof contains Second Empire trademarks: dual-pitched (double-sloped) mansard roof; dormer windows; top and bottom molding of the lower, steeper slope; and eaves supporting the roof with brackets underneath. The mansard-roof wood shingles are imbricated (fish-scale patterned) and diamond and flat-butt shaped.[65] Dormer windows include both single and more ornate doubles. A tower on the northwest corner also contains decorative dormers. Brackets beneath the eaves are highly ornate. Brackets are both single and double. Decorative cornices crown the posts supporting the roof. The siding is wood, with ornate quoins (block cornerstones). The home's tower stands 2 ½ stories tall, off-center in the home's northwest corner. Only 30 percent of Second Empire homes have towers, and less common are off-center ones.[66] The home's porch is highly decorated. The house is roughly L-shaped, with the porch sitting in the crook of the L. Porch decorations include a hipped roof, ornate gable, and turned posts supporting the roof with scrollwork balustrades. The scrollwork is mimicked in the entablature (lintel above the turned posts).[67] A triple-window bay projects from the front façade. Supported by huge brackets above the basement, the bay is also an oriel. Three more triple-window oriels project from the house sides, adding to the elaborateness. All told the exterior is an extremely elaborate, decorative, and masterful execution of Second Empire Style.

INTERIOR: The house has interior integrity in its historical layout and

56. St. Louis Historic Preservation. "Structures: Old Post Office." Stlcin.missouri.org. http://stlcin.missouri.org/history/structdetail.cfm?Master_ID=1332 (accessed 5 Jan. 2013).
57. Ibid.
58. See Your Missouri Courts.
59. See Sandehn.
60. See Roberta Brown interview.
61. See Mary Ellen Jenkins interview.
62. See *The History of Clinton County*, 5.
63. Ibid., 174.
64. Patterson, Tiffany. Survey. No. CIAS002-012. (Jefferson City, Missouri: Unpublished). On file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (accessed 4 Jan. 2013).
65. Ibid.
66. See McAlester. *A Field Guide*, 241.
67. See Patterson. Survey No. CIAS002-012.

mansard style. Prominent original interior features include a walnut-wood spiral staircase that stretches from the basement to the third-story tower, ground-floor yellow and white oak flooring, and original glass windows with swirls still visible from the hand-blowing process. Two minor additions to the original layout include a ground-level sunroom that was added onto the kitchen in the mid-1900s and a basement-to-ground-level staircase in the southeast corner of the home. On the second floor, each of the three bedrooms has a slanted closet that shows off the mansard roof's utilization of upper-story space, trademark of the Second Empire Style.[68] The house remains true to Second Empire Style interiors with only minor changes to the original plan.

CHANGES: In the mid-1900s, though a more specific date is unknown, the house had two minor structural additions, including a small sunroom in the northeast corner and a one-story staircase in the southeast corner. Yellow wood siding was put up directly on top of the Second Empire wood shiplap siding, which would be preserved. A Historic Preservation survey photograph from 1984 documents the yellow siding, giving a date by which it had been added.[69] Room functions have shifted over the years, and the house requires repainting every couple years to stay fresh. The basement, formerly the Stoutimore kitchen, has been remodeled into a bedroom and storage space. Despite these changes, the Brown family went to great lengths to restore the home's original appearance. In 2010 they removed the yellow siding and restored the Second Empire design elements beneath it.[70] The porch was reconstructed with pieces found in the basement. Missing balustrades and spindles were replicated using existing balustrades and spindles as models, historic photographs, and newspaper research. The Brown family hired only contractors who agreed to restore rather than replace original fixtures such as the oak floors. With the exception of the partially replaced balustrades and spindles, the added sunroom, and the added stairwell, the home was restored to its 1892 appearance. The restoration was thus overwhelmingly successful, surprising even the Brown family at how in-tact the Second Empire design survived. The home is featured each year in Plattsburg's "Vintage Homes of Historic Plattsburg" driving tour.[71]

CONCLUSION

The David L. Stoutimore Home is eligible for the National Historic Register under Criterion C, ARCHITECTURE. It is a superb example of Second Empire construction that retains high integrity through location, design, workmanship, and materials. In addition, the home remains rare in the context of its immediate surroundings, against which its excellence of architecture stands out and combined with which it helps capture a picture of the past prosperity of Plattsburg.

68. See Hitchcock, 132-135.
69. See Sandehn Property Survey.
70. See Roberta Brown interview.
71. Ibid.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The David L. Stoutimore House is located at 501 South Birch Avenue. It sits on the northwest corner of South Birch Avenue and West Grogan Street. It is located in Section 24 of Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri.

Begin 240 feet west of the NE corner of the west half of the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 24 (i.e. at a tree line dividing the David L. Stoutimore Home from its West Grogan Street neighbor to the east). From there, proceed west 317.7 feet toward South Birch Avenue. At the intersection of South Birch Avenue and West Grogan Street, proceed 181.32 feet south along South Birch Avenue. From there, proceed east, inland, 317.7 feet (i.e. into the backyard). From there, proceed north 181.32 feet to the place of beginning, nearly following the tree line separating the Stoutimore Home from its neighbor.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

This boundary encompasses the property as per related deeds located in the Clinton County Assessor's office in Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri, and as per a historical inventory of this property kept by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office in Jefferson City, MO.

Figure I: Maps:

bing Maps

501 S Birch Ave, Plattsburg, MO 64477

Decimal Coordinates:
39.560923 -94.451904

m.bing.com

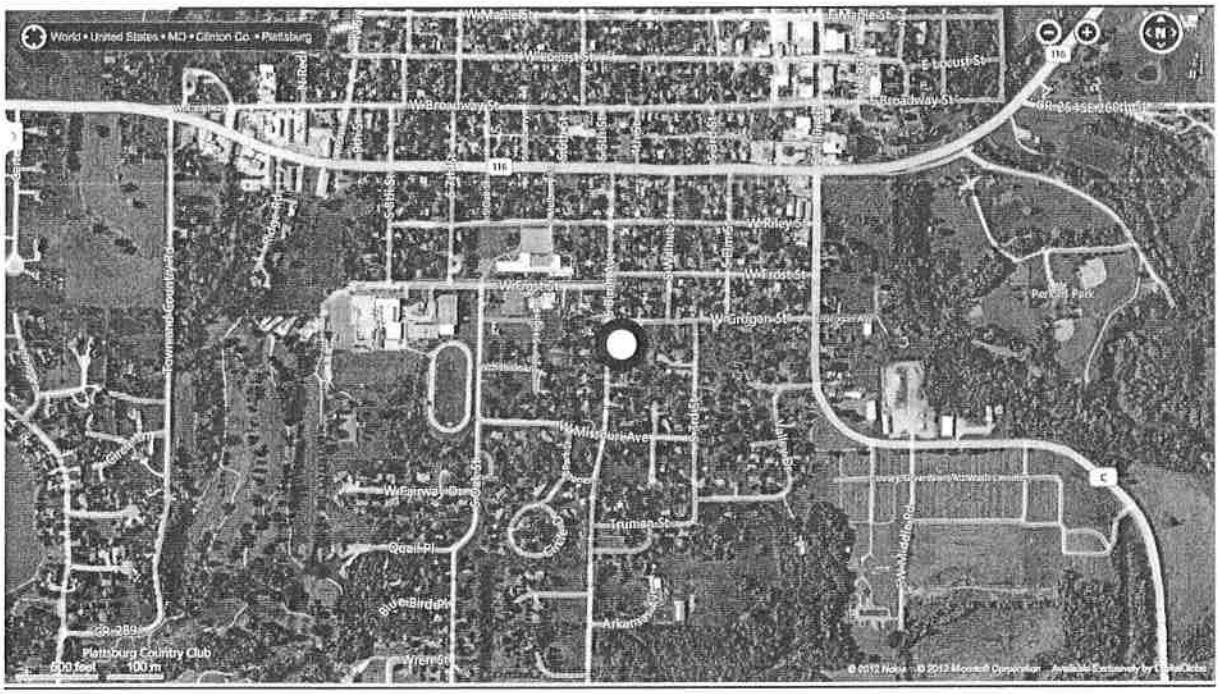
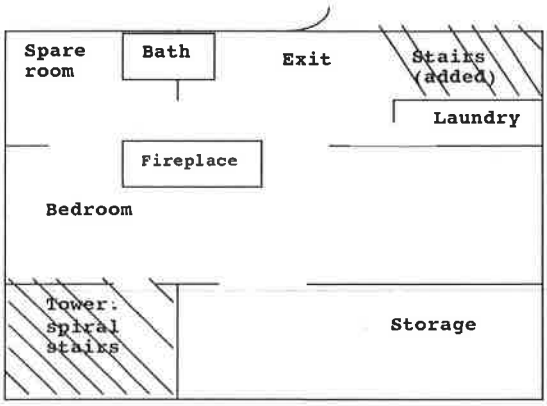
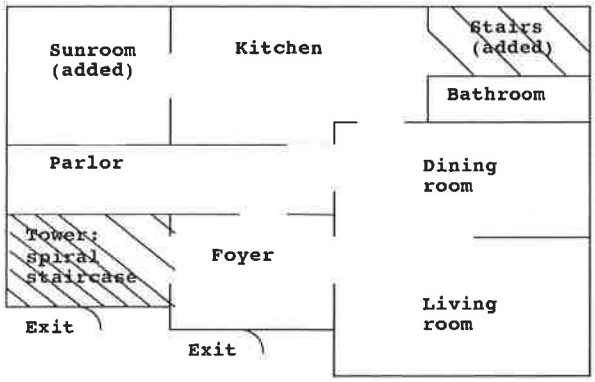


Figure II: Floor Plans:

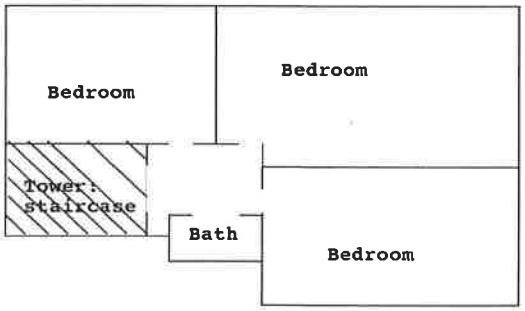
Floor Plan 1:
Basement, Bedroom:



Floor Plan 2:
Ground Level / Main Floor:



Floor Plan 3:
Second Level, Bedrooms:



Floor Plan 4:
Tower Landing:

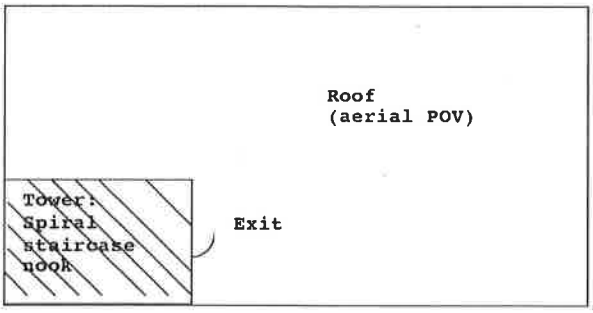
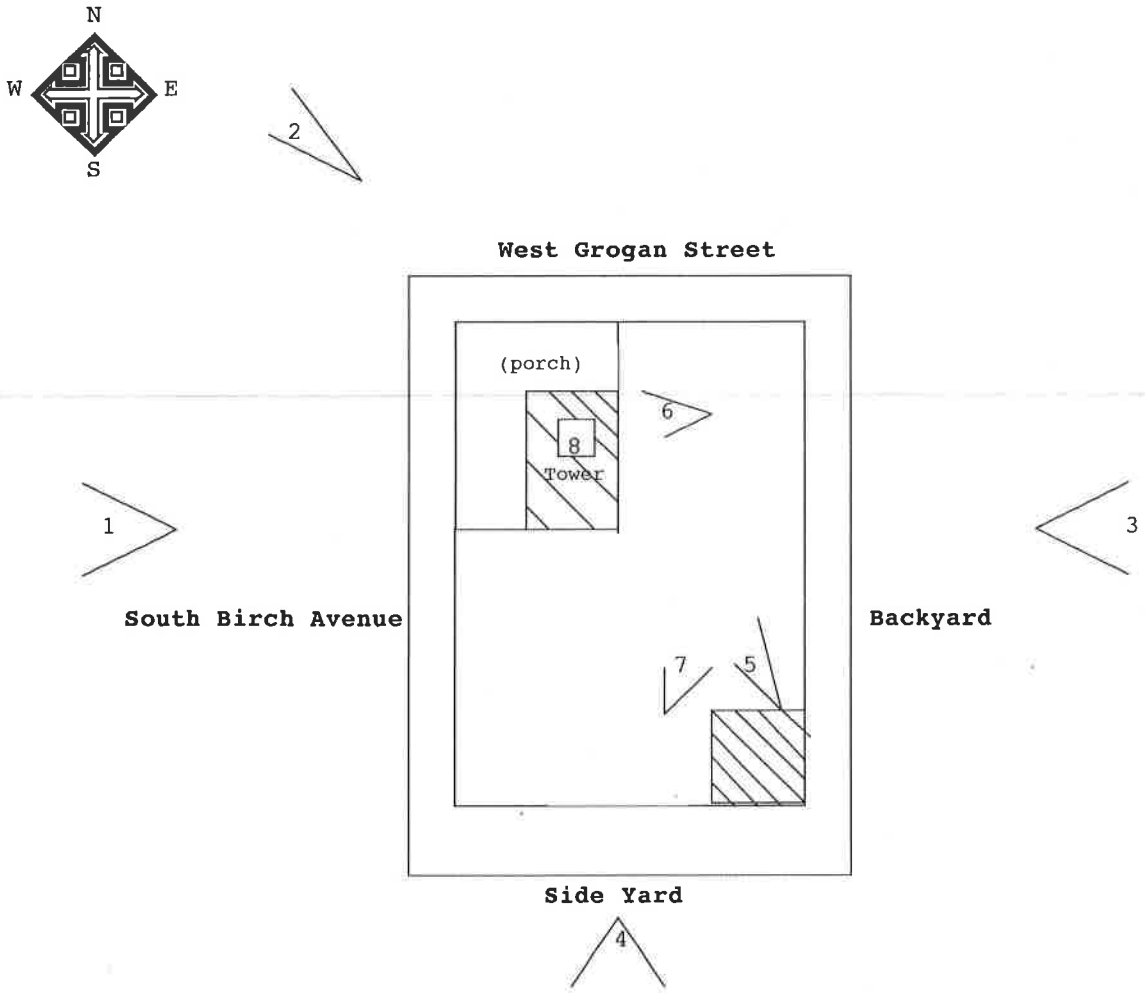


Figure III:
Map Key to Photographs:



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