

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received MAY 30 1985
date entered JUN 27 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic The John Bishop House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Perkiomen Avenue not for publication

city, town Reading x vicinity of Exeter Township

state Pennsylvania code county Berks code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Richard Levengood

street & number 337 E. Orange Street

city, town Lancaster vicinity of state PA 17602

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Berks County Courthouse

street & number 33 N. 6th Street

city, town Reading state PA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N.A. has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The John Bishop house is located along the northern side of the Philadelphia Pike (route 422) where it crosses the Antietam Creek in Exeter Township, Berks County. The structure is tucked into the bank next to one of the largest springs in the county. The mouth of this spring is located only ten feet to the east of the house, and discharges in excess of 200 gallons per minute. Part of the original spring house structure has been incorporated in the Belvedere, erected as an outdoor garden entertainment area, when the Bishop house was used for a short time as the clubhouse for the Reading Country Club. Surrounding the spring is a stone wall, built to create a fishpond where trout were grown. To the North, approximately twenty feet from the Northwest corner, existed another early structure referred to in the Reading Country Club pamphlet, as a fort. This building has been demolished. The original gristmill which was once part of this group of buildings was located approximately 600 feet to the east of the Antietam Creek where Shelbourne Road intersects the Philadelphia Pike. Portions of the millrace exist around what is now the perimeter of the golf course. Much of what had been the original acreage associated with this structure is now part of the Reading Country Club golf course which surrounds the Bishop house to the West, North and East. To the South immediately across route 422 is a stone farmhouse ca. 1830 and the brick foundation of a barn.

The Bishop house consists of a two and one-half story stone block (29' x 30') with a later two and one-half story East wing (28' x 21'). The main structure, built in the mid 18th century, is of the Palladian Georgian style with a three bay cut stone South facade and two bay rubble stone West and North facades. The "two room, side-hall" arrangement with center chimney is the core of the original structure which contains four fireplaces and corresponding panelled walls and cupboards. The floor plan consists of a side hall, front parlor and rear drawing room on the first floor; and a rear chamber, stairhall, and "banquet hall" on the second floor. The wainscoted open stair terminates at a balustered landing in the attic. The basement is a dirt-floored room with two iron grated vents in the South wall and two in the North wall. To the eastern side of the basement, is a stone arched doorway leading to the springhouse. The later mid-19th century eastern addition consists of two adjacent rooms on each floor which are connected to the original Georgian hall at a point near the stair landings.

The front parlor or Palladian room is the most significant interior space in the structure. The panelled chimney breast and wall contain an impressive array of woodwork. The central fireplace is flanked on either side by pedimented, round-headed cupboards with panelled upper and lower doors. Still possessing their original hardware, these cupboards are further embellished with butterfly shelves on the interior of the upper portion. Richly carved central keystones crown the heads of the cupboards. A boldly crosssetted chimney breast is terminated at the ceiling with a built-up cornice with dentil mouldings which surrounds the entire room. The opening and hearth of the fireplace is sheathed with richly grained King of Prussia marble. At chair rail height, a wall of Troy dado and panelled wainscoting wraps the lower portion of all walls. Where this panelled wainscoting intersects windows it is broken by pilastered mouldings which separate the wainscoting from panelled window seats. The dado, however, continues at chair rail height around the base of the panelled window surrounds and forms each window sill. All original twelve over twelve window sash are intact with many panes of early glass. Leading from this parlor is a pedimented doorway with mouldings similar to the cornice but of a smaller scale.

The North drawing room is a simpler room with a panelled chimney wall containing identical flanking wall cupboards with original raised panelled doors and hardware. The ogee moulded cornice encircles the ceiling on all walls. The moulded chair rail intersects the door openings on opposite walls and forms the sill of the single window looking North.

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received

date entered

John Bishop House, Berks Co., PA.
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

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The hallway is similar in expression to the work found in the South parlor. It contains a richly built-up cornice with dentil mouldings which is identical. A broken arch pedimented doorway leads from the hall to the major parlor. The circular fan-lighted entrance doorway is terminated with a deeply carved central keystone, similar to those of the parlor cupboards. The original sheathed, panelled entrance door and strap hinges are intact. A raised panel wainscoting wraps the lower walls. A pilastered flat arch bisects the hallway. The doric order pilasters are surmounted by a flat arch containing alternating metope and triglyph panels. Beyond this arch is a wainscoted open stair which leads by way of two intermediate landings per floor to the attic. The boldly turned balusters, three on each tread, are further enriched by hand-carved, voluted, stair ends. As the stair rises, the panelled wainscoting is interrupted with pilasters at points of direction or elevation changes. Panelled soffits and cheekwalls highlight the stair as it rises from the first to second floor.

The banquet room located on the second floor is the major room on that level and occupies the full breadth of the structure. This room contains five panelled windows and a panelled chimney wall with flanking cupboards. A panelled wainscoting surrounds this room in addition to an ogee cornice. This room contains its original twelve over twelve window sash and much of its original glass. The panelled wall is accentuated by boldly carved central keystones found on each of the flat headed flanking cupboards. The panelled chimney breast contains a fireplace with its original cast iron fireback, marble sheathing, and hearth.

To the north of the banquet hall is a lesser chamber which contains a panelled fireplace mantel and one of original flanking panelled wall cupboards. A simple chair rail and ogee cornice wrap all walls with exception of the west side of the firebreast where a bathroom had once been located.

The facade of the Bishop house is distinguished by its cut stone, ashlar coursed masonry with projecting beltcourse between the first and second stories, and keystone window lintels. The fine pedimented entry surround indicates the sophistication of the woodwork to be found on the interior. An elaborate cornice with its carved wall of Troy horizontal band and projecting modillioned soffit wraps the South and West facades. This cornice is surmounted on the West facade by raked cornices forming the pedimented third story gable end.

The windows located in the South, West, and North elevations are shuttered with the original raised panel shutters. These shutters are sheathed with beaded sheathing applied with rose headed nails. The original hand forged strap hinges and locking devices are to be found on a majority of the shutters. Show sills are to be found only on the South and West elevations.

To the North, the rubble stone facade is accentuated with an asymmetrical window placement which expresses the interior stair landing locations. The northern facade of the east wing accents the grade change with its change in floor elevation as it steps down toward the spring house and stone fish pond.

The east elevation contains three original windows of the Georgian block and the remainder is occupied by the later east wing addition and enclosed porch.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

N/A

Builder/Architect

N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John Bishop house is significant as an intact example of colonial Georgian architecture in the Palladian style. This structure is further significant as the residence of an early patriot and leader of commerce. The fact that it still exists in such undisturbed original condition only adds to its wonder.

In 1729 George Boone and Nicholas Scull warranted for a 150 acre plot of land in Exeter Township, presently of Berks County. After the official survey in 1731, Boone & Scull released the land to George Henton, Sr.¹ It was in the early 1760's that the Hentons erected a gristmill on the Antietam creek.² In 1769 John Bishop purchased the mill and surrounding acreage. Although no exact date of construction or name of a builder exists, we assume that the mansion, or Bishop's Hall, was erected at this time. Through three to four generations the property remained in the Bishop family for well over a century.

The Bishops were contemporaries of the Boone and Lincoln families which had settled this area of Berks County. John Bishop's wife, Susanna Keim, was from one of the leading families of Reading and the Oley Valley. John Bishop, although reared as a farmer, developed extensive business connections and owned property throughout Berks County and as far away as Virginia, where he operated an iron furnace. During the Revolution he aided the county lieutenants in organizing the associators and militia by advancing large sums of money in emergencies. He was elected to the General Assembly, serving from 1781 to 1784 and chosen a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787.³

Late in the 18th century, John Bishop served as the manager of Hopewell Furnace. As manager, he became embroiled in legal action to gain control of the furnace from the iron manufacturing families, the Brookes and Birds of Birdsboro. The lawsuit which ensued lasted over a period of four years, well beyond John Bishop's death. The importance of this suit is documented in that the interest of John Bishop and his estate were represented by James Buchanan.⁴

John Bishop's importance as a business figure is known by his involvement in real estate as he became known from recent deed searches. At one time, John Bishop held titles to large tracts of farm and timber land, city dwellings in Reading and a gristmill and iron furnace in Virginia. His documented involvement in Hopewell Furnace reveals only part of his importance as an early ironmaster. John Bishop operated a magnetic iron mine near the Bishop house but very little is known of this early iron mining operation. Physical evidence of lumps of iron slag have been found on the site of the house which may indicate that a smelting operation could have been carried out nearby in addition to the documented gristmill operation.

The architectural significance of the Bishop house is best summarized by the composite beauty of its Georgian entranceway. The fan-lighted doorway contains all of the motifs which are executed repeatedly throughout the building. Only a master carpenter could have combined these details with such sophistication to achieve the subtle variations in scale and proportion as they are utilized in differing applications. Some of these are the round-headed fanlight, used as a pattern for the flanking cupboards of the first floor fireplace wall; the keystone, used on the exterior stone window heads; and the frieze above the flanking pilasters, with its triglyph and greek-key dentil course repeated on the

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1 acre

Quadrangle name Birdsboro

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A

18	4278160	4461260
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing			

C

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

D

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

E

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

F

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

G

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

H

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code _____ county _____ code _____

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Levensgood and Dale Wayne Slusser

organization Levensgood Hammel, Architects

date 11-15-84

street & number PO Box 963

telephone (717) 299-0080

city or town _____

state _____

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 5/9/85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patricia Andrews
Keeper of the National Register

date 6/27/85

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date _____

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interior stairhall arch. The pediment above the doorway has been used on the interior first floor fireplace wall. Even the arrangement and proportion of the raised panels on the main door is used as a pattern for the exterior shutters, interior doors and all interior window reveals.

This Georgian residence shows the architectural influence from Philadelphia. Most notably are the strong similarities between this structure and early buildings found in Germantown.

The Bishop House has a few similarities with the later Fisher House,⁶ a well-known Berks County Georgian residence. Both structures have similar cut stone exterior facades, twelve over twelve window sashes, pedimented doorways and gable ends, flat arched window heads with central keystones and raised tri-panel shutters. However, even with these similarities, the Bishop House is more directly related to the 18th century architecture of Philadelphia, particularly Germantown. The Bishop House can be compared principally to Benjamin Chew's 1781 residence, Cliveden,³ but also shows similar characteristics to two other well-known Philadelphia residences. Mount Pleasant and Whitby Hall.⁵ The stairway panelling and round-headed entrance doorway with its central keystone are also similar to those at Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Although Cliveden is of a larger grand scale and has five rather than three bays, the similarity of details are numerous. Both residences have coursed ashlar masonry of approximately the same color, with a projecting beltcourse between the first and second stories. Also the twelve over twelve window sash of each residence is flanked on each with similar tri-panel shutters and on top by similar stone flat arches with central keystones. The main cornice and pedimental gable-end walls of the Bishop House are similar to those at Cliveden.

The first-floor entrance/stair hall comprises the whole length of the house along the east wall and is divided at its center by a central flat arch of the doric order. Alternating metope and triglyph panels with surmounting cornice are supported on each side by fluted pilasters. Raised panel wainscoting and elaborate cornice with its wall of troy motif encircle the entire hall. The flanking doorways of the front section of the hall were mounted with a broken pedimented door head, similar to those above the second floor hall doorways at Mount Pleasant. An interesting feature of the rear, front and side exterior doors of the hall are the wide-plank construction of their interior surfaces with their long iron strap hinges. The rear section of the hall is flanked by two openings. The opening on the east facade was added in the early nineteenth century to gain access to the later addition, and the doorway on the west side into the drawing room was replaced by a segmental archway during an early twentieth century renovation. The wainscoting and central arch resemble those at Cliveden and Mount Pleasant.⁵ The pilasters and frieze of the central arch are very similar to that at Mount Pleasant.

One of the more dominating features of the Bishop House is its open staircase which rises three stories. The scissor staircase rises first to a second and third landing before turning back to the second floor. It follows a similar course from the second to the third floor.

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The railing is supported by three turned balusters on each tread, with beautifully carved voluted stair ends. These balusters with their square tops and bases interspersed with vigorous turnings and center blocks are nearly duplicates of those at Cliveden.⁴ Opposite the railings and balusters is the raised panel wainscoting which rises with the stair. An interesting treatment occurs on the wainscoting at the juncture of each landing, for at these points the wainscot flares in an upward curve to meet with a molded pilaster.

The formal parlor or palladian room as described in part VII is the focal point of the building. The richness of this room can be compared with like parlors as found in the Powell House in Philadelphia or Gunston Hall in Virginia. Only a master carpenter could have achieved the fine aspects of proportion and scale as they are exemplified by the interior of this magnificent room.

The total architectural expression as found in the Bishop House is one of surprise and wonder. The severe but elegant exterior facade gives few clues to the rich interior awaiting one inside. The proportion and scale of the woodwork as it relates to each space make this structure one of early and significant achievement.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Berks County Office of Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book V. 31, p. 493.

² Among the Older Mills. by H. Winslow Fegley.

³ The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography., 1886, V.X.p. 454.

⁴ Hopewell Village: A Social and Economic History of An Iron-Making Community., pp. 37, 40, 42, 52, ff.

⁵ see: The Colonial Architecture of Philadelphia. By Frank Cousins and Phil Roby. Little, Brown and Co.: Boston, 1920.

⁶ Survey of Early American Design. By Robert G. Miner, ed.et.al., Arno Press: 1977, pp. 37-49

⁷ "Cliveden" by H.C. Hendrickson. Antiques, Straight Enterprises, August 1983, pp. 259ff.

⁸ see: Old Philadelphia Colonial Details. Measured and drawn by Joseph P. Sims and Charles Willing. The Architectural Book Publishing Co.: 1914.

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Boundary Description

Beginning at a point in U.S. Highway Route No. 422, Pennsylvania State Highway Legislative Route No. 146, known as "Perkiomen Avenue" (eighty (80.00 feet wide) a corner of residue property belonging to R.C.C., Ltd. said point being the Southwesternmost corner of the herein described Lot No. 4; thence extending along residue property belonging to R.C.C., Ltd. the following five (5) courses and distances, to wit:

- (1) in a Northeasterly direction passing through a portion of the bed of "Perkiomen Avenue" and East of the macadam driveway leading to residue property belonging to R.C.C. Ltd. on a line bearing North twenty-five (25) degrees twenty-one (21) minutes fifteen (15) seconds East passing through a steel pin on the North right-of-way line of "Perkiomen Avenue" at a distance of fifty-seven feet and nineteen hundredths of one foot (57.19') from the last described corner, a total distance of two hundred twenty-six feet and twenty-two hundredths of one foot (226.22') to a steel pin, (2) in a Southeasterly direction on a line bearing South sixty-nine (69) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes fifty-four (54) seconds East passing through a steel pin on line at a distance of ninety-nine feet and fifty-nine hundredths of one foot (99.59') from the last described corner, a total distance of one hundred forty feet (140.00') to a point in the Antietam Creek, (3) in a Southeasterly direction in and along the Antietam Creek on a line bearing South sixteen (16) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes forty-nine (49) seconds East a distance of seventy-two feet and fifty-eight hundredths of one foot (72.58') to a point, (4) in a Southeasterly direction in and along the Antietam Creek on a line bearing South four (4) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes fifty-five (55) seconds East a distance of sixty-five feet and nineteen hundredths of one foot (65.19') to a point, (5) in a Southwesterly direction in and along the Antietam Creek on a line bearing South twenty-four (24) degrees fifteen (15) minutes fifty-four (54) seconds West intersecting the North right-of-way-line of "Perkiomen Avenue" at a distance of sixty-six feet and seventy six hundredths of one foot (66.76') and passing through a P.K. Spike on line at a distance of seventy-eight feet and forty-seven hundredths of one foot (78.47') from the last described corner, a total distance of one hundred ten feet and fifty-four hundredths of one foot (110.54') to a point in "Perkiomen Avenue"; thence extending in a Northwesterly direction in and along "Perkiomen Avenue" on a line bearing North sixty-nine (69) degrees on (01) minute fifgeen (15) seconds West a distnace of two hundred twenty-two feet and ninety-eight hundredths of one foor (222.98') to the place of beginning.

Containing in area one acre and fifty-four thousandths of one acre (1.054 acres) of land.

Boundary Justification

The above described site contains the house, driveways, outbuildings and fish-pond.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Ref # 85001390

Bishop, John, House
Berks County
PENNSYLVANIA

Substantive Review

Working No. MAY 30 1985
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86
Date Due: 6/22/85 - 7/14/85
Action: ACCEPT 6-27-85
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Architecturally significant - mid-18th century Georgian
Style home - elaborate interior woodwork.*

Recom./Criteria accept c
Reviewer Patrick Andrews
Discipline Historian
Date 6/27/85
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

*commerce has not been justified as an area of significance
owner of house was associated with iron furnace, but
his significance in commerce is not established.*

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 11-6-84
PC: Richard Levensood
PV: Front Doorway on South facade.
PHOTO #1



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 11-6-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: South facade looking
north.
PHOTO #2



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 11-6-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: South and West facades
looking northeast.
PHOTO #3



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 11-6-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: West and North facades
looking east.
PHOTO #4



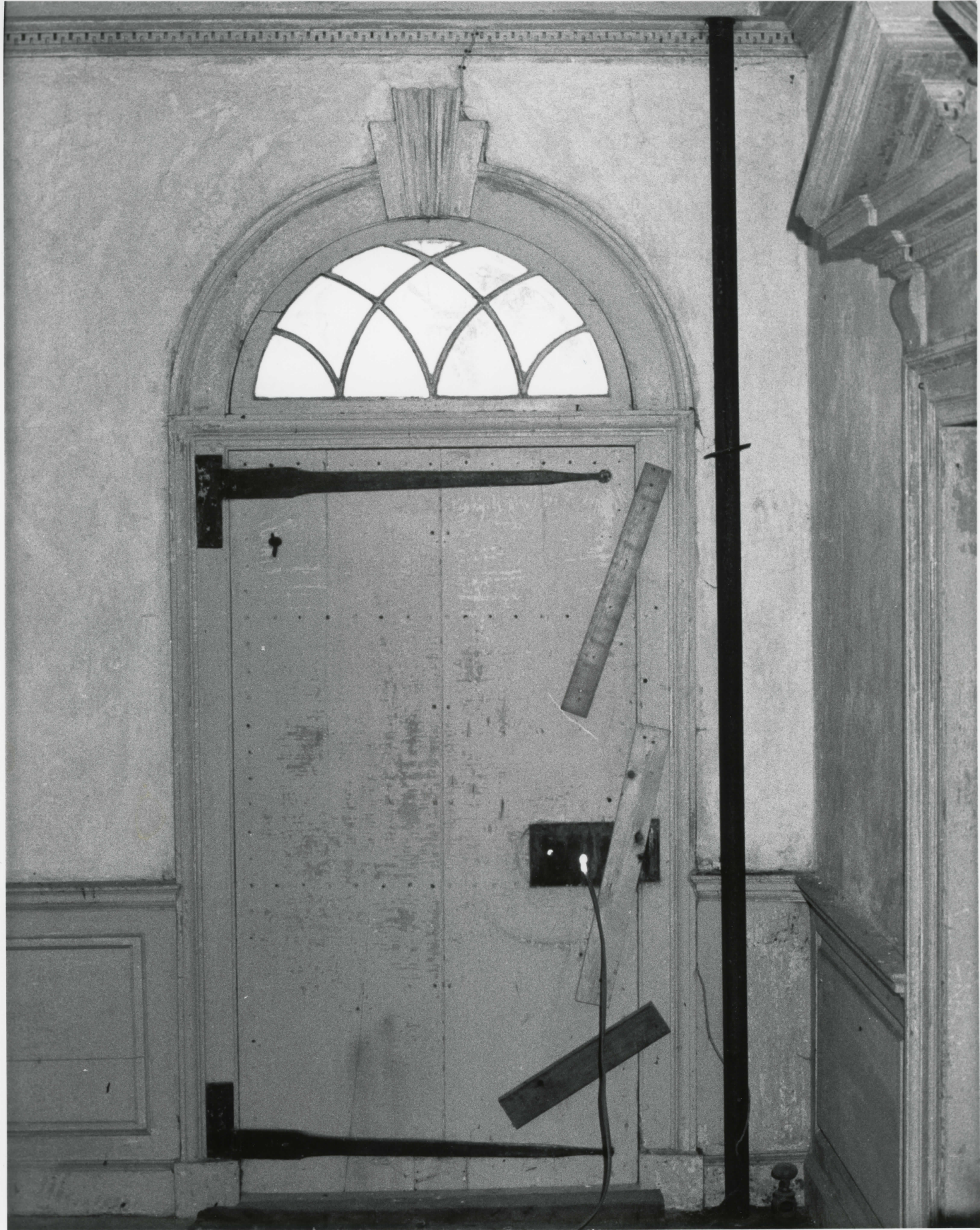
JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 7-3-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: North facade of main house
and east wing looking southwest.
PHOTO #5



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 11-6-84
PC: Richard Levensgood
PV: East facade of east
wing and belvidere.
PHOTO #6



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 11-6-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Belvidere and South facade
of east wing.
PHOTO #7



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Interior of front doorway
looking south.
PHOTO #8



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Hall and stairway looking north.
PHOTO #9



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Hall looking south.
PHOTO #10



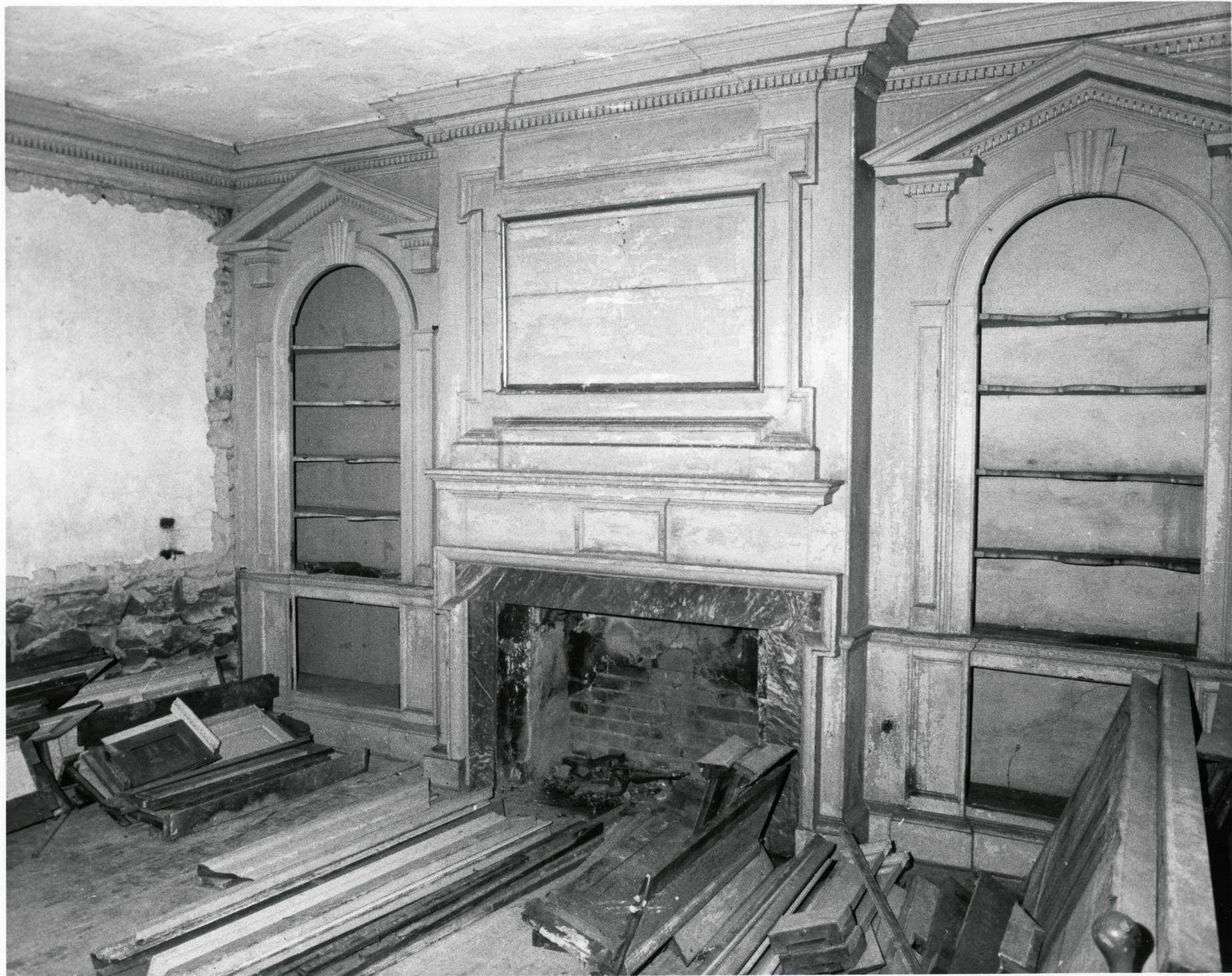
JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levensgood
PV: Rear door, basement door,
and stairway detail looking
northeast.
PHOTO #11



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Palladian Room doorway
looking west from hall.
PHOTO #12



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 11-6-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Interior of Palladian Room
looking southwest.
PHOTO #13



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Elaborate north fireplace wall
of Palladian Room looking
northwest
PHOTO #14



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Interior of Palladian Room
looking northeast.
PHOTO #15



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 7-3-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: South wall of Palladian Room
looking southeast.
PHOTO #16



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 7-3-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Window detail, interior of
Palladian Room looking south.
PHOTO #17



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: South fireplace wall of
Drawing Room looking south.
PHOTO #18



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Interior of Drawing Room
looking northwest.
PHOTO #19



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Detail of wainscoting at
window and landing between
1st & 2nd floors looking north-
east.
PHOTO #20



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 7-3-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Stairway at second floor
landing looking north.
PHOTO #21



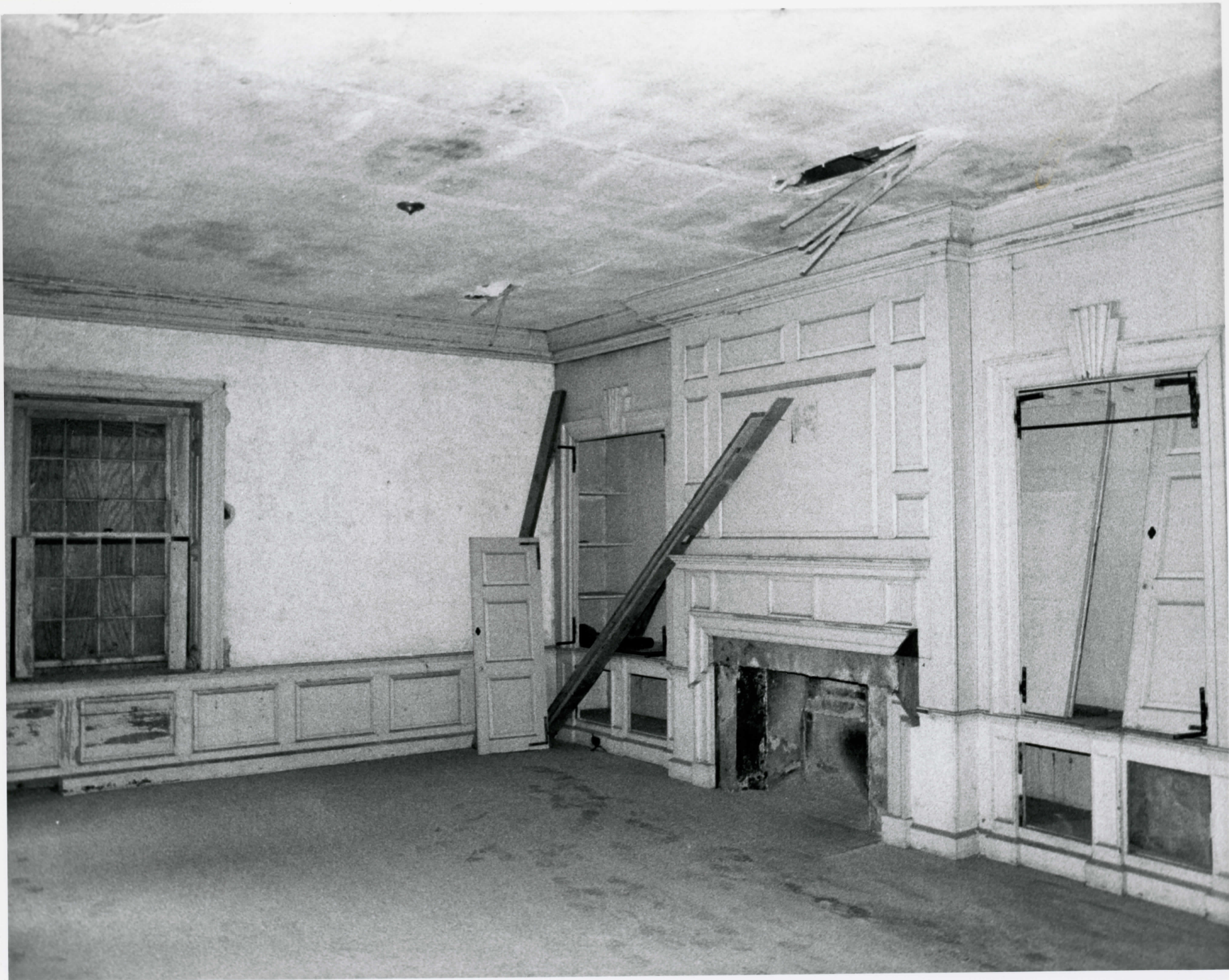
JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Interior of North Bedroom
looking northwest.
PHOTO #22



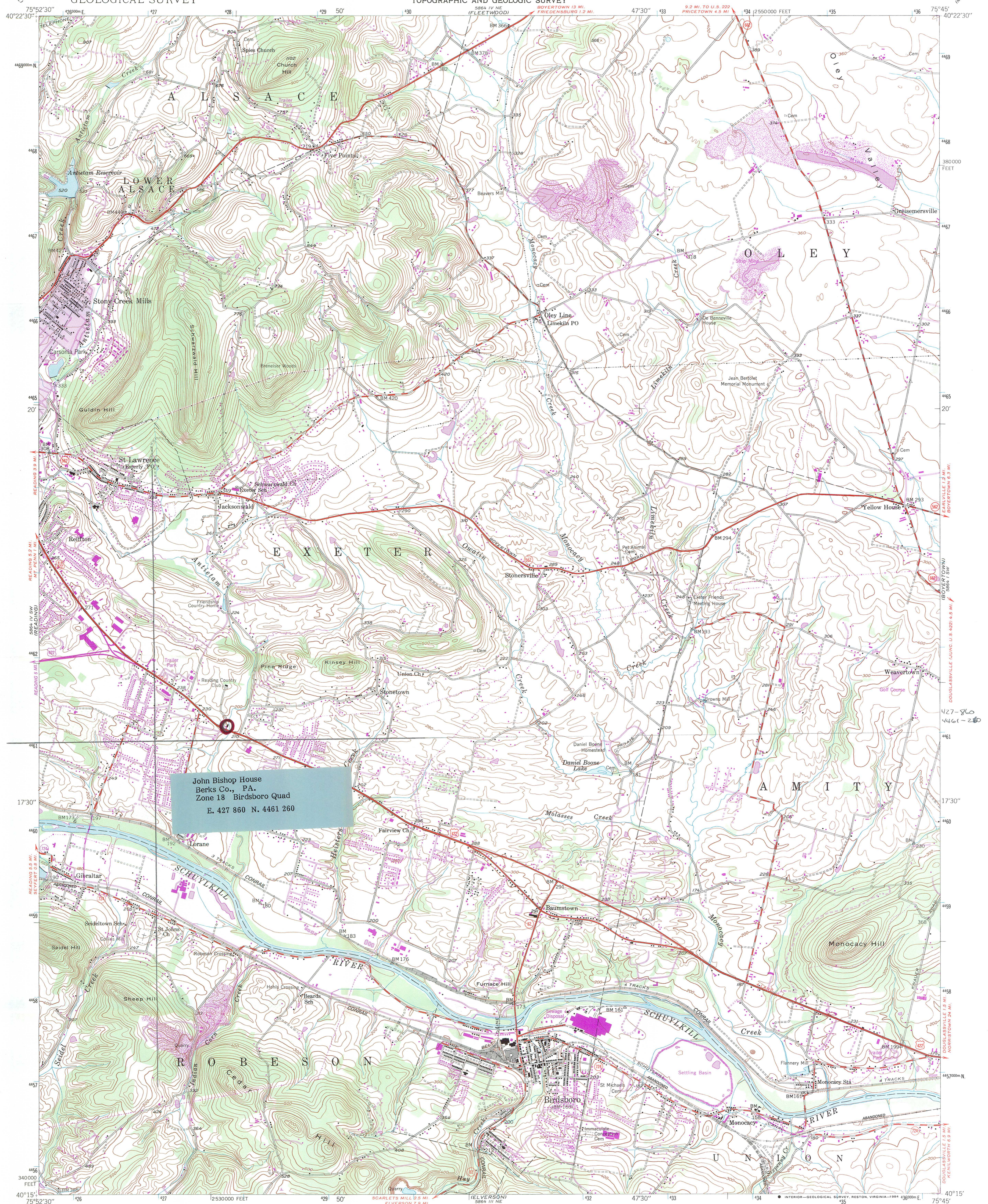
JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 3-20-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: South fireplace wall of
North Bedroom looking south.
PHOTO #23



JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 7-3-84
PC: Richard Levengood
PV: Interior of Banquet Hall
looking southeast.
PHOTO #24

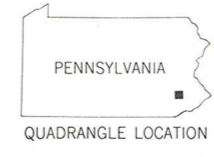
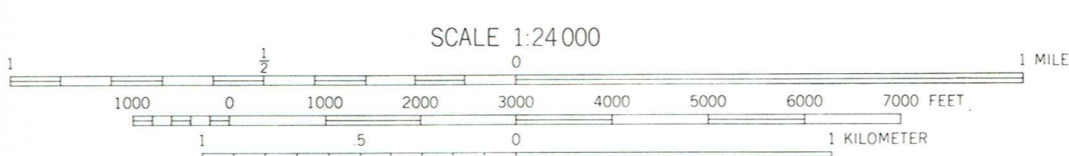
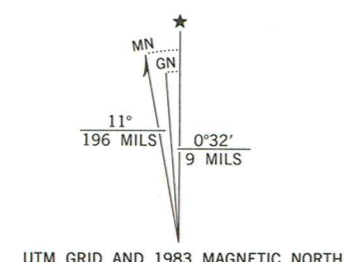


JOHN BISHOP HOUSE
Berks County-Exeter Twp.
PD: 7-3-84
PC: Richard Levensgood
PV: South fireplace wall of
Banquet Hall looking northwest.
PHOTO #25



John Bishop House
Berks Co., PA.
Zone 18 Birdsboro Quad
E. 427 860 N. 4461 260

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1942. Field checked 1947
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 30 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1983
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

BIRDSBORO, PA.
40075-C7-TF-024
1947
PHOTOREVISED 1983
DMA 5864 IV SE - SERIES V831



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
WILLIAM PENN MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES BUILDING
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

Jerry Rogers, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
US Dept. of Interior
1100 L. Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: NR Nomination forms

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The following National Register nomination forms are being submitted/re-submitted for your review and response:

The John Bishop House - Berks County
Northern National Bank - Philadelphia County

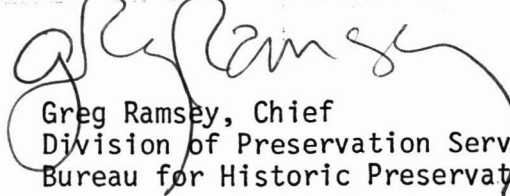
The proposed action is :

listing in the National Register

determination of eligibility (owner objection)

If you have any questions regarding the nominations please call us at (717) 783-8947.

Sincerely,


Greg Ramsey, Chief
Division of Preservation Services
Bureau for Historic Preservation

GR:sk

Recd 5/30/85