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AHPP

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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**1. Name of Property**

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Historic Name: Brookes, Bishop House

Other Name/Site Number: (SV0084)

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**2. Location**

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Street & Number: 407 North 6th Street

Not for Publication: N/A

City/Town: DeQueen

Vicinity: N/A

~~State: AR County: Sevier Code: AR199 Zip Code: 71822~~

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**3. Classification**

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Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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County and State

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**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**  
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Cathryn A. Slatu \_\_\_\_\_ 10-6-99  
Signature of certifying official Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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**5. National Park Service Certification**  
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I, hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper Date  
of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Current : DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification:

Colonial Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials: foundation BRICK roof TERRA COTTA  
walls BRICK other concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

**Summary**

Constructed from 1922-1928, the Bishop Brookes House is a two-and-one-half story brick residence reflecting the Colonial Revival style of architecture. Colonial Revival influences are apparent in the strict symmetry of the front facade, the front portico supported by two slender Corinthian columns, and sidelights surrounding the doorway. A detached garage of matching materials and design sits at the northeast corner of the lot and contributes to the nomination. The house is located three blocks west of the commercial center of DeQueen.

**Elaboration**

Located at 407 North 6th Street in a residential neighborhood in DeQueen, the Bishop Brookes House is a prominent two-and-one-half story red brick Colonial Revival residence. Resting on a concrete foundation the house has a side-gabled green tile roof featuring three gabled dormers. The majority of windows are six-over-one windows. The windows on the eastern and southern facades feature limestone sills while the windows on the western and northern elevations have brick sills. Two chimneys are present; one at the south end of the house and one centered on the rear elevation.

The eastern, or front elevation, is strictly symmetrical; divided into three bays and dominated by a one-story, centered portico. This portico features a curved underside, dentil molding and cornice returns, and is supported by two slender Corinthian columns with a matching pair Corinthian pilasters. Beneath the portico is a large, eight-panel door protected by a wooden screen door. The sidelights contain leaded glass in a decorative geometric pattern. A ribbon of three windows is located to either side of the entry with a limestone keystone centered over each group. Fenestration of the second story consists of two separate pairs of windows bordered by wooden shutters, each centered above the ribbon of three below. Though never found in original Colonial designs, such paired and triple windows were very popular in Colonial Revival-styled houses. Directly above the portico is an eight-over-one window. The top half-story is fenestrated by three gabled dormers with fifteen-light rounded arch windows. Keeping with the pattern of the portico, the windows are flanked by tiny pilasters that support the cornice returns.

The southern elevation contains a flat-roofed porch with brick columns. Beneath the porch is a pair of six-panel doors protected by wooden screen doors. Two windows are located on either side of the porch on the first story. Over the porch a simple balustrade surrounds a one-story flat roof. Fenestration of the second story consists of two six-over-one windows on the southeast half, and a ribbon of four eight-pane casement windows in the southwest half forming a sleeping porch. The southern gable end is fenestrated by a six-over-one window.

The rear, or western, contains a hipped-roof projecting bay on its northwestern elevation, and a hipped-roof wall dormer near the center of the elevation. Two concrete steps and three stone steps lead up to the porch on the southwest corner. Fenestration on the first story includes a pair of eight-paned casement windows, a six-over-one window, a six-pane window close to the foundation (a basement window), a four-over-one window and a ribbon of three windows, the center a six-over-one flanked by two four-over-one windows. The second story fenestration includes a pair of windows, in the projected portion of the house, two staggered six-over-one windows and four eight-pane casement windows continuing around from the southern elevation sleeping porch. The wall dormer contains a ribbon of three six-light windows.

The northern side elevation visually balances the southern elevation by also containing a one-story flat roofed projection capped by a balustrade. The projection is fenestrated by ribbons of six-over-six windows and flanked on the western side by a pair of windows. The northwestern corner of this elevation contains a small step back covered by the hipped roof projection. The step back features a wooden six-light door covered by a wood screen door and accessed by five concrete stairs with metal safety rails. Above in the second story is a six-over-one window. Fenestration of the remainder of the second story consists of a center eight-over-one window flanked symmetrically by two six-over-one windows on one side and one six-over-one window on the other. A six-over-one window graces the topmost wall portion of the gable end.

The detached garage is of brick construction with a green tile roof. Two garage doors face the south (one pair of original wooden garage doors has been replaced

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with a modern metal door) with a wooden door on the east elevation of the garage. Two single pane windows are located in the northern elevation. A small louvered opening is centered above the two garage doors. Because the brick and tile of this outbuilding match the Bishop Brooke House and the building retains the majority of its architectural integrity, it contributes to this nomination.

The interior of the home has undergone some modernization, but retains many of its original features. The front room has an original mantel, with dentil molding and black marble. A checkered pattern of black and off-white glazed tiles comprise the heart. Plaster picture rail molding is found throughout the house. Living room and dining room also have wide plaster molding. Two small wooden single-panel doors are located on either side of the large eight-panel front entry door. These doors open to reveal the leaded glass sidelights. Three sets of French doors with beveled glass off the front living room: one to the dining room, another to the southwest entry room, and one to the large hallway containing the stairs. The dining room contains a chandelier and a small decorative gas heater. The kitchen has a built-in Hoosier style cabinet and the original porcelain sink. All three bathrooms contain original Kohler fixtures and tile. Quarter sawn oak floors are found throughout the house except for the tile in the baths and linoleum in the kitchen.

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**8. Statement of Significance**  
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period(s) of Significance: 1922-28

Significant Dates: 1922-28

Significant Person(s): N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Gatlin, B.W., Builder



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

### Summary

The Bishop Brookes House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C with local significance as the best example in its area of DeQueen of a two-story brick residence reflecting the Colonial Revival style of architecture.

### Elaboration

Arthur Stilwell and E.E. Martin began work on what would become the 800-mile Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad (later the Kansas City Southern) in the late 1880s, opening a more direct route from the grain-growing Midwest to the shipping lanes on the Gulf of Mexico. By the early 1890s, Stilwell and Martin had acquired smaller lines in and around Texarkana, Fort Smith, and the Indian Territory, and work proceeded apace to link all of the lines into a major route. Unfortunately, outbreaks of malaria and other diseases among the railroad workers plagued the fledgling line, and the Panic of 1893 finally dried up investment capital nationwide and halted construction on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf in receivership.

Undaunted, Stilwell decided to see European capital to finance the remainder of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf. In Holland, Stilwell met with Jan DeGoiejen, a coffee wholesaler he had met several years previous, and solicited his support in helping to finance the troubled line. DeGoiejen was successful in raising \$3,000,000 in European capital, enabling the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf to build fully one-third of the total new railroad mileage in the United States in 1893. In appreciation, Stilwell asked the Dutchman to select several points along the railroad line, one to be named in DeGoiejen's honor, another in honor of his wife, Mena, and a third to be named in honor of his mother's maiden name, Janssen. In a visit to Sevier County with Stilwell, DeGoiejen personally selected the site of the town to bear his name at an existing community in a fertile valley between the Cossatot and Rolling Fork rivers known as Calamity. Overnight, a boomtown of tents and hastily-constructed wooden buildings grew up on the site of the new town.

The town was laid out on April 26, 1897 and was incorporated on June 3, 1897 by order of County Court of Lockesburg. Because of railroad DeQueen prospered. There were three hotels, four churches, shoemakers, milliners, confectioners, hardware and drug store, six doctors, four dentists, seven saloons and one bank. Less than two months after the sale of the first lots, the new community was flourishing, and within nine months after its founding DeQueen's population had exceeded 1,500.

In 1899, the city almost completely burned with the exception of two stores, three hotels, a saloon and grocery store. Because of this catastrophe, a brick

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kiln was built south of town and all subsequent buildings were constructed of brick.

DeQueen continued to grow, and by 1936 boasted a population of 3,400, with more than eight hundred houses and structures, two-and-one-half miles of paved streets, and fifty miles of concrete sidewalks within the city limits.

Bishop Brookes, Sr. was born to W.S. Brookes in Wheatley, Arkansas, February 15, 1883. A pharmacist, he graduated from the University of Texas in 1909. His brother, F.M. Brookes came to DeQueen from Horatio, Arkansas, on January 10, 1902 and purchased the City Drug Store. Upon graduation, Bishop Brookes purchased the City Drug Store from his brother. The name was changed to Brookes Drug Store in 1923.

Margaret Allen Brookes was born October 3, 1886 in Sevier County to Matthew F. Allen and Martha Frances Jordan. Bishop Brookes Sr. and his wife Margaret had two sons, Bishop, Jr. and Allen Word Brookes. Bishop Brookes, Jr. operated the Brookes Drug Store while Word Brookes owned and operated Brookes Hardware in DeQueen. Word Brookes and his wife Francis Cannon Brookes moved into the house at 407 North 6th Street sometime in the 1940s after Allen Brookes served in World War II. Brookes, Sr. died at the age of sixty on April 10, 1943. Mrs. Margaret Allen Brookes lived in the house with her son until her death on July 1962. Allen Brookes died on Saturday, April 8, 1978. Mrs. Francis Brookes sold the house to Keith and Ellen Melson in August 1995.

~~The Bishop Brookes House is locally significant under Criterion C. Built in the years between 1922 and 1928 by B.W. Gatlin, the two-story house features the distinctive portico and front facade symmetry typical of the early 20th century Colonial Revival style. The house is being nominated as one of the finest extant examples of the Colonial Revival in its residential neighborhood.~~

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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Judy Hoofman, and Michael Cate, DeQueen Centennial History 1897-1997, Looking Glass Media, 1997.

DeQueen Industrial Edition, June 25, 1909.

DeQueen Bee, September 7, 1928.

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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 -- Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

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~~Creation of Property: less than one~~

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing			Zone Easting Northing		
A	<u>15</u>	<u>375930</u>	<u>3767190</u>	B	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lots 1-2, Block 52 Original Addition, De Queen, Arkansas, Lot 150 X 140.

Boundary Justification:

This boundary contains all of the property that is associated with the Bishop Brookes House.



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**11. Form Prepared By**

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Name/Title: Amy Bennett/Survey Historian and Debra Ellen Melson

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 10/5/99

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201



Franklin, Bishop House  
Sevier County, AR  
Amy Bennett

July 1999

AHPP

View of eastern facade, looking west



Brookes, Bishop House  
Sevier County, AR

Angie Bennett

July, 1990

AHPP

View of eastern facade and southern  
elevation, looking north west





rocks, Bishop House

river, County, AR

my Bennett.

July, 1999

THPP

view of southern and western elevations,  
looking northeast.



Brenton, Bishop House

Sevier County, AR

Amy Bennett

July, 1999

AHPP

View of western elevation looking east





Brookers, Finship House

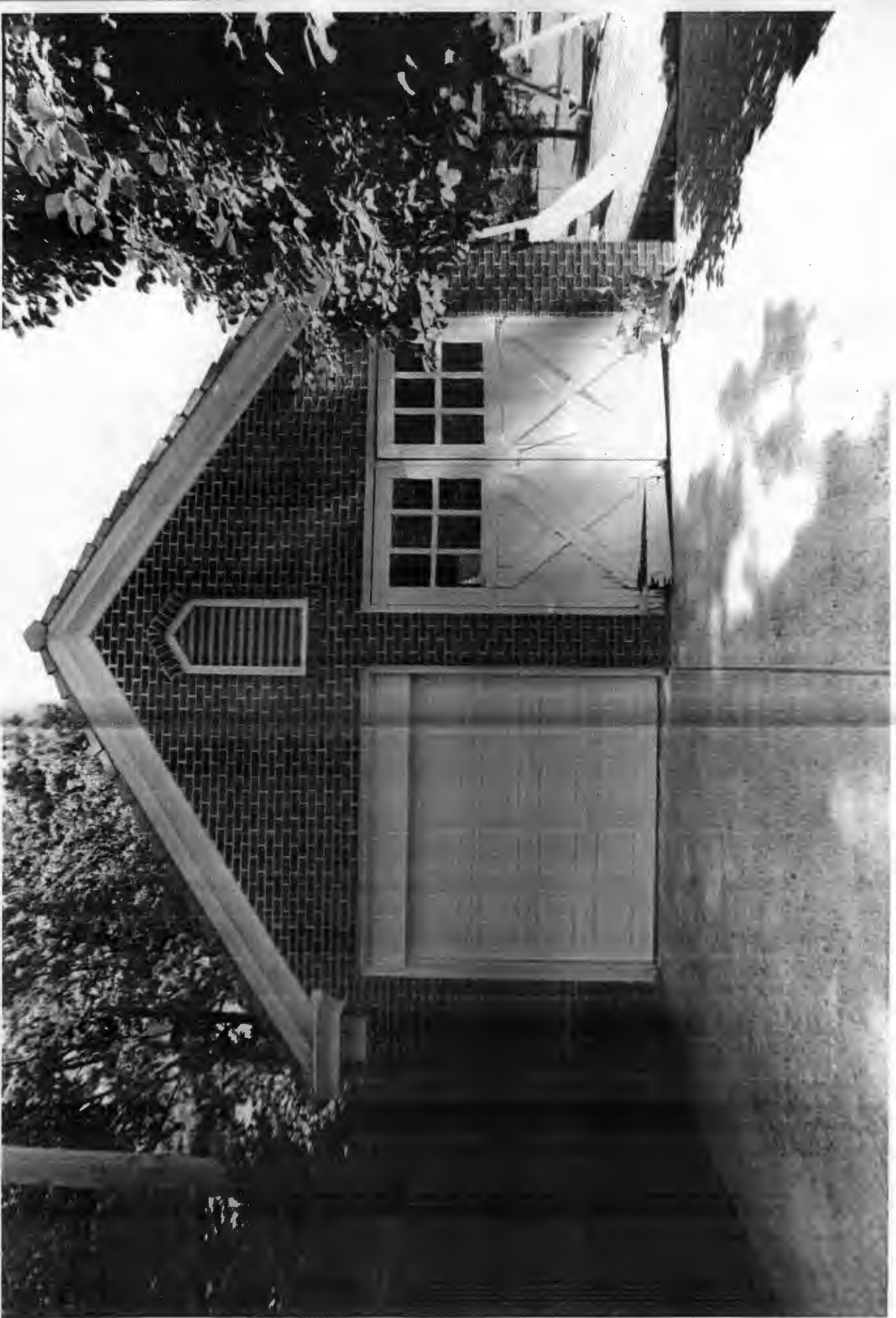
Sevier County, AR

Amy Bennett

July 1949

AHPP

View of northern and western elevations  
looking southeast



1/10 Bishop House

Evier County, AR

my Bennett

July, 1999

AHPP

View of garage's southern elevation  
looking north



Brookes, Bishop House  
Sevier County, AR  
Imy Bennett  
July, 1999  
AHPP  
Interior mantelpiece looking  
South



PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND



Brookes, Bishop House

Sevier County, AR

Amy Boone H

July, 1999

AHP

Interior front door sidelight doors  
open looking east



Strokes, Bishop House

Sevier County, AR

Amy Bennett

July, 1999

AHPP

Interior front door sidelight door

closed looking east





Brookes, Bishop House  
Sevier County, AR

My Bennett

July, 1999

HPP

interior upstairs bathroom

looking south

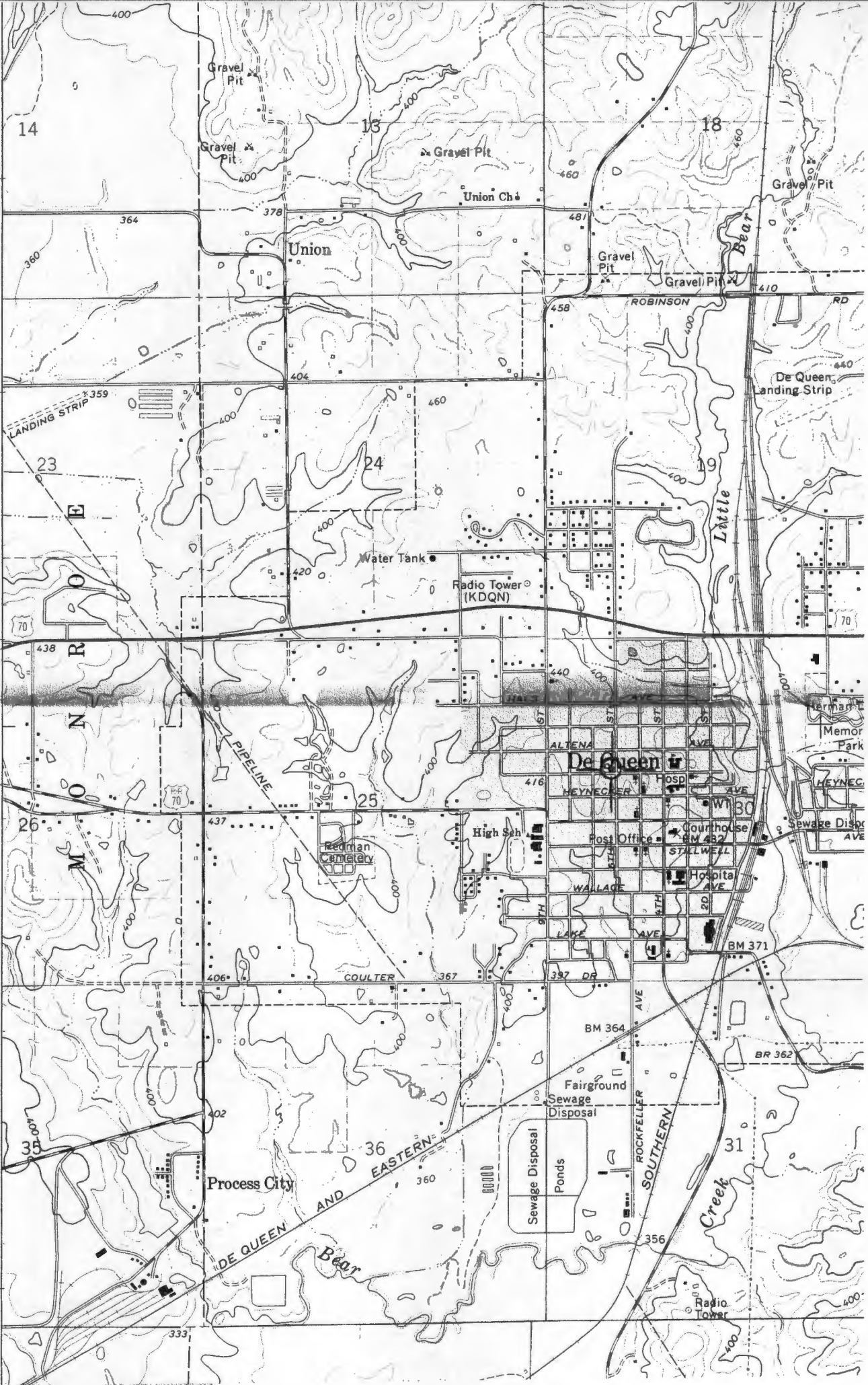
3770  
7152 III SW  
(CHAPEL HILL)

3769  
BROKEN BOW, OKLA. 22 MI.  
ULTIMA THULE 6 MI.

0.6 MI. TO U.S. 70

3766

3765  
500 000  
FEET  
T. 8 S.  
T. 9 S.



Brookes House  
Sevier Co, AR 2'30"  
UTM References