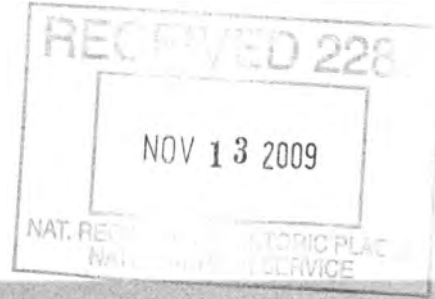


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**



1137

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Brooks House

other name/site number Brooks-Bigelow House/ BL-M-100

**2. Location**

street & town 210 Arthur Heights NA not for publication

city or town Middlesboro NA vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Bell code 013 zip code 40965

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark Dennen 10/27/09  
Signature of certifying official/Title **Mark Dennen, SHPO** Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the 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:)

Edson W. Beall 12-23-09  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Brooks House  
Name of Property

Bell County, KY  
County and State

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		1	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing previously listed

NA

Number of contributing resources in the National Register

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Function**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Queen Anne Free Classic

**Materials**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
walls Cedar/Cypress Clapboard  
Cedar Shingle  
roof Asphalt  
other

**Narrative Description**

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 1

**Description:** The Brooks House (BL-M-100) is a two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne Free Classic-styled house with an asymmetrical floor plan, a hipped roof with cross gables, a first-story, wrap-around porch, and a pair of recessed, covered second story balconies. It is situated upon a hill over looking the downtown area of Middlesboro, Kentucky. It was erected as part of a collection of fine homes built to house the executives of the newly formed coal company town in 1890. The entire parcel owned today contains a carriage house built after 1930 as well as a carport. The area proposed for listing in the National Register contains the main residence, a non-contributing carriage house and a carport, a non-contributing structure.

**The Brooks House Site:**

Brooks House sits on 0.44 acres of land and faces south. The southwest corner of the house sits 53 feet back from the southern edge of the Arthur Heights loop, which the town's planner originally intended to call Southwood Road and 35 feet from the middle leg of the Arthur Heights loop, originally planned to be called Birmanwood Road (Part of Middlesborough Town: np). A sidewalk leads from the southern edge of the property to a set of steps up to the main porch. The Brooks House is on a level parcel of land and the main floor sits approximately 2 feet above grade. The driveway currently enters the property near the northwest corner and travels east into a carport near the rear of the house. The remaining portion of the property is either lawn or flower beds, with the exception of a carriage house that was most likely added during the 1930s or 1940s. The carport and carriage house is in the area proposed for listing. The carriage house is counted as a non-contributing building; the carport is not counted, as it is a minor feature and the owners plan to remove it.

**Physical Description: Exterior**

The Brooks House is a two and a half story wood structure of the Queen Anne Free Classic style, built in 1889-90. The structure has many of the classic elements that characterize the Queen Anne house. The elevation from the ground shows a stone foundation and wood framed wall structure. Massive blocks of stone are used to provide the original irregularly-shaped foundation for the majority of the house; the sunroom is built upon a brick-faced block foundation.

The first-story wood framing is sheathed on the 45 degree angle and covered with narrow clapboard siding, typical of the Queen Anne style. A wide board and crown molding create a distinctive separation between the first and second floors. The second story field is covered in uniform-width cedar shakes. The second story is capped with an ornate series of decorative trim work and molding creating a substantial frieze that runs nearly the entire cornice level of the house.

The east gable and the main gable on the south facade are ornately decorated with patterned masonry of flourish and flower motifs. The east and west facade central window structures are cantilevered and ornately decorated. Stained glass is used extensively throughout the first and second floor as accent features on the windows in the formal sections of the house. The main porch is a full 10 feet deep and wraps from the front of the house along the east side of the parlor to the dining room.

The Brooks House has a steeply pitched hip roof (10:12) and a total of seven gables: two on the south facade; one each on the east and west facades; and three on the north facade which is the rear of the house. The main gable on the south facade contains paired double-hung one-over-one windows, surrounded by ornately decorated patterned masonry. The patterned masonry has both raised and sunken relief patterns of flourishes and flowers. The gable on the east facade is similarly decorated. The remaining gables are decorated with cedar shakes. All of the gables have significant amounts of crown and other moldings to visually enhance the appeal of the gable. The main and rear porches also have two gables each.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 2

A deep porch begins on the main (south) façade and wraps around to the East facade by the parlor and dining room. The porch is 10 feet deep on both the south and east facades and is also 10 feet in height. Two of the three main doors open onto this porch as do two walkout pocket windows from the Parlor. Two sets of steps lead up to the porch, with entrances near each set of steps. The south west corner of the main porch roof has a pair of pediments that contain detailed relief carvings, both of which contain classic sunburst patterns. Two second-floor covered balconies face the south and allow the occupants of the house to overlook the historic downtown area of Middlesboro. The larger of the two balconies is 5 feet deep by 15 feet long and is directly over the main entrance to the house. It is accessed via a set of narrow wooden doors. The architectural trim work surrounding the doors and sidelights to the main balcony is identical in style to the trim surrounding the main entrance on the first floor, signifying that this balcony was an important part of the public space of the house. The second balcony is off the master bed chamber and is accessed by climbing through a large double hung window from the bed chamber. The posts on both balconies are original to the house and the area just below the balcony rail is decorated with 2" half-balls. The original 2nd floor balcony posts still exist and are identical to the original main porch posts. This can be seen from early photographs of the house while it was under construction and just after it was completed. The current homeowners plan to reproduce the original porch posts and balustrades in the near future to restore the look of the first floor porch to its historical design.

The exterior windows and doors of the Brooks House contain square and rectangular pieces of stained glass. This type of window is often referred to as a Queen Anne style window. On the first floor, alternating sections of blue, plum, and amber stained glass border the entire upper sashes of the double hung windows. On the second floor windows, two horizontal bands of alternating sections of blue, plum, and amber stained glass adorn the top and bottom of the upper sash. The original doors also contained the same alternating sections of stained glass, completely surrounding the main section of clear glass. The front door has been altered and now contains clear beveled pieces of glass while the rear door (now located between the library and sun room) still contains the stained glass. The east and west façade windows are surrounded in ornate woodwork from the first floor all the way up to the third floor gable. The second- and third-story windows are cantilevered and have carved corbels at the base of the cantilevered sections. On the west façade, there is an elaborate half-round stained glass window that is also original to the house.

**Physical Description: Interior**

In addition to the large wrap-around porch, the formal area of the first floor has a large entry hall, a parlor, a formal dining room, a library, and a grand staircase. The informal areas of the first floor include a kitchen, a butler's hallway, a sunroom, pantry, and a servant's staircase off the kitchen. A small rear porch is located on the north end of the sunroom. A stone-walled cellar is located under the kitchen and housed the coal-fired boiler for the house. The second floor has a receiving area above the first floor's main entry hall. A balcony is accessible from the second floor receiving area. The second floor contains three bed chambers as well as a bath and a servant's quarters. A hallway connects the second-floor receiving area to the servant's quarters and allows access to the bed chambers, two of the bathrooms, and the servant's staircase in the rear of the house. The third floor is accessed by the grand staircase and contains four bed chambers. Attic space is located in the north gable off the largest third floor bed chamber and accessed by the original hinged panel in the wall.



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Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

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The first floor has 11-foot ceilings, 10-inch oak baseboards, pine windows and oak door casings, 4 ornately carved fireplaces with 2 over mantels, and oak floors in the formal areas. It is suspected that the original flooring in the formal area was heart pine and that the oak was laid over it at a later date; however, this has not yet been wholly verified. The informal areas of the first floor have 9-foot ceilings, ceramic tile and oak flooring. Windows in the formal areas are of varying widths (23" – 33") and range from 74" – 103" tall. The receiving area and bed chambers on the second floor have 10 foot ceilings, 10-inch baseboards and original heart-pine flooring. The servant's quarters and bathrooms have 8-foot ceilings, 10-inch heart-pine baseboards, and heart pine and ceramic tile flooring respectively. Windows in the second floor vary in width from 24" – 32" and range from 53" – 78" tall. The third floor is a half story, yet it has 8-foot-tall ceilings in some areas, 8-inch heart-pine baseboards, and pine flooring.

Interior wall surfaces were constructed of plaster and lath. The windows and transoms retain their original hardware. Many of the windows still contain the original wavy glass. The original window and door casings remain throughout the house, as do the seven fireplace mantels.

There are a total of seven Victorian fireplaces located throughout the Brooks House. These are found in the main entry hall, parlor, library, dining room, and the three second-story bed chambers. Several of the mantels have over mantels and one retains the original glass mirror. The mantels are supported by various classical columns and pilasters and have extensive original wood carvings. The fireboxes are surrounded by differently colored encaustic tiles and covered by different metal surrounds, and several summer covers.

Upon entering the Brooks House from the main porch, the front door opens into the entry hall with the grand staircase on the left. The staircase has turned balusters with square ends. Tiger oak wainscoting runs the perimeter of the entry hall and extends up the grand staircase to the second floor receiving area. The ceiling of the grand staircase is covered in solid wood panels from the first to second floor. In the entry hall, beneath a turn in the grand staircase, is the elegant stained glass half round window. A window seat is located directly below this window. Massive 9-foot-tall oak pocket doors lead to the library and parlor directly off the entry hall. At the rear of the entry hall, is a short hallway that connects to doors leading to the butler's hallway and the side entrance to the dining room.

The parlor sits directly off the main entry hall. Its fireplace is positioned at a 45 degree angle in the corner of the room (backs up to the entry hall fireplace). Plaster covered wood crown moldings decorate the top of the walls around the whole room. The parlor has an additional set of 9-foot tall oak pocket doors leading to the dining room. The parlor has a side door which leads to the east side of the wrap-around porch and pair of walk-out pocket windows which lead to the south façade of the main porch.

Turning left out of the parlor gives access to the dining room. Besides the pocket doors, the dining room contains a fireplace with over mantel, a built-in china cabinet, four windows in a bay window arrangement, a side door to the entry hall, a door to the butler's pantry/kitchen. Crown molding, identical to that found in the parlor, adorns the walls in the dining room. The wainscoting from the entry hall is repeated in the dining room as well.

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Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

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Leaving the dining room, moving toward the rear of the house, one enters into the butler's pantry and kitchen. A small pantry is located off to the east side of the kitchen (the pantry was added to the house at an unknown date). A semi-formal butler's hallway connected the kitchen to the entry hall; however, a formal half bath and closet have been installed in this space. An open winding staircase leads from the back of the kitchen up to a landing on the second floor to access the servant's quarters. There are four double-hung windows in the kitchen/back staircase. A cased pass through hole to the sunroom is in the west wall of the kitchen. A cased doorway leads to the sunroom from the kitchen.

Like the kitchen, the sunroom has 9-foot tall ceilings. The sunroom has 6 windows and two doors. One of the doors is modern 6'8" Victorian style entry door that leads to the rear porch. The other door is the original rear door, 9-foot tall, and leads toward the front of the house to the library.

The library contains a fireplace and a double window that is 9½-foot tall. A pair of built in bookcases are located on either side of the fireplace on the east wall of the library. The set of 9-foot-tall oak pocket doors connect the library to the entry hall in the front of the house.

After climbing the grand staircase, a receiving area for the second story is found. Toward the front of the house is a second-story covered balcony which can be accessed through a set of double doors. Sidelights and ornate wood panels accent the doorway. The grand staircase continues to the third floor on the west side of the receiving area. Two bed chambers are immediately off the receiving area. Transoms are over the doors to all the bed chambers on the second and third stories. The wood work trim in the second-story receiving area is of identical style to the first floor entry hall trim, giving the receiving area an air of prominence. A back hallway leads to the master bed chamber, the master bath, a guest bath, and the original servant's quarters.

To the left (east) of the receiving area is a bed chamber. This room is directly over the parlor; the bed chamber's two south-facing windows and one east-facing window are precisely over the parlor's walkout pocket windows and side door respectively. A fireplace with over mantel is located on a 45 degree angle, just as is the one in the parlor. The wood work on windows and doors on the interior of the bed chamber is heart pine, rather than the oak that is on the receiving area. The bed chamber has a 4-foot-deep 3½-foot-wide closet, which is the largest one in the house. Two of the tiles surrounding the fireplace have images of a little boy and a little girl; oral history with previous owners of the house suggests that they are the children of the original occupant, Capt. John Brooks, who was Middlesboro's first mayor.

On the north side of the receiving area is the second bed chamber. It is the smallest bed chamber on the second story and has a double window on the west wall. This bed chamber is directly over the library and also contains a fireplace with an over mantel.

Proceeding north down the back hallway, the master bed chamber is found part way down on the right (east) side. The master bed chamber is located above the dining room and has a fireplace with an over mantel. To the right of the fireplace is a small closet. The tiles surrounding the fireplace depict a pair of Roman gladiators. The small closet together with the masculine theme of the fireplace may suggest that this was the man's bed chamber in the original design. Double windows on the east façade form a small window seat. A third window faces the south and allows access to a small covered balcony. Another doorway from the master bath leads to the back hall landing and the servant's steps to the kitchen.

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Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

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At the north end of the back hall are two doors. One leads to the guest bath, the second to the servant's quarters. The original ball foot tub resides at the very north end of the bathroom and period fixtures were added to keep a Victorian feeling in the room. Wainscoting wraps around three sides of the bathroom and was reproduced by the current homeowner to match the wainscoting from the original master bathroom. White subway tiles surround the tub area.

The original servant's quarters are at the very north end of the second story in the rear of the house. A flue hole remains in the exposed chimney where a coal stove was once connected. A window overlooks the back porch on the north side of the house and the servant's quarters also had a fair sized closet—larger than the one in the master bed chamber! A second doorway leads to the back hall landing and the servant's stairs to the kitchen.

The four chambers on third floor all have 8-foot-tall ceilings in some sections of the ceiling, but also have sloped ceilings that meet the knee walls, owing to the fact that the third floor is the highest story of this two-and-a-half-story house. Each of the doors leading to the chambers has the original operable transoms over the doors. The wood trim is slightly narrower on the third floor (5 inches for the third floor versus 5.5 inches for the first and second floors) and the baseboards are two inches shorter than the primary floors. The largest chamber on the third floor is over the master bed chamber and contains a unique feature to the house. A hinged panel allows access to a large storage chamber. The storage chamber is over the master bath and servant's quarters and for over 100 years, the only way in was through the access panel.

**Changes to the house since construction**

Today, the Brooks House continues to be renovated, inside and out. The owners are attempting to do this so that there is very little impact on the house's overall form and character.

Over the years, previous homeowners reduced the two main chimney stacks in the central part of the house so that they no longer protrude through the main roof, except for flue vents. Probably at that time the roof cresting was also removed. Previous owners also mortared over two of the fireplaces of the second-story bed chambers in order to reduce drafts.

The homeowners immediately prior to the current homeowners installed a set of pull down attic stairs to access the storage chamber over the master bath and servant's quarters.

It is believed that in the early 1900s the original back porch of the house was built over and a sunroom was added; the foundation for the sunroom was brick. Due to extensive deterioration of the sunroom, it was removed and replaced in the spring of 2008; the foundation of the renovated sunroom was faced with new brick. This new brick has an antique look and blends well with the original brick chimneys. The brick was laid in the English style, as the original brick structures in Middlesboro. Where possible, original building materials were re-used during the renovation. When new materials needed to be used due to excessive deterioration, great care was taken to match the original architectural details. New clapboard siding was trimmed so it had the same dimensions as the original clapboards. Cedar shakes for the second story were trimmed to a uniform 5-inch width to match the 1889-1890 cedar shakes on the house. Architectural trim work was reproduced onsite in exact detail by the current homeowner so that the renovations would be seamless with the original construction. The original massive stonework foundation of the rest of the house remains intact and is in excellent condition.



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Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 6

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The servant's quarters originally contained a coal stove; however, that was long since removed and the quarters are now used as a laundry/utility room. The guest bath is located over the sunroom and was added during the 2008 renovation.

The original first-floor porch posts and balustrades have been removed. Photographs show these had a profile the same as those that remain on the second-floor balcony. The first-floor posts were replaced by simply designed classical columns topped by a Doric capital. (See Figures 1, 2, and 3 in Photo Continuation Sheets).

Toward the north end of the second bed chamber there was originally a window that overlooked the flat roof of the sunroom; however, that window now is a cased doorway leading to a dressing room and private bathroom. These two areas were added during the 2008 renovation and are located above the sunroom. Great care was made to use period-appropriate materials and fixtures where possible. Wood trim is being faithfully reproduced by the homeowner to identically match the 1890's trim work found on the rest of the second story.

During the 2008 renovation, a doorway was cut into the north wall of the master bed chamber to allow direct access to the original full bathroom on the second floor. The original cast iron ball foot bathtub was refurbished during the 2008 renovation and re-located to the new guest bath across the back hall from the original bathroom. Four-foot-tall wainscoting wraps the entire master bath; this wainscoting was reproduced by the current homeowner to match the style of the original wainscoting that was found in the bathroom.

During the 2008 renovation, the home owners added two additional baths above the sunroom. Several ceilings and walls had to be replaced during the renovation due to excessive deterioration; these were replaced with modern dry wall.

#### **Noncontributing Features**

A two-story **carriage house** is located on the northeast corner of the property. This 24 ft x 28 ft structure is covered in asbestos siding, has a moderately pitched hipped roof, and is thought to have been built in the 1930s or 1940s (exact date unknown). It was used either as a storage building and/or split into two apartments.

A 20 ft x 20 ft **carport** was added at some later date at the end of the driveway.



Brooks House  
Name of Property

Bell County, KY  
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
[Blank lines for entry]

Period of Significance

1889-1890
[Blank lines for entry]

Significant Dates

1889-1890
[Blank lines for entry]

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

Unknown
[Blank lines for entry]

Narrative Statement of Significance

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (See continuation sheet).

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

# [Blank line]

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other Name of repository:

[Blank line]

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 1

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

## Statement of Significance

The Brooks House (BL-M-100) meets the first term of National Register Criterion C: it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction in Bell County, Kentucky. It was built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, from which few homes remain today. Its significance is interpreted within the context "Victorian-era Residential Design in Bell County, Kentucky, 1875-1899." In terms of design quality, this 2½-story structure was one of the finest examples of Queen Anne Free Classic architecture erected in southeast Kentucky. The home was built in 1889-1890 on a grand scale on both its interior and exterior. Though not part of its style, the house included a viewshed with a compelling overlook into the downtown, technological and comfort features unknown in this part of the state in the 1890s, such as gas and electric lighting, as well as steam heat, all of which signaled the town's rising fortunes. Standing within a plush residential area dedicated to this coal company town's executives, these houses promoted the idea of Middlesboro's industrial success. The Brooks House has survived with few alterations over the last 119 years, as attached photos show.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT: Victorian-era Residential Design in Bell County, Kentucky, 1875-1899

**Research Design.** The fundamental methodology for this project called for a comparison of the Brooks House with other Bell County houses from the 1875-1899 period, particularly those having Queen Anne and other high style architectural features. This effort intends a conventional assessment of the design significance of the Brooks House within the local architectural context.

The investigation began with a consultation of standard sources for information on national architectural styles. An evaluation of the relative significance of the Brooks House within the local architectural context depends upon the recognition of typical stylistic categories and an ability to evaluate what is seen as normal, as well as significant, in a national scope.

Next, the nomination authors searched the Kentucky Heritage Council Historic Structures Inventory (SHPO database) for comparable local properties. The SHPO assigns a property to temporal groups in its database defined by 25-year increments. Thus, the SHPO database searched for all Bell County properties recorded as having been built from 1875-1899. Twenty-six entries were found matching these variables.

Of the twenty-six homes found, seven no longer exist; eight are indicated as having no easily definable style (sometimes termed "vernacular" style in the SHPO database) and have lost integrity due to the application of non-period siding materials; seven have integrity but whose styles differ greatly so that they make poor comparison properties; and the remaining four exhibit one Queen Anne sub-style or another.

The database search for houses yielded two Queen Anne Free Classic-styled residential dwellings in Bell County. Such a limited comparison does not permit insightful interpretation of the Brooks House's significance in the local arena in a general Victorian-era temporal framework. With the eclectic nature of Victorian-era design, this researcher believed a wider comparison, with all twenty-six entries, would result in a more compelling Statement of Significance. Further, the evaluation went beyond recognizing the basic Victorian-era design as the basis for evaluating the Brooks House's significance, and came to consider the Brooks House's high design quality in conjunction with the town's early promotion to investors.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 2

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

Documentary sources of information on local history and architecture were sought to help interpret the survey findings. No residences in Bell County have been listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. Middlesboro and Bell County history books were consulted to find other instances of Victorian-era design which might have escaped SHPO survey efforts. Also, because the inventory forms for the homes were completed in the early 1980s, it was felt prudent for this researcher to inspect the comparison properties in person.

**Characteristics of Queen Anne Style.** Practitioners of Victorian-era architectural design were less interested in following strict rules that separated one style from another, and instead, felt a freedom to indulge in eclectic design choices. Consequently, houses in the Queen Anne style have a wide range of appearance. Among those who try to define the style, definitions also can be as wide-ranging. Jackie Craven's "Queen Anne Architecture, Reigning Style of the Industrial Age," characterizes Queen Anne style, popular in the 1880s and 1890s, as a flamboyant exterior style of residential design and decoration. It was usually asymmetrical in massing, capped with steeply pitched roofs which were irregular in shape and may have had roof finials and crestings (Craven, n.p.). These houses also contained elements such as patterned/struck masonry, stick work, bay windows, balconies, stained glass, turrets, porches, brackets, cantilevered upper stories, decorative trim, patterned shingles, and belt courses (Taylor, n.p.).

Craven designates four sub-styles of Queen Anne Architecture: Spindled, Free Classic, Half-Timbered, and Patterned Masonry. The **Spindled** subtype includes "gingerbread" houses with delicate turned porch posts and lacy, ornamental spindles. This type of decoration is often called Eastlake because it resembles the work of the famous English furniture designer, Charles Eastlake. The **Free Classic** subtype, instead of delicate turned spindles, has classical columns, often raised on brick or stone piers. Like the Colonial Revival houses that would soon become fashionable, Free Classic Queen Anne homes may have Palladian windows and dentil moldings. The **Half-Timbered** subtype, like the early Tudor style houses, has decorative half-timbering in the gables. Porch posts are often thick. Finally, the **Patterned Masonry** subtype most frequently was found in the city, having brick, stone, or terra-cotta walls. The masonry may be beautifully patterned, but there are few decorative details in wood (Craven, n.p.)."

According to Wikipedia, Queen Anne houses have a grouping of features that make them a unique part of the Victorian architectural style.

"Distinctive essential features of American Queen Anne style included an asymmetrical facade; dominant front-facing gable, often cantilevered out beyond the plane of the wall below; overhanging eaves; round, square, or polygonal tower(s); shaped and Dutch gables; a porch covering part or all of the front facade, including the primary entrance area; a second-story porch or balconies; pedimented porches; differing wall textures, such as patterned wood shingles shaped into varying designs, including resembling fish scales, or terra cotta tiles or relief panels, wooden shingles over brickwork, etc; dentils; classical columns; spindle work; oriel and bay windows; horizontal bands of leaded windows; monumental chimneys; white painted balustrades; and slate roofs. Basements were abolished, and front gardens had wooden fences rather than iron railings of the preceding Second Empire style (Wikipedia, n.p.)."



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 3

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

If the basis for Victorian-era design was a freedom to explore combinations of various design motifs, this design theme should become one basis for looking at what emerged in the County. Assessing the design significance of the Brooks House calls for a balancing of what was normal nationally with what was created locally.

**Victorian-era buildings surveyed in Bell County.** A search of the SHPO's database of sites in Bell County netted 70 properties recorded as having been constructed 1875-1899. From this surveyed population, non-residential buildings were excluded, leaving twenty-six residences. This nomination's authors familiarized themselves with these properties both by study of the survey forms and by personally visiting most sites in June, 2009, to learn their current status. Upon in-person inspection, we found that seven of the twenty-six homes have either been destroyed or are no longer at their original locations.

### Bell County Houses 1875-1899 in SHPO database: Demolished

Site Number	Location	Original Architect style	Comments
BLM 2	1603 Cumberland Ave	Turn of the century vernacular	Parking lot now where house once was.
BLM 112	104 Edgewood	Turn of the century vernacular	Empty lot where house once stood. Was 2-1/2-story T-plan with square tower and mansard roof.
BLP 33	106 Cherry	Turn of the century vernacular	Was 2-story brick Italianate with 2-1/2-story square tower. Funeral home exists where house once stood
BLP 34	Virginia Ave at Cherry	Turn of the century vernacular	No longer exists
BLP 39	147 Holly	Turn of the century vernacular	Simple 1-story T-plan now gone. Displaced by Pineville Levee. (Not sure if house destroyed or relocated.)
BLP 40	145 Holly	Turn of the century vernacular	Simple 1-story T-plan now gone. Displaced by Pineville Levee. (Not sure if house destroyed or relocated.)
BLP43	541 Prospect Ave	Turn of the century vernacular	2-story Princess Anne with Eastlake bargeboard. Now gone. Empty lot where house once stood.

Eight of the twenty-six historic home structures remain standing but have been radically changed over the years, particularly through the application of new siding which is non-sympathetic with the building's historic design. These applied siding materials mostly are either asbestos shingles or vinyl siding, which owners installed on the belief they would reduce the maintenance. Co-author Bigelow personally visited each of the eight house sites below to determine their current condition:

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Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

Bell County Houses 1875-1899 in SHPO database: Lost Integrity

Site Number	Location	Original Architect style	Comments
BLM 1	1531 Cumberland Ave	Turn of the century vernacular	2-story L-plan with complex massing. Now covered in non-period siding. Now used as a commercial property.
BLM 44	2410 Cumberland Ave	Turn of the century vernacular	T-plan, 2-story, pyramidal roof. Now covered in asbestos siding. Side portion of original wrap around porch enclosed.
BLM 46	2426 Cumberland Ave	Turn of the century vernacular	2-1/2-story Foursquare type. Now covered in non-period siding. House broken up into four apartments.
BLM 103	412 N 24TH	Queen Anne	2-1/2 story, complex massing, with turret. Now covered in non-period siding.
BLM 145	310 Longwood Rd	Turn of the century vernacular	2-1/2 story Princess Anne styled house in state of great disrepair. Now covered in non-period siding.
BLM 146	207 Arthur Heights	Turn of the century vernacular	2-1/2 story T-plan Princess Anne styled house. Lost historic porch and period siding covered. Sits across the street from Brooks House.
BLP 52	327 Cedar Street, Pineville	Turn of the century vernacular	2-story T-plan with interesting features. Now covered in non-period siding.
BLP 57	Park St, SW Corner at Horseshoe St.	Turn of the century vernacular	Queen Anne style with high-roofed turret and decorative porch. Now covered in non-period siding. Would become good comparison property upon removal of later siding.

Seven of the twenty-six historic homes are of a variety of building styles, while of the Victorian era, exhibit design tendencies which differ greatly from Queen Anne style, despite that style's eclectic tendencies. These houses help to characterize general design directions in the county during the relevant period, but prove to be less directly useful in explaining the design of the Brooks House. Co-author Bigelow personally visited most of the seven house sites in June of 2009 and reviewed the SHPO's survey forms in order to determine their current status. The two not visited, BL-16 and BL-98, were clearly not Queen Anne structures based on the survey form photo record. The houses are listed in the table below:

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Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

Bell County Houses 1875-1899 in SHPO database: Very different styles from Brooks House

Site Number	Location	Original Architect style	Comments
BL 16	Near Frakes	Turn of the century vernacular	Log house according to SHPO's survey form.
BL 98	US 119	Other Victorian	2-story Cumberland house form showing on SHPO's survey form. Very simple.
BLM 65	612 Glouster	Colonial Revival	2-story Colonial Revival style house. Very simple detailing, very symmetrical.
BLM 104	303 Englewood	Turn of the century vernacular	Dutch colonial style house. Gambrel dormers on side of roof; oriel window on front. Complex for this style.
BLM 113	20TH St., NW corner with Edgewood	Turn of the century vernacular	Modest brick Italianate house. House and SHPO's survey form inspected. Suffered severe fire in June 2009, structure at risk.
BLM 133	Hollywood and Sherwood	Turn of the century vernacular	Dutch colonial style house with busy collection of dormers. Personal visit and viewed SHPO's survey form.
BLP 49	622 Kentucky Ave, Pineville	Turn of the century vernacular	Simple 2-story, rectangular plan, Italianate style house based on personal visit and SHPO's survey form.

Therefore, of the original twenty-six Bell County homes listed in the SHPO's database from 1875-1899, only four are of the Queen Anne style. One of the houses is of the half-timbered style and another is a patterned masonry. The remaining two houses are Queen Anne Free Classic style homes, one of which is the Brooks House. The table below indicates which houses are of each style:

Bell County Houses 1875-1899 in SHPO database: Good for comparison with Brooks House

Site Number	Location	Original Architect style	Comments
BLM 100	210 ARTHUR HTS	Coded as "Romanesque"	Queen Anne Free Classic house style based on personal visit and SHPO's survey form. This is the Brooks House.
BLM 101	208 ARTHUR HTS	Stick/Eastlake	Queen Anne Half-Timbered house style based on personal visit and SHPO's survey form. This house sits next door to the Brooks House.
BLM 111	106 EDGEWOOD	Stick/Eastlake	Queen Anne Free Classic house style based on personal visit and SHPO's survey form. Very complex grouping of features. Now being used a group home.
BLP 56	TENNESSEE AVE	Coded as Turn of the century vernacular	Queen Anne Patterned Masonry house style based on personal visit and SHPO's survey form. Very elegant home.



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Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

**What survey findings tell us about this period.** We must be cautious with extrapolations from this very small sampling of the County's built environment. The US census indicates that Bell County had 13,801 housing units in 2007 (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/21/21013.html>), so investigating 26 houses represents not even .2% of the County's total housing. This small sampling suggests some design norms for housing during the 1875-1899 period in the County's two primary urban areas, Middlesboro and county seat Pineville. It also gives a small glimpse into huge social changes occurring during the late-nineteenth century.

A full view of the SHPO's database for Bell County indicates a great need for more recording. The database contains only 20 entries for Bell County properties prior to 1875—one house in Middlesboro, another in Pineville, and the rest comprised mainly of the roads and archaeological sites at Cumberland Gap National Park. Certainly the county's antebellum built environment remains to a greater extent than the database shows. The National Park celebrates the great service to Kentucky's settlement and this country's westward migration provided by this natural split in the Appalachian Mountains. As surely as thousands passed through this area from Kentucky's earliest days, many just as surely also settled out in Bell County along the way.

With Bell County created in 1867 from Harlan County, its earliest US census population comes in 1870, with 3,731 people recorded ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell\\_County,\\_Kentucky](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_County,_Kentucky)). That might have been an under-reporting by census workers, for census canvassers found nearly twice that total, 6055 people, in 1880. The SHPO's database probably contains a similar under-reporting for the earlier era—two houses recorded as being built the entire century before 1875 (or, one house every 50 years), then 26 houses built in just two-and-a-half decades after (one house every year, or 50 times the pre-1875 rate). While the database is weak on early Bell County houses, it does a good job pointing to something factual: a huge disruption occurred in the local social system during the late-nineteenth century. Indeed, with the extension of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Corbin reaching Pineville in 1888, and the immediate development of Bell County's rich coal fields, the Bell County world changed like nothing before the 1880s.

## History of Middlesboro, Bell County

Alexander Alan Arthur, an engineer from Canada, set out to convert the economic potential of the railroad and coal beds in Middlesboro's vicinity into an industrial reality of epic proportion. Arthur, of Scottish descent and a distant cousin to President Chester Alan Arthur, came to Bell County, Kentucky in 1886. His engineering expertise allowed him to recognize the great wealth that lay beneath the ground in the area that would become Middlesboro. He believed he had found substantial enough deposits of coal and iron to justify the development of a new industrial center nothing short of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania or Birmingham, Alabama (Jones, p. 8-1).

The story of Middlesboro's explosive ascendancy, and equally quick fall, has played out on the American landscape time and again. Arthur became the booster of an ambitious vision of a fully-conceived industrial town, built from scratch, and managed to bring more than a little of it into being. Several constructions possessing high quality design were built in the town to validate his claims, giving credibility to his promotions. The Brooks House was one of these high profile properties.

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Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

To begin his quest, Arthur turned to investors in England for the financial support. His engineering acumen obviously helped his partners find the will to invest in this unproven opportunity, but he could also count on numerous props to give his story power. For instance, he chose the name "Middlesborough" to identify this new effort with an iron in steel town rapidly industrializing in Northeast England at that time, Middlesbrough. Arthur also laid out Middlesborough's streets with names from England, e. g., Dorchester, Salisbury, and Doncaster.

Other developments in the area contributed to his story. The railroad was winding its way to Pineville, no more than 10 miles from Arthur's great mountain valley site. The railroad offered not just an important means of transporting the coal. The immense effort and expense of cutting through the mountains offered its own proof for the promoter's promises. Arthur needed only echo the general sentiment about the area's new prospects. In 1947 local Historian Henry Fuson gave an account of near universal mania surrounding the arrival of the new age 60 years before. The scene had a powerful impact on Fuson, an adolescent at the time, also on the brink of his own new stage of life:

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad was extended from Corbin and reached Pineville in 1888. This was the beginning of the new industrial era of Bell County. I was in Pineville the day the first train came in. The people from all over the county must have been there. I will remember the large crowds. I was then a lad of twelve (p. 361).

Arthur could point to another company, National Coal and Iron, doing the same thing nearby—erecting a new Pineville whole cloth, at a site just north from where the small town had originally sprung. Fuson records what Arthur must have pointed out to his financiers decades before: "Pineville became a town of four or five thousand people within a short time" (p. 372).

With financial backing secured, Arthur returned to Kentucky where he purchased 60,000 acres of land and laid out the "Magic City of the Mountains" which he intended to become the heart of a new empire. As the result of his initiatives, a small army of construction workers built the town and the giant iron furnaces which would be needed, hundreds of miners began to extract coal, and railroad workers commenced the construction of lines toward Knoxville and spurs up the hollows to the new mines. By the end of the first year of activities there, Middlesborough had a population of 15,000; by the end of the second year this had increased to 17,000.

As any quickly successful business finds, a tension exists between whether to maintain the existing approach or to expand in hope of reaping larger profits. Arthur and his financiers authorized the latter, on the herculean scale consistent with the original vision. For instance, the American Association underwrote construction of new rail lines to bring the local coal to national markets: 81.80 miles under the name Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and Louisville Railroad; 28 miles as the Middlesboro Belt Railroad; and 259 miles as the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad (Fuson: 378). The Town Company aggressively courted new businesses, which they needed to continue the local expansion. This development arm of the American Association gave financial inducements to private companies in the form of reduced rates, loan guarantees, or purchase of stock, for such enterprises as rail lines, utilities, or support industries (Matheny: 167).

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Continuation SheetSection Number 8 Page 8Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

For a time, these colossal expenditures to expand did not seem irresponsible. Frenzied construction activity and skyrocketing land values each contributed pressure to expand. In January 1890, two corner lots sold for \$200 per frontage foot, where only six months before, their price had been a mere \$10 per foot (Matheny: 169). By October 1890, a souvenir promotional publication listed the names of 79 various businesses that had established operations in the town, with a combined stock valuation of \$15,731,000 (Souvenir of Middlesborough: n.p.). This publication contains the largest collection of print images of the growing town's buildings that this nomination's authors consulted. What were considered the finest houses of the moment are shown in the document, which include Alexander Arthur's shingle style house, Dr. P. Warren's T-plan home with wood shingle siding and a Carpenter Gothic porch, and four Queen Anne styled residences: a "fashionable boarding house" on Arthur Heights, Col Philip McKay's, A.C. Carr's, and the subject of this nomination, John M. Brooks' house. These photographs depict Brooks' house as in the process of construction. Such images conveyed the sense of frantic activity in the town. In this publication, too, many of the other grand edifices only exist as promises—shown as nothing more than drawings—the Middlesborough yet to come.

Middlesboro's overextension quickly became evident as the national markets for coal and iron did not materialize as expected. The predicted inflow of income did not arrive to cover the ever-increasing costs. By October of 1891, Arthur was forced to step down from the helm of the American Association, replaced by E.F. Powers, who navigated through the town's bust and reorganization. Middlesborough's original investors lost everything to bankruptcy, and many private companies went into the hands of receivers. Financial problems in England in 1892, followed by the US Panic of 1893, sealed the fate of the town's first incarnation (Matheny: 170; Fuson: 379). However, the infrastructure remained, as did the minerals underground, allowing the second wave of investors, with greater caution, to support a more sustainable community.

**Evaluation of the Brooks House's Architectural Significance.** Based on existing field recording and extensive efforts to find supporting visual evidence in primary and secondary print sources, it appears that the Brooks House is among Bell County's most significant Victorian-era designs. The nominated property stands as a very rich example of the Queen Anne style, an aesthetic that gauged success according the design's complex massing and surface treatments to maintain a harmonious effect. Few properties locally can "compete" with it in terms of its design richness and success in execution. It is architecturally significant in pure design terms. Any community would regard this house as one of its architectural treasures.

In addition to this aesthetic evaluation of its design quality, its design cannot be considered apart from the story of Middlesboro's founding and initial boom era. The house's high style Queen Anne design, along with a number of other houses built simultaneously, helped "sell" the idea that Middlesboro was coming into being, just as its promoters promised it would be. Coal company towns saturated more than a dozen eastern Kentucky counties, both before and after Middlesboro's initial boom years, and few of those towns contained buildings of the design merit found on Arthur Heights, the small residential area where the Brooks House was built. It arose at the focal point of grand vision and grand design.



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The first resident of the home was John Brooks, who was one of the early investors with Alexander Arthur. Brooks was a decorated Confederate war veteran who established the military department of The University of Tennessee. He also was elected as the first mayor of Middlesborough in 1890 (Matheny: pp. 235-236). In 1906 he returned to his hometown of Knoxville, Tennessee and established an insurance business. Brooks was then elected as mayor of Knoxville, serving from 1908-1910 (Hale: pp. 1464-1465).

The Middlesboro Daily News newspaper ran a significant historical article on Middlesboro on July 2, 1976 as part of the nation's bicentennial celebration. A picture of the Brooks House, shortly after its completion, was included. It listed the house as the "Home of Middlesboro's First Mayor" (Middlesboro Daily News: E-14). A photo of the Brooks House shortly before restorations and renovations began in 2008 is also included in the photo continuation sheet.

**Evaluation of the Brooks House's integrity.** A house that is significant in the named historic context, "Victorian-era Residential Design in Bell County, Kentucky, 1875-1899," will meet Criterion C if it possesses the following integrity factors: design, materials, and feeling. Properties that possess these three basic integrity factors will probably possess additional factors, but the essence of the claim for architectural significance depends upon the property's ability to meet the definition for these three factors.

A house in Bell County Kentucky will be said to have **integrity of design** in Victorian-era design if it possesses at least 75% of the elements of massing and surface decoration that define the Victorian-era styles, particularly those features that make up the defining features of one style or another. Numerous elements of the Queen Anne style are named above, because the nominated house is of that style. The contents of that list are not applicable to all Victorian-era styles, but can be used to evaluate the design integrity of a house in the Queen Anne style. The Brooks House possesses close to 90% of its original design elements which transmit the Queen Anne style. It stands as one of less than half-a-dozen known examples of this era's high style design locally. Its Victorian-era porch retains about 50% of its original material: the columns, railings, and balustrades have been replaced but the superstructure and flooring remain. This element of the house was replaced at an unknown date with a classical-styled porch. That replacement porch can be seen as compatible, as classical-styled variants were found within the wider span of Queen Anne designs, though technically this porch falls outside of the named context because it post-dates the close of the Victorian era. The only known houses possessing similar design quality and integrity of design are two houses in Middlesboro (BL-M-101, BL-M-111), and the Dr. Burchfield House (BL-P-56) in Pineville.

A house in Bell County will be said to have **integrity of materials** if it possesses its historic surface materials as surface materials at present. Because the Victorian era has passed by more than a century, it is not expected that roof materials will become part of this calculation, as even the most durable roof materials usually do not last that length. Sensitivity to the effect of time and weather on porch materials, as well as upon the materials that reinforce design elements, is needed to make the evaluation of this integrity factor. The Brooks House has had some greater amount of change to its materials, particularly to its porch, as explained above. It has also lost some Victorian-era materials that are not confined to the Queen Anne style, such as its original roof cresting. Still, it is arguably one of the 2 or 3 most intact houses locally to represent this era of design.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 10

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

A house in Bell County will be said to have **integrity of feeling** if it possesses integrity of design and materials. The Brooks House provides a very high degree of a sense of its Victorian-era feel. In addition to possessing the basic integrity of material and design, it also maintains an important relationship with its site that enhances the essence of its feeling. Its prominent location, in proximity to the town's founding father's house, in the small area known as "Arthur Heights" both give visual and associative information of the importance of the house in relation to its place in the creation of Middlesboro.

While any town in the US was proud to have houses of this quality within their boundary, this particular house built in this town at this time helps us get a strong sense of what Middlesborough hoped to be. Its intactness, which enables us to imagine that sense of Middlesborough's ambition, is the feeling which the house today enables us to conceive.

In short, is a remarkable example of a property that exhibits both eligibility factors: high quality design and high level integrity.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 1

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

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Middlesborough, Ky Map : November 1st, 1890, Kentucky Historical Society Special Collections

Middlesborough, Ky. Map : September 1st, 1890, Kentucky Historical Society Special Collections



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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number   9   Page   2  

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

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Brooks House  
Name of Property

Bell County, KY  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 0.44 acre

UTM References  
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

USGS Topographic Quad name Middlesboro South

1 17 256 955 4054 720  
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)**

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Adam Bigelow/ Paula Bigelow Marty Perry  
organization owner Kentucky Heritage Council date 11/4/07  
street & number 210 Arthur Heights 300 Washington Street telephone 606-248-5555  
city or town Middlesboro state KY zip code 42633  
email address indiancreek@copper.net

**Additional Documentation**

The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:

- Continuation Sheets for narrative
- A **USGS topographic quad map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts or properties having large acreage or numerous resources
- A **Photo identification map** for districts; one map can serve both as sketch and photo ID map.
- black and white photographs** of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs

The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:

- An **additional set of black and white photographs** that remains at the KHC
- Floor plans** of properties whose significance is based on their plans
- Color slides** or **PowerPoint images** and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

**Property Owner**

name/title Adam Bigelow/Paula Bigelow  
street & number 210 Arthur Heights telephone 606-248-8430  
city or town Middlesboro state KY zip code 40965  
email address (if available) indiancreek@copper.net

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 1

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

### Verbal Boundary Description

The property proposed for listing is a 100' x 192' lot, whose specific location appears in Bell County Deed book 340 page 136. This lot is mapped by the County's Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) as 069-43-00-087.00, which corresponds to the PVA's PTID# 14427.

### Boundary Justification

The area proposed for listing is the entire lot that has historically been associated with the focal resource, a Queen Anne styled residence. This entire lot is the appropriate amount of land and setting by which to convey the property's architectural significance. This location and setting is important, because the house occupies a particular space that has a visual relationship with Middlesboro downtown. When constructed, this house and its neighboring properties were seen as housing the town's elites. The spatial and social position of this lot, along with a small number of neighboring properties, provided conspicuous markers of prestige in this quickly-developing company-owned town. If later subdivision of the property were to happen, or if the owners introduce new features to the site, the subsequent loss of integrity of setting should not render the property ineligible, for the architectural merit of the house stands as the foundation of its eligibility.



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number          Photos          Page   1  

Brooks House  
Bell County, Kentucky

## Photo Identification

Same information for all photos:

Property name: Brooks House

Location: Bell County, Kentucky

Photographer: Adam Bigelow

Date of Photograph: June, 2009

Location of digital media: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky Heritage Council

Information specific to each image:

**Photo #**      **Photo Direction and Content:**

Photo 1:      Brooks House, south façade, camera facing north-northwest

Photo 2:      Brooks House, east façade, camera facing southwest

Photo 3:      Brooks House north facade, camera facing south

Photo 4:      Brooks House, west façade, camera facing southeast

Photo 5:      Brooks House's Carriage House, south and west facades, camera facing northeast

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brooks-Bigelow House, Bell County, Kentucky

Section      Supple      Page      1  
number      mental      \_\_\_\_\_

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**Same information for each photograph:**

**Property Name: Brooks-Bigelow House**

**Location: Middlesboro, Bell County, Kentucky**

**Photographers: Adam Bigelow, Paula Bigelow, and Victoria Bigelow**

**Date of Photographs: 1890, 2008 and 2009**

**Location of digital media: National Register and Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort**

**Information specific to Photographs:**

Photo 1: front (South) and right (southeast) sides, camera facing north

Photo 2: left (West) side, camera facing east

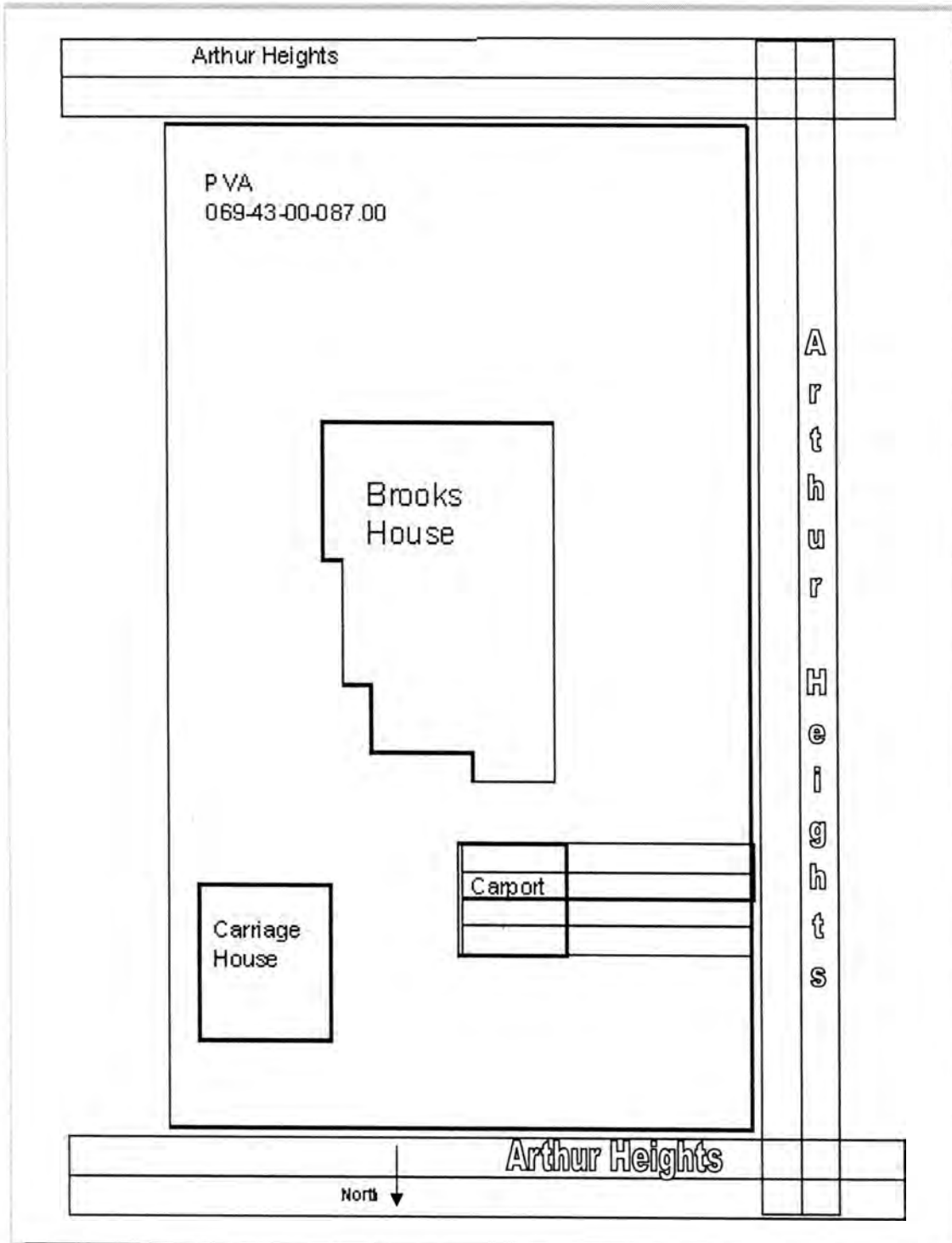
Photo 3: rear (North) side, camera facing south

Photo 4: right (East) side, camera facing west

Brooks House Continuation Sheet

Bell County, KY

Sketch of Lot, PVA 069-43-00-087.00





Brooks House Floor Plans

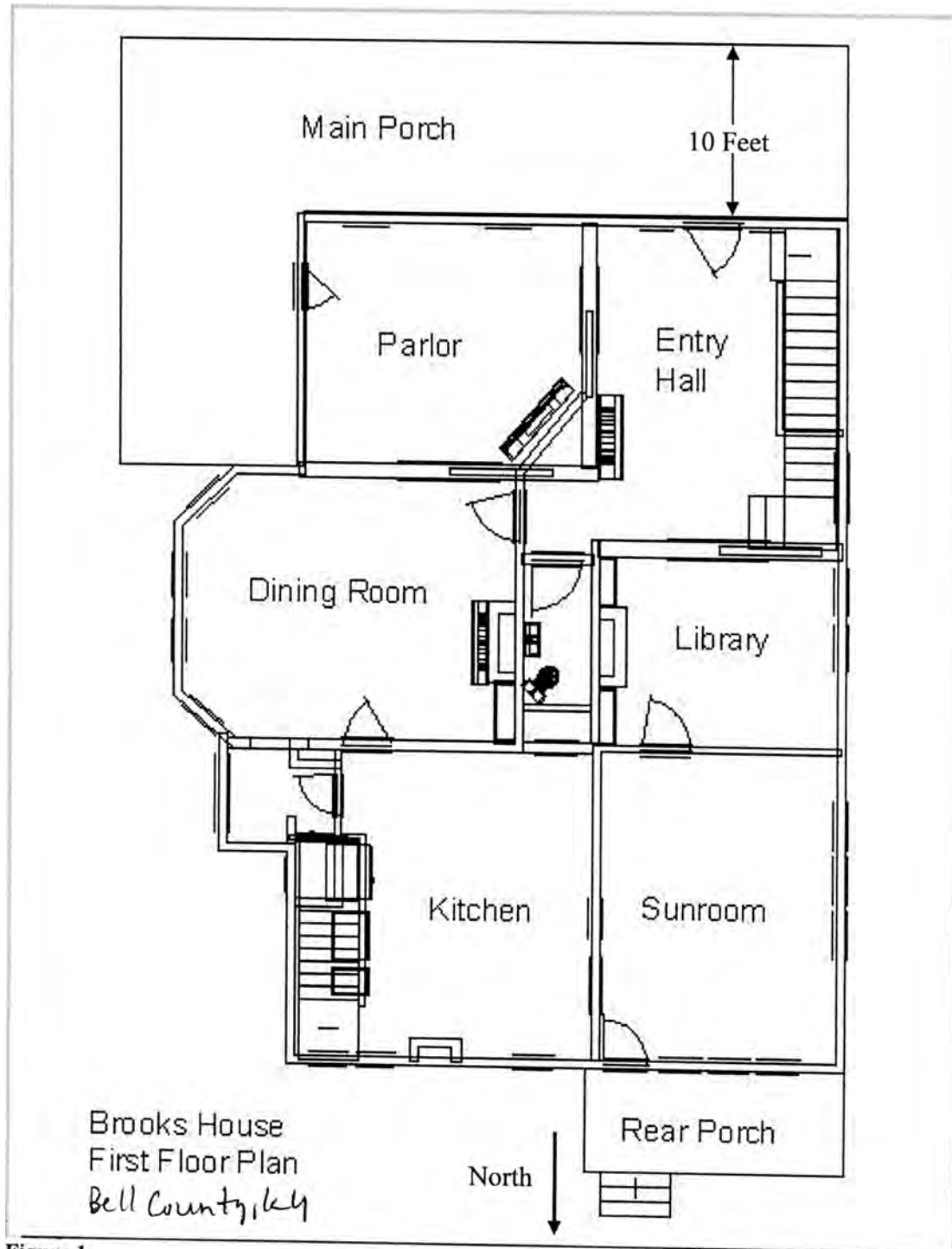


Figure 1

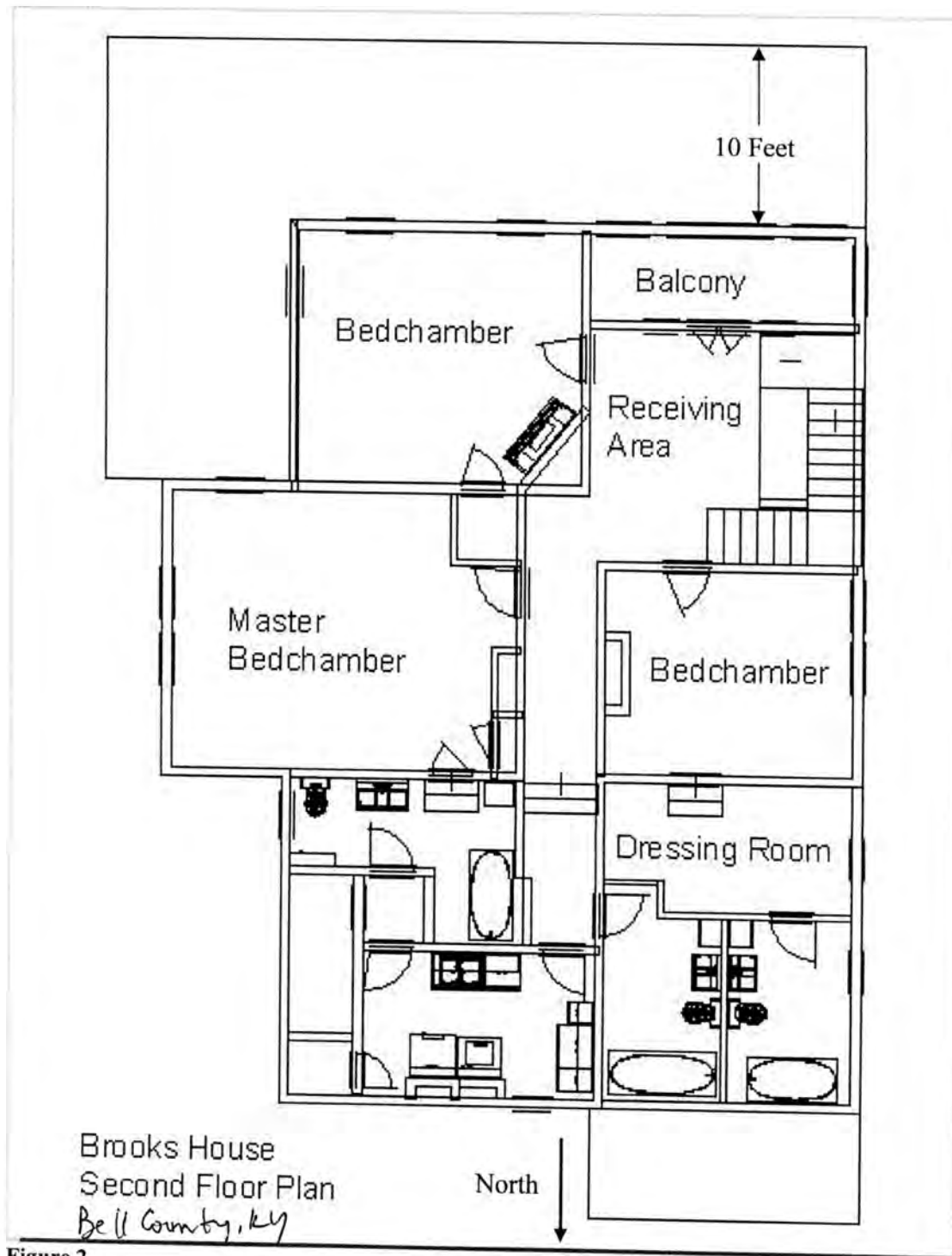


Figure 2

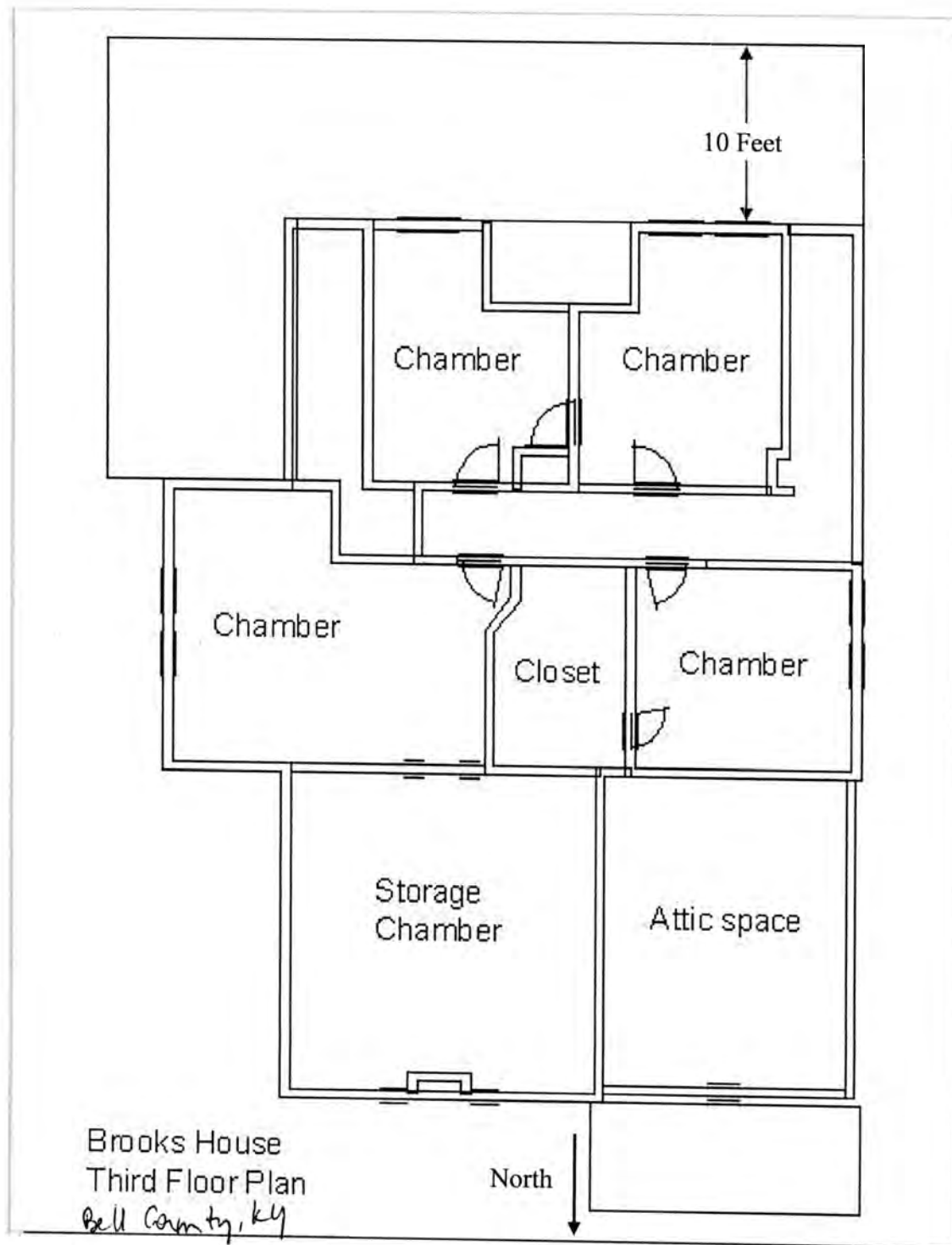


Figure 3



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Brooks House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Bell

DATE RECEIVED: 11/13/09      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/01/09  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/16/09      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/27/09  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001137

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    12.23.09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





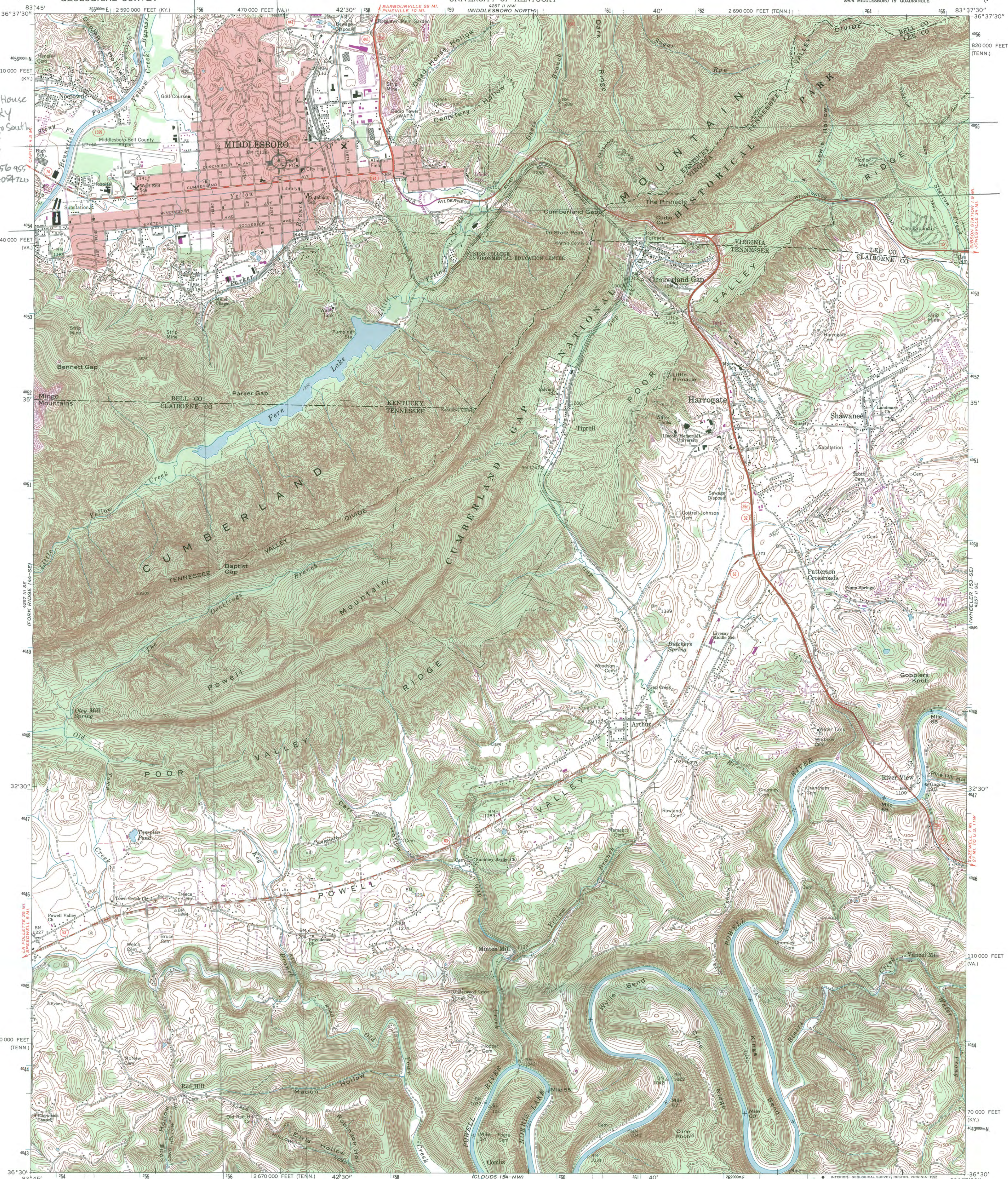










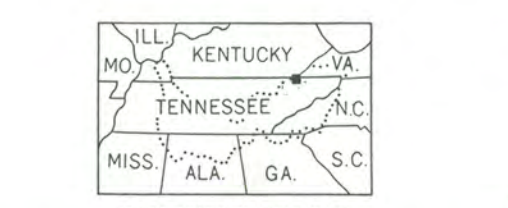


Brooks House  
Bell Co, KY  
Middlesboro South  
quad  
Zone 17  
Easting 250955  
Northing 409420

Mapped by the Tennessee Valley Authority  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Tennessee Valley Authority  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1953. Field checked 1955. Revised from aerial  
photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grids based on Tennessee coordinate system, Kentucky  
coordinate system, south zone, and Virginia coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 17, shown in blue  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 6 meters south and 8 meters west  
as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1991 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET  
Red tint indicates area in which  
only landmark buildings are shown  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map

SCALE 1:24,000  
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, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506  
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENN. 37243  
U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37402  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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

MIDDLESBORO SOUTH, KY.-TENN.-VA.  
SW4 MIDDLESBORO 153 QUADRANGLE  
36083-E6-TF-024  
1974  
PHOTOREVISED 1991  
DMA 4257 II SW-SERIES Y841





STEVEN L. BESHEAR  
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

MARCHETA SPARROW  
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
300 WASHINGTON STREET  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
PHONE (502) 564-7005  
FAX (502) 564-5820  
www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

October 28, 2009

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the September 3, 2009 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

*Brooks House, Bell County, Kentucky*

*Coe House, Cumberland County, Kentucky*

*Jonathan Hills House, Hardin County, Kentucky*

*Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase), Larue County, Kentucky*

*Bradfordsville Christian Church, Marion County, Kentucky*

*St. Joseph Church, Marion County, Kentucky*

*Caldwell House, Taylor County, Kentucky*

*Emerald Hill, Taylor County, Kentucky*

*Collins Residence, Taylor County, Kentucky*

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen

Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
MD/LMP/jvb