

PH0691101

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 30 1976

DATE ENTERED MAY 24 1976

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

** SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Ewell Farm

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Depot Lane

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Spring Hill

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixth

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Tennessee

CODE

47

COUNTY

Maury

CODE

119

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

__DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

__STRUCTURE

__SITE

__OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

__PUBLIC

PRIVATE

__BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

__IN PROCESS

__BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

__UNOCCUPIED

__WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

__YES: UNRESTRICTED

__NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

__COMMERCIAL

__EDUCATIONAL

__ENTERTAINMENT

__GOVERNMENT

__INDUSTRIAL

__MILITARY

__MUSEUM

__PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

__RELIGIOUS

__SCIENTIFIC

__TRANSPORTATION

__OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rainey

STREET & NUMBER

Depot Lane

CITY, TOWN

Spring Hill

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Tennessee

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Maury County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Columbia

STATE

Tennessee

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input 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 | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Ewell Farm is a two-story frame residence with one-story additions at the back. It is built on the low rise of a hill and surrounded on every side by woods and open fields. The house represents three periods of construction. The 1867 construction re-organized the former construction into the popular Italianate Villa style. The house has been completely restored to the 1867 period, furnished with antiques and modernized to accommodate the needs of the current owners.

George Washington Campbell built a hunting lodge on the hillside in 1810. The log structure was moved to the present site in 1816, and to it were added several front rooms of frame construction. There is little evidence left to indicate the plan of this construction. The one remaining 1816 portion is the oldest section of the house.

Lazinka Campbell Brown added the north entry hall, parlor room and two bedrooms after 1839. Following her marriage to General Richard S. Ewell, the third addition to the house was built in 1867. The basement rooms, main front hall, library, parlor and second story rooms were added at this time. The original c.1839 north entrance hall became the back hall in 1867, and the formal entrance was changed to the new, east elevation. The former parlor became the General's bedroom. The c.1839 portion of the house features decorative ash and poplar wood floors. The General's bedroom has been converted into the kitchen and the restored floor features alternating boards of poplar and of ash. The original 1816 section is located at the back corner, south elevation. It has been partitioned to serve as a guest suite and back, service hall.

The 1867 addition consists of a wide center hall and main staircase, flanked by the new parlor and c.1839 dining room, a library and adjoining bedroom. There are four bedrooms on the second story. The largest bedroom is above the parlor. Each room has the original fireplace, woodwork and wood flooring. All of the original marble mantles have been restored.

The interior woodwork detail is hand-carved and features heavy Tarus bolection molding. The original floors are oak and ash accented with poplar. Windows in the 1867 addition are floor to ceiling with some being matched by full-length French doors. The segmental arch motif appears in the woodwork designs and bay window casings. The 1816 section and c.1839 rooms have smaller windows, plain molding and woodwork. The library is furnished with the original oak bookcases which contain many of George Washington Campbell's books. The restored main staircase is located to the side of the main hall. The gracefully curved balustrade rail, stair risers and newell post are walnut. The ornamental spandrels and turned wood balusters have been painted white.

The carpenter's art reaches its most precise form on the exterior. The deep overhanging eaves and gable ends are heavily encrusted with carved wood dentils and brackets. The delicate detail is particularly outstanding in the carved wood panels and window enframements of the bay ends. The parlor and library

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bay windows have flat deck bonnet roofs topped by sleek, Regency style metal balustrades. The most engaging feature of the design is the attached veranda style porch which is executed in a variety of carved wood details. The flat roofed Italianate design is enlivened by the Tuscan style wood balustrade which fills the irregular spaced intervals between the square wood posts. The columns are engaged by intricately carved impost brackets and accented by carved arch-volts and open spandrels bracing the high, dentilated and bracketed cornice.

The original farm office is located between the west elevation and hillside pastures. The old Ewell Station depot, located below the house and main drive, has recently been removed by the L & N Railroad. The cistern house, warehouse, racetrack and many of the old barns have also been removed. Parts of the 1816 portion of the house were torn out as late as 1945.

The present restoration is the first major work done on the house in 60 years, and includes central heat, extensive electrical and plumbing improvements and a complete restoration of the interior without changing the original fixtures, materials or plan.

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 checked="" 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/HUMANITARIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> ART | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | |

SPECIFIC DATES 1816-1867

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Lazinka Campbell Brown Ewell

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ewell Farm became one of the most famous farms in Middle Tennessee during the 1870s and 1880s. It was the home of Lazinka Campbell Brown Ewell, daughter of George Washington Campbell and wife of General Richard Stoddert Ewell (CSA). Some of the first strains of Jersey cattle to be imported to the South were brought to the Ewell Farm where they were bred and sold at auction. During this same period, the farm was one of the first places in the United States where harness racing developed, and these thoroughbred horses were trained and raced at the farm during these festive events.

George Washington Campbell (1796-1848) was a prominent Tennessean who owned large tracts of land in Middle Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar in North Carolina and elected to Congress from Tennessee in 1803, 1805 and 1807. President Madison appointed him Secretary of the Treasury in 1814. President Monroe appointed him Minister to Russia at St. Petersburg where he served from 1817 to 1820. He and his family returned to Nashville in 1821 where he lived as a prominent lawyer and active civic leader until his death in 1848.

The Ewell Farm is located on a 5,000 acre section--the Revolutionary War Officers and Soldiers State of North Carolina land grant #57. This grant was awarded to Major John Armstrong in 1786. The land was transferred to George Washington Campbell in 1805. Campbell transferred a portion of the land to his brother who had moved to Spring Hill. George Washington Campbell's will transferred the remaining 3,000 acres to his daughter, Lazinka, who had resided on the property since her marriage to James Percy Brown in 1837. The property and log cabin had been a wedding gift and they built the house and farm, which has remained since that time.

Lazinka Campbell (1820-1872) and James Percy Brown had three children. Mr. Brown died in 1844. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Major Richard Stoddert Ewell, Lazinka's first cousin, accepted a commission in the Army of the Confederate States of America. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General and Lazinka's son, Major Campbell Brown, joined his staff. General Ewell played a major role in the Civil War. He took over Stonewall Jackson's brigade before the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He lost one leg in the second battle of Manassas. Lazinka moved to Nashville during the siege. In 1863 she and General Ewell were married.

The Ewells returned to Spring Hill and they enlarged the house to accommodate Major Campbell Brown's family. The two families began to build the farm to new prosperity. It was known as the Ewell Farm from that time to the present. General Ewell and Lazinka died in 1872, and they are buried in the Old Nashville Cemetery.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brown-Ewell Papers #1358, Manuscript Section, Tn. State Library and Archives, Nashville.
David Hubbard #71-72, Manuscript Section, Tn. State Library and Archives, Nashville.
 "A Historical Sketch of Maury County" Columbia, Tn. 1876 (1967 reprint).
 Moore, John Trotwood, TN, The Volunteer State, "George Washington Campbell" Nashville.
 Memoirs of Emma Hicks McDonald (1873-1946) Tn. State Library and Archives, Nashville.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 28

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------|---------------|---|------|-------------|---------------|
| A | 1,6 | 5,0,5,4,1,0 | 3,9,5,7,2,6,0 | B | 1,6 | 5,0,5,1,9,0 | 3,9,5,7,0,2,0 |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
| C | 1,6 | 5,0,4,8,6,0 | 3,9,5,7,0,9,0 | D | 1,6 | 5,0,4,8,6,0 | 3,9,5,7,3,2,0 |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gail Hammerquist, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Tennessee Historical Commission

DATE

1/76

STREET & NUMBER

170 Second Avenue North

TELEPHONE

(615) 741-2371

CITY OR TOWN

Nashville,

STATE

Tennessee

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

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

Herbert L. Haygen

TITLE

Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

DATE

1/28/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ACTIVE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

5/24/76

ATTEST:

[Signature]

DATE

5-21-76

ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Major Campbell Brown continued to increase the fortune and fame of the Ewell Farm. During its heyday the farm consisted of 5,000 acres. Sheep and Jersey stock were imported from England. The imported stock was tended by two Scottish families who lived at the farm. Thoroughbred horses were also raised at the farm. The semi-annual horse races, cattle sales and auction became a fabulous week-long event. Ewell Station was built on the L & N Railroad line, located on the Ewell property. The Ewell Station depot, a 200' long warehouse, training barns and racetrack were built during this era. A private siding was built for visitors who stayed in Pullman and parlor cars for the week-long festivities.

Theodore Roosevelt was a guest at Ewell Farm during the time he was writing his famous works, The Winning of the West. He ardently commended the Campbell library as being one of the most complete collections of books he had located in the South. Reportedly, he wrote the "Song of the Mockingbird" during the same visit.

The Ewell Farm began to decline following Major Brown's death. The property remained in the family until 1941.

The current restoration has been successful because many of the original family heirlooms, records and early photographs have been accumulated by the current owners. Many original volumes of the George Washington Campbell library are located at the Ewell Farm. The house has been restored to the 1867 period, and it is an outstanding example of the Italianate Villa style, and wood carpentry design of the reconstruction period in Middle Tennessee.