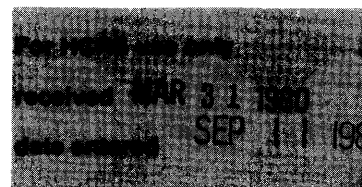


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 College Hill Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location TN 19 and U.S. 70/79

street & number See Continuation Sheet ___ not for publication

city, town Brownsville ___ vicinity of congressional district Seventh

state Tennessee code 047 county Haywood code 075

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Haywood County Courthouse

street & number Court Square

city, town Brownsville state Tennessee 39012

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historically & Architectural Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July, 1979 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Tennessee Historical Commission

city, town 4721 Trousdale Drive, Nashville state Tennessee 37219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	No. 49 moved from site of No. 51
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	c. 1912
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	<u>No. 61 moved from site of No. 81</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date	c. 1890

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Brownsville, the county seat of Haywood County, is located in southwestern Tennessee. The College Hill Historic District is irregular in shape and located west of the court square. It includes eighty-three buildings, one site (a cemetery), and a single vacant lot. Seventy-five buildings and the cemetery contribute to the significance of the district, and there are eleven buildings and the vacant lot that are intrusive. Seventy-seven of the buildings in the district are residences and there are four commercial buildings, one school, and a community center complex.

Buildings and sites which contribute to the character of the district.

1. Harbert-Hooper House (843 West Main Street): 1859, Greek Revival one and one half story frame cottage, weatherboarded, raised brick foundation, porch with square pillars and simple trim, headlight and side lights, 2 interior brick chimneys, lighted gable, painted buff with dark brown, louvered shutters.
2. Anderson-Austin-Moss House (West Main Street): ca. 1867, Gothic Revival one and one half story frame house, weatherboarded, shouldered architraves on first story door and windows and lancet windows in upper story, projecting center gabled porch chamber, porch with polygonal columns and ornate trim, head light and side lights, 2 interior brick chimneys, 2 gable dormers, painted white.
4. Bond House, "Whitehall" (727 West Main Street): 1868, Greek Revival 2 story frame house, weatherboarded, low hip roof, cornice with modillions, 3-bay double portico with 4 polygonal pillars, 4 interior end brick chimneys, painted white with green louvered shutters.
5. Herring-Mullikin House (605 West Main Street): ca. 1850 vernacular 1 story frame cottage, weatherboarded, front porch in antis with round columns, four interior brick chimneys, painted white with green louvered shutters.
6. Christman House (103 North Grand Avenue): ca. 1940, one and one half story frame house, weatherboarded, two interior dormers, entrance porch supported by wooden columns.
7. Haywood County High School, "Brownsville Baptist Female College," (127 North Grand): 1852, two story brick building with 4 interior chimneys, hip roof, stuccoed, altered C. 1911, new brick veneer facade.
8. Gray House (233 North Grand): ca. 1880, frame cottage with weatherboard siding, delicately shaped label molds over windows and doors, wrap around porch, 3 sides of the house added ca. 1910, bay window added c. 1910, two interior gable end chimneys, painted white.
9. Walpole House (241 North Grand): ca. 1950, one story frame house with brick veneer, Herringbone pattern window sized insert in front gable, gable over front door, one gable end chimney.
10. Thomas-Harper House (251 North Grand): 1856, two story frame house with weatherboard siding with exterior gable end brick chimneys, double porch stretching almost the full length of the facade added about 1883, contains elements of the Eastlake design, hood molds over windows added at that time, frontice pieces around doorways first and second

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates C. 1824–C. 1950 **Builder/Architect** Varied

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

College Hill Historic District derives its name from the Brownsville Female College complex constructed in 1852 and centrally located in the district at 127 North Grand (#7) in Brownsville, Tennessee. Brownsville, the county seat of Haywood County, was laid off in 1823 and named in honor of General Jacob Brown, distinguished in the War of 1812. As Brownsville prospered and grew in the three decades prior to the War Between the States, one of the primary growth areas was to the west of the town square. This area extended out West Main Street, West Margin Street marking the southern boundary of the town, and College Street leading to the Brownsville Female College. Many of the town's leading citizens, who were involved in the settling and development of Brownsville and Haywood County, chose this district as the initial homesites for their families. The building of fine homes in this area by the leading citizens of Brownsville which began in the mid-1820's, continued through the 19th century and well into the 20th century. Thomas Bond, who came to Brownsville from North Carolina in 1826, is best remembered for the beautiful homes he was responsible for having built in the district. Two of these homes, the Bond-Livingston-Tripp House (#58) and the Nelson House (#78) still stand on West Main Street. James Bond, a nephew of Thomas Bond, was responsible for several other lovely homes built during the nineteenth century. The Harbert-Hooper House (#1) and the Thornton House (#48) built for the President of the Brownsville Female College in 1851 are both attributed to James Bond. In addition, Bond was responsible for the acquisition of the property on which the Brownsville Female College (#7) was constructed in 1852. H. C. Anderson, an early settler who developed large farming interests in western Haywood County and later became a leading merchant of Brownsville built the Anderson-Austin-Moss House (#2) circa 1867. Folk House, "Villa di Rosa", built circa 1857 was the birthplace and home of the Honorable Joseph W. Folk, later to become governor of Missouri. Noted author and world traveler Richard Halliburton was born in the McLemore-Thomas House (#11) located at 719 Key Corner Road. Other early settlers and residents who contributed significantly to the development of Brownsville and the College Hill District and who resided in the district were John Comer, lumberman, president of Brownsville Bank and former Mayor of Brownsville, whose home was on West College (#45); Spencer Thomas, a trustee of the University of Tennessee and president of Brownsville Savings Bank resided in one of the earlier homes built in the district circa 1856, on North Grand (#10) and Judge John R. Bond, prominent attorney and jurist lived many years at "Whitehall" (ca. 1868) on West Main (#4). From this representation of residents in the district who were the leaders in the development of Brownsville and Haywood County from an economic, legal, political and social standpoint, it is demonstrated that the residential area encompassed by the College Hill District was of primary significance in the establishment of Brownsville as a center of culture and trade in West Tennessee. In addition, due to the rapid growth and prosperity in Brownsville during the nineteenth century, structures in the district exhibit a full range of architectural styles from the Greek Revival beginning in the 1820s through Gothic Revival of the 1860s and 70s to Victorian homes of the late

9. Major Bibliographical References

"West Tennessee Combination Directory," Circulating Directory Company, Louisville, Ky., 1872.
 Taylor, Mrs. Lee Bond, "A Sketch of Haywood County," Haywood County Directory, October 1948.
 "Brownsville's Richard Halliburton Turned Dreams into Realities," The Tattler, February 1966.
 Deed Records, Haywood County Courthouse.

10. Geographical Data **UTM NOT VERIFIED**

Acreeage of nominated property 96 **ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**
 Quadrangle name Brownsville Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References See Continuation Sheet

A

Zone	Easting						

B

Zone	Easting						

C

Zone	Easting						

D

Zone	Easting						

E

Zone	Easting						

F

Zone	Easting						

G

Zone	Easting						

H

Zone	Easting						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Refer to last entry in Item No. 8

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Morey, Jr., and Mrs. Emma Nunn

organization Haywood County Historical Society date December 11, 1979
C/O Wallace C. Morey, Jr.

street & number Route 5, Box 296 telephone 772-4178

city or town Brownsville state Tennessee 38013

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert L. Hoyer

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 3/19/80

For NCHS use only

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

for W. R. Payne date 9/11/80
 Keeper of the National Register

Herbert L. Hoyer date 3/19/80
 State Historic Preservation Officer

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Irregular pattern along West College, West Main, West Margin, and Key Corner Street; North Grand, North McLemore and Russell Avenues and Williamsburg Lane

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PROPERTY OWNERS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson M. Hooper
843 West Main Street
Brownsville, Tennessee 38012 | 12. Mrs. Arthur Smith, Sr.
625 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 2. Mrs. Charlene Moss
West Main
Brownsville, TN 38012 | 13. Mr. Moody Castellaw
615 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 3. Mr. Walter Powell
807 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 | 14. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bond
611 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 4. Mrs. Maxwell Bond
727 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 | 15. Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Mullikin, Jr.
605 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 5. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mullikin, Jr.
605 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 | 16. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Smith
521 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 6. Mr. Charles W. Christman
103 North Grand Avenue
Brownsville, Tennessee 38012 | 17. Mrs. Guy Burton
513 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 7. Haywood County Board of Education
900 East Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 | 18. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Claiborne
509 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 8. Mrs. John T. Gray
233 North Grand Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012 | 19. Mr. and Mrs. Billy J. Reece
901 Vivian Village
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 9. Mr. Newman R. Walpole
241 North Grand Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012 | 20. Mr. and Mrs. Selle English
433 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 10. Mrs. Bess Bomer Harper
251 North Grand Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012 | 21. Mrs. J.R. Wilson
425 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |
| 11. Mr. and Mrs. Jere Williamson, Jr.
719 Key Corner Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 | 22. Mrs. H.N. Grose
417 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012 |

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- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>23. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Terry Scallions
413 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>24. Mr. and Mrs. Otha Leek
403 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>25. Mr. Joe Taylor, Mayor
City of Brownsville City Hall
111 North Washington Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>26. Mrs. Paul Sims
327 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>27. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Smith
321 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>28. Mrs. Carolyn Key Raney
315 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>29. Mr. D.L. Lovett
313 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>30. Mrs. Marjorie W. Smoot
307 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>31. Mr. Harbert Thornton, Jr.
308 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>32. Mrs. Harbert Thornton, Sr.
318 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>33. Mr. and Mrs. Dean Woodard
P.O. Box 186
Hornbeak, TN 38232</p> <p>34. Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Carlton, Jr.
340 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> | <p>35. Mrs. Gladys Waetzel
344 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>36. Miss Kathleen Livingston
410 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>37. Mr. Jerry L. Wilson
416 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>38. Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Duncan
1334 Dovercrest
Memphis, TN 38100</p> <p>39. Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Duncan
1334 Dovercrest
Memphis, TN 38100</p> <p>40. Mr. and Mrs. Rooks Cobb
504 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>41. Mr. Solon Hamer
514 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>42. Mr. and Mrs. Ronald C. Richards
522 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>43. Mrs. F.B. Crawford
606 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>44. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ferguson
616 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>45. Mr. Dan Bomer
626 West College Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>46. Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Clinton
P.O. Box 179
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>47. Mrs. Melissa Taylor MacKenzie
647 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> |
|--|--|

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>48. Mrs. Helen Thornton Lutz
561 Clover Lane
Perrysburg, Ohio 43551</p> <p>49. Mr. and Mrs. Owen Burgess
629 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>50. Mrs. Marshall Mulherin
621 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>51. Mr. and Mrs. L.K. Livingston, Jr.
611 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>52. Mrs. Ann Nuckolls
603 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>53. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Lea
601 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>54. Mrs. Norma Lee Smith
511 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>55. Mr. and Mrs. E.D. Thompson
503 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>56. Miss Jessie May Harvey
429 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>57. Mrs. J.T. Davis
419 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>58. Rev. Charles A. Tripp
420 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>59. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Kizer
430 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> | <p>60. Mrs. R. C. Hawkins
Vaughn Road
Nashville, TN 37221</p> <p>61. Mrs. J.W. Dickinson
105 South McLemore Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>62. Mrs. Helen C. Reid
812 North Park Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>63. Mr. Ben Bridgewater
421 North Lafayette Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>64. Mrs. Charles Laster
511 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>65. Mr. Landell Vestal
228 South Grand Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>66. Mr. Isaac Lowell
506 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>67. Mr. Eugene Cain
510 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>68. Mr. Joseph Howse
516 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>69. Mrs. T.B. Haralson
520 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>70. Mr. James White
526 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> <p>71. Mr. Jim Tom Newsom
604 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012</p> |
|---|---|

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72. Mr. James C. Black, Jr.
610 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012
- Ms. Dorothy Ann Kent
610 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012
73. Ms. Annie Mae Martin
616 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012
74. Mr. E. Pershing Sills
622 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012
75. Mr. Roy Sullivan
631 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012
76. Mr. Robert W. Haywood
617 West Margin Street
Brownsville, TN 38012
77. Mrs. Rosa Haywood
122 South Grand Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012
78. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brantley
21 South Grand Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012
79. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sellari
630 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012
80. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sellari
630 West Main Street
81. Haywood County Board of Education
900 East Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012
82. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sellari
630 West Main Street
Brownsville, TN 38012
83. Mr. C.T. Hooper
236 North Grand Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012
84. Mrs. Rosa Haywood
122 South Grand Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012
85. Mr. Joe Taylor, Mayor
City of Brownsville City Hall
111 North Washington Avenue
Brownsville, TN 38012

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floor added also at that time, painted white with dark green louvered shutters.

11. McLemore-Thomas House (719 Key Corner): ca. 1870, two story brick townhouse with Greek Revival entrance portico supported by fluted Doric columns, segmentally arched windows, scrolled modillions, dentilled cornice, louvered shutters; ca. 1830 frame structure attached to rear.
12. King-Smith House (625 West College): ca. 1850 vernacular 1 story frame cottage, weatherboarded, front porch in antis with square columns, four interior brick chimneys, painted white with green louvered shutters.
13. Ray-Castellaw House (615 West College): ca. 1940, two story frame house with brick veneer, classical pediment over entrance.
14. Dickinson-Bond House (611 West College): 1913, one story frame house with weatherboard siding, rectangular head and side lights, wood columns support the wrap-around porch, single attic dormer, painted white.
15. Mullikin House (605 West College): ca. 1850 Greek Revival cottage, head lights and side lights around entrance, front porch supported by wooden columns, lintels over windows, painted olive with dark green louvered shutters.
16. Short-Smith House (521 West College): ca. 1898, one story frame house with weatherboard siding, ca. 1920 porch wraps around front and side supported by wooden columns, semi-circular window, entrance door surrounded by beveled edge cut tulip glass, painted white.
17. Burton House (513 West College): ca. 1935, one and a half story frame house with brick veneer, entrance portico supported by iron columns, elliptical light over door.
18. Claiborne House (509 West College): ca. 1935, one and a half story frame house with weatherboard siding, attic dormer.
19. Reece House (503 West College): ca. 1945, one and a half story frame house with brick veneer, brick chimney on facade.
20. English House (433 West College): 19th century, drastically remodeled ca. 1925, one story frame house with weatherboarding, attic dormer, door framed with rectangular head and side lights.
21. Escue-Wilson House (425 West College): 1931, one story frame house with weatherboard siding, attic dormer, porch across facade supported by wooden columns on brick pillars.
22. Grose House (417 West College): 19th century, one and a half story frame cottage with weatherboard siding, entrance framed by rectangular head and side lights, front porch supported by wooden columns.

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23. Scallions House (411 West College): ca. 1920, one story frame house with weather-board siding.
24. Leek House (403 West College): ca. 1920, one and a half story frame with weather-board siding, front porch supported by wooden columns, painted light green.
26. Sims House (327 West College): 1932, one story frame house with weatherboard siding.
27. Russell-Tamm-Lesser-Smith House (321 West College): ca. 1875, one story frame cottage with weatherboard siding and shingles on bay window, front porch supported by wooden columns exhibiting Eastlake influence, painted pale green with medium green trim.
28. Freeman-Raney House (315 West College): ca. 1925, one and a half story frame house with weatherboard siding, porch supported by wooden columns, painted white.
29. Freeman-Lovett House (313 West College): ca. 1925, one a half story frame house with weatherboard siding, attic dormer, front porch supported by wooden columns.
30. Smoot House (307 W. College): ca. 1925, one story frame house with weatherboard siding, attic dormer, porch supported by iron grill columns.
31. Thornton duplex (308 West College): ca. 1950, one story frame duplex cased with weatherboard siding.
32. Thornton House (318 West College): ca. 1944, wood frame house covered with weatherboard siding, portico supported with paired wood columns, wood railing, painted white with green louvered shutters.
33. Woodard House (338 West College): ca. 1850 Greek Revival cottage, weatherboard, front portico supported by four square wood columns, wood railing, painted white.
34. Carlton House (340 West College): mid-nineteenth century, one story frame cottage cased with weatherboard siding, front porch supported by wood columns, dentilled cornice, four crowned by elliptical fanlight, painted white with green louvered shutters.
35. Carpenter-Waetzel House (417 West College): ca. 1895, one story frame cottage with weatherboard siding, turned grill across top of porch, elaborate hood molds, porch supported by turned wood columns, painted white.
36. Livingston House (410 West College): ca. 1890, one story wood frame cottage with weatherboard siding, front porch supported by square wood columns, painted white.

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37. Bauman-Wilson House (416 West College): ca. 1900, one story frame house with weatherboard siding, porch wrap around front and sides supported by wood columns on brick piers.
38. Duncan House (424 West College): ca. 1885, one story frame cottage with weatherboarding siding, front porch includes some Eastlake details, painted dark yellow. This house has been destroyed by fire since the nomination was completed.
39. Duncan House (West College): ca. 1930, frame house with weatherboard siding, one story enclosed front porch, painted olive green.
40. Ragland-Cobb House (504 West College): ca. 1932, frame house with brick veneer, eyebrow attic windows, arched entrance, porch supported by two wood columns, side porch supported by wood columns.
41. Rothschild-Hamer House (514 West College): ca. 1925, frame house with brick veneer, stone entrance, half stone chimney, Tudor Revival, simulated half timber gables, no front gable.
42. Richards House (522 West College): ca. 1925, Tudor Revival, frame house with brick veneer, clustered chimney stacks on facade, Tudor arched entrance way and simulated half timber gable on facade, painted buff with dark brown shutters and roof, modern guest cottage constructed in 1970s in rear.
43. Turner-Crawford House (606 West College): ca. 1913, one story wood frame with brick veneer, L-shaped porch supported by square wood columns with wood railing, gable end to street.
44. Ferguson House (616 West College): late 19th century, extensively altered, two story frame house with weatherboard siding, two dormers, entrance porch topped by wood railing supported by paired, square wood columns, front door surround with rectangular head and side lights, painted yellow with white trim and red roof.
45. Bomer House (626 West College): ca. 1890, two story frame with weatherboard siding with shingles in the gable, porch wraps around three sides of the building supported with paired columns on brick piers, presently painted gray with red standing seam metal roof, several dependencies in the back yard including square well house with pier metal roof and lattice siding.
47. Taylor House (647 West Main): ca. 1920, one story frame house covered with weatherboards with brick front porch, painted pale green.
48. Thornton House (637 West Main): ca. 1851, Greek Revival, one story brick cottage, covered with hip roof, entrance portico topped with a railing, segmental lintels, shouldered architraves around the front door, door enclosed with rectangular head and side lights, corbelled brick cornice, presently painted red with white trim.

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49. Owen Burgess House (629 West Main): ca. 1880, moved c. 1912, one story frame cottage with weatherboard siding, facade highlighted by a tower cased with shingles and surmounted with a mansard roof tipped with iron cresting, painted white with a green roof.
50. Mulherin House (621 West Main): ca. 1933, two story frame house with masonite siding, pedimented hood over entrance, painted buff with dark green louvered shutters, gable roof.
51. Livingston House (611 West Main): ca. 1915, two story frame house with weatherboard siding stained brown, field stone chimneys and porch columns and front terrace enclosure.
52. Nuckolls House (603 West Main): ca. 1935, one and a half story frame cottage with weatherboard siding, center exterior chimney on facade, gable roof, side carport, painted white.
54. Freeman-Smith House (511 West Main): ca. 1930, one and a half story frame cottage with weatherboard siding, attice dormer on facade, front porch supported by square brick columns, painted yellow.
55. Drake-Thompson House (503 West Main): ca. 1925, one story frame house with weatherboard siding, attic dormer, painted white.
56. Harvey House (429 West Main): ca. 1860, two story frame house with weatherboard siding, rectangular head light and side lights around first and second floors doors, double porch across entire facade supported with square columns, two interior gable end brick chimneys, hip roof, one story L-addition in rear, presently painted gray with white trim and white louvered shutters.
57. Davis House (419 West Main): 1925, bungalow with clipped gables and simulated timber framing infilled with stucco, two stories.
58. Bond-Livingston-Tripp House (420 West Main): 1824, 1830, 1835, Greek Revival two story frame house with weatherboard siding, double portico second floor level enclosed with iron railing, portico supported at each level by paired, square Tuscan columns, shouldered architraves around center door and windows, denticulated cornice, painted white with green louvered shutters.
59. Kizer House (930 West Main): ca. 1925, two story frame house with brick veneer and weatherboard siding, gable end to street, flipped gable, entrance door flanked by rectangular side lights.
60. Eader-Walker House (508 West Main): ca. 1865, Greek Revival, two story frame house with weatherboard siding, portico stretches full length of the facade, double portico with octagonal columns and a railing, painted white with green louvered shutters.

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61. Bond-Ragland-Dickinson House (105 S. McLemore): ca. 1850, moved c. 1890, Greek Revival, two story frame house with weatherboard siding, two story portico supported by four square columns, second story balcony contained within the portico, front door flanked by pilasters and rectangular head and side lights, hip roof, balcony enclosed with latticed railing, presently painted white with green louvered shutters.
62. Reid House (115 S. McLemore): ca. 1910 one story frame house with weatherboard siding, front porch supported by four turned columns, brick pier foundation, painted white.
63. Bridgewater House (S. McLemore): ca. 1910, one story frame house with weatherboard siding, front porch supported by four turned columns, brick pier foundation, painted yellow.
66. Lowell House (506 W. Margin): ca. 1935, one story frame house cased with weatherboards, entrance porch on the side supported with two square columns.
67. Cain House (510 West Main): ca. 1940, one story frame house cased with weatherboards, small portico supported with iron columns in an ivy leaf design.
69. Haralson House (520 West Margin): ca. 1880, one story frame cottage cased with aluminum siding, delicate label molds over windows and doors, label molds include a bead and reel molding, front porch ornamentation features Eastlake design.
70. White House (526 West Margin): ca. 1880, one story cottage, delicate label molds over windows, doorway flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a single transom. One story brick dependency with segmental lintels now attached to rear of house.
72. Troy Wallace House (610 West Margin): ca. 1900, one story wood frame house with brick veneer (ca. 1945), projecting portico with two columns, one story frame house with brick veneer also located on property.
73. Martin House (616 West Margin): ca. 1935, one story frame house with porch with four square columns, gable end to street, cased with asbestos siding.
74. Campbell-Sills House (622 West Margin): ca. 1885, one story frame vernacular cottage cased with weatherboards, delicate label molds over windows and doorway, door surrounded by fanlight with circular and semi-circular tracery, spandrils in doorway accented with applied scrolled ornaments, porch ornamented with elaborate woodwork which includes cutout quadrafalls.
75. Sullivan House (631 West Margin): ca. 1850 Greek Revival cottage with interior gable end brick chimneys, rectangular head and side lights surrounding the door, painted white.
76. Haywood House (617 West Margin): ca. 1930, one story frame house with weatherboard siding, painted white.

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77. Rosa Haywood House (122 South Grand): ca. 1920, one story frame house with brick veneer and weatherboards stained brown.

78. Nelson House (21 South Grand): ca. 1865, Gothic Revival, two story frame house cased with weatherboards, second story lancet windows, facade enhanced by three gables, the center one in a projecting pavilion, corner boards, waved molding on bargeboards, adapted for use as a restaurant.

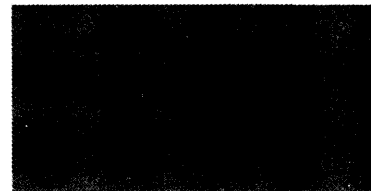
80. Folk House, "Villa di Rosa", (630 West Main): ca. 1857, two story frame house with weatherboard siding, label molds over doors and windows, gable roof, two exterior end brick chimneys, full height portico going across the full facade of the house with iron balcony railing around at the second floor level (c. 1910), (original portico was a two story one bay portico supported by paired, square columns), painted white with green louvered shutters.

83. Hooper House (236 Grand); ca. 1929, one story frame house with brick veneer, English Medieval cottage design, shingle roof.

85. Oakwood Cemetery (Margin Street): 15.27 A., earliest burials date from the mid-nineteenth century, still in use by the city.

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Nonconforming intrusions detracting from the integrity of the district

3. Powell House (807 West Main) c. 1950, one story frame house with brick veneer.
25. Vacant Lot (College Street)
46. J. D. Clinton's townhouses (106 North Grand): 1979, six connecting condominiums, wood frame cased with brick veneer and aluminum siding, one is two stories, the others are one story.
53. Lea House (601 West Main): 1978, two story frame with masonite siding, Colonial Revival (saltbox), one exterior gable end chimney, painted buff with dark slate gray trim and iron oxide red front door.
64. Laster Home (511 West Margin): ca. 1952, one story frame house with masonite siding, front porch supported by four turned columns, brick pier foundations, painted white.
65. Vestal House (505 West Margin): ca. 1950, one story frame cottage cased with aluminum siding, small portico supported by iron columns with a scroll design.
68. Howse House (516 West Margin): ca. 1950, one story frame house with brick veneer and weatherboard siding, front porch supported with iron supports, three part picture window, gable end to street.
71. Newsome House (604 West Margin): ca. 1950 one story frame house with aluminum siding.
79. Service Station (650 West Main Street)
81. Anderson Grammar School (620 West Main): ca. 1965 one story brick school building.
82. Kream Kastle (16 South Grand): concrete block, brick veneer facade, one story fast food restaurant.
84. Fruit Stand (122 South Grand): one story frame fruit stand.

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nineteenth century containing elements of Eastlake and other prevalent designs of the period. Also included in the district is the Oakwood Cemetery (#85), final resting place of many of the early settlers to which the development of Brownsville is attributed. The earliest burials date in the mid-1840s and the cemetery was enlarged after 1880 to its present boundaries.

For the most part, structures in the district have been well maintained with special emphasis having been placed on stabilizing the structure of the Brownsville Female College and development of this complex into a Brownsville/Haywood County community center. Recognition of the Brownsville Female College and surrounding residential area as being of noteworthy historical significance is a project of the Haywood County Historical Society.

Agricultural Significance

Haywood County prospered during its first century of existence due primarily to the development and expansion of agricultural interests in the area. Several of the individuals responsible for this early development and subsequent rapid growth chose the area surrounding the Brownsville Female College as the site for homes which demonstrated their rise in affluency. James Bond, who was responsible for the construction of the Harbert-Hooper House (#1), accumulated one of the greatest fortunes due to agricultural realized in 19th century Tennessee. At one point he cultivated over 35,000 acres aided by over 600 slaves. His production expanded to the point where Bond purchased his own steamboat for the purpose of transporting his many and varied agricultural products to market. H. C. Anderson, who was successful in agricultural endeavors in the Woodville area of Northwest Haywood County, used his accrued fortune to build the Anderson-Austin-Moss House (#2) on West Main. Sugars McLemore, one of the earliest surveyors and developers of land for agricultural purposes was responsible for the construction of the McLemore-Thomas House (#11) on Key Corner Road. Other early planters such as the Bomers, Thomases and Nelsons, who cultivated thousands of Haywood County acres during the nineteenth century chose the College Hill District as home-sites. The Bomer House (#45), Thomas-Harper House (#10) and Nelson House (#78), all outstanding examples of 19th century architecture, still stand as examples of the prosperity realized by these families through their agricultural activities.

Architectural Significance

The College Hill District of Brownsville contains a unique collection of architectural styles ranging from the Greek Revival styles of the early to mid-nineteenth century through a historical progression of styles, including Gothic Revival, Italianate, Eastlake, and Tudor Revival, to a 1978 constructed Colonial Revival saltbox which, though of recent construction, maintains the integrity of the district. This diverse mixture of styles is representative of building trends from the earliest days of settlement in West Tennessee to the present.

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The most frequently visible style of architecture in the district is the Greek Revival as there are 13 houses of this style whose construction predates the War Between the States. Variations of this style range from a one story brick cottage as Thornton House (#48) to the large two story double porticoed Bond-Livingston-Tripp House (#58) which expanded (ca. 1824, 1830, 1835) as the needs of the family grew. Although there is a diversity in type within this style, these houses present a uniform appearance with uniform setbacks. Usually one and one half or two stories, weatherboard siding, rectangular head and side lights, single or two story portico with square or octagonal columns. Several of these houses exhibit classical Greek Revival designs and motifs such as single or double porticoes enclosed with iron railings, denticulated cornices, shouldered architraves around entrance doors and windows, exterior end brick chimneys, segmented lintels and doors enclosed with rectangular head and side lights. Although these houses range in age from ca. 1824 to 1865, for the most part they remain unchanged and stand as an outstanding concentration of a style of which such examples continue to decline in the West Tennessee area.

Two fine examples of Gothic Revival homes remain in the district. One, the Anderson-Austin-Moss House (#2), built ca. 1867, exhibits shouldered architraves on the first story door and windows and lancet windows in the second story. This one and one half story weatherboard house has a projecting center gables porch chamber fronted by a porch with polygonal columns and ornate trim. The second example, Nelson House (#78) ca. 1865 has a facade enhanced by three gables, the center one in a projecting pavilion. An unusual house in this area is the McLemore-Thomas House (#11), ca. 1870 which is a two story brick townhouse with Greek Revival entrance portico supported by fluted Doric columns with segmentally arched windows, scrolled modillions and dentilled cornice. This structure fronts a two room frame structure built ca. 1830.

Overall, the architecture of the College Hill District reflects the progression of styles from the Greek Revival of the earliest structures through a logical progression of prevailing architectural styles to the present. The care given to detail, selection of building materials and distinctive mixture of styles reflects the concern on the part of the residents to demonstrate an air of affluence and tastefulness. This attitude was not restricted only to the construction of their homes as these residents were primary contributors to the development of Haywood County social, economically and politically.

Educational Significance

The Brownsville Female College constructed in 1852 (#7) played a large part in the early educational development of West Tennessee. Organized in 1850 by the West Tennessee Baptist Convention, the school opened its doors to students for the 1852 school year under the direction of Reverend Harvey Ball, professor of languages. Community leaders and residents of the surrounding district such as W. P. Bond and R. S. Thomas were among the first Board of Trustees. The College, offering a full range of instruction such as Greek, Latin, French, German, mental and moral science, astronomy, natural science, mathematics, political economy and history, prospered substantially. The College remained open during the Civil War with only a few local students attending as all boarding students had returned to their homes for the duration of the War. In 1865, classes were again organized and the College operated with varied success until the 1890s. At this time, the College encountered

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difficulty in securing the financial support it required. Supporting a student body of approximately 150 students, the College was not able to continue operation relying only on tuitions and local Baptist support. Therefore, in 1895, its Board of Trustees offered to give the school to the State Baptist Convention. Of the approximately 18 other private schools established during the nineteenth century within a 60 mile radius of Brownsville, only the Brownsville Female still existed at the close of the century. The property was sold to Haywood County in 1912 for use as the Haywood County High School, a function it performed until the past 10 years when a new high school complex was built. The main building of the old Brownsville Female College is now the central structure of the College Hill Community Center complex. Future usage of the building will include offices, meeting rooms, museum and art display areas and hopefully a home for the Haywood County Archives pending restoration of the structure.

Law Significance

Several early Haywood County jurists and lawmakers made their residences in the area surrounding the Brownsville Female College. Judge Livingston whose home on West Main (#58) was a center of legal discussions in the 1800s, preceded other judges such as W. P. Bond (residence #61) and John R. and W. W. Bond (residence #4). Attorneys who were responsible for development of the local Bar Association and who lived in the district were the Honorable Joseph W. Folk (residence #80) and Lewis Bond (residence #8). This trend still exists as judges and several attorneys who seek a stable and attractive neighborhood reside in the district today.

Literature Significance

The McLemore-Thomas House (#11) on Key Corner, built ca. 1830, 1870, was the birthplace of Richard Halliburton on January 9, 1900. Halliburton, who later became internationally known as an author and world traveler, graduated from Princeton University in 1920 and immediately set out on a world tour financed by stories he sold to National Geographic Magazine. The Royal Road to Romance, his first book, was a result of this tour. It appeared that during his lifetime Halliburton attempted to recreate and relive several of the greatest adventures in history. He crossed the Alps on an elephant like Hannibal, spent a summer with the convicts on Devil's Island in South America; scaled Mt. Olympus to be near the Greek gods of legend; climbed the Matterhorn and Popocateptl; climbed Japan's Mt. Fujiyama in the winter when told such a deed was impossible; dove into the "Well of Death" at Chicken Itza, Yucatan; swam the Panama Canal--locks, lakes and all; and lived on the Island of Tobago alone for a month, much like Robinson Crusoe was said to have done. Adventures such as these and others led to several books which were translated into as many as ten languages. The better known of these are The Glorious Adventure; New Worlds to Conquer; The Flying Carpet; Seven League Books; and Richard Halliburton's Complete Book of Marvels. His last trip was to have been his most adventurous and ambitious. He set out to sail a Chinese junk from Hong Kong to San Francisco, but 19 days out of Hong Kong, his last message was received: "Storm brewing up. Decks awash." Halliburton never forgot Brownsville and his friendships here as he continued to pay summer visits to the area throughout his life. Recently a biography entitled Halliburton: The Magnificent Myth was published by Jonathan Root.

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Wrote Halliburton, "We all have our dreams. Most of us dream of getting rich; many of us, of getting married; and some of us of getting unmarried...Lord Byron once wrote that he would rather have swum the Hellespont than written all his poetry. So would I." And with that, Richard Halliburton became the first American to swim the Hellespont.

Politics/Government Significance

Folk House or "Villa di Rosa" (#80) built ca. 1857 on West Main was the birthplace and home of the Honorable Joseph W. Folk, noted lawyer and later Governor of Missouri. Former Brownsville Mayor Bomer's house (#45) is across the street from the original Brownsville Female College campus. The Bond family contributed two to the state legislature. Lewis and W. P. resided in the Bond-Ragland-Dickinson House (#61) built ca. 1850. W. P., a judge, lawyer, and Baptist minister cast the deciding vote in the Tennessee legislature which named Nashville as the permanent state capital. These and other early formers of local and statewide political systems recognized the attractiveness of locating in the academic environment surrounding the Brownsville Female College.

Boundary Justification

Obvious physical boundaries combined with a strong architectural cohesiveness and neighborhood feeling dictated the defined boundaries of the College Hill Historic District. Bounded on the north by the Haywood Elementary School and a neighborhood of relatively historically and architecturally less significant structures; the downtown Brownsville commercial district to the east; Oakwood Cemetery and multi-housing complexes to the south; and a modern residential neighborhood to the west, the boundaries of the College Hill Historic District were established with the architectural unity of the area as the primary objective.

The nominated district includes 83 buildings, 1 vacant lot and 1 cemetery. Of the total considered properties, only 8 or slightly less than 10 percent do not contribute to the significance of the district. There is only 1 vacant lot, the site of the old Haywood County Hospital, this vacant land is minimal. Wide streets, Grand and Williamsburg on the West, Key Corner and College on the North; Russell on the east and Margin on the south, well define the boundaries of the district with further boundary emphasis supported by the architectural character and significance of buildings surrounding the district.

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Latitude and longitude coordinates

UTM grid ticks not shown on map

	Latitude	Longitude
A.	35 ⁰ 35' 52"	89 ⁰ 15' 51"
B.	35 ⁰ 35' 20"	89 ⁰ 15' 51"
C.	35 ⁰ 35' 20"	89 ⁰ 16' 32"
D.	35 ⁰ 35' 52"	89 ⁰ 16' 32"