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

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



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

#### 1. Name

historic	Camp Bel	1				
and/or common	N/A					
2. Loca						
street & number	Coles Fe	rry Pike		N/A-	not for public	cation
city, town	Lebanon	mc. Xv	ricinity of co	ngressional district	Fourth	
state	Tennesse	e <sub>code</sub> 047	county	Wilson	code	189
3. Clas	sificatio	1	(1 <u>1</u>			
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being consider	on Accessib X_yes: i	pied _ cupied _ in progress _	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private re religious scientific transport other:	:
4. Own	er of Pro	perty				
name		Mrs. Reid Thom	las			
street & number	Route 4,					37087
city, town	Lebanon ation of L		icinity of	state	Tennessee	37087
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courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Wilson Count East Main St	cy Courthouse			
city, town		Lebanon		state	Tennessee	37087
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date	N/A		N/#	federal state	e county	local
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city, town	N/A			state	N/A	

## 7. Description

		Check one X_original site moved date
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

"Camp Bell" is located in Wilson County, Tennessee, about two miles northwest of the public square in Lebanon. Situated in a grove of trees on a knoll overlooking Coles Ferry Pike, the house faces south on an eight acre tract, which is all that remains of the original farmstead that encompassed over 200 acres.

A modest example of the Greek Revival style, "Camp Bell" is a one and a half story T-shaped house with a gable roof. The central block is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond; the rear and side wings are covered with weatherboard. The five-bay facade consists of two weatherboarded wings flanking a recessed porch supported by four square posts with lancet-shaped panels. The focal point of the facade is a Greek Revival doorway located in the central bay of the brick section. This elaborate doorway is composed of double leaf doors, each with two vertical panels, that are flanked by two pilasters and sidelights and topped by a transom and corner lights, all in red colored glass. To either side of the doorway is a double hung sash window with six over six lights. Access can be gained to the rooms in the projecting wings from the recessed porch. These doors, located at either side of the porch, have a shouldered architrave trim and a triple-light transom. The porch is surmounted by a lattice-like balustrade at the roof line and, behind it, three gabled dormers with round-arched windows, each connected by another balustrade. The single bay wings each feature a double hung sash window with six over six lights on this elevation.

The east and west elevations each have a one story screened-in porch supported by square posts and topped by a latticed balustrade with finials. A small shed roof addition is attached to the rear of each porch and is flush with the rear of the building. The rear elevation features a one story frame addition with a gable roof. The double hung sash windows occur in groups of 3 with six over six lights and singly with one over one lights. The rear wing is flanked on the east by a one bay gable roof dormer and on the west by a three bay gable roof dormer.

The chimney configuration of the building includes two interior chimneys that originally marked the gable ends of the ca. 1835 brick core. Two exterior gable end chimneys flank the ca. 1855 weatherboard wings.

Alterations of "Camp Bell" include the ca. 1855 main doorway and weatherboard wings flanking the original central brick section all made by Governor Campbell. Additions made in the 1920s include the rear wing, the two screened-in porches on the side elevations and the three dormers and balustrades on the facade. Aluminum siding was added to all but the brick portion by the present occupants in 1972 and storm windows and doors have been installed over the originals.

"Camp Bell's" interior features a central hall plan flanked by two parlors. The doors are framed with shouldered architrave trim and the simplistic mantles are original. Two symmetrical ca. 1925 stairways separate the rear wing from the parlors.

The site includes a ca. 1925 garage on the west side of the house and, to the north, two ca. 1840 square log structures with V-notching originally used as a smokehouse (one nearest to the house) and chicken house. An elaborate garden, of which nothing remains, once occupied the grounds southeast of the house. The garden, designed by Dr. James Merrill Safford, Professor of Geology at Cumberland University, formed a square and was surrounded with shrubs, roses, boxwoods and apple and cherry trees.

### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering		e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	ca. 1835	Builder/Architect	William Seawell	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criteriou B

"Camp Bell" is significant as the home of one of one of Tennessee's most prominent political and military figures in the nineteenth century, Governor William Bowen Campbell. "Camp Bell" became the home of Governor Campbell at the peak of his political and military career. While in public office Campbell served as district attorney-general, judge, U.S. Representative and Governor; and his military career included service in the Seminole War, the Mexican War and the Civil War. The house is significant because it was the last home of the governor and general, and it reflects his tastes and affluence as he remodeled the residence in keeping with the architectural tastes of the 1850s.

The Greek Revival structure was constructed ca. 1835 by William Seawell and later purchased by Campbell's parents, David and Catharine Bowen Campbell, in 1842, from William Seawell and William Douglass. William B. Campbell, in 1844, purchased his father's holdings in the family home "Camp Bell." Governor Campbell moved to Lebanon in 1853 where he was made president of the Bank of Middle Tennessee. In 1858 he purchased his mother's share of the house and property, giving him full ownership of "Camp Bell" and over two hundred acres.

William Bowen Campbell, born in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1807, studied law in Virginia. He began his law practice in Carthage, Tennessee, in 1829, and continued until 1853, except for periods of public and military service. Campbell's career in public service included: attorney-general of 5th judicial district of Tennessee, 1831; a Whig member of the U.S. House of Representatives, 25th, 26th, and 27th Congresses, 1837-1843; judge of 4th judicial circuit, 1847-50; and Governor of Tennessee, 1851-53 (he was the last Whig Governor elected in Tennessee). In 1865 he was re-elected to the U. S. House of Representatives.

Campbell's military career began with his organizing and serving as captain of a company in the Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteers in 1836, bound for the Seminole War. Later Campbell served as colonel of the First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers in the Mexican War. He led his regiment known as the "Bloody First" with the motto "Boys, follow me" in the battles of Monterey, Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. When the Civil War erupted both the Union and Confederate governments wanted Campbell in their service. William Campbell chose to remain loyal to the Union and accepted a position as brigadier general in June 1862, but resigned in January 1863.

On August 19, 1867, William Bowen Campbell died in his home, "Camp Bell." "Camp Bell" has remained in the Campbell family with Mrs. Mary Williamson Thomas, great-granddaughter of Governor Campbell, as present owner. The once large farmstead of over two hundred acres has been reduced through time to an eight acre tract.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Biographical Dictionary Tennessee General Assembly 1796-1969. No. 31, Smith and Wilson County.

Brandau, Roberta Seawell, ed. <u>History of Homes and Gardens of Tennessee</u>. Nashville, Tenn.: The Parthenon Press, 1964.

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street & r	umber			, telephone	
city or to	wn Murfre	esboro		state	Tennessee 37130
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Continuation sheet

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Camp Bell

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Campbell, Margaret. Telephone interview by David Wright, April 2, 1981.

Pilcher, Margaret Campbell. <u>Historical Sketches of the Campbell, Pilcher and Kindred</u> <u>Families</u>. Nashville, Tenn.: Marshall & Bruce Co., 1911.

Item number

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Thomas, Mary Williamson. Interview by David Wright, April 2, 1981. Telephone interview by David Wright, April 10, 1981.

Warner, Ezra J. <u>Generals in Blue</u>. Baton Rouge, Louisiana,: Louisiana State University Press, 1964.

Wilson County Deed Books, Wilson County Courthouse, Registrar's Office.



