VLR-2/15/77 NRHP-12/8/76 NHL-12/8/76

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

NHL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Carter Glass House

AND/OR COMMON: Carter Glass House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 605 Clay Street — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Lynchburg — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 6

STATE: Virginia — CODE: 51

COUNTY: Lynchburg — CODE: 680

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Ervin Brown, Rector)

STREET & NUMBER: 605 Clay Street

CITY, TOWN: Lynchburg — VICINITY OF

STATE: Virginia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Office of the City Clerk

STREET & NUMBER: City Hall

CITY, TOWN: Lynchburg

STATE: Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE: 1958 — X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C.

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DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED (minor)	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Carter Glass bought this house in 1907, resided in it with his family until 1923, and retained ownership of it until his death in 1946. John Wills, a prominent lawyer and an architect of note, designed and built the structure in 1827. He occupied it until his death in 1853, whereupon his daughter and son-in-law, George Dixon Davis, inherited it. There were no other owners prior to Glass's acquisition of the dwelling.

Soon after taking possession Glass had central heating and modern plumbing installed. The radiators that he purchased remain in place throughout the house today. He also had the attic roof raised and dormer windows added on all sides, thereby increasing the structure's height by one-half story and occasioning the removal of a roof railing and a center-placed skylight.

Glass converted some of the rooms to new uses too. The former master bedroom at the left front of the main floor became a dining room, while the former nursery at the left rear of that floor became a butler's pantry. From it a newly installed dumbwaiter descended to the kitchen, which was in the basement.

After Glass sold the residence, it passed through two owners before St. Paul's Church acquired it in 1960. Today the 2 1/2-story, red-brick edifice serves, with only minor alterations, as a parish-house, and its setting remains enhanced by an original fence of cast iron spikes and brick piers and by tree-lined, brick-paved Clay Street.

Almost square, the northeast-facing, rectangular-shaped Glass House sits on a stone foundation above a raised basement and displays a gray, slate-covered, hipped roof decorated by a cream-painted, ornamented, box cornice with plain frieze. Two tall, interior, brick chimneys rise from the roof near the lower edges of both the northwest & southeast slopes. Eight gabled dormers, each with six-over-six lights, grace the roof. Three of the dormers project from the front slope, three from the rear, and one from each side.

Below, a shoulder-height hedge flanks the front and southeast sides of the house, partially obscuring the barred, basement windows there. A total of nine three-over-three-light windows illuminate the basement. There are three on the southeast side and two each on the other sides. With the exception of a triple window (with a double, casement, middle section) at the second-floor center of the rear facade, all other windows are six-over-six, double hung sashes with black-painted, louvered, wood shutters and cream-painted stone sills and wood lintels. Except for a center-placed, second-story opening in the front facade, these windows are arranged in vertical pairs and separated between floors by recessed, cream-painted, panels

of wood.

At the front of the house a short access walk leads from the street to eight stone steps that mount to a one-bay-wide, cream-painted, wood-floored, Ionic portico supported by four columns and two pilasters, all six of which are linked by a black-painted iron rail. Variations in the appearances of one or two of the columns suggest that they may be replacements of the originals. A deck railing and a dentiled box cornice with plain frieze complete the portico's decoration. During Glass's occupancy an almost identical portico adorned the rear facade of the structure and sheltered an exterior entrance to the basement. Now only a small, stairless, iron-railed balcony stands at the former, main-floor, rear entrance. Impressions on the brick work mark clearly the outline of the missing portico.

Primary access to the house's interior is through a single, six-panel, wood door decorated by a brass knocker and latch that probably date to Glass's day. Sidelights flank and a transom and wood lintel top the door. The lintel exhibits an ornamental wood keystone and decorative corner blocks. Inside, the residence features four-inch-wide pine flooring (partially carpeted in some rooms) and a central-hall plan. Walls and ceilings are plaster throughout, with the former painted light green on the first story. Woodwork is a complementary dark green. Three of the original first-floor rooms, all four principal second-story chambers, and one basement room contain fireplaces with wood mantels. These are also painted dark green. Each similarly rendered mantel has a rectangular opening and a pair of colonettes that support a paneled frieze and mantel shelf.

Slightly forward of its midpoint the first-floor hall is divided by a partial partition highlighted by a doorless, rectangular opening flanked by two plaster-walled panels and topped by a plaster-walled, segmentally arched transom. Glass panels may once have filled these spaces. In any case, the transom arch displays a wood keystone identical to the one above the main entrance. In front and to the right of the partition's doorway stands a Chippendale, piecrust-edge, tea table believed to be the only original piece of Glass furniture remaining in the house.

To the right of the hall the front room, which now holds the rector's office, served the Glasses as a parlor. Formerly it, like its companion room to the left, was entered through two large sliding doors that recessed into the walls. These doors remain but now have been made stationary and form part of a partition that allows access

to the room through a single, hinged door. Apparently the church made this alteration. Rear of the rector's office is Glass's library, which today serves a similar function and contains original built-in bookcases. To the left of the hall, the front room today houses the church secretary's office, but formerly it functioned as the Glass dining room. Previous owners reputedly used it as a master bedroom. Here the sliding doors remain in use. Formerly, Glass's butler's pantry stood rear of the dining room. Now, however, the pantry area is without its original mantel and has been divided into three compartments: a small office, a modern bath, and a small vestibule that is entered from the rear of the central hall. These changes do not, however, significantly detract from the residential character of the interior.

Near the rear of the central hall, an open, single-flight, open-string, balustered stair rises along the left wall to the second floor, where the stair railing continues along a balustrade and up a second, similar stair that mounts to the third, or half, floor. On the second story there are four bedrooms, two on each side of the central hall. Between each pair is an original combination bath and dressing room, each of which has a vestibule that opens off the hall and gives access to the flanking pair of bedrooms. These four chambers serve today as offices, as does the front section of the now-partitioned hallway. The third, or half, story contains three bedrooms, one of which occupies the entire northwest side. Also on this floor is a modern kitchen situated in the partitioned, forward portion of the hall.

Interior access to the basement is from the main floor by an enclosed stair underneath the main stairway. The basement is also enterable from the exterior of the dwelling by a rear door once sheltered by the now-demolished rear portico. As in the other levels of the residence, a central hall runs the length of the basement. It has: an unfurnished furnace room, apparent coal bin, and modern kitchen on the northwest side; and two storage rooms, the rearmost of which was Glass's kitchen, on the southeast side. Gray linoleum tiles cover most basement floors.

Rear (west) of the main house, and included within the nominated property, is Glass's carriage house. It is a rectangular, 1 1/2-story, red brick structure with hipped, slate-covered roof and rectangular, one-bay, west wing. The structure former[illegible] church property. West of this but outside the nominated property is a two-story, brick, hip-roofed duplex that Glass had erected sometime around 1915-20 but

did not occupy.

The Glass House is open during working hours for public inspection, when the church business schedule permits, but no tours are available and visitations are not encouraged.

Koeniger, A. Cash, "Carter Glass and the National Recovery Administration," South Atlantic Quarterly, LXXIV (Summer, 1975), 349-364.

_____, "Carter Glass and the New Deal: From the Presidential Campaign of 1932 Through the Hundred Days Session of Congress," M.A. Thesis, Vanderbilt University, 1974.

Leuchtenburg, William E., Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1940 (New York: Harper & Row, 1963).

Link, Arthur S., Wilson: The New Freedom (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1956).

Moger, Allen W., Virginia: Bourbonism to Byrd, 1870-1925 (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1968).

Patterson, James T., Congressional Conservatism and the New Deal (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967).

Pulley, Raymond H., "Carter Glass," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement Four (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1974), 330-332.

Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr., The Crisis of the Old Order, 1919-1933 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1957).

_____, The Politics of Upheaval, 1935-1936 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1960).

Smith, Rixey and Norman Beasley, Carter Glass: A Biography (New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1939).

12 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	X__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	X__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
X1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1907-1923 BUILDER/ARCHITECT John Wills

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

No person in the 20th-century has influenced the shaping of American financial policy as much as Carter Glass did during his 44-year tenure (1902-46) in both Houses of Congress and the Cabinet. As chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in 1913, Glass drafted and pushed to passage the Glass-Owen Act establishing the Federal Reserve System, which, according to historian Arthur S. Link, was the "greatest single piece of constructive legislation of the Wilson era and one of the most important domestic Acts in the nation's history."[1] In 1933 Glass was the moving force behind the Glass-Steagall Act which further reformed the American banking system by separating commercial and investment banking and providing for Federal insurance of individual bank deposits. Two years later, Glass played a significant role in the passage of the Banking Act of 1935, which, according to historian William E. Leuchtenburg, "marked a significant shift toward centralization of the banking system and federal control of banking."[2]

Although a leading progressive during the Wilson administration, Glass in the 1930's became one of the chief opponents of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his policies. In fact, according to historian Alfred Cash Koeniger, Glass was the "most persistent and outspoken congressional critic of the New Deal between 1933 and 1939."[3] Remaining in the Democratic Party, says Otis L. Graham, Jr., because "his Southern Democratic principles prevented him from bolting," Glass in the late 1930's was one of the principal architects of the bipartisan conservative coalition which stymied further efforts at reform.[4]

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1 Arthur S. Link, Wilson: The New Freedom (Princeton, 1956), 238.

2 William E. Leuchtenburg, Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1940 (New York, 1963), 160.

3 Alfred Cash Koeniger, "Carter Glass and the New Deal: From the Presidential Campaign of 1932 Through the Hundred Days Session of Congress," unpublished M.A. thesis, Texas Christian University, 1974, ii.

4 Otis L. Graham, Jr., An Encore for Reform: The Old Progressives and the New Deal (New York, 1967), 113.

This 2 1/2-story, red brick dwelling was Glass's home from 1907 to 1923, the period of perhaps his greatest national significance. Moreover he retained ownership of the house until his death. Glass made several alterations, including raising the roof and adding dormers. Alterations since the Glass occupancy have been relatively minor.

Biography

Carter Glass was born January 4, 1858, in Lynchburg, Va., to Robert H. and Augusta C. Glass. Because of the exigencies of Civil War and Reconstruction his childhood was marked by poverty, and his opportunities for formal education were severely limited. At age 14 Carter left school to learn the printing trade in his father's newspaper office. In 1876 the Glass family moved to Petersburg where the elder Glass had been hired to edit a newspaper. By this time Carter was consumed with a burning desire to become a reporter, and when this ambition was frustrated he returned to Lynchburg, where he worked as a railroad auditor's clerk. Finally, in 1880 he was hired as a reporter for the Lynchburg News, and within 7 years he became its editor. In 1888 Glass purchased this paper, and by 1895 he had acquired two other Lynchburg newspapers.

As his newspapers prospered, Glass began to play an active role in Democratic politics, first serving on local party committees and then acting as delegate to district and State conventions. Although as a delegate to the 1892 Democratic Convention he had supported Grover Cleveland, Glass became highly critical of the President's monetary policies during his second term. A strong advocate of the free coinage of silver, Glass eventually emerged as Cleveland's principal Democratic critic in Virginia, and as a delegate to the 1896 convention, Glass helped draft the platform and became an enthusiastic advocate of William Jennings Bryan, much to his later chagrin.

In 1898 Glass won election to a 4-year term in the Virginia State Senate. To his discredit, he first achieved statewide prominence in 1901-2 as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. There he became the principal advocate of an amendment severely restricting the suffrage through such measures as the literacy test and the poll tax. According to Glass biographer Raymond H. Pulley, "it was largely through his powers of persuasion that the convention adopted these measures" that disfranchised most Negroes and reduced the State's electorate by

more than half, thus opening the way for one-party domination.[5]

Largely because of his role in the State convention, Glass in 19[illegible] won a special election to the U.S. House, where he was to remain for the next 16 years. Moderately progressive, Congressman Glass supported legislation to prevent child labor, advocated pure food and drug laws, and worked for greater regulation of railroads. Back in Virginia, Glass was, according to historian Allen W. Moger, "something of a loner in politics," and initially he tried to remain aloof from the intense factionalism created by Senator Thomas S. Martin's "machine."[6] In 1909, however, Glass turned against the machine when it denied him the gubernatorial nomination, and in 1911 he waged a strenuous though unsuccessful campaign to defeat machine candidate Claude A. Swanson in the primary for U.S. Senator. In 1912 the Martin organization made a concerted effort to defeat Glass in his congressional district but failed.

In 1913 Glass became chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and was charged by President Woodrow Wilson with formulating a plan for reform of the Nation's banking system. Glass produced a plan which envisioned a system of privately controlled reserve banks that were permitted to issue currency but at the same time were to be so loosely disconnected that one bank could never become predominant. Under the influence of advanced progressives, Glass subsequently modified his plan to provide for Federal control of the banking system and the issuance of currency. Pushed to passage by Glass himself, the measure was known as the Glass-Owen Act, and because it established the Federal Reserve System, historian Arthur S. Link has aptly labeled it the "greatest single piece of constructive legislation of the Wilson era and one of the most important domestic Acts in the nation's history."[7]

In 1919 President Wilson appointed Glass to replace William G. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury. During his short tenure in this post, he was largely responsible for the success of a $5 billion Liberty Loan to liquidate war costs. In 1920 Glass was appointed to the U.S.

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5 Raymond H. Pulley, "Carter Glass," Dictionary of American Biogra[illegible] Supplement Four (New York, 1974), 331.

6 Allen W. Moger, Virginia: Bourbonism to Byrd, 1870-1925 (Charlottesville, 1968), 222.

7 Link, The New Freedom, 238.

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Senate, and after winning election in his own right later in the year, he remained a Member of this body until his death. A strong advocate of the League of Nations, Glass drafted the section of the 1920 Democratic Platform warmly endorsing American membership in the organizatio During the administrations of Republicans Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover Glass became recognized, says historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., as the "Democratic party's expert on public finance" and never hesitated to castigate Republican policies.[8]

After Franklin D. Roosevelt won the Presidency in 1932, he asked Glass to become his Secretary of the Treasury, but Glass refused on grounds of his age and health and his fear that the new President would pursue unorthodox financial policies. Nevertheless, the Virginian helped obtain the passage of the Emergency Banking Act which gave the President wide-ranging powers in the economic realm and enabled many banks to reorganize and reopen. In addition he cosponsored and pushed to passage the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which reformed the American banking system by separating commercial and investment banking and providing for Federal insurance of individual bank deposits. Glass broke with the Roosevelt administration, however, after the decision to take the country off the gold standard and devalue the dollar. After this, says historian Alfred Cash Koeniger, the Virginia Senator became the "most persistent and outspoken congressional critic of the New Deal between 1933 and 1939."[9] Although he refused to bolt the party, Glass in the late 1930's was one of the principal architects of the bipartisa conservative coalition which stymied further efforts at reform.

In 1935 Glass became thoroughly aroused when, without consulting the Senator, Marriner Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, presented a bill to Congress to give the President greater control over the board, lessen the influence of private bankers, and give the board increased authority over the money supply and member banks. According to historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Glass "regarded the Federal Reserve System as his personal property" and proceeded to rewrite the entire measure.[10] Still, says historian William E. Leuchtenburg, the

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8 Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., The Crisis of the Old Order, 19[illegible] (Boston, 1957), 468.

9 Koeniger, "Carter Glass and the New Deal," 11.

10 Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., The Politics of Upheaval, 19[illegible] (Boston, 1960), 296.

resultant Banking Act "marked a significant shift toward centralization of the banking system and federal control of banking."[11]

As world peace began to deteriorate in the late 1930's, Glass became somewhat reconciled with Roosevelt. An ardent internationalist, he favored repeal of the Neutrality Acts and became one of the sponsors of the Fight for Freedom Committee. By January 1941, Glass favored American participation in the war, and when war came he aided the administration by speeding passage of military appropriations bills. In 1941 Glass became president pro tempore of the Senate, but did not appear in the Upper Chamber again after June 1942 because of the combined effects of illness and old age. On May 28, 1946, he died in Washington, D.C., of heart failure at the age of 88.

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[11] Leuchtenburg, Roosevelt and the New Deal, 160.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blunt, Ruth H., "The Mills, Davis, Carter Glass House--Its Role in History," Lynchburg (January-February, 1974), 22-26.

Graham, Otis L., Jr., An Encore for Reform: The Old Progressives and the New Deal (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967).

(cont.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: circa 1 1/2 acres.

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	17	6 63 9 40	4 1 42 35 0
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property coincides with the boundary of the legal lot known as 605 Clay Street, Lynchburg.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: George R. Adams, Managing Editor, and Ralph Christian, Assistant Editor

ORGANIZATION: American Association for State and Local History

DATE: August 19

STREET & NUMBER: 1400 Eighth Avenue South

TELEPHONE: 615-242-5583

CITY OR TOWN: Nashville

STATE: Tennessee

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 National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

ATTEST: CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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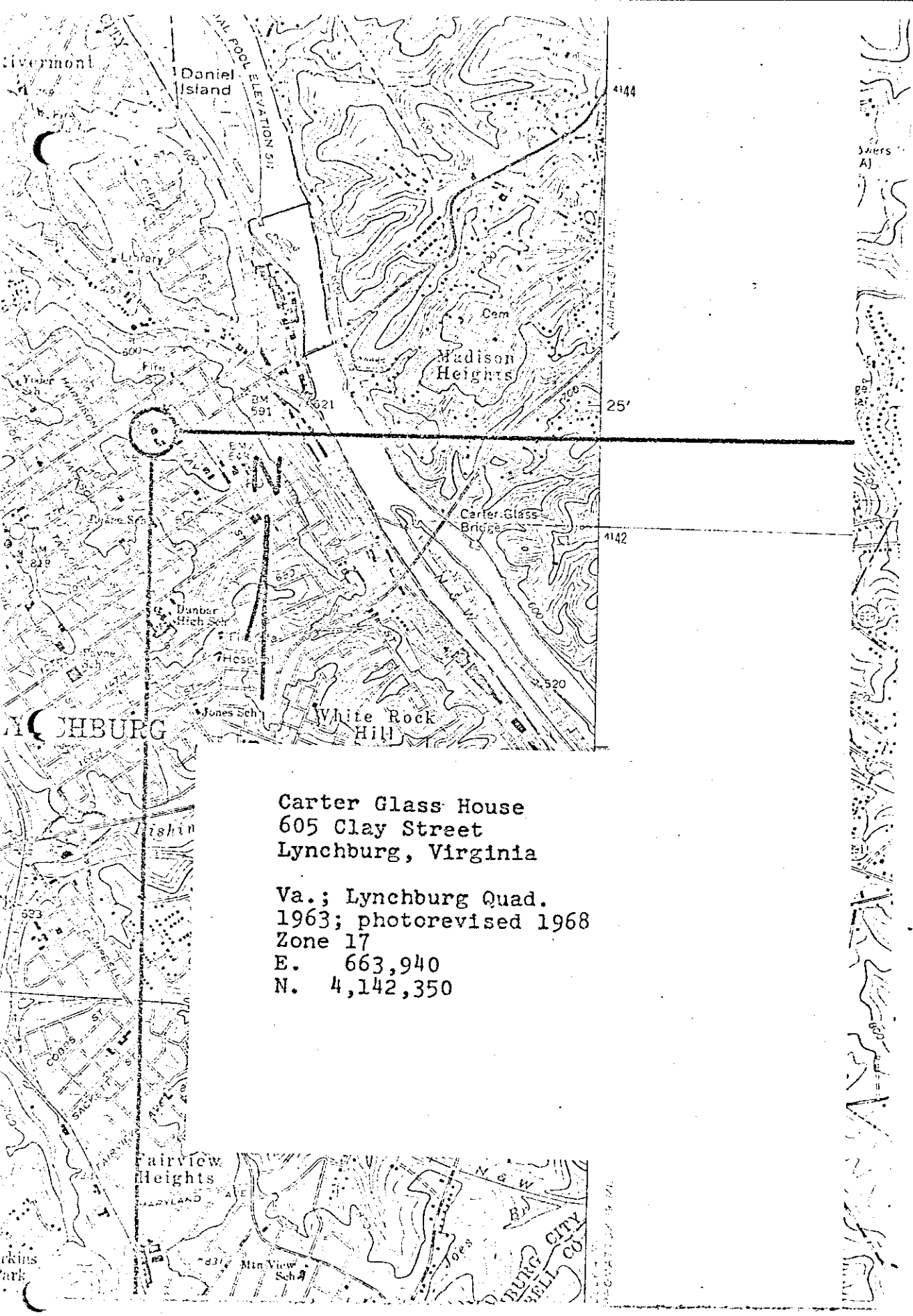

Carter Glass House
605 Clay Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

Va.; Lynchburg Quad.
1963; photorevised 1968
Zone 17
E. 663,940
N. 4,142,350