

VLR-12/9/86 NRHP-6/5/87

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 MONTVIEW (Preferred) (DHL File No. 118-210)

and/or common Carter Glass Estate

2. Location

street & number On Liberty University Campus
between State Route 670 and US 29 N/A not for publication

city, town Lynchburg N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county City of Lynchburg code 680

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Old Time Gospel Hour c/o Dr. Jerry Falwell

street & number Langhorne ?cad

city, town Lynchburg N/A vicinity of state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Circuit Court clerk's Office

street & number 900 Court Street

city, town Lynchburg state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Division of Historic Landmarks
Survey File No. 118-210 has this property been determined eligible? y e s no

date 1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u> N/A </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Montview, home of Senator Carter Glass, is located in the city of Lynchburg between US Route 29 and State Route 670 (Candler's Mountain Road) on a 1.7-acre tract of land within the Liberty University campus. Constructed in 1923, Glass himself directed the building of the 1-1/2 story, gambrel-roofed, fieldstone central block flanked by slightly lower 1-1/2 story end wings that project rearward with one-story ells. In good condition, the house has undergone no significant structural alterations. The nomination consists of two contributing buildings, the estate house and servant's quarters.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

U-shaped in its overall plan, the northwest-facing Glass house consists of a rectangular, elongated, 1-1/2 story, five-bay long central block flanked by two slightly lower, 1-1/2 story end wings. Each of these features a rearward projecting, one-story ell composed of a small breezeway leading to a larger, square unit occupying the rear portion of the ell. At the rear of the structure, where the central block's rear facade meets the northern rear ell to form a right angle, there is a one-story, cone-roofed, rounded turret that houses a brief, curving passageway. The house features 18-inch thick exterior walls of uncoursed, predominantly quartz fieldstone quarried on the estate. The upper half of the structure's end walls are composed of plank siding, and cream-painted woodwork enhances the roof line, doors and windows, and enclosed porches of the building. Covering the central block is a gray, slate bell-cast gambrel roof that is flanked at each end by a narrow, stone, exterior chimney displaying an s-shaped iron ornamental bracket. Atop the two end wings is a slate bell-cast gambrel roof slightly lower and less steeply pitched than that of the central block. Each rear ell has a slate roof that is gabled above the connecting section and hipped over the large unit and each ell's end wall exhibits a tall stone exterior chimney that rises to pierce the roof line.

Sheltered under at least a portion of each wing's roof is an enclosed sunporch. Both of these are raised on stone foundations and feature pairs of transom-topped, ten light french doors flanked by sidelights and set between round wooden, Doric columns. The sunporch on the right (south) occupies the entire first floor of the right end wing and consists of four sets of french doors interspersed by seven columns. Smaller in size, the left sunporch occupies only the front (northern) sections of it's wing and has two sets of french doors and five columns.

Windows of the house vary in design, but all have rectangular wooden frames, and most are six-over-six sash. All first floor windows have smooth stone sills, many are crowned by a flat arch of fieldstone voussoirs, and most are graced by wooden paneled shutters. Altogether, eight dormers are located on the front and rear. On the front slope of the central block's roof are three shed-roofed dormers. The middle one has a single six-over-six sash window, whereas the flanking dormers have six-over-six sash double windows. A shed-roofed dormer extends across the entire length of the central block's rear roof line and features varied fenestration. The fifth shed-roofed dormer pierces the rear slope of the right (southern) end wing's roof and displays two single windows. An inset, "swept-roofed" dormer with

(See Continuation Sheet # 1)

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"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
			<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
			<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1923-46 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Montview is significant for its direct association with the senatorial career of Carter Glass, one of American's foremost 20th-century public financiers. A leading progressive reformer during the Woodrow Wilson era, Glass is chiefly remembered for his successful sponsorship of the Glass-Owen Act which established the Federal Reserve banking system. In 1920, after serving briefly in Wilson's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, the Lynchburg Democrat entered upon a long and distinguished career in the United States Senate. Recognized in the years of Republican ascendancy as his party's leading expert on public finance, Glass declined to serve in Franklin Delano Roosevelt's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. He later broke with the New Deal administration to become one of the leading supporters of the bipartisan conservative coalition that blocked the path of the domestic reform in Congress during Roosevelt's second term. After Pearl Harbor, the man whom Roosevelt called his "unreconstructed rebel" became one of his strongest allies as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and President Pro Tempore of the Senate. During Glass' early career in national politics, he lived in an antebellum brick house at 605 Clay Street in Lynchburg (listed in the National Register in 1977). In 1923, the Senator moved from his Clay Street address to Montview, after taking a great part in directing his new dwelling's construction. Montview remained his place of residence in Lynchburg until his death in 1946.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Carter Glass came from Scots-Irish ancestry that settled in Virginia before the American Revolution. Born in Lynchburg, Virginia on January 4, 1858, he was the youngest child of Robert Henry Glass and Augusta Christian Glass. His father was the owner and publisher of the Lynchburg Republican and was a prominent figure in local Democratic politics. Because of postwar stringency, his family moved to Petersburg where his father became editor of another paper.

Young Carter left school at the age of fourteen and became a printer's devil on his father's paper. Thus began a journalist career for Carter Glass that was to last the rest of his life. In 1880, he became a reporter for the Lynchburg News and purchased the paper in 1888. By 1895, he had purchased two other Lynchburg newspapers.

Glass was a lifelong member of the Democratic party and as his newspapers prospered he took an active role in politics. His interest in financial policy is demonstrated early as he was a staunch advocate of free silver in the late 19th century. He wrote editorials against the monetary policies of President Grover Cleveland and in 1896 joined the Free-Silver Crusade of William Jennings Bryan.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Graham, Otis L., Jr. An Encore for Reform: The Old Progressives and the New Deal. New York: Oxford University Press, 1967.
- Koeniger, A. Cash. "Carter Glass and the National Recovery Administration," South Atlantic Quarterly, LXXXIV (Summer, 1975), 349-364. (see continuation sheet #7)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.7 acres

Quadrangle name City Farm, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	6	6	1	3	2	0	4	1	3	5	3	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: As indicated on the accompanying map made by Liberty University Buildings and Grounds Office, a line beginning at the stone gateposts at the intersection with the entrance walkway (northeast of main house near servant's quarters) along the property's surrounding hedge and extending approximately 1,150' around

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #6)

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Cline E. Hall
Chairman, History Department

organization Liberty University

date October 27, 1986

street & number Box 20000

telephone (804) 582-2308

city or town Lynchburg

state Virginia 24506

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell
title H. Bryan Mitchell, Director
Division of Historic Landmarks

date March 27, 1987

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Detailed Analysis

six-over-six sash window decorates the front slope of both end wings, and a third such dormer is recessed in the rear slope of the left (northern) end wing's roof. Six-over-six sash windows ornament the upper-story end walls of both wings.

Skirting the main front entry to the Glass house is a small concrete stoop that is accessible by three concrete steps. The rectangular entry consists of a wood-paneled, single door (now protected by a storm door) flanked on each side by a row of four side lights and set within a wooden architrave. Bordering the architrave is a flat arch of fieldstone voussoirs. Directly opposite the front entry is the rear entry, a paneled-and-lighted single door also approached by three concrete steps now covered with a ramp for handicapped access. This entry is sheltered by a hip-roofed hood with wooden support consoles. A similar door with a console-supported hood provides a side entrance to the northernmost rear ell. In addition to the pair of french doors that define the walls of the two sunporches, two pairs of ten-light french doors provide access to the connecting breezeway of the southernmost rear ell, and another pair of the ten-light french doors gives entry to the connecting unit of the northernmost rear ell.

The front door provides access into a wide central hall that bisects the central block and extends to the aforementioned rear entry. In the corridor the walls are wallboard with paneled molding. Wooden baseboards are used throughout the house. Ceilings on the first floor are sixteen feet high and are of plaster. The flooring is oak covered by carpet. Along the right wall of the central hall a two-run, open-well, open-stringed staircase with wooden balusters and a mahogany banister ascends to the upstairs hall. Underneath the stairway is a small bathroom.

Just beyond the front entry, a doorway in the hall's south wall leads into a spacious living room now used as a waiting room. A fire place is centered against the southern wall with a wooden mantel and surround. From the living room's southern wall a pair of french double doors leads to the sunporch. The north, inner wall of the sunporch is constructed of fieldstone and displays a fireplace with a fieldstone surround and fireplace stove insert. In contrast, the three outer walls are comprised of french double doors set between bulky columns. From the rear wall of the sunporch french double doors open into the enclosed breezeway, which connects with Glass' library in the rear ell. Here glassed-in bookcases line three walls of the oak-floored chamber covered with carpet, and the rear wall has wallpaper and a brick fireplace with arched opening with a wooden mantel. This fireplace, during the occupancy of Glass, had a marble mantel that was salvaged from a building used by Congress after the burning of the U.S. Capitol by the British in the War of 1812.¹ These were bought by Glass in the mid 1930s when the building was razed. Carved of white marble, the

¹Lynchburg Daily Advance, June 28, 1947.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Detailed Analysis

mantel had a round-arched opening flanked by colonettes and paneled spandrels. A cartouche crowned the center. An identical mantel, also said to be from the same building, adorned the dining room. However, the former owners, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bowman, removed both marble mantels and fireplaces when they vacated the home. The present brick fireplaces are replacements.

On the north side of the central hall, a doorway just beyond the front entry opens into the dining room which has paneled plaster walls. A brick fireplace is against the northern wall. Today, this former dining room is used as a visitor's reception area. A pair of french double doors on the west side of the fireplace leads to the north, enclosed sunporch, from which another pair opens rearward into the senator's bedroom located in the north wing. At the rear of the bedroom, a semi-circular arched doorway leads to an alcove containing a dressing room and a bath with original fixtures. The bedroom is now used as an office.

In the dining room, a mirror-covered, wooden swinging door in the rear wall gives entrance to what originally was a butler's pantry but has since been converted to a kitchen. This room is also accessible from the central hall. In the kitchen's rear wall a door opens into the short, curved passageway occupying the one-story turret and connecting the kitchen with a utility room in the northernmost ell. Here a stairway descends to a four-room, full basement. Beyond the utility room in the rear part of the northern ell is the location of the kitchen during the Glass occupancy.

On the upper floor, a door to the north at the top of the stairs opens into a large room that Mrs. Glass used as her bedroom. To the rear of this room are a bathroom and a dressing room. A speaking tube linked Mrs. Glass' bedroom with the senator's bedroom on the first floor, but the apertures of the tube have since been wallpapered over. Beyond this bedroom, over the northern sunporch, is a spacious room with a brick fireplace bearing a wooden mantel. Mrs. Glass used this as a sitting room. Today this suite of rooms is used as the office of the President of the University and his secretarial staff.

A corridor that opens to the south of the upstairs central hall and runs perpendicular to it provides access to the remaining second floor rooms. On the front side of this corridor is a former bedroom and bath, and towards the rear is a small bedroom with adjoining bath. At the end of the corridor, a larger bedroom and its adjoining bath occupy the right wing. From the front of the second floor central hall, an enclosed staircase rises to the attic, which extends above the central block and both wings. All of the baths on the second floor also have the original fixtures.

(See continuation Sheet # 3)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Detailed Analyses

In the nominated area are 1.7 acres enclosed by a hedge. Three pair of quartz stone columns remain, one each on the northern and southern side which were used as entrance ways for the original driveway and one pair at the rear of the lot leading towards a former swimming pool just outside the nominated area. In addition to the estate house in the nominated areas is a small cottage which dates from the senator's occupancy. This cottage, formerly the caretaker's residence, is a gabled-roofed, fieldstone structure that stands northeast of the main house. The structure once had a concrete-floored front veranda on the north with fieldstone-pillar-supported roof, now enclosed and extended to make additional rooms. This extended area has a shed-type roof. Inside the building, now occupied by the studio of the University radio station, a central hall provides access to four rooms and a bath. In the sideyard between the estate house and the cottage, a stone Corinthian capital Glass brought back from Pompeii previously stood as a unique head for a water well. It was also removed by the previous owners. The swimming pool used by Glass is located in the estate house's backyard, just beyond the nominated area. It now is part of a sunken memorial garden. Two bathhouses, now demolished, stood at the far, southeast end of the pool.

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

In 1898, Glass won election to a four year term in the Virginia State Senate. He came into political prominence, however, when he served as a delegate to the state Constitutional Convention in 1901-2. This convention was called to revise the re-construction constitution, particularly the provision for universal manhood suffrage. Glass, like many others, blamed political corruption on a system that allowed un-educated blacks and whites to vote, therefore, Glass supported measures to restrict suffrage by literacy tests 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 ultimately disfranchised the negroes."¹ This position on race became the generally accepted position of southern Democrats, even of those classified as progressive reformers.

Glass was elected to Congress in 1902 where he remained for sixteen years. As Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, Glass was given the responsibility for the Wilson Administration's measure to reform the nation's banking and currency system. Glass drew up a bill that provided for a system of reserve banks under the control of the banking industry. Because of an outcry from the progressive Democrats and support by Wilson for a government controlled banking system, Glass modified the plan to include such a provision. He personally directed the Glass Owen Act (1913) through Congress which established the Federal Reserve System.

¹Raymond H. Pulley, "Carter Glass," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement Four (New York, 1974), p. 331.

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SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Historian Arthur S. Link recognized the contribution of Glass and labeled the act as the "greatest single piece of constructive legislation of the Wilson era and one of the most important domestic acts in the nation's history."²

In 1919, President Wilson appointed Glass Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Willaim G. McAdoo. In this position Glass was successful in floating a \$5 billion victory loan to help pay the cost of World War I. He left this position in February 1920 when he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate at the death of Thomas S. Martin. Later in the year he was elected to that same position where he remained until his death.

It was during his early years in the Senate that Glass constructed Montview. Completed in 1923, Montview became a refuge away from Washington. The house was surrounded by a 300 acre dairy farm where Glass had a prized Jersey herd. Glass traveled between Montview and Washington by train, getting off the train at Montview station below his house. He enjoyed the use of his library and it was here that he wrote many of his speeches in defense of the Federal Reserve System and completed a book on the same subject, An Adventure in Constructive Finance. Glass was always the first to defend the Federal Reserve System on the floor of the Senate. During the Republican years of the 1920s, Glass became recognized as "the democartic party's expert on public finance," according to historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.³

Because of the popularity of Glass in the 1920s, he was often mentioned as a presidential candidate. In the democratic convention of 1920 his name was placed in nomination, even though Glass himself supported William McAdoo. Again in 1924 he was placed before the convention, but the convention was deadlocked until the nomination of John Davis on the 103rd ballot. However, Glass never actively sought the office of president.

When Franklin Roosevelt became president in 1933, he asked Glass, then living at Montview, to become his Secretary of the Treasury. Since Glass wanted some "assurance that the administration would not launch a policy of inflation,"⁴ an assurance that Roosevelt was unwilling to give, Glass declined the offer. As it turned out, the administration did devalue the currency and withdraw gold coins which began a break between Glass and the president.

Yet, Glass did cooperate with Roosevelt in passing the Emergency Banking Act in 1933 which enabled many banks to reorganize and reopen. In addition, he co-sponsored the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 which provided for federal insurance of

²Arthur S. Link, Wilson: The New Freedom (Princeton, 1956), p. 238.

³Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., The Crisis of the Old Order, 1919-1933 (Boston, 1957), p. 468.

⁴William F. Leuchtenburg, Franklin E. Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1940 (New York, 1963), p. 160.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

bank deposits through the newly created Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It was during this time that Glass was concerned about too much centralized control of the banking system and supported any move to prevent that while providing protection to individual depositors.

When it came to the Banking Act of 1935, however, Glass began to stiffen his opposition. This act had been introduced by Marriner Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, to give the president greater control over the system, lessen the influence of private bankers, and give the board increased authority over the money supply. Glass attacked these changes in the Federal Reserve System as if it was his own personal property and in the Senate he rewrote much of the bill. Glass boasted, "we did not leave enough of the Eccles Bill with which to light a cigarette."⁵ Yet, the passage of the Banking Act meant "a significant shift toward centralization of the banking system and federal control of banking."⁶

This meant that Glass increasingly became an opponent of the New Deal. Historian Alfred Cash Koeniger mentions that the Virginia Senator became the "most persistent and outspoken congressional critic of the New Deal."⁷ As a result, Glass became one of the leading supporters of the bipartisan conservative coalition which stymied further efforts at reform. James T. Patterson, historian, reports that according to a study of thirty-one New Deal bills from 1933-39 Glass "was 81 percent opposed--easily the highest of all democratic senators of the period."⁸ No wonder Roosevelt referred to Glass as an "unreconstructed rebel," the title of one of his biographies.⁹

In regards to foreign policy, Glass was an internationalist. He supported Wilson in the attempts to secure approval of the League of Nations. Glass also drafted the 1920 Democratic Platform which gave strong endorsement to the League. In 1928 he supported the Kellogg Peace Pact. However, he opposed the intervention of American troops in Nicaragua in 1928, saying that he thought the President had no constitutional right to send troops. As the war began in Europe in the late 1930s, Glass supported the preparedness campaign. He was sponsor of the Fight for Freedom Committee, an organization to combat the isolationists groups. He opposed the Neutrality Acts and

⁵William F. Leuchtenburg, Franklin E. Roosevelt and The New Deal, 1932-1940 (New York, 1963), p. 160.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Alfred 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, Vanderbilt University, 1974, p. 11.

⁸James T. Patterson, Congressional Conservatism and the New Deal (Lexington, 1967), p. 20.

⁹James E. Palmer, Jr., Carter Glass: Unreconstructed Rebel (Roanoke, VA: 1938), pp. 255-56.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

called for their repeal. After Pearl Harbor, Glass supported Roosevelt's war measures. He became Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee which approved many of the administrations bills for military activity. Thus, Glass and Roosevelt were reconciled once again.

In 1941, Glass became President Pro Tempore of the Senate, but did not appear in the upper chamber again after June 1942 because of his illness. He was re-elected to the Senate for the last time in the fall of 1942, but because of his health he was allowed to take the oath of office administered by the secretary of the Senate on the glass enclosed porch at Montview. On May 28, 1946 he died in Washington D.C., of heart failure at the age of 88. The funeral service was held at Montview which was attended by many senators and members of the House.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

the outer edge of the hedge (forming a slightly irregular rectangle measuring approximately 267' by 250' and including an additional offset on the northeast corner to include servant's quarters) and returning to the starting point.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: Surrounding the Glass estate is a hedge that is broken in five pieces by walkways. Three of these openings are marked by a pair of stone gateposts built by Glass. Two pairs of the posts were entrances for driveways during the Glass occupancy, but now are used for pedestrian traffic. The third is located at the rear of the main house and was used as an entranceway to his swimming pool. This hedge marks the nominated property's boundary and includes an offset to include the servant's quarters at the northeast of the main house. This area is approximately 1.7 acres, within which are the main house, servant's quarters and yard which was the principal grounds of Glass' day with trees which he planted.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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_____. Field Research Notes, "Montview," October 1, 1975. Historic Landmark Project Files, AASLH, Nashville.

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.

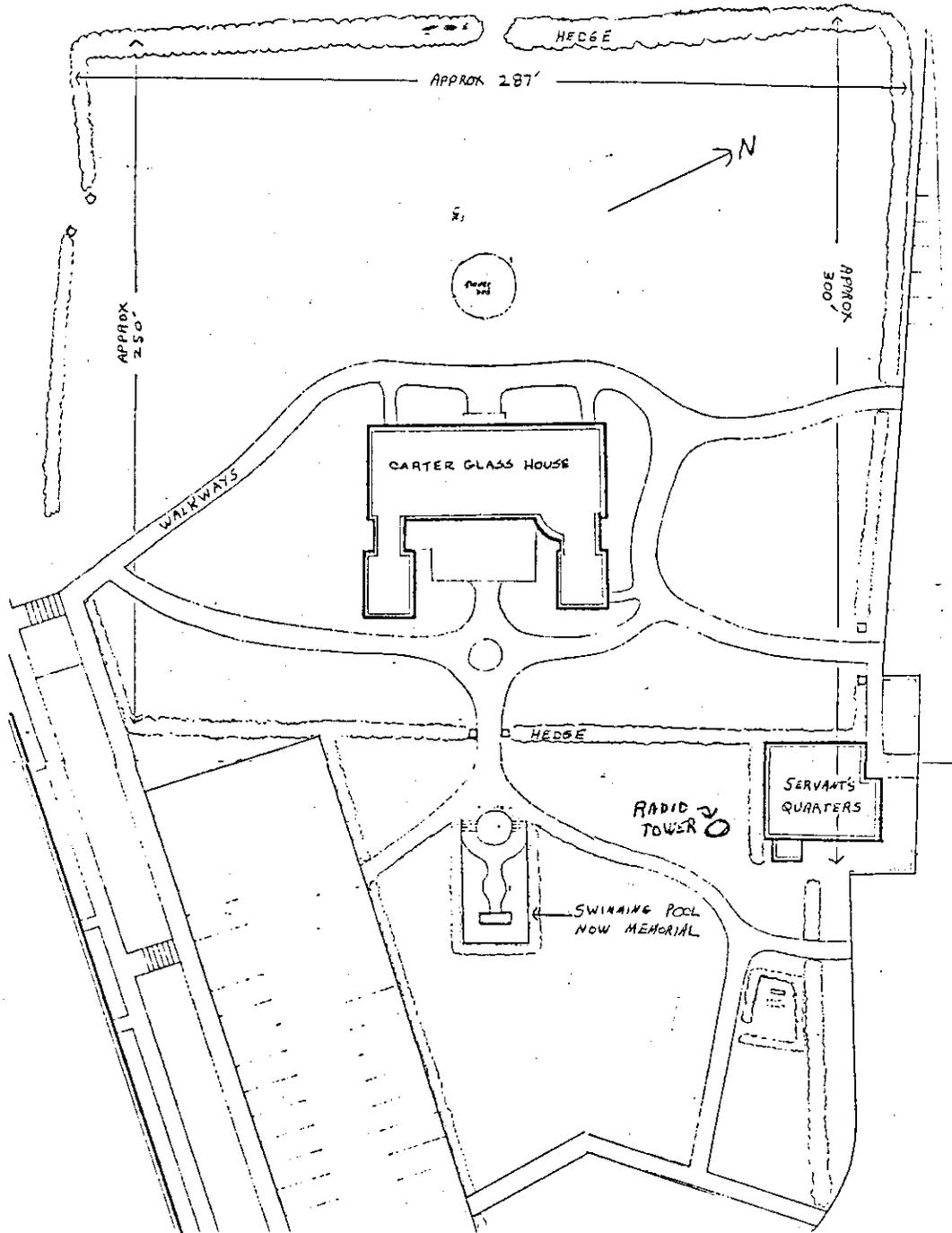
Palmer, James E. Jr. Carter Glass: Unreconstructed Rebel. Roanoke, VA.: Institute of American Biography, 1938.

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.

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

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



MONTVIEW

CARTER GLASS ESTATE
 Lynchburg, VA

Prepared by Cline Hall from
 Liberty University Building and Grounds Plot

1987

Map 1 of 2

NTS

OF VIRGINIA
AL RESOURCES
ATE GEOLOGIST

CITY FARM QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 LYNCHBURG 15' QUADRANGLE

91581 NE
KELLY

RGJ 661 662 10' 663 1 810 000 FEET 664 APPOMATTOX 11 MI. 79°07'30" 37°22'30"

USGS 7.5' quadrangle
City Farm, VA (scale:1:24000)
1963 (PK 1976)

Montview, Lynchburg, VA
UTM references:
17/061320/4135360
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