

VLR-12/1/99 NRHP-1/28/00

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Carter Hill**
other names/site number **DHR file no. 083-5012**

2. Location

street & number **Fincastle Road (VA 71)** N/A not for publication
city or town **Lebanon** X vicinity
state **Virginia** code **VA** county **Russell** code **167** zip code **24266**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

12/15/99
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheer for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Subcategory</i>
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
FUNERARY	cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Subcategory</i>
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
FUNERARY	cemetery
AGRICULTURE	agricultural field
AGRICULTURE	animal facility
DOMESTIC	garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	stone
walls	brick
roof	terra cotta
other	wood
	stone
	metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder

W. H. Musser & Son

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past fifty years.

Period of Significance

1921-1922

Significant Dates

1921 -1922

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **246.16 acres**

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	396910	4082370	3	17	397680	4081040
2	17	397620	4081360	4	17	397030	4081040

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Leslie A. Giles, Architectural Historian	date	July 13, 1999
organization	Landmark Preservation Associates	telephone	(540) 464-5315
street & number	6 Houston Street	zip code	24450
city or town	Lexington state VA		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name	The Honorable Richard C. and Mary Jane Pattisall	telephone	(540) 774-6337
street & number	4838 Buckhorn Road, SW	state	VA zip code 24014
city or town	Roanoke		

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Russell County, Va.

DESCRIPTION

Summary

Located in Russell County, Virginia, on Fincastle Road (VA 71; also known as Trail of the Lonesome Pine) about four miles west of the town of Lebanon, Carter Hill is an imposing private dwelling, the seat of an estate along Sinking Creek that at one point comprised over 1,000 acres of rolling farm and timberlands, and which now retains nearly 250 acres. The house is prominently situated on a hilltop overlooking the creek valley, and is a highly visible landmark along VA 71. Most of the property remains in farm use as pasturage for cattle, but approximately two-and-a-half acres are fenced for the residential yard. A long, winding lane leads from the road through an allee of mature silver maples, and up past a rocky prominence to the house. A family cemetery, with a dozen or so marked burials contained within a cast iron fence, is situated on a lower hill also located on the property. Modern outbuildings include a frame shed garage and a concrete block chicken house.

Inventory

1. Carter Hill (1921-1922). Contributing building.
2. Cemetery (late-19th century to mid-20th century). Contributing site.
3. Garage (ca. 1950). Non-contributing building.
4. Chicken house (ca. 1950). Non-contributing building.

House: Exterior

The property's primary resource is Carter Hill, a tall two-story, three-bay frame Colonial Revival-style residence with Flemish-bond brick veneer. Built in 1921-1922 to replace a mid-nineteenth-century house, also known as Carter Hill, the house's brick veneer features glazed headers that emphasize the Flemish-bond pattern. In addition to the side-gabled main block, the building has a projecting temple-fronted center bay, a hipped ell, and several rear shed wings, all of which are original. The house's roof, covered with green-glazed terra cotta tiles, features pedimented and hipped dormer windows, which in several instances have arched multi-pane windows and are ornamented with keystones and pilasters. Three large interior brick chimneys have corbelled caps. Wide overhanging eaves, an elaborate modillion cornice, and gable-end cornice returns define the roof-wall junctions of the main block, and decorative gable-end windows in a Palladian tripartite arrangement provide additional detailing. The slightly projecting central bay, which incorporates the principal first-floor entry and a small second-story balcony, is accentuated by a two-story pedimented portico supported by monumental cast iron columns with fluted shafts and Ionic capitals that have corner volutes. Passing underneath the two-story portico is a one-story hip-roofed wraparound porch with Ionic columns and ceramic tile flooring. The ceilings of the porch and the portico are sheathed in pressed metal designed to imitate coffered panels.

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Description (continued)

The principal entry features a segmental arched door surround set beneath a corresponding brick arch. The door surround retains the original large oak door with a beveled-glass panel, flanked by matching sidelights, set within simple wood moldings and underscored by a stone threshold. The original wood and glass storm door also remains in place at the entry. The walls of the house are of brick laid in Flemish bond, with glazed headers. Rockfaced limestone sills and lintels reinforce and ornament each of the window openings in the house. Most windows have one-over-one double-hung wood sash, which typically are placed singly but in a few areas are installed as pairs. The basement level and foundation walls are of rockfaced limestone, laid in regular courses, and feature a slightly projecting top course.

Exterior alterations to Carter Hill following its original construction were minor and largely limited to the partial enclosure of the rear porch with windows and a metal storm door. In 1998-1999, these modifications were removed in order to restore to the rear porch an appearance more in keeping with its original design. Other recent exterior work on the house, undertaken in the late 1990s, has included repairs to various original features (roofing, front porch ceiling, metal columns, wooden trim, etc.) using appropriate in-kind or replacement materials and techniques as recommended by state and federal rehabilitation standards.

House: Interior

The interior of Carter Hill features two main living levels, plus a full-height basement and a large attic. The first floor has a modified Georgian double-pile plan, with a wide central passage flanked on each side by two rooms. Woodwork throughout the first floor's principal rooms is of varnished oak, and includes a Doric-order column screen that divides the wide central passage into a front reception hall and a rear stair hall; architrave moldings at door and window openings; picture rail moldings; an open-well staircase with square newels and slender rectangular balusters; and sliding pocket doors that open onto each of the two front rooms. The four principal first-floor rooms (parlor, library, dining room, and master bedroom) have fireplaces with tiger-grain oak mantels, beveled-mirror overmantels, and mottled-color glazed ceramic tiles. The dining room, in addition to its fireplace, features an under-the-table floor bell, used to discreetly alert servants in the kitchen, and a built-in china and linen cabinet. The room's east-facing wall incorporates a projecting bay window and a door that connect to the wraparound porch. A narrow butler's pantry, newly fitted with built-in cabinetry, was originally used as a breakfast room; it links the dining room to a modernized kitchen in the ell. The kitchen retains original windows and pantry built-ins, but its fixtures and finishes have been modernized, replacing a 1950s-era remodel that was inappropriately scaled to the space. The original rear/servants' stair is accessed from a small rear vestibule, located between the kitchen and the main stair hall, which also communicates with the back porch and the

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Description (continued)

basement stairs. Other than the redone kitchen and butler's pantry, the only other changes on the first floor have been the modification of the original bathroom and closet areas of the master bedroom to create a half-bath in the rear vestibule and to accommodate modern fixtures and finishes. Nearly all of the original light fixtures, which include brass pendants and sconces with milk-glass shades, have been cleaned, restored, replaced in their appropriate locations, and returned to regular use.

The second floor, which is also organized according to a modified double-pile, center-passage plan, includes four bedrooms, two full baths with their original fittings, a separate water closet, and corner sinks in two rooms. A fifth bedroom, located in the ell and primarily accessed from the rear service stair, was historically used as quarters for a live-in servant. In the center passage, a pair of multi-pane French doors separates a small conservatory with balcony access from the rest of the space. Most woodwork, including mantels with mirrored overmantels at each of four bedrooms' fireplaces, is white-enameled softwood, although the mantelpiece in one bedroom is varnished mahogany veneer. The second floor's bathrooms remain in original condition, and include "sanitary white" ceramic tile floors, wainscoting, and plumbing fixtures, nickel-plated accessories, and built-in medicine cabinets. Original light fixtures also remain in use throughout the second floor, and include pendants and sconces with milk-glass shades, and bathroom wall sconces with exposed bulbs.

The attic is a large open space lit by two gabled dormers, one hipped dormer, and two tripartite gable-end window groups. The two gabled dormers have arched double-hung windows with multi-pane upper sashes; the hipped dormer has a one-over-one double-hung sash, and the gable-end windows incorporate double-hung windows with decorative upper and lower sashes. The exposed roof structure reveals that several of the major supporting posts and beams, which have decoratively beaded edges and evidence of plasterwork (such as ghost marks showing the former presence of wooden laths), were reused from a much earlier building, presumably the *mid-nineteenth-century* house known as Carter Hill. Modern HVAC units and ductwork occupy a portion of the attic's interior, but the space is basically a large open storage area.

A stair from the rear service vestibule leads down to the basement, which also has two other ground-level entries beneath the rear porch. The exposed foundation, a portion of which appears to date from the earlier Carter Hill, includes stone perimeter walls, brick piers, and brick partition walls. Windows provide ample daylight along the sides and rear of the basement. Mechanical equipment is installed in several spaces, but for the most part the open spaces in the basement are used for storage. A separate cold storage room, with its own outside entry, is also located at the basement level underneath the kitchen pantry and features stone walls and a poured concrete trough through which cold springwater once circulated.

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Carter Hill
Russell County, Va.

Description (continued)

Outbuildings and Landscape Features

On a slight rise in the pasture located between the house and Fincastle Road, a family cemetery with remnants of a cast-iron fence and marked burials dating from the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries is an important feature of the property. The cast iron fencing of the cemetery incorporates modular metal picket panels and newel-like corner and gate posts decorated with impress and relief patterns. Fewer than ten marked burials occupy the cemetery. The markers are carved from granite and marble and include obelisks, decorated crosses, and upright slabs. Tradition holds that there may be additional unmarked slave burials in the vicinity of the fenced family plot. Extant outbuildings on the property are less than fifty years old, and include a small shed-roofed garage in the rear yard as well as a concrete block chicken house in a pasture downhill from the rear yard. A timber-frame barn stood on the property until fairly recently, when it was destroyed by a wind storm. A concrete-capped square cistern, partially above ground, is situated near the house's back porch.

Within the nearly 250-acre property, a small portion of land on a dominant hilltop has been fenced off as the residential yard. As approached from Fincastle Road through an allee of silver maples, the yard features limestone outcroppings that have been planted with rock-garden perennials such as sedum, various bulbs, and daylilies. The slope that borders one side of the driveway retains old iris plantings. In the immediate vicinity of the house, large maples and oaks shade portions of the lawn; in some areas, plantings of daylilies, daffodils, lilacs, quince, and other flowering perennials and shrubs remain in place, often hinting at the locations of former fence lines and outbuildings. A poured concrete walk leads several yards straight out from the front entry, ending at a point where the front yard area fence was previously located.

The majority of the nominated parcel is retained in agricultural use, with fenced pastures, a small burley tobacco field, and remnants of an orchard in the vicinity of the house. Timber lots ascend the steeper slopes of the adjoining hills that are too steep for grazing or crops. Sinkholes are evident in the property's undulating karst topography.

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Carter Hill
Russell County, Va.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary and Justification of Criteria

Carter Hill, located in Russell County, Virginia, was built in 1921-1922 on the site of a previous Carter family home, and is an architecturally refined dwelling that retains excellent integrity. Designed and built by the architectural and contracting firm W.H. Musser & Son of Abingdon for bachelor Dale Carter Lampkin and his widowed brother-in-law William Wallace Bird, the Colonial Revival-style house is one of Russell County's finest rural dwellings of the early-twentieth century, and was the seat of extensive agricultural lands owned by Lampkin and Bird until the 1940s. Carter Hill is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance, as one of Russell County's chief domestic examples of early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival architecture. The property's period of significance is 1921-1922, encompassing the original construction dates of Carter Hill.

Acknowledgments

The author wishes to thank the following individuals for their assistance with research or for reviewing the nomination report: property owners Richard C. and Mary Jane Pattisall; Lebanon area resident Kemper Gilmer; staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; staff of the Special Collections at Leyburn Library, Washington & Lee University; staff of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Russell County; and staff of the Virginia Room, Roanoke Public Library.

Historic Background

In 1852, Eliza Campbell Smith Carter, a daughter of Henry "Harry" Smith III of "Clifton" (in Russell County, on the Maiden Spring fork of Clinch River), inherited this property, one of several tracts of land throughout the county granted to or acquired by her grandfather (Capt. Henry Smith II, also of "Clifton") and father beginning in the 1770s. Eliza and her husband Dale "Squire" Carter, an attorney who served in the General Assembly as a delegate and as a state senator, lived at the Carter Hill property in the second half of the nineteenth century, and are buried in the family cemetery that remains on the property. In 1897, Dale Carter Lampkin and his sister Sarah "Sallie" P. Lampkin inherited Carter Hill from the estate of Eliza Carter, their grandmother. Sallie Lampkin married William Wallace (W.W.) Bird, an attorney, and upon Sallie's untimely death in 1899, Bird inherited her portion of the Carter estate. Bird and his brother-in-law Dale C. Lampkin had the present Carter Hill built in 1921-1922, replacing the nineteenth-century Carter house except for a few salvaged beams and other materials, including a portion of the stone foundation. According to local historian Kemper Gilmer, Carter Hill was designed and built by architects/contractors W.H. Musser & Son of Abingdon. Italian-born stonemason Dominick Cozzolino of Lebanon executed the building's masonry work.¹

¹ Gilmer interview; Pattisall interview; Russell County Will Books; Preston Stuart, unpublished manuscript; Dickenson interview.

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W.W. Bird, a native of King and Queen County, Virginia, practiced law in Lebanon for many years, usually riding his horse daily from Carter Hill into town and back home. His law firm partners included a Mr. Finney and later, A.H. Lively. Bird apparently also took great interest in the introduction of pedigreed shorthorn cattle to Virginia. Dale C. Lampkin managed the duo's extensive agricultural and other real estate holdings (some 1,175 acres in the Glade Hollow area alone), and raised "heavy" cattle, often for export to Europe and other markets. Housekeepers Marcy Elliott and her daughter (or daughter-in-law) Stella Elliott also lived in the household during the first half of the twentieth century. Walter P. Stuart, another grandson of Eliza and Dale Carter, inherited the property from Bird and Lampkin, who were childless at their deaths.²

In 1948, John and Lola Howard purchased from Walter P. Stuart approximately 200 acres of the Bird-Lampkin property, including the "mansion house" where Bird and Lampkin had resided. In addition to raising livestock and apples on this property and other holdings, John Howard was Clerk of Court for Russell County in the 1950s and served as County Sheriff in the 1970s. The Howards raised four daughters at Carter Hill. One, Mary Jane Howard Pattisall, now owns Carter Hill and nearly 250 contiguous acres with her husband, Judge Richard Pattisall. Most of the property remains in agricultural use, and includes a small tobacco allotment and fenced pastures. The Pattisalls initiated an extensive preservation and restoration effort in the late 1990s, a project that has included structural repairs to the roof, addition of modern HVAC and plumbing systems, and various cosmetic improvements to the exterior and interior. Architect Gibson Worsham of Yellow Sulphur Springs, Virginia, provided design assistance to the Pattisalls for kitchen and master bath renovations.³

Architectural Analysis

The architecture of Russell County is relatively unstudied, but as a predominantly rural agricultural area in Southwest Virginia, the mountainous locality with a few broad stream valleys is sparsely developed with farms, including their attendant domestic and agricultural buildings. While some settlement of the area had taken place by the late eighteenth century, most of the county's earliest extant buildings date from the first half of the nineteenth century. By that time, a few landholding families had amassed large acreages in the county's most fertile and agriculturally productive areas. On these relatively isolated plantations, leading families typically built traditional two-story brick, frame or stone dwellings with Federal or Greek Revival detailing. Some of the county's most prominent historic houses, including Old Rosedale (DHR file no. 83-9) and Smithfield (DHR file

² Roger Stuart interview; Gilmer interview; Pattisall interview; Russell County Deed Books; U.S. Population Census, 1920; Preston Stuart, unpublished manuscript.

³ Pattisall interview; Russell County Deed Books.

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no. 83-12), were built during this period. In addition to houses, other resources that were developed on these farms included family cemeteries, barns, and smaller-scale outbuildings. During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, some of the region's largest estates were subdivided into smaller, yet still quite substantial, farms, or lost their principal dwellings to fire or other destruction. These properties, typically held by descendants of the region's early settling families, were then built upon with large houses that utilized brick construction of two or more stories, in styles that echoed the characteristics of the earlier large houses in the region. Rosedale (secondary resource, DHR file no. 83-11), located in close proximity to Old Rosedale on VA 19 east of Lebanon, was an early example of this trend. Built in 1912 for Dale Carter Stuart, the building is basically Greek Revival in form and detail, with Queen Anne and Classical Revival embellishments that include a steep hipped roof and a monumental Ionic portico.⁴

Carter Hill is one of the region's more recent historic properties to continue the local tradition of building a grand "colonial" style house as the seat of a large farm or estate, and remains one of the best preserved examples of its style from the period. The house is unusual in the county for its impressive hilltop setting, large size and high level of architectural refinement. Architecturally the building is more typical of the large houses built in early-twentieth-century suburban enclaves of prosperous Southwest Virginia cities such as Bristol and Roanoke, than it is of the simple bungalows and I-houses usually erected in rural Russell County during the first decades of the twentieth century. The quality of Carter Hill's brickwork and stonework, the use of non-traditional materials such as terra cotta tile roofing, the incorporation of both a monumental temple-front portico and a wraparound porch, and the selection of rich classical detailing, all attest to the relative sophistication and expense of the owners' and architect's tastes.

The previous Carter Hill, the mid-nineteenth century home built for Eliza Smith Carter and her husband Dale "Squire" Carter, was demolished about 1920, apparently following a destructive fire. That house, presumably a two-story center-passage-plan house with Greek Revival trim, may have served as a model when the property's owners -- brothers-in-law Dale Carter Lampkin and W.W. Bird -- determined to build a new Carter Hill on the site of the old one. Lampkin and Bird employed the Abingdon-based architectural and construction firm of W.H. Musser & Son to design and oversee the house's construction, salvaging and reusing materials from the previous house whenever possible. Other known works of W.H. Musser & Son (successor to D. Musser & Son, also of Abingdon), a firm active in the region from the mid-1880s through the mid-1920s, include the Green Spring Presbyterian Church in Washington County, Va. (DHR no. 95-172).⁵ Lebanon-based

⁴ DHR archives; Beckett interview.

⁵ Wells and Dalton, 317.

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stonemason Dominick Cozzolino, whose craftsmanship is evidenced in several other early-twentieth-century buildings in and around the town of Lebanon, built the foundation of massive rockfaced limestone blocks, and finished the stonework used for lintels and sills of door and window openings.

The house's interior, while finely finished, is in some ways stylistically a departure from the exterior. While the house incorporates some Colonial Revival-style features, namely in the central passage's column screen and grand staircase, most of the rooms feature decorative elements more closely related to the Craftsman-influenced Arts-and-Crafts style. Fireplace surrounds and mantelpieces, dining room built-ins, and other architectural features are simply styled and finished, with varnished oak on the first floor and painted softwoods on the second floor. Smooth plaster walls have picture rails rather than elaborate crown moldings or paneled wainscot.

One of the most remarkable aspects of the house is its large size, which is even more unusual considering the fact that the original owners were a bachelor and a widower with no children. Six commodious bedrooms, three principal first-floor rooms, a grand center passage space, and extensive storage areas in the full basement and attic certainly exceeded the daily needs of Carter Hill's original occupants. Perhaps the house was built so large to accommodate regular house guests, or to serve as a statement of the owners' wealth and social stature. Regardless of the original intent, Carter Hill is sized appropriately; a less substantial house would have seemed diminutive for the site, which features Moccasin Ridge as a dramatic backdrop.

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Carter Hill
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Russell County, Va.**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)****UTM References (continued)**

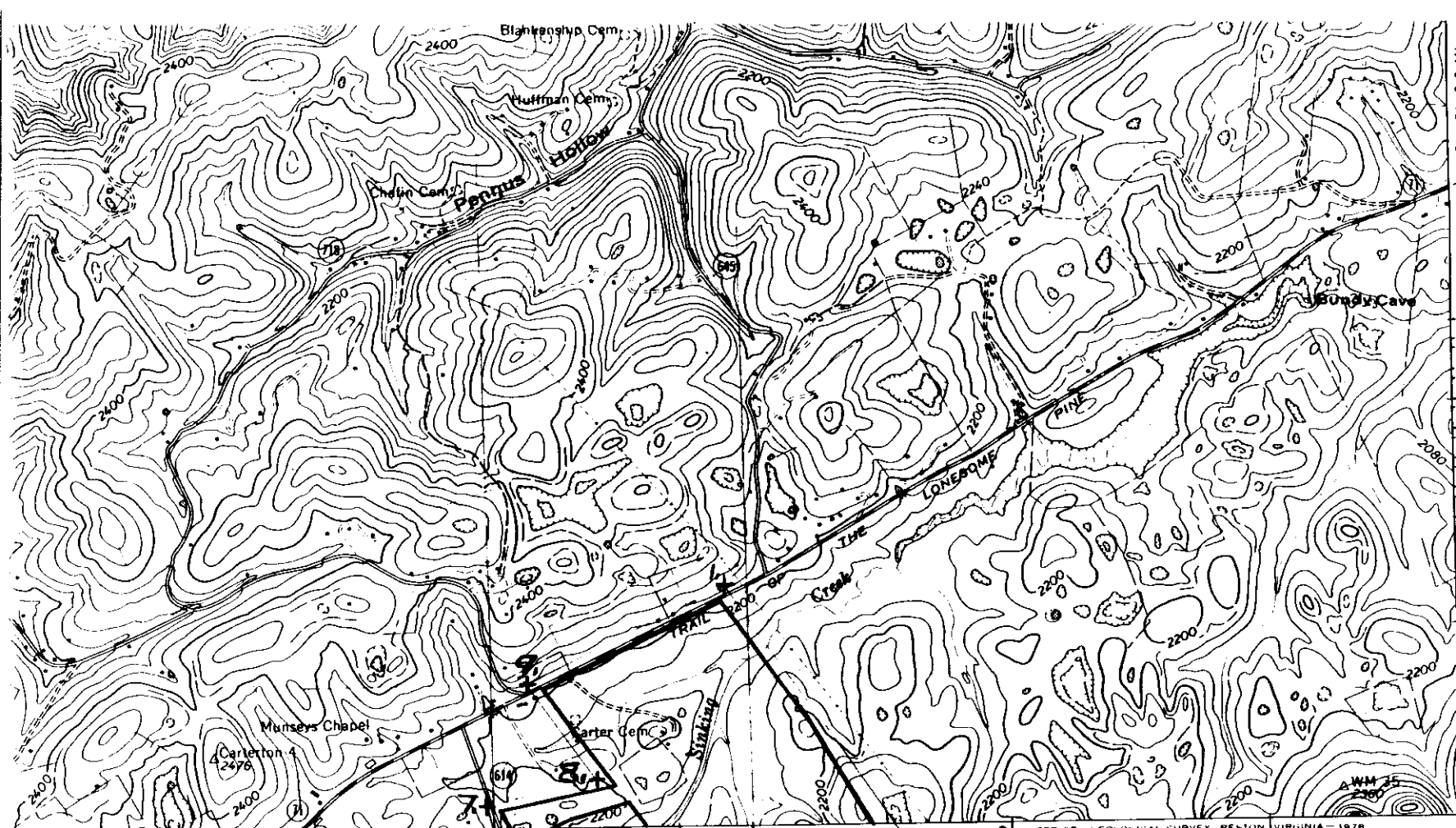
	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	17	396440	4081460
6	17	396050	4081350
7	17	395980	4081540
8	17	396400	4081630
9	17	396140	4082000

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel includes two contiguous tracts, totaling 246.16 acres, as depicted on the enclosed sketch map of the property. The sketch map is derived from Russell County tax maps 117L(1), 117L(2), and 118L; and two plats recorded in the Russell County Courthouse. One 73.05-acre tract, encompassing the house, is shown on a 1994 plat of "The John Howard Lands" as recorded in Deed Book 294, page 715; and is referenced as tax parcel 117L(2)-2458A. The adjoining 173.11-acre tract, illustrating the land acquired by Mary Jane Patisall during the voluntary partition of other Howard lands, is shown on a 1998 plat as recorded in Deed Book 473, page 97 and Plat Cabinet 1, page 251F; and includes portions of tax parcels 117L(2)-2456A and 118L-2481A.

Boundary Justification

The area nominated for listing encompasses the legal boundaries of a 73.05-acre tract that encompasses Carter Hill and the Carter family cemetery, and those of a contiguous 173.11-acre tract that was associated with Carter Hill when the house was built in 1921-1922. Both tracts are now under single ownership, as recorded in the Russell County Courthouse. Together the tracts comprise a 246.16-acre property that includes sufficient open space to illustrate the house's dramatic historic siting within the rural ridge-and-valley landscape.

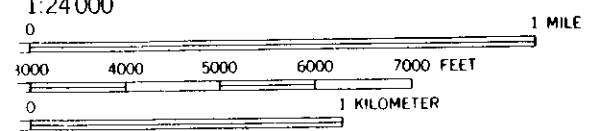


LEBANON 3.0 MI.
ROSEDALE 13 MI.

*Carter Hill
Russell Co., Va.
UTM ref. s (zone 17,
1.E396910 N4082510
7.E395980 N4081540
8.E396400 N4081630
9.E396140 N4082000*

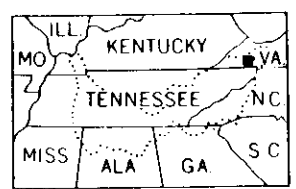
Map 1 of 2

VILLE 205-SW)
57 I SW
1:24 000
DICKENSONVILLE 4.0 MI. 10'
GATE CITY 33 MI.



INTERVAL 40 FEET
AT HALF-INTERVAL CONTOURS
VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
MURKES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903,
TANOOGA, TENN. 37401 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902
MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and recompilation of woodland areas compiled by the Geological Survey in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia from aerial photographs taken 1969 and by the Tennessee Valley Authority from aerial photographs taken 1976 This information not field checked Map edited 1978

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty Poor motor road
 - Medium-duty Wagon and jeep track
 - Light-duty Foot trail
 - U. S. Route (square symbol) State Route (circle symbol)
- In developed areas, only through roads are classified

CARBO, VA.
N3652.5-8207.5/7.5

1958
PHOTOREVISED 1969 AND 1978
AMS 4557 1 NW-SERIES V834

(TVA 205-NW)
(BRUMLEY 205-SE)
4557 1 SE

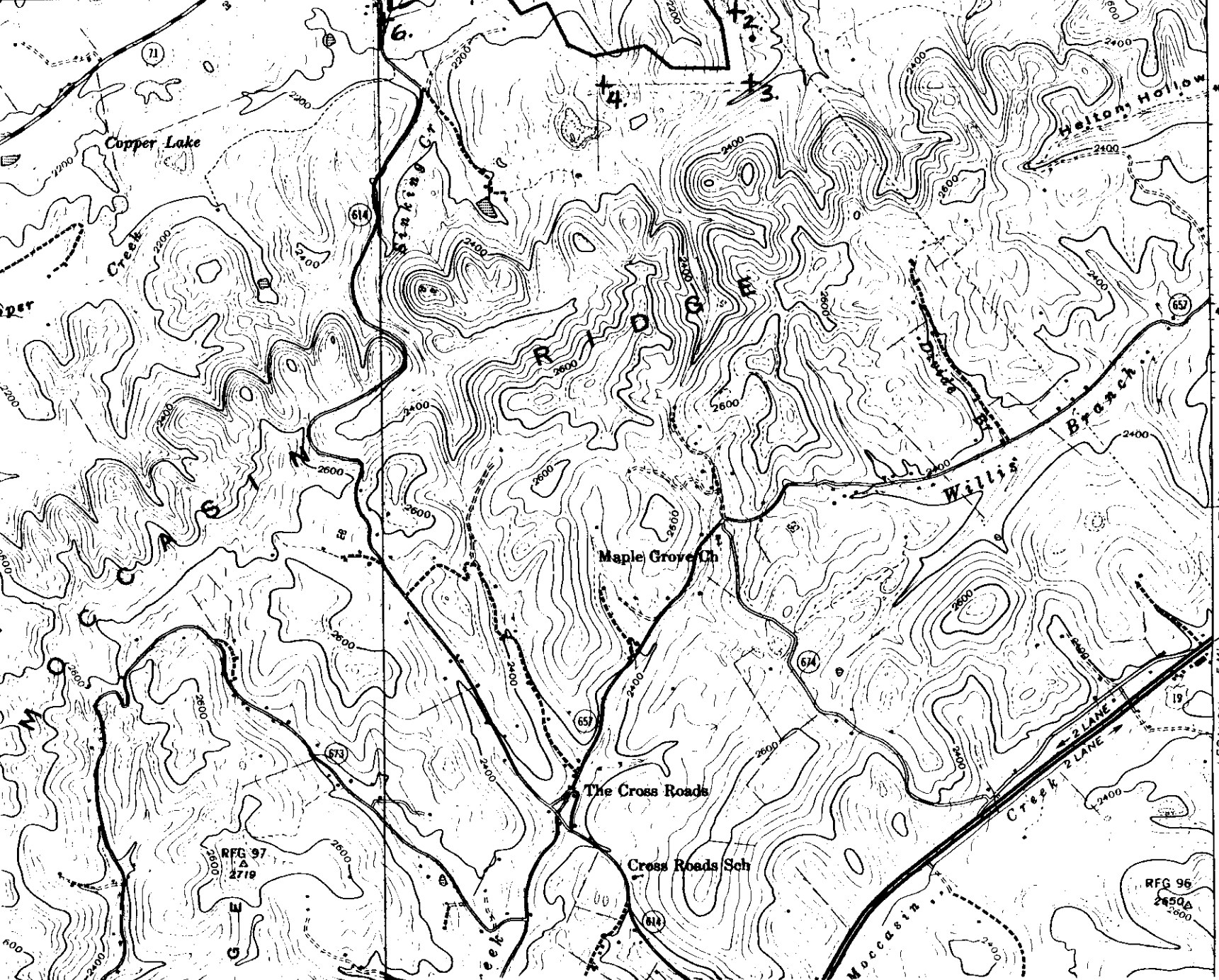
STATES
Y AUTHORITY
S BRANCH

HANSONVILLE QUADRANGLE VIRGINIA

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 205-SW

4537 1 NE
(LEBANON 205-NE)

395 TAZEWELL 46 MI. 10' 5' 930 000 FEET 398 399 82° 07' 30" 36° 52' 30"



Carter Hill
Russell Co, VA

- UTM refs (zone 17):
- 2.E397620 N4081360
 - 3.E397680 N4081040
 - 4.E397030 N4081040
 - 5.E396440 N4081460
 - 6.E396050 N4081350

Map 2 of 2

210 000
FEET
4079

LEBANON 5 MI
TAZEWELL 45 MI

RFG 97
2719

RFG 96
2850