United States Department of the Interior **National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

CCT 1 7 1989

1961

NATIONAL FEGISTER

listed in the National Register ____

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

TT THEITIG OF TTOPOTLY	
historic name	Russell-Lackey-Prater House
other names/site number	Russell, John, House (BL-636)

2. Location														
street & number	At	the	end	of	Prater	Road	just	off	01d	Lowes	Ferry	NZA	not for publication	
city, town	Roa	id -	- Lo	ui	sville					_		LX L	vicinity	
state Tennesse	e_		CO	de	TN	CO	unty (31our	nt		code	009	zip code 377	777

3. Classification			
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Res	ources within Property
X private	X building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
public-local	district		buildings
public-State	site		sites
public-Federal	structure structure		structures
	object		objects
			2Total
Name of related multiple proper	rty listing:	Number of cont	ributing resources previously

Hist. & Arch. Resources of Blount Co.

State/Federal Agency Certification 4.

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as I nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation st National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requ In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criter Signature of certifying official Deputy SHP0, Tennessee Historical Commission	andards for registering properties in the uirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
State or Federal agency and bureau	
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criter	ia. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
5. National Park Service Certification	
I, hereby, certify that this property is:	
Image: See continuation sheet. Image: Amage: Am	
National Register.	······
removed from the National Register.	

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6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)		tions (enter categories from instructions)			
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling	DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling				
7. Description					
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (ent	er categories from instructions)			
	foundation	Brick			
OTHER/I-House/Greek Revival	walls	Brick/Wood			
	roof	Asphalt			
	other	Wood			

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The John Russell House is a two-story brick, five bay, central passage plan I-House built in 1851. The house was built in a rectangular plan and a two-story frame, rear ell addition was added ca. 1880. The original brick section has a brick foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and four interior end brick chimneys. The house originally had a two-story full width porch on the main facade and the "ghost" of this porch is visible. The present porch was added ca. 1900 and is a full width porch with Doric columns. The house is of irregular common bond construction.

The main entrance has Greek Revival detailing with an original five panel door, five light transom, three light sidelights and paneled surround. Over the door is a rectangular wood lintel. On the main facade's second story central bay is a five paneled door with a five light transom and three light sidelights. The bottom section of this door was enclosed by the ca. 1900 porch addition. Windows are original pegged six-over-six light sash of rectangular design. Most windows on the side and rear facades have brick lintels with stucco finishes and wood sills. Windows on the main facade have both wood lintels and sills. Approximately half of the wooden sills were replaced by concrete ca. 1900. The majority of windows retain their original six-over-six and two-over-two lights. The north and south facades are four bays wide and contain windows in all bays. In the gable field on the south facade are two single-light attic windows. The basement has original and replacement three-over-three rectangular sash windows with soldier course lintels and concrete sills.

The rear facade of the original brick section has a corbelled brick cornice and dentil molding at the roofline and an original five panel door on the first story's central bay. The rear frame addition was added ca. 1880 and has paired six-light casement windows and two-over-two sash windows, shiplap siding and an interior brick chimney. On the south facade of the ell is a one-story shed roof porch which was enclosed ca. 1920 with shiplap siding, a brick foundation, and six- light fixed windows. On the north facade of the ell is an original shed roof porch with milled columns. The north facade of the ell displays an original four panel door.

The interior has not been altered and retains its original central passage floor plan. In the central hallway is the main staircase with a milled newel post and United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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round balusters. The interior doors are original five panel design with fluted surrounds and corner blocks. The front two rooms have rectangualr paneled wainscoting with prominent chair rails. Mantles are original Greek Revival influenced design with Doric motif pilasters. No interior photographs were possible.

At the rear of the residence are two non-contributing outbuildings which are included in the property boundary. To the north of the house is a ca. 1940, one-story, shed roof, frame garage with vertical board siding (NC). To the northwest is a ca. 1900, one-story, shed roof chicken coop with vertical board siding. Modern farm buildings to the north and west are omitted from the boundary. The house is sited in a rural area on a hillside overlooking Fort Loudon Lake.

8. Statement of Significance		e l'estate de la companya de la comp	a an					
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:								
Applicable National Register Criteria A B	⊳ □¤	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ра - ма					
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	; 🗆 D	E F G N/A						
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Architecture		Period of Significance 1851	Significant Dates					
		Cultural Affiliation N/A						
Significant Person N/A		Architect/Builder Unknown						

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The John Russell House is significant under criterion C as a notable example of a central passage plan, brick I-House with Greek Revival detailing of the mid-19th century. The house has not been greatly altered and retains the majority of its original exterior and interior detailing. Only ten ante-bellum brick homes survive in the county and the John Russell House is one of the largest and least altered of this number. Additions to the residence have been confined to the main porch and rear ell and the overall design, detailing, and floor plan of the residence remains intact.

Much of the land along this section of the Tennessee River was granted to Matthew Russell for his service during the Revolutionary War. Matthew Russell settled in this area by 1800 and farmed the rich bottomlands along the river until his death in 1831. His son, John Russell, recieved a land grant from the state of Tennessee in 1827 from Governor Sam Houston. The exact reason for this land grant and its previous ownership is not known. Russell was a second cousin to Houston and this relationship may have had some role in the transaction. In 1851, Russell had a two-story brick residence constructed on his land adjacent to the Tennessee River. The house was built in a central passage plan with four rooms on each floor and interior detailing reflected the influence of the Greek Revival style. In 1860, Russell was listed as owning \$37,200 of real estate and \$22,500 of personal property which made him one of the wealthiest men in the county.

In 1870, Russell sold his residence and 690 acres to John W. Lackey and the house remained in the hands of the Lackey family until 1894 when it was sold to O.B. Prater. The Prater family has owned the house and property since and no major changes or alterations to the residence have occurred in recent years.

9.	Maj	or	Blb	lio	gra	phical	Re	fere	nces
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street & number P.O. Box 121225

city or town ____Nashville

Blount County Deed Records. 1800 - 1985	9. Blount County Courthouse, Maryville,
Tennessee.	
Burns, Inez E. <u>History of Blount County</u> , <u>Strip.</u> Tennessee Historical Commiss	, Tennessee: From War Trail to Landing ion, Mary Blount Chapter DAR, 1957.
Morgan, John. Blount County Cultural Commission, Nashville, Tennessee.	Resource Survey. Tennessee Historical
Providuo documentation on file (NPS): N//0	See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested	X State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	
Survey #	University Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property 2.3 acres.	
UTM References A 1 6 76 1 1 5 0 3 9 6 9 2 4 0 Zone Easting Northing C ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	B L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
Louisville Quad	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
The boundary for the John Russell House is il map 15, lot 24, which is drawn at a scale of parcel of record and encompasses the house an property is bounded on the southeast, southwe northeast by a fenceline.	1" = 400'. The boundary includes the entire d two early 20th century outbuildings. The
Boundary Justification	
The boundary for the John Russell House inclu the house, adjacent yard, and two adjacent ou outbuildings associated with the property out	tbuildings. There are nor 19th century
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title	7 /70 /00
organization <u>Thomason and Associates</u>	date3/30/89

615-383-0227

zip code ______37212

telephone

state TN

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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The following information clarifies the ownership of the property:

In 1870, John Russell sold the property to John W. Lackey, his son-in-law and the husband of Margaret Jane Russell Lackey. John W. Lackey died on June 14, 1879, leaving his property to his wife, Margaret Jane Russell Lackey. Margaret died on August 16, 1916, leaving the property to her daughter, Malinda Lackey Prater. (Malinda was the wife of O.B. Prater.) Margaret's will refers to the Lackey Farm. Malinda Lackey Prater died on March 27, 1939. Her only living child, William Warren Prater died on July 24, 1939, with her estate unsettled. William's wife, Rosamond Griffitts Prater then purchased the property. Her children currently own the property.



