

PH0660515

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED MAR 30 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Dr. Lucy Dupuy Montz House
AND/OR COMMON
Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
200 West High Street
CITY, TOWN
Warsaw
STATE
Kentucky
VICINITY OF
COUNTY
Gallatin
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
04
CODE
077

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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Mrs. Sarah C. Bogardus
STREET & NUMBER
104 Pearl Street
CITY, TOWN
Warsaw
STATE
Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Gallatin County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
Main Street
CITY, TOWN
Warsaw
STATE
Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Supplement)
DATE
1977
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Kentucky Heritage Commission
CITY, TOWN
Frankfort
STATE
Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Dr. Montz House (see photo 1) is a two-story, five-bay Federal residence with a one-story, two-bay wing on the west. The main block appears to have been built during the first quarter of the nineteenth century--the wing added shortly later. The centered entrance of the main block (see photo 2) contains double doors that are paneled and have a four-pane transom above. Surmounting the entrance is a flat, shallow hood supported by two consoles. This element seems to have been truncated. There is diminutive ornamentation in relief on the lintel's center and on the consoles. All windows of this section are nine-over-six pane sash with recessed wooden lintels above the heads.

The wing is built flush with the main block, and its openings on the front include an entrance with a three-pane transom and a twelve-over-eight pane sash window. Both the door and window have a segmental relieving arch above. The main block and wing are of brick laid in common bond and both are covered by a gabled roof. Each of the three chimneys is built into the wall.

A one-story, three-bay porch added to the front during the Victorian era (see photo 1a) was removed in 1967. At the rear are frame appendages and a small, shed-roofed porch added ca. 1900 (see photo 3). Iron fencing that was at the property's front during the latter half of the nineteenth century (see photo 1a) was removed and transplanted to serve as balcony railing upon the later addition of another frame section in the 1900s. The original kitchen was probably a detached building no longer standing.

The two-story brick section consists of a central hall with two rooms on each level. Access between the floors is by a "dog leg" staircase at the hall's north end (see photo 4). The decorative stringers provide a strong contrast to the simple hand-railing, newel posts and balusters.

Of the two parlors, only the mantel in the west is original (see photo 5). Stylistically Federal, this mantel is in accordance with the elaborately profiled baseboards and with the paneled door frames and jambs. To one side is a cupboard whose panels diminish in size upwards. A second cupboard flanks the mantel in the single-room wing (see floor plan), but this lacks multi-panels. The wing's mantel is plainer also, but repeated interior elements include baseboards, paneled openings with "bull's eye" corner blocks, and paneled window aprons.

Although the frame sections were added ca. 1900, they feature openings with the same type of corner blocks as those in the earlier brick sections. A marked difference,

(continued)

8 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	___ECONOMICS	___LITERATURE	___SCULPTURE
___1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	___EDUCATION	___MILITARY	___SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
___1700-1799	___ART	___ENGINEERING	___MUSIC	___THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	___COMMERCE	___EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___PHILOSOPHY	___TRANSPORTATION
___1900-	___COMMUNICATIONS	___INDUSTRY	___POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Medicine
		___INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1825

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dr. Lucy Dupuy Montz, who is reputed to have been Kentucky's first woman dentist¹, established her office and resided for many years in the fine two-story, Federal style house on High Street in Warsaw, Kentucky.

The Montz House is one of numerous early 19th century buildings in the river town of Warsaw. Originally known as Fredericksburg, the community is an old shipping port that dates to the early 1800s. It became the county seat in 1838, with the county itself dating to 1798. Warsaw is approximately 60 miles north of Frankfort and about the same distance to Cincinnati by boat (Gray, p. 36). The house, with the Ohio at its back, is located in an older residential area, within two blocks of the courthouse and the downtown commercial district.

The original owner of the property on which the Montz House sits was Robert Johnson (1745-1815), the founder of Warsaw. Johnson was a prominent political figure in Kentucky's early history and is generally associated with Scott County. The property was sold and resold several times before its purchase in 1838 by Joseph Lillard from Edward A. Turpin. In the deed, the lot was said to contain "a brick dwelling and other improvements" (Deed Book, p. III). Turpin, therefore, could well have been the builder. In 1885, the house was bought by Henrietta Dupuy, who deeded it to her daughter Lucy in 1895.

Lucy Dupuy, born in 1842 near Warsaw, was married at age 18 to Francis P. Montz, identified in local histories as "a steamboat man." Apparently she and her husband soon moved to Covington where she began teaching in the public schools. Later in

¹According to local tradition, Dr. Montz has always been credited with being the first woman dentist in Kentucky. Among the lists of early dentists in Kentucky compiled by Robert Sprau, none can be identified as women prior to the time of Dr. Montz's registration. However, many surnames are given with first initials only. Sprau states that Lucy Beaman Hobbs Taylor (b. 1833), a native of New York, was the country's first woman dentist. She was unable to gain admittance to a dental school but was accepted as a student by a doctor in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1861 she opened her own dental office, but because of a lack of patients, moved to Iowa where she established a successful practice (Sprau, p. 163).

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however, is the presence of high dados in the frame portions (see photo 6). The second floor of the brick portion has been altered only by the installation of a bathroom. Woodwork of this level is simpler than that below; the two mantels are narrower and the baseboards are less ornate. Openings, however, repeat the same treatment as those of the first floor, and there are paneled aprons beneath the windows.

Currently, the Dr. Montz House serves as rental property for two households and is in good condition.

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her teaching career, after her husband had died, Mrs. Montz decided on becoming a dentist, concluding that the field of medicine was out of her reach. She attended the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery where she graduated with honors in 1889. Dr. Montz subsequently joined the faculty of the college.

In 1891, at the age of 47, Dr. Montz returned home to Warsaw and secured the necessary registration to practice dentistry (Medical Register, p. 15). In 1893, she was elected to membership in the Kentucky State Dental Association, the first woman to be so elected. Local sources also report that in the same year, at the Worlds Columbian Exposition in Chicago, her name was inscribed with honors in the Kentucky Building as the only woman dentist in the State of Kentucky.²

Dr. Montz made her home while in Warsaw in the brick house deeded her by her mother, establishing her dental office in the east parlor. She is thought to have retired around 1918, and, soon after moved to Madison, Indiana, to live with a niece.³ She died there in 1922 and was buried in the family lot in Warsaw.

porch?
The house in which Dr. Montz practiced for over 20 years is little altered from its late 19th century appearance. Windows and doors piercing the main facade are in tasteful proportion with the overall massing; lintels over the windows and the hood above the main entrance avoid a feeling of severity. The frame appendages at the rear are not visible from the street, so the passer-by views a Federal style residence that strongly retains its early 19th-century character.

²Journal of the Kentucky Dental Association, p. 84.

³In the records of the Board of Dental Examiners, it is reported that Dr. Montz's license was "cancelled" in 1918. No explanation was given. However, licenses were "cancelled" often times upon the retirement of the dentist, the action not being synonymous with the revocation of a license. Therefore, the cancellation of Dr. Montz's license was most likely on the occasion of her retirement in 1918, not 1921, as is stated in local histories.

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Interior woodwork of the Dr. Montz House is heavy and bold. Its features are exemplary of the style that acted as a passage between the Georgian period and the Romantic Revivals. Fortunately, most of these fittings have been kept and are in a good state of preservation, as are the original poplar flooring to the brick portions.

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Gallatin County Deed Book K, pp. 111, 246; Book L, p. 219.

Gray, Gypsy M. History of Gallatin County, Kentucky. Covington; By the Author, 1968.

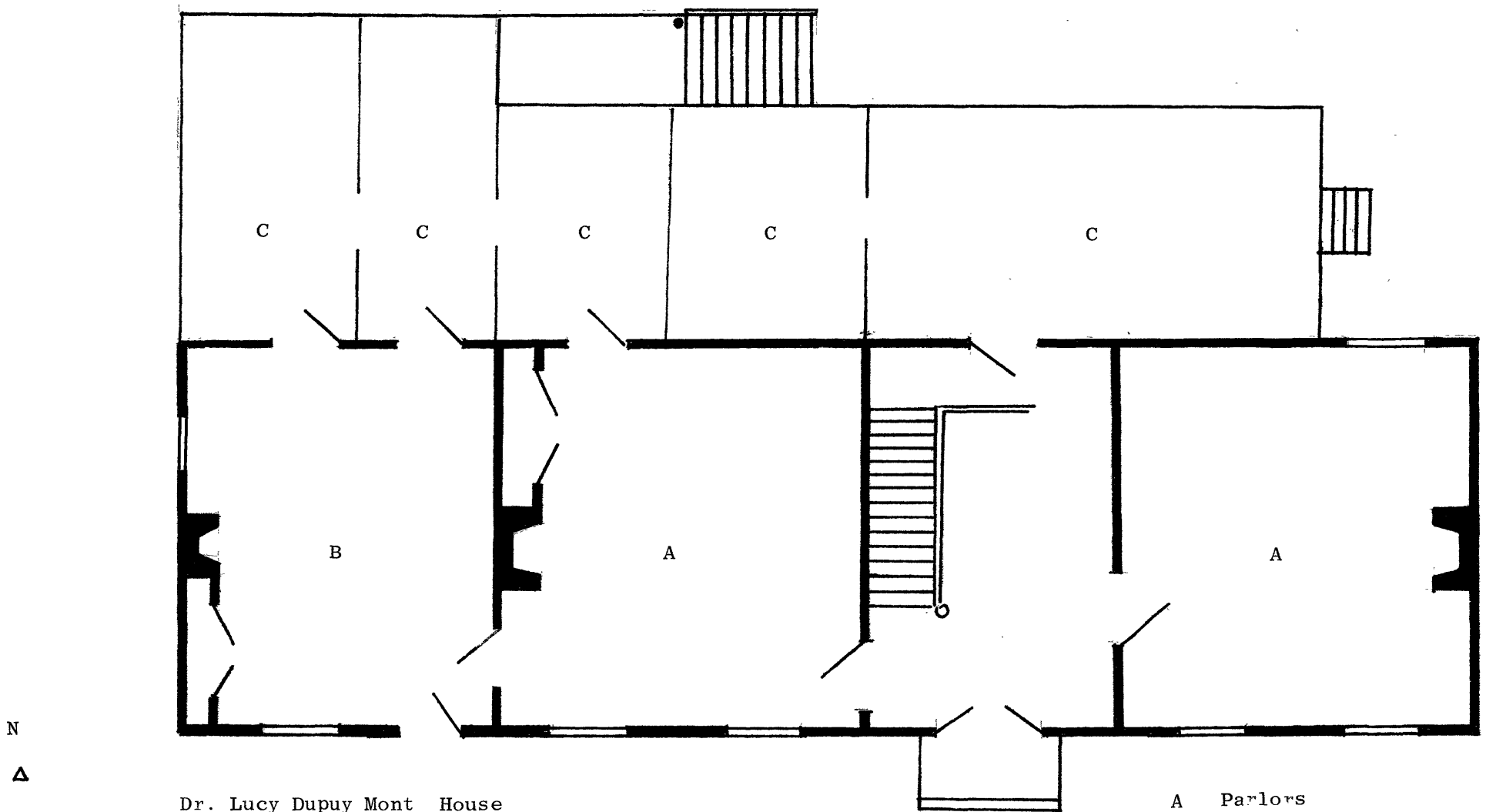
Journal of the Kentucky Dental Association. Vol. 23-24 (1971-1972). Letter to the Editor from Dr. Raymond E. Myers, p. 84.

Medical Register, Gallatin County, Kentucky, p. 15.

Records from Board of Dental Examiners. Container 1 (Nos. 23-627), Archives and Records, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Sprau, Robert L. and Gernert, Edward B. History of Kentucky Dentistry 1636-1960. Louisville: Kentucky Dental Association, 1960.

Additional information provided by Carol Fitzmayer, Kentucky Board of Dentistry; Dr. Raymond E. Myers, former Chairman of the Department of the School of Dentistry, University of Louisville.



Dr. Lucy Dupuy Mont House
 Warsaw, Gallatin County, Kentucky

First floor plan
 No scale

- A Parlors
- B One and one-half story wing
- C Frame appendages

Dr. Lucy Dupuy Montz House
Warsaw
Gallatin County **MAR 30 1978**
Kentucky

Sketch Plan, No Scale
Daniel Kidd, November 1977
Map 2. First floor plan.

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