

SG-1421

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name Montgomery-Sandidge House

other names/site number GN-26

2. Location

street & number 1851 Columbia Highway

NA	not for publication
X	vicinity

city or town Greensburg

state Kentucky code KY county Green code 087 zip code 42743

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B XC D

Signature of certifying official *Craig Potts* Title Craig Potts/ SHPO Date 6-22-17

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- other (explain): _____
- determined eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

Signature of the Keeper *Joseph S. ...* Date of Action 8-2-2017
For

Montgomery-Sandidge House
 Name of Property

Green County, Kentucky
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Federal

Greek Revival

Craftsman

foundation

: Stone

walls

: Log; Weatherboard

roof: Standing seam metal

other:

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Montgomery-Sandidge House (GN-26) is a dwelling located on the north side of Columbia Highway, on Clover Lick Creek, in Green County, Kentucky. The house was built in two stages in the early-19th century, and then remodeled to meet the needs of a 20th century family during the 1940s. The Montgomery-Sandidge House is being interpreted for its architectural values, especially in how it follows common patterns of building, expansion, and updating that are highlighted in this house by the mere fact of its survival. The area proposed for listing is two acres, and includes one contributing building and a contributing structure.



Montgomery-Sandidge House, Green County, KY Property depicted on PVA map

Character of the Montgomery-Sandidge House Setting and Changes over Time

The Montgomery-Sandidge House sits above Columbia Highway, facing south. Green County is located in south central Kentucky in the Pennyryle cultural landscape region. While its soils are not as fertile as those of the Inner and Outer Bluegrass regions, it is an area of “gentle hills and good, well-drained soil.”¹

The dwelling has been owned by two principal families – Hugh Montgomery and his descendants from around 1810 to 1907, and Dwight Sandidge and his family from 1916 to 1968. The Montgomery family is responsible for the construction of the log pens, while Dwight Sandidge carried out a thoughtful and sensitive renovation of the house in 1945.

The dwelling is located on a hill covered with trees; due to vegetative cover, the façade of the house is barely visible from the two-lane road (Photograph 1). Since the road was rerouted in the early-20th century, alignments and improvements have eaten away at the front yard of the Montgomery-Sandidge House. One corner of the

¹Rachel Kennedy and William Macintire. *Agricultural and Domestic Outbuildings in Central and Western Kentucky, 1800-1865*. (Frankfort, Kentucky: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1999), 3.

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house, in fact, has been located within the road right-of-way since the road was moved in the second decade of the 20th century.

A wire fence demarcates the domestic yard from the road below, and steps lead down to the road – the spring that historically served the house is located on the other side of Columbia Highway. Originally, of course, the road followed the creek, and the house sat in a prime location above the spring, and thus removed from flooding threats.

The acreage associated with the house has declined since the 19th century. A portion of the land was sold to make way for a rock quarry in the mid-20th century, and another tract sold to a neighbor at the same time. Only around 15 acres remain with the dwelling today.



Photo 1, Montgomery-Sandidge House

Exterior Description of the Montgomery-Sandidge House

The design evolution of the dwelling illustrates the architectural journey that many humble Kentucky dwellings have taken. Log construction predominated during Kentucky's settlement period, and the single log pen, often divided into a hall-parlor plan, was one of the earliest dwelling types constructed in the Commonwealth.

A close look at the exterior of the dwelling provides obvious clues to its construction method and origins. Projecting log plates, indicative of log construction, are visible on the façade of each pen, which both have V-notching. The thickness of the first-story walls is possible to discern from looking at the reveal of the window openings. Despite the 20th century changes, which added dormers and a gable to the façade, the settlement period log house is still very much intact.

The Montgomery-Sandidge House is a curious hybrid (at least to our eyes today) between a log dogtrot plan and a saddlebag plan. Most dogtrot plans have chimneys located on the exterior gable ends, while the saddlebag plan had one chimneystack located centrally between two log pens. The Montgomery-Sandidge House, however, has two chimneystacks located on the dogtrot passage, facing one another, rather than located on exterior gable ends, as is more typical of the dogtrot type.

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Based on typical patterns of log construction in Kentucky, including scale, footprint, and plan, it appears that the larger pen on the west end was constructed first, and the second, smaller pen to the east constructed second. Both of these building campaigns, however, were fairly early. Additionally, though evidence indicates that the dogtrot was built after the west pen, it never appears to have operated in the traditional fashion, as an open-air passageway. It appears to have simply been an enclosed chamber that linked the two log pens.

Both pens have V-notching (Photograph 8) clad in horizontal wooden weatherboards that date from the 1940s renovation; these weatherboards are similar in appearance to those on the on the dwelling prior to the 1940s.



V-notching (Photo 8)



Whitewashed walls (Photo 9)



Rear and west elevations (Photo 2)

The north wall of the west pen, however, features exposed logs (Photograph 9). This elevation has always been shielded by a porch; joist marks on the wall indicate where an earlier lower porch once spanned the elevation. Additionally, the logs originally beneath the earlier porch show indications of being whitewashed. The whitewash would have not only provided some measure of protection for the logs, but also served as a finish of types, and would have blended the exposed logs in with the clapboards covering the other elevations.

The current porch, which has a poured concrete floor and wooden supports, extends directly off of the main roof of the house; both are clad in standing seam metal. This porch spans the entire rear elevation and wraps around the east gable end (Photographs 2 and 6). The portion of the porch behind the dogtrot section and the east pen was enclosed during the 1940s renovation. Enclosure of porches to increase the interior living space of a house is a time-honored and efficient tradition. The house went from three rooms on the first floor to five rooms plus a small entryway (at the rear of the dogtrot portion) on the back of the house, which led into the new kitchen (at the rear of the east pen). This section of the enclosed porch also contains the one bathroom in the house.

The remaining section of the enclosed porch, which has a hipped roof as it wraps around the east gable end of the dwelling, was perhaps the most ingenious part of the 1940s addition. This porch encloses the well, allowing the water source to now be inside the house, as well as a concrete milk cooler. This section sits about 18 inches lower than the rest of the house.

The façade (south elevation) of the west pen was originally three bays wide, with a window/door/window fenestration pattern. The elevation now has three double-hung-sash one-over-one windows. A triple window, with one-over-one double-hung sash is centered on the west gable end (Photograph 3). This window is an early-

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20th-century addition, made prior to 1916. The upper level of the west gable end is lit by one four-over-four double-hung window.



Rear/North Elevation (Photo 6)



West elevation (Photo 3)

A shed roof dormer, with two sets of triple windows, lights the upper story on the west pen. This dormer is one of the changes made in the 1940s renovation. Prior to that, the upper level was a loft with exposed rafters and standing room was only possible directly under the ridgeline. The dormers have double-hung sash windows with a Craftsman-style light configuration of three vertical lights over one.

The north elevation of the west pen also has three openings that mirrored those on the façade – a window/door/window fenestration pattern. The sash has been removed in the two windows, but the openings remain unaltered (Photograph 2).

The east pen is substantially smaller than the west pen, and is only one bay wide. The opening on the façade of the east pen was originally a door, and served as the main doorway into the house for visitors. It now contains a one-over-one double-hung sash window. A shed roof dormer with three double-hung sash windows lights the upper story of the east pen (Photograph 4). The windows have a Craftsman-style light configuration of three vertical lights over one.



Main façade (photo 4)



East elevation, enclosed porch and milk chiller area (Photo 5)

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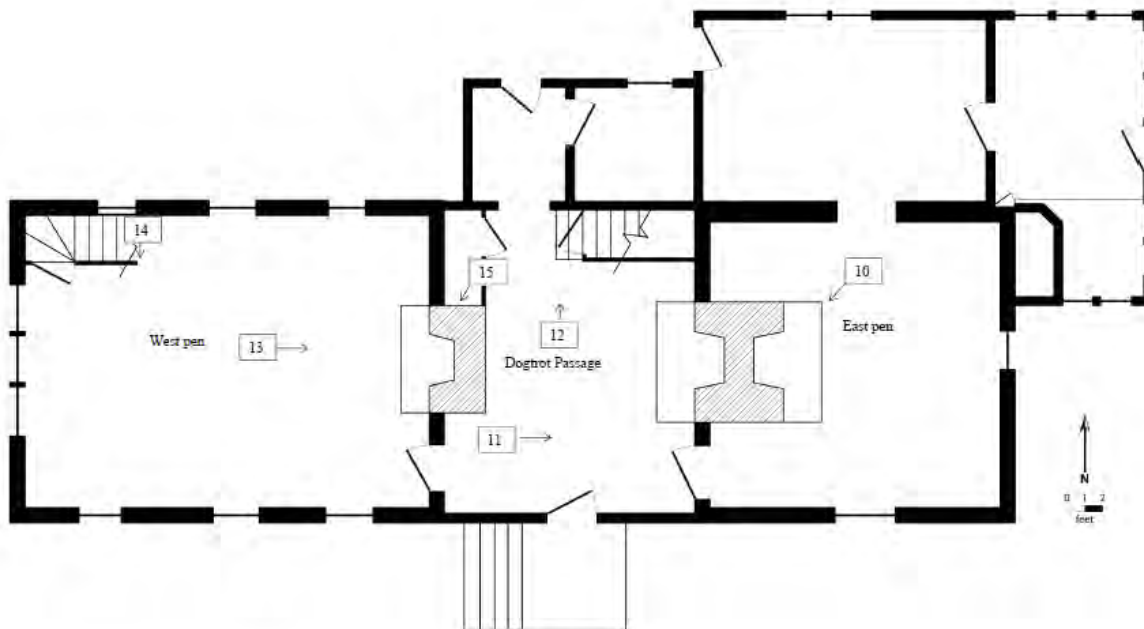
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The east gable end of the east pen has one, four-over-four double-hung sash window, which appears to date from the late-19th century (Photograph 5). The upper level has one double-hung sash Craftsman style window, with light configuration of three vertical lights over one. This window dates from the 1940s renovation.

The dogtrot section of the dwelling is one bay wide, with a door on the façade that was added in the 1960s, and a small front gable porch with metal supports and a metal railing from that same time period. Prior to this change, there was a window opening in place of the door, and no porch.

Interior Description of the Main House

While the façade, wrapped in clapboard and fitted with early-20th-century stylistic details, provides the impression that the Montgomery-Sandidge House was created all of a single piece to the casual observer, the interior more clearly expresses the lengthy journey the house traveled to arrive at that appearance. An examination of the interior of the Montgomery-Sandidge House helps chart the changes that the dwelling underwent from the early-19th century until the 1940s.



Montgomery-Sandidge House (GN-26), Green County, Kentucky
House Plan (first floor) with interior photo locations
Original plan drawn by William J. Macintire
Digital version produced by Hayward Wilkinson

The West Pen

The dwelling began as a single log pen, with a partition wall (now removed) forming a hall-parlor plan (see plan). This pen was fairly large, roughly 24 feet by 16 feet.²

² An average size for a single log pen, based on fieldwork in Kentucky, is around 16 feet by 12 feet. Rectangular log pens are more common than square pens.

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The original stair within the west pen was a straight stair (based on ghostlines in the former loft area), located against the partition wall. This partition wall was placed in the room (see plan) so that the smaller, unheated parlor (usually a chamber for sleeping) was located on the west side of the pen. Typically for hall-parlor plans lacking a chimneystack for each room, the hall (the larger of the two rooms) contained the exterior entry door and chimneystack. This arrangement holds true for the Montgomery-Sandidge House.

The winder stair was removed during the 1940s renovation, and an enclosed, straight run stair placed on the north (back) wall of the room. This new stair would have made access to the enlarged upstairs much easier than the cramped winder stair would have; the removal of the original stair also opened the west pen up to be used as one large space.

While the interior finish in the west pen reflects the changing tastes and trends of the 20th century, most of these newer finishes simply cover the original materials. The mantel on the fireplace in the west pen is Greek Revival in style, and likely dates from the 1840-1850 time period (Photograph 13). The raised brick hearth dates from the 1960s. The shouldered and stepped brick chimneystack (Photograph 15) was originally an exterior stack; it is now contained within the dogtrot section of the house.³

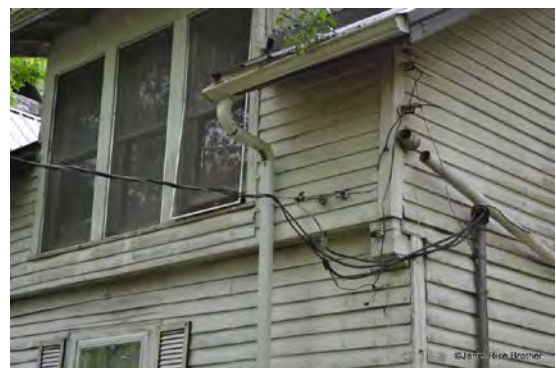
A few items on the interior support the theory that the west pen was constructed first, even without the curious arrangement of dogtrot and additional log pen. The joists (underneath the first floor) are stripped of bark, while those of the east pen retain bark. The floorboard widths are different from pen to pen, and while both pens have V-notching, the construction techniques vary to such a degree that two periods of building is the only likely explanation. The protruding wall plates on the west and east pen (visible on the façade in Photographs 4 and 7) are also quite different.



Hearth wall, west pen, Greek Revival mantel



Chimney-stack shoulder



Exposed plate on East pen of façade (photo 7)

The 1940s era stair leading to the enlarged upper level has a Federal-style baluster reused from the original winder stair (Photograph 14). Dwight Sandidge enlarged the second story of the house by erecting knee walls above the original plates and building dormers to allow more space and light into the upper level. Sandidge was adamant about not cutting through the logs, and also wanted to reuse whatever material he could. The renovation resulted in two bedrooms on the west pen and some storage space.

³ The stepping of the brick chimneystack was done to shed water and to be a decorative feature on the exterior of the dwelling.

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Federal-era balusters, West pen (photo 14)



Stone chimney stack in East pen (photo 10)

The East Pen

The east pen measures around 18 feet square, and has a stone interior gable-end chimneystack on the west wall (Photograph 10). This stack has openings on both sides – one opening into the east pen, the other opening into the dogtrot. Unlike the brick stack of the west pen, this chimney was never exposed. The east pen and the dogtrot passage were built at the same time. There was never any access from the East pen into the upper story other than by a ladder.⁴

The chimney wall of the east pen (on the dogtrot side) displays its early construction with riven lath and cut nails, as well as early plaster.⁵ The original mantel is of a restrained late Federal or early Greek Revival in style – a very transitional element (Photograph 11). The stair in the dogtrot, added by Sandidge to access the upper level of that section of the house, incorporates the beaded edge boards that originally framed the staircase in the west pen (Photograph 12).



Late-Federal/early-Greek Revival mantel, east pen (photo 11)



Stair to upper level (photo 12)

⁴ Personal conversation with Helen Sandidge Underwood, daughter of Dwight Sandidge.

⁵ In addition to the riven lath on the wall, the plaster contains animal hair.

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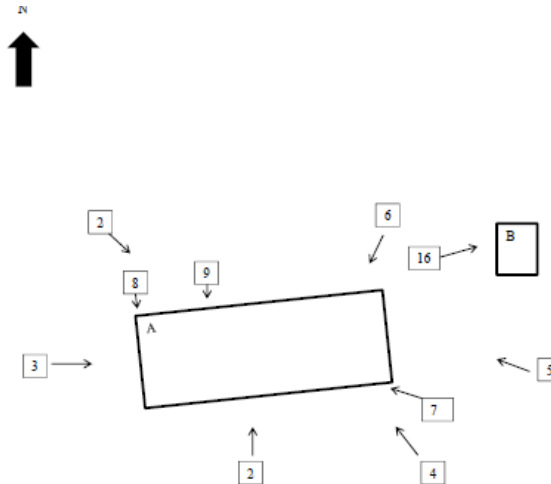
Meathouse/Privy (Rectangle "B" on Site Plan, below)

The combination meathouse/privy is located in the northeast corner of the domestic yard (Photograph 16). The front gable one-bay-wide structure rests on a stone foundation and is constructed with a transitional sort of box framing. It is clad in both horizontal and vertical board boxing. It has a batten door and a corrugated metal roof.

The shed-roof two-seat privy, clad in vertical board boxing, extends off of the north side of the meathouse.



Meathouse/Privy (photo 16)



Site plan with photo locations
A = Montgomery-Sandidge House
B = Meathouse/Privy

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1810-1948

Significant Dates

1810, 1820, 1947-50

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Not known

Period of Significance:

The Period of Significance encompasses the years of the Montgomery-Sandidge House's stages of development and evolution. A single year is not the appropriate choice to consider the architectural messages of this vernacular dwelling, which embodies the means, desires and values of many rural landowners in Green County during the settlement period and again during the early 20th century. The house's changes in form and design parallel changes in living space and architectural styles in Green County over an extended period of time.

Criteria Considerations: NA

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Summary Paragraph

The Montgomery-Sandidge House (GN-26) is a log house that meets National Register Criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction and architectural style over a passage of time. From a pioneer dwelling to an updated house that followed stylistic patterns popular at the time, the Montgomery-Sandidge House is an interesting and rare expression of Green County's domestic built environment. The house is locally significant for providing good example of a common sequence of housing changes that defined residential architecture in rural Green County through most of the nineteenth century and into the 20th century.

Rather than demolishing a well-located log house, the family made the decision to improve the upper levels of the house, from its early-19th-century loft spaces, to its light-filled open rooms that provided additional living space and allowed the family to remain in the house. Additionally, the enclosure of the back porch allowed for the first bathroom for the dwelling, a kitchen, and an area that contained the well (previously only accessed from the outside) and a concrete milk cooler. These changes sensitively allowed a family to adapt a settlement-era log dwelling to a building with indoor plumbing and electrification.

The Montgomery-Sandidge House presents us with a rich history of over and century and a half of developing standards of domestic architecture in Green County. The changes apparent both within and without the house provide a way to explore a common endeavor in rural Kentucky – the expansion and evolution of a dwelling in response to changing needs of its residents and in response to outside forces such as popular national styles. In this nomination, “design” will be used to refer to both the type of construction, floor plan, and style.

The journey of the house, from log pen to dogtrot, to a renovation to the historic house in the 1940s in the Craftsman style, reveals information about choices made by people of modest means. During a time of austerity and uncertainty following World War II, the Sandidge family decided to update their old house – and by the time they took up residence in the log house in the 19-teens, it already qualified as “old.”

Historic Context: Agriculture and Rural Life in Green County, Kentucky, 1800-1945

Research Design

While this property is considered according to the first term of Criterion C, the analysis of design is more concerned with the development of the plan of the house, rather than its stylistic attributes. This approach could also be understood as the study of a vernacular housing type rather than a high-style dwelling, seeing the evolution of the house in relation to the historical development and patterns of life in rural Green County, from the settlement period into the 20th century.⁶

Green County was comprehensively surveyed in 1979-80, and surveyors determined that log construction predominated during the county's settlement period.⁷ Based on the low number of survivors from this period (1800-1825), a direct comparison with other log buildings is not possible, except by reference to the individual

⁶ Vernacular architecture can have many meanings for many people, but in this context refers to ordinary, non-architect designed buildings, built from local materials and according to local traditions.

⁷ Kenneth Gibbs. *Historic Architecture of Green County, Kentucky*. (Greensburg, Kentucky: The Green County Historical Society, 1983), 6.

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survey forms from 1979-80. Examining types of and methods of construction, and paying attention to the common ways in which houses grew by accretion, we can develop a foundation for exploring the significance of the dwelling. Although the Montgomery-Sandidge House does appear to be atypical from other log houses in Kentucky documented by the author of this nomination, a look at what other Green County residents were building at the same time, and typical trends and fashions, provides a backdrop to consider the significance of the Montgomery-Sandidge House.

Thus, this author has consulted the individual survey forms for the resources documented in 1979-80, undertaken her own fieldwork in the area, and examined aerial maps. No historic property owner maps exist for Green County. The earliest topographic map for the Gresham, Kentucky quadrangle is 1953, while the only other earlier map is a Kentucky highway map from 1937.

What the previous survey work reveals, and the recent fieldwork confirms, is that log houses in Green County grew by accretion, either by additional log pens, such as the saddlebag, dogtrot, or frame additions. No other dwellings, however, were found to have a plan like that of the Montgomery-Sandidge House.

There are eight log houses listed in the National Register in Green County.⁸ These resources are part of the Green County Multiple Resource Area nomination (listed 1984, NRIS 64000221) stemming from the 1979 survey work.⁹ The MRA contains a brief context and overview of the history of the county, but most of the documentation is included only on the survey forms.

The concentration of log houses, however, supports the conclusion that log construction was widespread in Green County, and that many of these houses remained intact and retained enough integrity so that the scholar of almost 40 years ago had no issue with their nomination. Examining these listed sites provides a balance to the exploration of the significance of the Montgomery-Sandidge House – we already know what has historically been considered significant. This nomination seeks to understand, taking into consideration the passage of time, how the Montgomery-Sandidge House fits into that established pattern and how does it differ, and how its unique evolution is significant within the local landscape of log construction.

The development of the Montgomery-Sandidge House is explored in three sections. Physical evidence suggests that the earliest portion of the Montgomery-Sandidge House was in place by 1810 (Phase I: The West Pen). The second stage of development followed soon after, likely 1815-1820 (Phase II: The East Pen and Dogtrot). These two stages put the Montgomery-Sandidge House firmly into the expanded settlement period of Kentucky. Its stasis during the Antebellum period and the late-19th century is one of the interesting points about the evolution of the house, and sets the dwelling apart from the other documented log dwellings. The final step in the journey of the historic dwelling was at the end of World War II (Phase III: Making the Old New Again).

Settlement-era (1785-1820) Dwellings in Green County

⁸ GN-34, GN-37, GN-40, GN-43, GN-45, GN-46, GN-57, GN-67.

⁹ Joe DeSpain. Green County Multiple Resource Area. *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places*. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council. Listed 1984.

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Green County, formed in 1792 as the Commonwealth's 16th county, is located in southcentral Kentucky. The topography of the county is mostly hilly, and the central part of the county is watered by the Green River. The county seat is Greensburg, established in 1794 along the Green River.

Settlement-era agriculture in Green County (1785-1800) focused primarily on subsistence. The primary task of the settlement-era farmer was to prepare land for productivity. As soon as land was cleared, farmers planted corn, as it fed people and livestock. Few, if any, outbuildings were constructed, and almost none from that period survives today.

Subsistence agriculture persisted through the first quarter of the nineteenth century, with farmers raising crops of wheat and corn for consumption; livestock included milk cows, swine, a few working cattle and a horse or two. More prosperous farmers, especially those benefitting from land grants and farms in prime locations, quickly expanded beyond a provisional type of farming.

Green County grew rapidly during the late settlement period (1800-1820). The 1810 census enumerated 6,375 residents in Green County; ten years later that number had almost doubled to 11,943 residents.¹⁰ Most of these early residents were engaged in agriculture.

As in most parts of developing Kentucky, log construction was a popular method of building houses in Green County until around 1870.¹¹ The MRA nomination found that "the greatest concentration of [extant] log buildings is in the west central portion of the county, a section of small farmsteads. This is partly explained by greater pressure for demolition of log structures in Greensburg, and in the flatter, richer farmland of the east and by the comparative isolation of the western section of the county."¹²

Log houses could be clad with siding or left exposed; "most log structures in Kentucky were weatherboarded originally or within several decades."¹³ The clapboard cladding decreased maintenance and increased the comfort level inside the house. Siding also denoted an attention to appearances and status level, as siding required a large investment of labor and money. From the outside, a log house with siding could be indistinguishable from a balloon-framed house.

Modern homeowners have removed the weatherboard cladding from their log buildings, under the mistaken belief that this was a "restoration" of how the house must have originally appeared. Most of the extant log buildings in Green County are sided; ones lacking siding have had it removed in the last 20 years.

The Montgomery-Sandidge House was sided soon after construction (this is based on an examination of the logs). As discussed in Section 7, the north wall of the west pen, however, features exposed logs. This elevation has always been shielded by a porch; joist marks on the wall indicate where an earlier lower porch once spanned the elevation. Additionally, the logs originally beneath the earlier porch show indications of being whitewashed.

¹⁰ Minnesota Population Center. National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 11.0 [Database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. 2016. <http://doi.org/10.18128/D050.V11.0>.

¹¹ DeSpain. Section 7, page 2.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Kenneth Gibbs. *Historic Architecture of Green County, Kentucky*. (Greensburg, Kentucky: The Green County Historical Society, 1983), 47.

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The whitewash would have not only provided some measure of protection for the logs, but also served as a finish of sorts, and would have blended the exposed logs in with the clapboards covering the other elevations.

Based on aerial survey and conversation with Green County residents, of the seven dwellings discussed in the *Historic Architecture of Green County* publication as dating from the first quarter of the 19th century, only three remain extant.¹⁴ The log houses “that can be dated with some certainty to the first quarter of the 19th century are few compared to the number built later.”¹⁵ The Montgomery-Sandidge House, while documented during the county-wide survey, was not included in the examples discussed.

The most common log house plan in the settlement period was the single pen. A common division of the single pen log house is that of a hall-parlor plan. Six of the 43 log houses documented in 1979-80 were definitively identified as having a hall-parlor plan; it is quite likely that partition walls existed in other single pen dwellings but were either removed or the plan was not apparent to the surveyor.

The Reverend Jeramiah Abell House (GN-G-34), listed in the MRA, is a rectangular single pen with a hall-parlor plan. Abell purchased the lot in Greensburg in 1796 and the building was constructed soon after.¹⁶ The Moody House (GN-9) is a later single pen log house with a hall-parlor plan, with side and rear frame additions. The log house documented as GN-10 is a single pen with a hall-parlor frame, and a frame addition that appears to have been constructed “soon after the log block.”¹⁷

A review of the documented single pen dwellings with hall-parlor plans in Green County shows that the standard method of expansion was with frame additions.

The hall-parlor house is one of the earliest European-derived house plans. The most common arrangement of hall-parlor plans is that of two rooms aligned end to end, with fireplaces at one or both gable ends. The high end examples had a fireplace in each room; other early structures had only one heated room. The hall was an all-purpose room; usually the larger of the two rooms, while the parlor, usually with a higher level of finish, was reserved for entertainment, sleeping or display of the family's finer possessions, such as portraits or silver. After the 1830s, hall-parlor plans became associated with household of less affluence and stature.¹⁸ In Green County, the “more informal hall-parlor plan, frequently used in Federal style houses, all but disappeared by 1850.”¹⁹

The Antebellum Period (1820-1860) to the 20th Century

Between 1830 and 1860, Bluegrass farmers increased their agricultural output, and this jump in production led to a corresponding increase in domestic construction – both new construction and the modification of settlement era dwellings.

¹⁴ These dwellings include the following: GN-10, GN-22, GN-27, GN-34, GN-36, GN-67, and GN-G-34. Only two of these are listed – GN-34, the Woodward House, and GN-67, the Daniel Motley Williams House.

¹⁵ DeSpain, Section 7, page 2.

¹⁶ Gibbs, 88.

¹⁷ GN-10 survey form.

¹⁸ Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 16.

¹⁹ Gibbs, 14.

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In 1850, there were 791 farms in Green County, valued at \$795,015, with 61,323 improved acres of farmland in Green County in 1850, and 114,576 acres of unimproved land.²⁰ Though the definition of “improved” land changed slightly with each agricultural census, it can be assumed that there was some clearing of the land and if not planted, was at least being grazed. Green County was, during the Antebellum period, one of the more productive counties in the Pennyrile region, with 39.4% of farmland in the county improved in 1850 – a low rate when compared to Bluegrass counties, but second overall within the 38 county region (after Barren County).²¹

In 1860, there were 639 farms in Green County, with some 65,009 improved acres and 83,420 unimproved acres and an average farm size of 91 acres. Some Green County farmers participated in the general improvement of livestock bloodlines, but only the upper echelon of farmers, and at a lower rate than in Bluegrass Counties. Accumulation of acres enabled the antebellum farmer to make a living, to provide for his family, and was the key to announcing his social rank. Riesenweber’s Hamilton Farm nomination in Washington County (NRIS 93000695), defined a Middling Farmer in the Outer Bluegrass as one who “owned over 100 acres of land, a substantial log, frame or masonry house, and a few slaves.”²² Davenport suggested that “in the Bluegrass, no man was considered a well-to-do-farmer unless he owned at least five hundred acres of good land.”²³

Land and the ownership of African Americans ensured profit and upward mobility for Kentucky farmers during this period. Both of these factors play into the shape of the rural dwelling, and the changes inherent in domestic architecture during the Antebellum period. The introduction of the central hall house plan in rural Kentucky not only gave rise to a new housing type, but also was an evolution in the idea of space. Spaces “are powerful entities to the people who build and occupy them, and for that reason changes in spaces are sensitive indicators of changes in their occupants’ attitudes.”²⁴ The central passage affected accessibility, visibility and rearranged the domestic spatial hierarchy. Single pen or saddlebag dwellings afforded their owners little space that could be dedicated to various social functions. The activity of the household in these smaller dwellings was open to all, an arrangement that fostered inclusion, which was not always welcome.

This became especially true in the south. The central hall plan separated space and social order within the house, paralleling separations elsewhere in the landscape. Among middling and gentleman farmers, the “symmetrical two-story house became an emblem, and passages became a social necessity.”²⁵ Beginning in the 1820s, many builders in Kentucky in the antebellum period followed two house forms – the “I-house and its single-story counterparts.”²⁶ The central hall plan has become associated with the ubiquitous I-house, which dominated the Bluegrass landscape. As it moved southward, the I-house “became symbolic of economic attainment by agriculturists.”²⁷

²⁰ Minnesota Population Center.

²¹ Charles E. Martin. *The Pennyrile Cultural Landscape*. Unpublished manuscript prepared for the US Department of the Interior. (Frankfort, Kentucky: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1988), 24.

²² Julie Riesenweber. “Hamilton Farm.” *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places*. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council. Listed 1991. (NRIS 93000695)

²³ Francis Garvin Davenport, *Antebellum Kentucky: A Social History, 1800-1860* (Oxford: The Mississippi Valley Press, 1943), 5.

²⁴ Dell Upton. “The Origins of Chesapeake Architecture,” in *Three Centuries of Maryland Architecture: A Selection of Presentations Made at the 11th Annual Conference of the Maryland Historic Trust* (1982), 50.

²⁵ Edward Chappell, Unfinished manuscript on the survey of Montgomery County (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1978), 11.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 9.

²⁷ Fred Kniffen, “Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion,” in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture* Eds. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 9.

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The pattern of typical change in log dwellings in Green County involves a single pen gaining another pen (either frame or log). Only six saddlebags were documented as part of the Green County survey.²⁸

A dogtrot, which when enclosed, could then operate as a central passage. The log dwelling, then, when weatherboarded, is virtually indistinguishable from any other frame I-house present in the rural landscape. The Kentucky Heritage Council's (SHPO's) Historic Sites Database contains information on 43 documented log houses in Green County built between 1800 and 1874. According to the Historic Sites Database, there were 11 dogtrots among the 43 included in the survey.²⁹ Six of the eight NRHP-listed log dwellings in Green County are dogtrots; the form was then a familiar one to the built environment of the county. It was beyond the scope of this project to either inspect the other dogtrots in Green County or determine whether or not the buildings are still extant. However, several conclusions can be drawn from the examples documented on survey forms.

A log dogtrot (GN-201) originally in the Gaddie family, surveyed by the author in 2016, is a good comparison to the Montgomery-Sandidge House. Located on Marshall Ridge Road in the eastern part of Green County, less than one mile from the Taylor County line, the evolution of the dwelling follows a more conventional pattern than that of the nominated resource.

The house is a dogtrot, with two log pens (V-notched) joined by what was once an open breezeway. The two pens date from the 1825-1849 time period. Sometime after the Civil War, a second story of frame construction was added, and it can be presumed that the dogtrot was then enclosed. The house now reads as a central passage I-house with shouldered exterior gable-end brick chimneys.

Most of the dogtrots date from the post-settlement period (18303-1840s), with their expansion periods also within the Antebellum period. It is hard to get a sense of the dogtrots included within the MRA from the archival documentation, as no fewer than four of the listed dwellings are described as "one of the best examples of the dogtrot form of log house in the county."³⁰

It was not uncommon to have both log pens in a dogtrot built at the same time (or within a few years) in Green County. The Cox House (GN-5), a one-story five-bay dogtrot, dates from the 1840s-1850s, with both pens built at the same time. It has an early-20th-century ell addition.

These dogtrots all have a dogtrot passage with an entry door, and gable end chimneys. The facades are symmetrical, and many have Greek Revival details on the exterior (typically, a two-story portico). These dwellings followed the pattern across Kentucky of molding a log house form into what appeared to be a more recent house type.

This typical pattern allowed the owners to participate within the division of space made possible by the central passage without the expense of new construction. There is no evidence that the dogtrot passage in the Montgomery-Sandidge House ever operated – from the façade at least – as a conduit through the house for the white owners and their African American workers. While a door may have been present on the rear elevation,

²⁸ Gibbs, 7.

²⁹ Gibbs' publication notes that 17 dogtrots were surveyed. No reason for the two differing numbers has been discovered.

³⁰ Green County survey forms.

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the façade of the dogtrot passage held a window – so it appears that adhering to the desire for symmetry and the appearance of a central passage I-house were not priorities for the Montgomery family.

While the Montgomery family held human assets, the family was not among the wealthiest in Green County. Ownership of humans in the county was low, as most of the farms were not large enough nor engaged in the most-labor intensive productions that demanded enslaved labor, such as hemp. The majority of Green County farmers who owned an enslaved person in 1860 only owned one. The 1860 census reports that Hugh Montgomery Jr. owned six people, but these individuals were not farm laborers; five were children, and the only adult, a woman, was likely a domestic worker.³¹

Montgomery did not need a passage to enforce social “order” and division on his small property – which, although larger than the average Green County farm, was not a substantial property. His real estate was valued at \$1,770 in 1860, and his personal estate at \$3,350.³² And though Montgomery was not a subsistence farmer, his farm only had 25 acres of improved land, and a review of his agricultural pursuits in that census year reveals the why of this equation. Montgomery only held enough livestock (horses and milk cows) for his family’s use, but among the other farmers enumerated on that page in the census records, he had the largest amount of swine: 300!

Kentucky became a major supplier of livestock to the south and the east in the Antebellum period – hogs, mules, and horses were primary exports. Hogs constituted a vital role in Kentucky agriculture. Swine could be found on almost every farm in the Bluegrass regardless of farm size, because hogs were hardy animals that required less care than other livestock, and could transport themselves to available markets, eking out sustenance in the most unlikely of spots. Unlike beef, pork would keep once it was salted and cured, making it a valuable protein source in the days before home iceboxes and refrigerators.

Swine did need improved land, with hay and grass, to the extent like cattle. Montgomery’s corn output was high, as is to be expected, and his unimproved acres – 150 – would support foraging hogs most of the year. Montgomery lived in a house that apparently needed another chamber – not a passage – and so that is what the dogtrot became. The Montgomery-Sandidge House, with its asymmetrical façade and untraditional approach to expansion, does not fit the mold of other documented Green County log houses.

While many areas of the Commonwealth experienced rapid expansion and associated construction in the decades leading up to the Civil War, Green Country experienced a “relative lull in building from the 1850s to the 1950s.”³³ The built environment exhibits conservatism in both style and type. “Eccentric and idiosyncratic features are extremely rare” in Green County’s building stock, and when deviations from “traditional forms, symmetry and a sense of propriety” occurred, they were almost always on the interior, in “floor plans or in wooden decorative devices.”³⁴

Though the majority of this comparative analysis focuses on other log dwellings in the Antebellum period, even with a lull in construction, there were typical frame I-houses constructed from around 1830 to 1900. The number pales, however, in comparison to the number of log houses once extant in Green County.

³¹ United States Census Returns, 1860 Slave Schedules.

³² United States Census Returns, 1860 Federal Census.

³³ Gibbs, 5.

³⁴ Ibid.

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This stasis in construction was not mirrored in transportation patterns. In the mid- to late-19th century, Green County's growth and development depended upon the railroad. Community members petitioned the County Court in 1851 requesting that the county subscribe to the stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, with the stipulation that any L&N line would cross through Green County.

A railroad was eventually built by the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company in 1869 – and later purchased by the L&N Railroad Company (*A History of Green County, Kentucky*). The success of the railroad resulted in less traffic on the Green River and little attention paid to the roads radiating in and out of Greensburg.

Log construction persisted in Green County well after the Civil War. The Thomas W. Whitlock House (GN-37) is a single pen constructed around 1880 with multiple frame additions. Included within the 1979 MRA listing, the Whitlock House is described as follows: “Additions to log houses frequently obscure the form and character of the original block, but in the case of this house, the frame additions to the end and rear of the log pen increase the charm and visual interests of the house.”³⁵

The road to Columbia then, which so directly impacts the Montgomery-Sandidge House today, remained squeezed in next to Clover Lick Creek until the early-20th century.

Phase I: The West Pen

The Montgomery-Sandidge House likely began as a hall-parlor single pen, with a partition wall providing the division of interior space. The façade faced the creek and the road (Highway 61), and had a window/door/window fenestration pattern. This single pen appears to have been constructed around 1810 either for or by Hugh Montgomery Sr.

Hugh Montgomery immigrated to America from Ireland, where he was born around 1763. In 1815, Montgomery, “a tailor by occupation” swore a citizenship oath in Green County.³⁶ The description of this in the Green County Order Book stated that Montgomery had resided in America before January 29, 1795 and was of “good moral character.”³⁷

Montgomery's land transfers in Kentucky began in Boyle County (then part of Mercer County), where he and his wife Jane are recorded as owning lot number 32 in the town of Danville.³⁸ By 1800 at the latest, Montgomery had moved to Green County, as he is referenced as buying 65 acres on the Green River as well as a lot in the town of Greensburg in that year.³⁹

³⁵ Gibbs, 38.

³⁶ Green County Order Book 68, April 24, 1815.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Mercer County, Kentucky Deed Book 2, page 248. July 22, 1794.

³⁹ Green County Deed Book 2, page 223. December 20, 1800. Also, Deed Book 2, page 224. September 15, 1800.

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Montgomery continued to add to his farmland over the next two decades. In June 1802, Montgomery purchased 35 acres on Clover Lick Creek; according to the deed, this parcel adjoined the tract where he was then living.⁴⁰ The largest acreage he purchased was 135 acres on Clover Lick Creek in 1818.

Although none of these deeds reference a house or the type of house, this timeline suggests that by the time Montgomery started adding substantially to his land holdings in 1818, he was also expanding his dwelling. The single-pen hall-parlor plan house, though roomy in comparison to the typical settlement-era single pen, would have been snug for Montgomery, his wife, and the six to seven children still living at home.

Phase II: The East Pen and Dogtrot

Montgomery's financial situation improved to the point that between 1815-20, he was able to substantially add to the size of his farm and increase the size of his house. Adding on to a single pen log dwelling usually was accomplished by the following:

- a saddlebag plan, with another pen built alongside the first, and the original brick chimney then becoming the middle of the new, larger dwelling;
- the construction of an ell addition, to the rear of the existing log pen;
- construction of another room (or sets of rooms) in front of the existing log dwelling, relegating the original log pen to the role of ell.

Montgomery took none of these typical steps. Instead, a square log pen was constructed adjacent to the existing pen, and a frame section bridged the gap between the two log pens. A stone chimney with fire boxes on each side provided a heating source for both chambers – the passage and the east pen. Since the stone chimney has a pot hook, it appears it was used for cooking.

The mantel (Photograph 11) on the dogtrot wall appears to be original and of late Federal design. The plaster on this wall is also quite early, with discernible animal hair mixed in as well as riven lath.⁴¹ Additionally, there are cut nails in the wall.



Montgomery-Sandidge House, Photo 11

It is not known if Montgomery ever intended the dogtrot portion to be used as a passage, and its construction in frame begs the question of why he didn't build the entire addition of sawn lumber rather than log.

⁴⁰ Green County Deed Book 3, page 111-116. June 18, 1802.

⁴¹ Riven lath has been hand split from a log rather than more common sawn lath.

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Phase III: Making the Old New Again

The house passed out of the Montgomery family in late 1907. Interestingly, this was at the same time as a proposal to construct a new pike from Greensburg to Columbia was being worked out; this action resulted in the road being moved away from the creek and into, essentially, what had been the Montgomery's front yard. The deed transfer references the right-of-way that took away some acreage from the farm.⁴²

J.M. and Mary Montgomery sold the house and 156 acres to Rufus Jenkins Howard for \$2,000.⁴³ Following that transaction, the property changed hands two more times until purchased by Elmonia Sandidge in the spring of 1916. The farm size had shrunk slightly, to around 125 acres.

On May 8, 1918, Dwight Sandidge, Elmonia's son, married Mary Phillips, and the couple took up housekeeping on the Sandidge farm on Columbia Highway. The farm would stay in the Sandidge family until 1968. The current owners purchased the property in 1980.

Dwight Sandidge was a farmer who finished two years of high school. As he and his wife started a family, and welcomed extended family members to their house (some staying for several weeks), it became apparent that the four rooms (at this point, the west pen still had a partition wall) and the dark, claustrophobic loft space was not able to handle a steady stream of family and visitors.

Sandidge's daughter, Helen Sandidge Underwood, recalls that her father "cherished" the logs that made up their home. When he began to contemplate enlarging the dwelling, it was with the goal that any changes had to respect the original spaces on the inside. Although Dwight Sandidge expanded the upper level of the log dogtrot, he accomplished this in a way that respected and preserved the original materials. His daughter recalls that her father was adamant that none of the logs be actually cut, so all of the 20th century remodeling worked around original joists and plates.

He created four small bedrooms out of the previously low and dark loft space of the log house, but mindful of the house he loved so well, he did not create access between the two pens upstairs. The upper levels do not communicate and are still only accessed from their own sets of stairs.

According to his daughter, Sandidge designed the renovations to the house himself, and carried out the work with the help of two neighbors. Painting the new additions fell to his daughter, Helen, who recalls sitting on the scaffolding her father built, painting the new dormers – one of which was her new bedroom.

One of those sets of stairs, the one in the west pen, was moved in order to open up the room, but the Federal style balusters were reused in the new stair. And the beaded boards that had enclosed the stair were used to form the walls of the new stair Sandidge constructed in the dogtrot, in order to give access to the new enlarged upper level.

⁴² Green County Deed Book 44, page 554.

⁴³ Green County Deed Book 44, page 554.

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Evaluation of the Montgomery-Sandidge House within the context Agriculture and Rural Life in Green County, Kentucky, 1800-1940

Early log houses in Kentucky do not survive in great numbers (at least based on the amount of survey conducted to discover these dwellings). In his publication, *The Pioneer Log House in Kentucky*, William J. Macintire, considered by many professionals to be an expert on log construction within Commonwealth, states that “where very early log houses do survive to the present, they are usually enclosed with the later additions of a larger house or even a barn.”⁴⁴

When surveyed in 1979, Green County’s survival rate of log dwellings was quite high. While the number of log buildings still extant today is not known, local accounts attest to at least half of that number being now demolished. The original survey form of the Montgomery-Sandidge House reveals the surveyor’s distance from the structure – both literally and figuratively. From the windshield, only one log pen was noted, and the remarkable evolution of this log house from the settlement period until the World War II period was neither noticed nor considered.

Perceptions have changed in the 38 years since that survey. We cannot disregard such an early log house still on the landscape. Any such example that is found begs for investigation of its physical characteristics and evolutionary path. The days of considering a common house type, such as log construction to “hold less architectural interest” and be “less remarkable in their craftsmanship” are past.⁴⁵

From the exterior, the Montgomery-Sandidge House looks like a log house with Craftsman-style dormers. The interior of the house retains enough original materials to date it to the first quarter of the 19th century, and its unusual plan, while puzzling, provides a case study of an “evolved” house, in the three phases already discussed. The house is locally significant for providing good example of a common sequence of housing changes in an uncommon pattern.

Each of the individual elements of the Montgomery-Sandidge House are straightforward: single pens with chimneys – but the way in which they operate together (and were joined together) is a deviation from the typical pattern of log construction found in Green County and highlighted in the MRA: single pens, dogtrots, and to a lesser degree, saddlebags.

Examination of the Montgomery-Sandidge House allows us to see how a single pen (with a hall-parlor plan) became part of a larger dwelling with the addition of another pen and dogtrot passage. Whatever prompted Hugh Montgomery to increase the footprint of his dwelling in the manner he did, it seems likely that thrift and a streak of conservatism were involved – a conservatism like that applied to domestic architecture in Green County by the 1984 MRA nomination.

In a similar period of economic thrift and conservatism, Dwight Sandidge, using his own plans, and with the help of friends, enlarged the cramped and dark loft areas of the log house, transforming them into light airy

⁴⁴ William J. Macintire. *The Pioneer Log House in Kentucky*. (Frankfort, Kentucky: The Kentucky Heritage Council, 1998), 5.

⁴⁵ Gibbs, 18.

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spaces suitable for family and guests. The changes Dwight Sandidge made to the house were considered and carefully carried out – the construction was of high quality, and every step taken to infringe as little as possible upon the original fabric of the house.

Though the long period of inactivity in construction in Green County from the mid-19th century on “deprived the county of examples of the robust architecture characteristic of the late nineteenth century, it also extended the usefulness of structures built in the first half of the century.”⁴⁶ This extension of usefulness could be used as a description of the Montgomery-Sandidge House. The pattern of the Montgomery-Sandidge House, with an initial construction date in the first quarter of the 19th century, and then virtually no change until shortly after World War II, mirrors the lull in construction in Green County during the same time period.

Green County’s “greatest body of historic architecture is from the early decades of the 19th century,” followed by a near-halt in building until World War II. Although the conservatism displayed in most of the documented examples of historic dwellings is turned on its head slightly with the Montgomery-Sandidge House, it still remains an early-19th century log dwelling renovated in the mid-20th century. Dwight Sandidge, with his careful changes and adaptations of his historic log house, followed in the footsteps of the Montgomery family in eschewing new construction and instead fitting the family’s needs around the existing structure.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Architectural Significance of the Montgomery-Sandidge House

A house in Green County evaluated to be a good example of a particular style or of continued architectural development will be eligible for the National Register if it retains integrity of feeling. While the primary integrity factors that support integrity of feeling are design, materials, and workmanship, all seven integrity factors of the Montgomery-Sandidge House are discussed here.

The Montgomery-Sandidge retains a medium level of integrity of *location*. The dwelling has not been relocated, although its relationship to both the road and to Clover Lick Creek (and the spring that provided water to the residents) was altered with the relocation of Columbia Highway in the first decade of the 20th century. Since that time, however, the setting and location have been unchanged. Being so near the Green River and on Clover Lick Creek was a shrewd decision by Hugh Montgomery. Not only was there a spring off of Clover Lick Creek that provided water for drinking, but at low-water times of the year the creek became a footpath for humans and livestock, always a positive attribute in rural Kentucky where reliable overland road networks developed slowly and haphazardly.

The house retains its integrity of *design, workmanship* and *materials* sufficiently so that its three building campaigns can be discerned and understood. Though some fenestration changes have occurred on both of the log pens, these changes are reversible, and help tell the story of the house’s evolution from a single pen to a saddlebag/dogtrot hybrid, to a renovated “old house” in the 1940s.

The interior of the Montgomery-Sandidge House reveals not only the original log core, but the architectural journey of the log pens and the dogtrot passage. The historic floor plan has existed, with little change, since the early-19th century. The removal of the partition wall and relocation of the stair can still be read on the physical

⁴⁶ DeSpain, Section 7, page 5.

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materials of the house, and the enclosure of the back porch is a traditional way of adding living space to a dwelling. Modern intrusions on the interior are minimal. In nearly in all cases, interior material overlays simply covered the original fabric; those overlay materials can easily be removed.

The Montgomery-Sandidge House retains a medium level of integrity of *setting*. The parcel still feels agricultural, despite the diminished acreage. Additionally, though it is located very close to Greensburg, the setting retains a feeling of rural isolation. Though the road is very close to the house, the two have existed like that for over 100 years.

The Montgomery-Sandidge House retains a high level of integrity of *feeling* and *association*. Though the façade may fool the casual viewer into thinking it a Craftsman-era dwelling, the rear elevation and interior clearly express the settlement roots of the two log pens, while the upper level tells the story of a renovation carried out by hand, with a great deal of love and respect for the history of the original house.

The historic Montgomery-Sandidge House and its proposed boundary, which includes the domestic yard, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a well-preserved, significant example of an evolved vernacular log dwelling in Green County, Kentucky.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency

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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): GN-26

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property One-half acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

-85 29.604116 37 14.199649 Center point of dwelling

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The property proposed for inclusion on the National Register by the current nomination includes a roughly one-half acre parcel of the overall 15-acre parcel associated with the Montgomery-Sandidge House. This boundary includes the domestic yard, which runs along (and overlaps with) the right-of-way of Highway 61, and includes the one contributing outbuilding that convey the story of this rural dwelling.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries provide an appropriate setting for understanding the significance of the design and construction of this house within its historic context in Green County. The boundary includes the domestic yard and maintains the historic setting in which the contributing features were constructed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janie-Rice Brother, Senior Architectural Historian

organization Kentucky Archaeological Survey date March 2017

street & number 1020A Export Street telephone _____

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40506

e-mail _____

Photographs:

Montgomery-Sandidge House
Name of Property

Green County, Kentucky
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Property Name: Montgomery-Sandidge House, GN-26
County: Green County
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Janie-Rice Brother (except where noted)
Year photographed 2016
Photographic medium: CD at Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO)

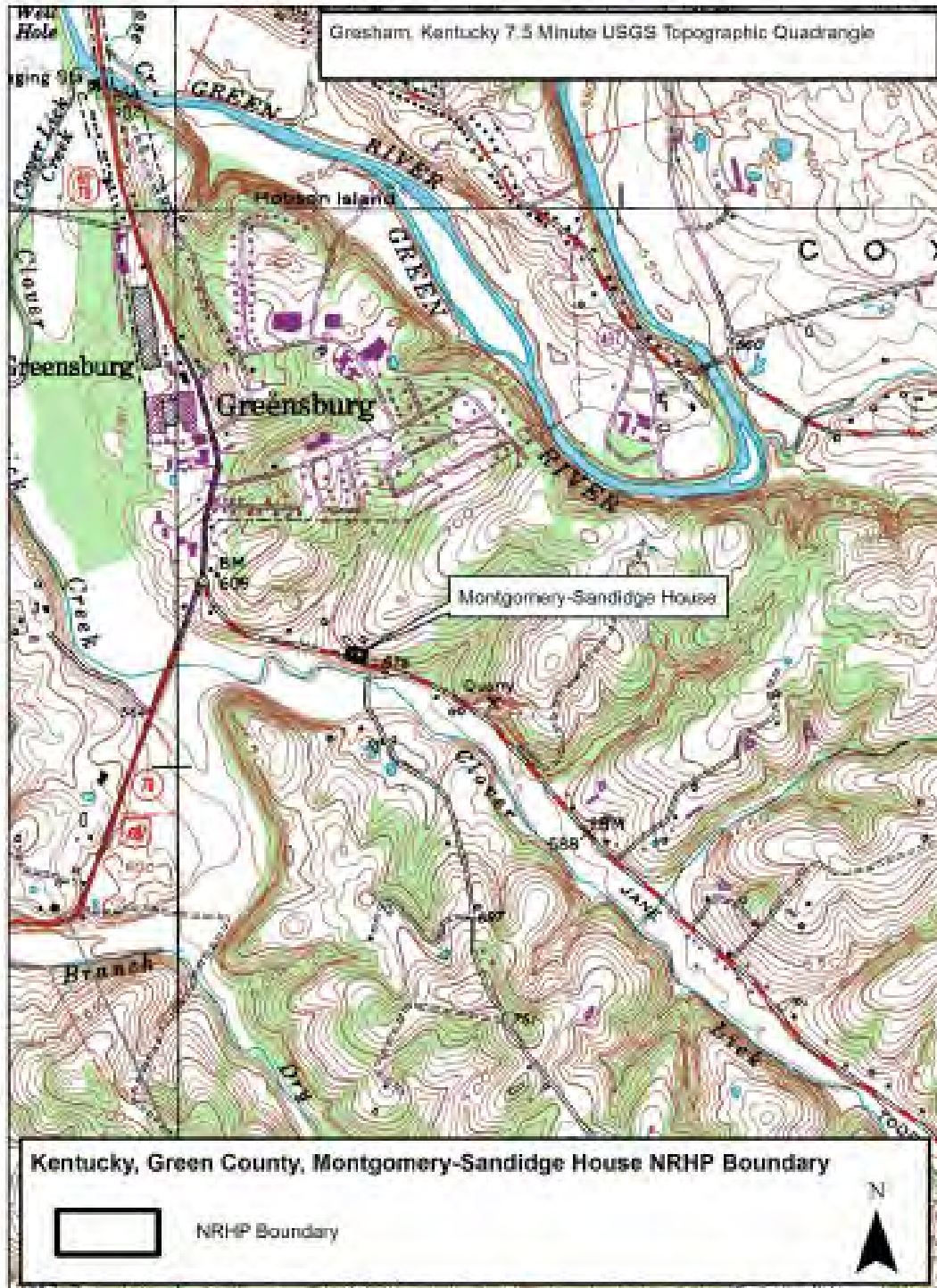
1. Façade of Montgomery-Sandidge House (south elevation), facing north. Taken from the other side of Highway 61 (Columbia Highway). Photograph by William J. Macintire.
2. Rear (north) and west elevations of Montgomery-Sandidge House. Facing southeast.
3. West elevation of the Montgomery-Sandidge House. Facing east.
4. Façade of the Montgomery-Sandidge House. Facing northwest.
5. East elevation of the Montgomery-Sandidge House, showing the enclosed porch and milk chiller area (visible by the poured concrete knee walls). Facing west.
6. Rear (north) elevation of Montgomery-Sandidge House, showing enclosed porch. Facing southwest.
7. Detail of exposed plate on east pen of façade of Montgomery-Sandidge House. Facing northwest.
8. Detail of log notching on rear (north) elevation of Montgomery-Sandidge House. Facing south.
9. Detail of exposed logs on rear wall of west pen (north elevation) of Montgomery-Sandidge House, showing joists from original porch. Facing southeast.
10. Stone chimneystack in east pen of Montgomery-Sandidge House. Hearth has a pot hook. Facing southwest.
11. East wall of dogtrot passage and east pen of the Montgomery-Sandidge House, showing the late Federal/early Greek Revival mantel, the wall with river lath and original plaster, and the two-panel Greek Revival door. Facing east.
12. The rear wall of the dogtrot passage of the Montgomery-Sandidge House, showing the stair to the upper level constructed by Dwight Sandidge. The enclosed stair is formed from beaded boards that once formed the partition wall of the west pen. Facing north.
13. Hearth wall of the west pen of the Montgomery-Sandidge House, showing the Greek Revival mantel from the 1840s/1850s time period. Facing east.
14. Detail of the Federal-era balusters on the second story of the Montgomery-Sandidge House, reused in the stair built by Dwight Sandidge in the west pen.
15. Detail of the stepped masonry shoulder of the brick chimneystack of the west pen of the Montgomery-Sandidge House, second story. Facing southwest.
16. Meathouse/privy located within the domestic yard, facing northeast.

Property Owner:

name Karen Wolfe
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town Greensburg state KY zip code _____

Montgomery-Sandidge House
Name of Property

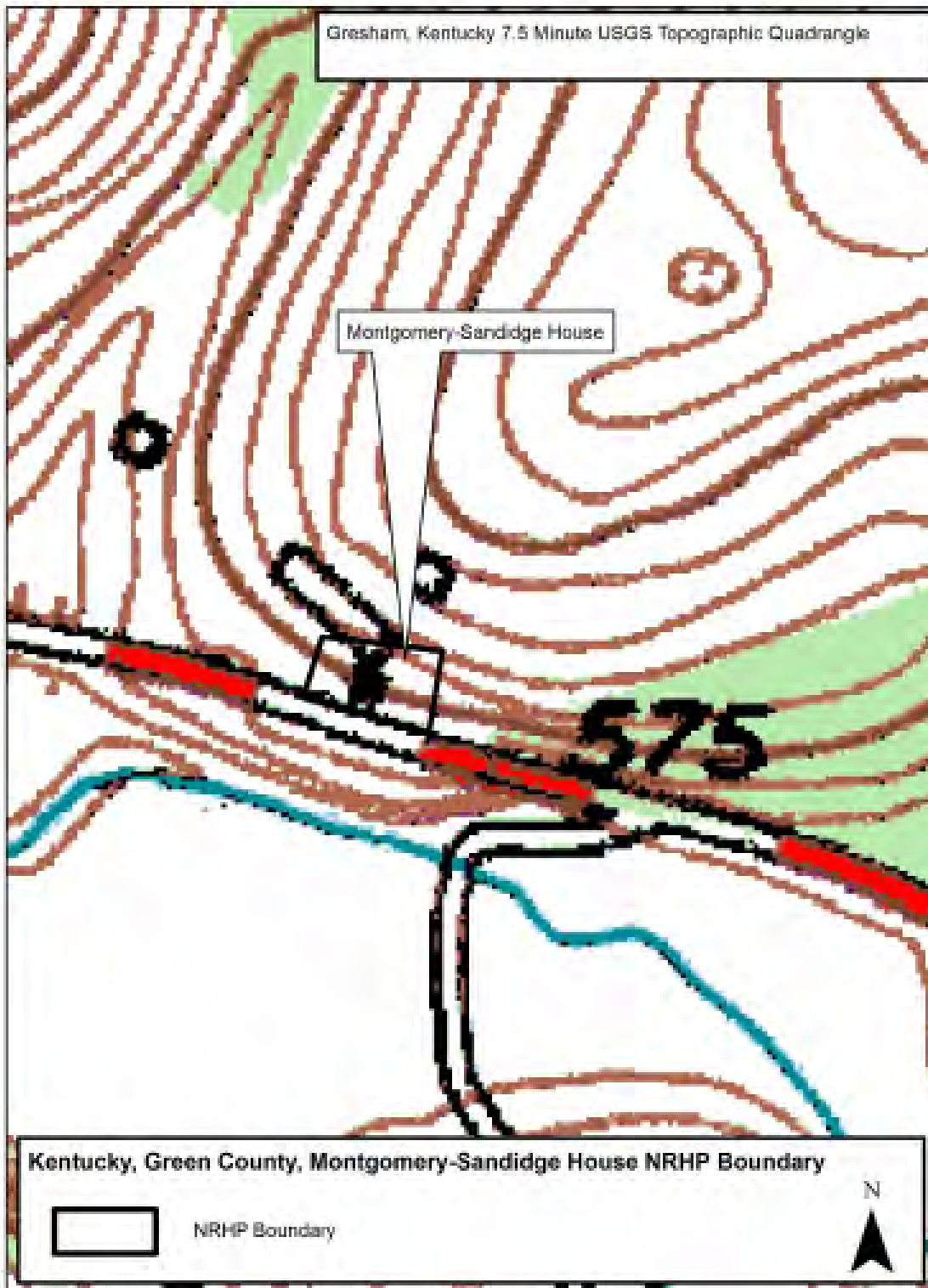
Green County, Kentucky
County and State



NAD 1983
-85.493288 37.236750 Decimal Degrees (Center point of dwelling)

Montgomery-Sandidge House
Name of Property

Green County, Kentucky
County and State



Montgomery-Sandidge House
Name of Property

Green County, Kentucky
County and State



Montgomery-Sandidge House
Name of Property

Green County, Kentucky
County and State



NAD 1983
-85.493268 37.236750 Decimal Degrees (Center point of dwelling)

































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Montgomery--Sandidge House
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	KENTUCKY, Green

Date Received: 6/23/2017 Date of Pending List: 7/18/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/2/2017 Date of 45th Day: 8/7/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:	SG100001421
Nominator:	State
Reason For Review:	

Accept Return Reject 8/2/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Well-preserved folk house, originally built as a log, single pen, and later expanded into a dogtrot/saddlebag. The roof was raised in the 40s to accommodate more room in the garret. The house exemplifies the folk/vernacular building traditions of rural areas. Well-researched.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR



**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

June 16, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

We enclose the following nominations, approved by the Review Board at their May 17, 2017 meeting, and asking that these Kentucky properties be listed in the National Register:

- Rock Cabin Camp, Barren County**
- Middlesboro Jewish Cemetery, Bell County**
- E.O. Robinson House, Campbell County**
- Montgomery-Sandidge House, Green County**
- Kentucky Home School for Girls, Jefferson County**
- Devou Park, Kenton County**
- Kellog and Company Wholesale Grocery Warehouse, Madison County**
- West Second Street Historic District, Mason County**
- Westminster Presbyterian Church, McCracken County**
- Harrodsburg Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase), Mercer County**
- Craig-Peak House, Scott County**

We enclose a revised nomination for a returned property, which we have revised according to the return comments:
Paducah City Hall, McCracken County

We thank you for your assistance in listing these properties.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer