

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Mississippi
COUNTY: Adams
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE DEC 11 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Monteigne

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Liberty Road

CITY OR TOWN:  
Natchez

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Mississippi      CODE: 28      COUNTY: Adams      CODE: 001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Mrs. Hunter Goodrich

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Monteigne, Liberty Road

CITY OR TOWN:  
Natchez

STATE:  
Mississippi

CODE:  
28

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Adams County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Courthouse Square, 100 Block S. Wall Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Natchez

STATE:  
Mississippi

CODE:  
28

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:       Federal       State       Other

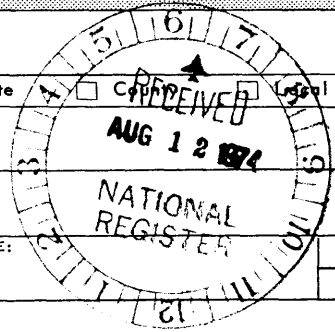
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Natchez

STATE:  
Mississippi

CODE:  
28



STATE: Mississippi

COUNTY: Adams

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## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

 Excellent     Good     Fair     Deteriorated     Ruins     Unexposed

(Check One)

 Altered     Unaltered

(Check One)

 Moved     Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Monteigne stands on high ground in suburban Natchez, facing north and slightly east. The original setting of the house, in a clearing bounded by a wide variety of large and handsome trees, has remained essentially unchanged except for the twentieth century addition of a formal garden to the east of the house. At the time of its construction in 1854-55, Monteigne represented an adaptation of the rural cottage styles made popular by A. J. Downing in his 1850 treatise on The Architecture of Country Houses. The hipped roof was crowned with a balustraded skylight and accented with fully bracketed eaves, a central front gable with tripartite window, and tall chimneys with projecting clay pots (see 1887 illus., facing p. 16, Natchez on Top, Not Under the Hill; and Earl Norman photo, 1912-1927). Arranged according to a six-room floor plan with a central stair hall, the one and a half story house with full basement was constructed of brick. The exterior walls were faced with stucco, in keeping with Downing's specifications that a "Cottage-Villa in the Rural Gothic style...should be built with hollow brick walls, plastered on the inside and covered with hydraulic cement on the outside" (Downing, pp. 297-298). Like Downing's designs for a "Bracketed Cottage, with Veranda," and a "Cottage-Villa in the Rural Gothic style," the plan of Monteigne varies its basic 53' x 63' block arrangement by insetting the side exterior walls of the two back (south) rooms by five feet and thereby allowing the back wall of the house to measure ten feet less than the front wall (43' rather than the 53' of the facade). With five bays across the front and six along the sides, Monteigne is equipped with full length windows that give access to a gallery which was originally continuous around all sides of the house and extended eastward along the front of a separate wing. Lined with cast iron ornamental balusters and posts, the gallery was topped by a separate roof that repeated the slope of the hipped roof over the house.

Constructed in the same style as the main portion of the house, the wing at Monteigne retains its original bracketed eaves and central gable with tripartite window. The exterior appearance of the main house block, however, was altered by Mr. and Mrs. N. Leslie Carpenter after they purchased the property in 1927. Evidently preferring the classical mode to the cottage style reflected by Monteigne in its original state, the Carpenters remodelled the house considerably. The gable and gallery were removed from the facade, a classical pedimented portico with paired columns and an arched doorway was constructed, and the bracketed overhanging eaves were replaced on all sides with a simple molded cornice connected to a wide unornamented frieze by ogee modillions modified to resemble dentiling. Cement moldings were applied above the four facade windows to echo the rounded arch of the new doorway. Except for a portion at the southwest corner which was enclosed to house a modern kitchen and pantry, the gallery and its ornamental balusters were preserved around the sides and back of the house, but the cast iron posts were replaced with square wooden piers. The slope of the gallery roof was eliminated and its earlier scalloped trim supplanted by a solid molded railing. The roofline at the rear of the house was also altered at this time by the elevation of a central portion and the installation of a palladian window in the resulting second story wall. An original two story, four room, galleried kitchen wing was allowed to stand, essentially unchanged except in function, 17 1/2' south of the house facing east.

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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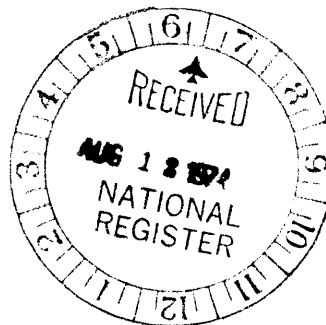
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STATE Mississippi	
COUNTY Adams	
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When the exterior of Montaigne was remodelled, the interior was altered as well. The original stair to the second floor was replaced with a circular stairway, and the stair hall was further altered by the addition of a marble floor. A large room was created by the removal of the wall between the two front rooms to the east of the hall, and the chimney that had served the two rooms was moved to the south wall of the resulting space, a carved wooden mantel of classical design replacing the original cast iron examples. Original interior features which still remain part of the remodelled Montaigne include elaborate cast iron mantels in the two front rooms west of the hall, and battered wooden door frames throughout the house.



**3. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1854-55**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>Association with</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	<u>historic personage</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Monteigne is situated approximately in the center of the 23.15 acre tract that was conveyed in two separate parcels to Mrs. William T. Martin by her mother, Jane E. B. Conner, in 1854 and 1869. Mrs. Conner was at the time owner of the estate known as Linden, and the two parcels of the Linden tract which she transferred to her daughter and son-in-law in fact comprise a natural unit of property bounded on the north by Liberty Road and on all other sides by Spanish Bayou. The initial transfer of land took place a few months after Margaret Dunlop Conner's marriage to William Thompson Martin, and the couple began at once to build the home which they named Monteigne, reportedly after Martin's ancestral French Huguenot surname. According to local tradition, the site chosen for the new house may have been the location of an earlier dwelling which was destroyed in the great massacre of 1729, when the Natchez Indians slaughtered the garrison of Fort Rosalie and all of the outlying settlers.

William Thompson Martin, who lived at Monteigne from the time of its completion in 1855 until his death in 1910, played an important role in the Civil War and in the post war politics of Mississippi. Born in Glasgow, Kentucky, in 1823, Martin graduated from Centre College in 1840, removed to Mississippi two years later, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. Settling in Natchez, he embarked upon his long career as a public servant when he was elected to serve as District Attorney for the 1st Judicial District, 1845-1849. By conviction a strongly Unionist Whig, Martin opposed secession, as he later explained it at the Constitutional Convention of 1865, "with all my energy, in 1851; and in 1860 opposed it with such pertinacity that I was accused of being unfaithful to the South and not fit to be trusted." (quoted in Rowland, Mississippi, V. II, pp. 174-175). Yet when the state of Mississippi did vote to secede from the Union, Martin was willing to support the Confederacy. As he described his position, "The ordinance of secession was an act of revolution. As such alone, I was willing to fight to sustain it." (Ibid.).

Martin entered the Civil War as Captain of the Adams Troop of cavalry, which was mustered into Confederate service after the fall of Fort Sumter in 1861. In Virginia, the Adams Troop joined other Mississippi cavalry companies to form the 2nd Mississippi battalion, and Martin was placed in command. Successively promoted to Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of the Jeff Davis Legion, he was in command of the rear third of General J. E. B. Stuart's column during the famous ride around McClellan's army in Antietam (Sharpsburg). On December 2, 1862, Lt. Col. Martin was promoted

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson. Subject Files: "Wm. T. Martin," "Monteigne."  
 Rowland, Dunbar, ed. Mississippi. 3 vols. Atlanta: Southern Historical Publishing Assn., 1907. Vol. II, pp. 174-75.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ . History of Mississippi, The Heart of the South. 4 vols. Chicago, Jackson: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1925. Vol. II.  
 Warner, Ezra J. Generals in Gray. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1959, pp. 214-15.

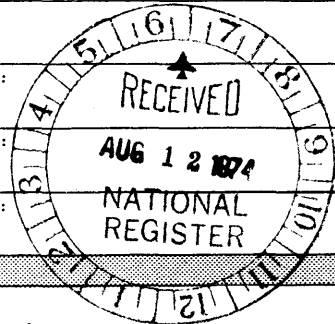
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	31°	33'	09"	91°	22'	53"			
NE	31°	33'	09"	91°	22'	39"			
SE	31°	32'	54"	91°	22'	39"			
SW	31°	32'	54"	91°	22'	53"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **23.15 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: **Elizabeth P. Reynolds, Architectural Historian**

ORGANIZATION: **Mississippi Department of Archives and History**      DATE: **December 1973**

STREET AND NUMBER: **P.O. Box 571**

CITY OR TOWN: **Jackson**      STATE: **Mississippi**      CODE: **28**

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National     State     Local

Name: Robert J. Bailey (Acting Director and SHPO)

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: August 6, 1974

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

AP Mayhew  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 12/11/74

ATTEST:

W. J. [Signature]  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 12-9-74

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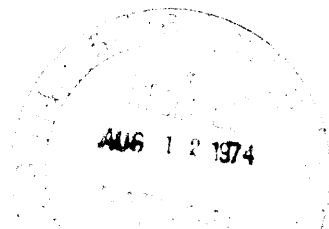
8.

to the rank of Brigadier General and ordered to the West, where he served in the Tullahoma campaign and at Chickamauga, and accompanied Longstreet to Knoxville. On November 10, 1863, Martin became one of five Mississippians to achieve the rank of Major General in the Confederate Army. (Warner, Generals in Gray, pp. 214-215).

After the Civil War, General Martin returned to Montaigne and Natchez, where he resumed his law practice and his active participation in local and state affairs. Elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1865, Martin was one of seven men present who had also participated in the deliberations over secession in 1861, and one of three who had voted against secession at the 1861 meeting, (Rowland, Heart of the South, pp. 110-112). In 1868, Martin was elected to Congress from the 1st Mississippi District but was denied the seat. He served as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention repeatedly from 1868-1880, and as a member of the State Senate from 1882-1894. He also participated in the State Constitutional Convention of 1890, at which he was a member of the important standing committee on Elective Franchise, Apportionment, and Elections, as well as one of the eight men who voted against the approval of the new constitution. Of the eight dissenters, Martin was one of only three who persisted in refusing to sign the document. According to his son, General Martin based his position in the matter upon his conviction that Section 258 of the Constitution, which repudiated state bonds, constituted a severe violation of public trust. (See "William T. Martin" subject file, Mississippi State Department of Archives and History).

Martin served as a Trustee of the University of Mississippi, 1876-1888, and as President of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College in Washington, Mississippi, 1880-1888. As sole president of the Natchez, Jackson, & Columbus Railroad, Martin directed the section of rail between Natchez and Jackson to its completion in 1884. In 1905, at the age of eighty-two, General Martin was appointed Postmaster of Natchez by President Theodore Roosevelt, but illness forced him to retire from the position eighteen months later.

When Martin died at Montaigne on March 16, 1910, he was survived by his wife and ten of his thirteen children. Mrs. Martin sold Montaigne to Mr. and Mrs. John Still in 1919, and several months later the property was resold to Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. N. Leslie Carpenter purchased the estate in 1927, and in 1935 Mrs. Carpenter sold Montaigne to Mary W. Kendall, whose daughter-in-law, now Mrs. Hunter Goodrich, is the present owner. The integrity of Montaigne's setting is presently endangered by a proposed four-lane, divided highway which would widen Liberty Road and incorporate it as part of a major business route between the suburbs and the center of Natchez.



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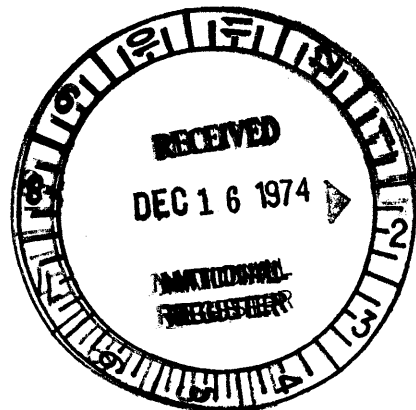
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8. Addendum to Montaigne nomination

While the 1927 remodelling of Montaigne converted the house into a fine example of the Classical Revival style, the floorplan, most of the ornamental interior details, and the largely unaltered east wing still indicate what Montaigne looked like when General Martin was in residence there. The Italianate marble mantel and plaster ceiling medallion of the front parlor and the similar cast iron examples in the dining room, with the Gothic cast iron mantels in the bedrooms and throughout the wing, have been preserved in their original positions as remnants of the pre-1927 Montaigne interior. On the exterior, the broken roofline and bracketed eaves of the east wing have not been altered since the 1854 construction date. The cast iron gallery railing, the balusters of which are of the same pattern as those at Lansdowne (1848) and Brandon Hall (ca. 1840-45), and the kitchen/quarters wing behind the house are survivals which have continued to prove useful as well as ornamental for the remodelled Montaigne.

As a suburban estate, Montaigne's integrity is undamaged. The 23.15 acre tract of land was a naturally separate portion of the historic Linden estate and a logical parcel to divide from the larger whole when the owner of Linden's daughter married William T. Martin in 1854. Although the estate was conveyed to Margaret Conner Martin in two portions, the whole gift was surely envisioned from the beginning by her mother, Jane E. B. Conner, as one entity, bounded by the meanderings of Spanish Bayou on three sides, and by the historic route between Natchez and the town of Liberty in Amite County on the remaining side. The Montaigne property is still a natural unit, and the informal setting of the house, in a clearing surrounded by large live oak and cherry laurel trees, is largely undisturbed except for the addition of a small formal garden some distance east of the house.



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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Mississippi	
COUNTY	Adams	
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		DEC 11 1974

(Number all entries)

9.

Daily Democrat. Natchez, Mississippi; On Top, Not "Under the Hill."  
Natchez: Daily Democrat Steam Plant, 1887, pp. 10, 16.

Downing, A. J. The Architecture of Country Houses. New York:  
Dover Publications, Inc., 1969. Originally published by D.  
Appleton & Company, 1850.

Natchez, Mississippi. Chancery Court. Deed, Tax, and Will Records.

Sutton, Cantey Venable, ed. History of Art in Mississippi. Gulfport:  
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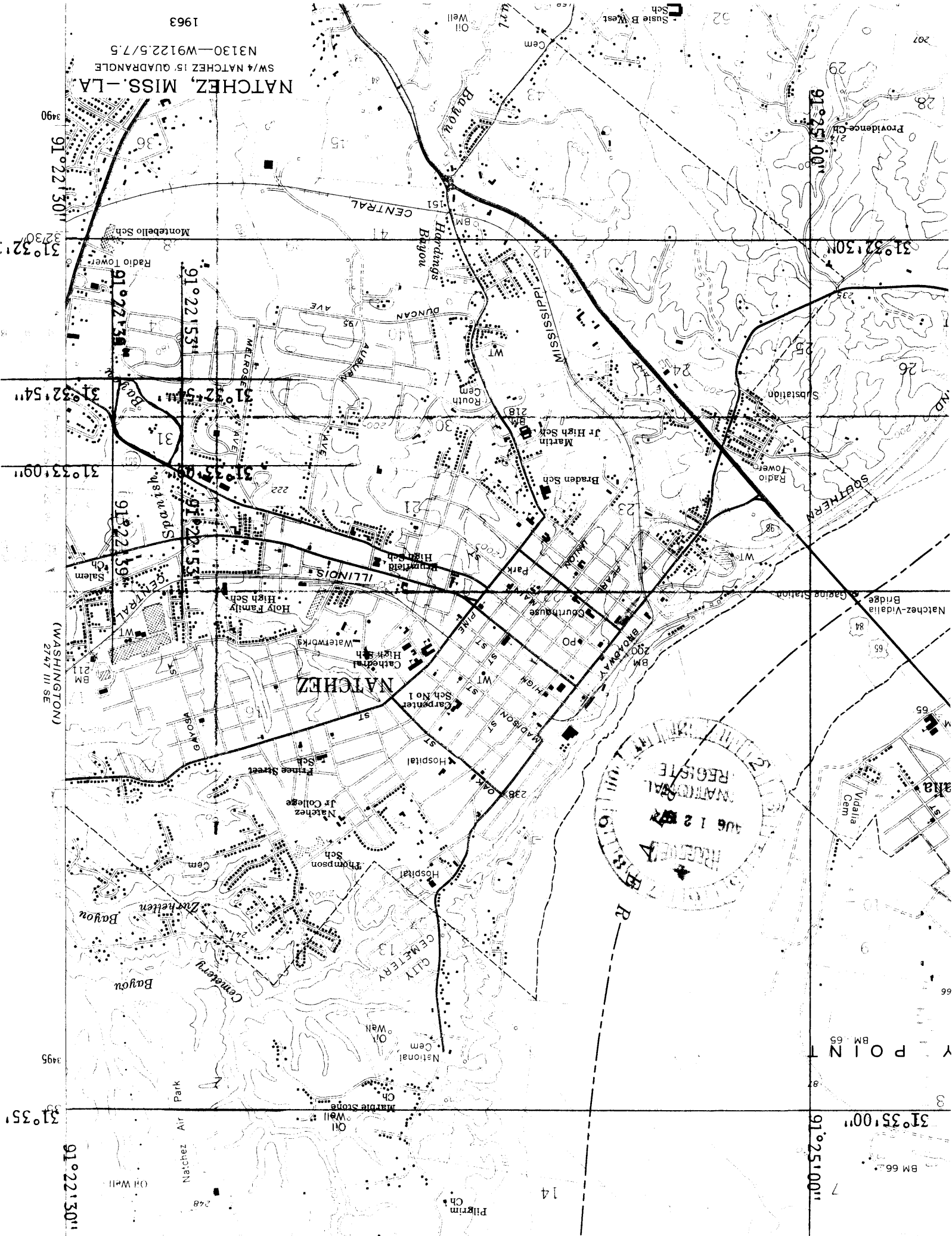


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NATCHEZ, MISS.-LA.

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