

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FILE  
Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office

Listing Name: Dunlop House  
Address: 517 Madison Street  
City: Clarksville  
County: Montgomery  
Associated MPS: Clarksville MPS

Listing Date: 12/18/2025  
Reference Number: MP100012390



Columbus, OT92000735,  
REMOVED, 12/18/2025  
(Highway Bridges in Nebraska MPS)

NEW YORK, RICHMOND COUNTY,  
Messiah Lutheran Church,  
205 Jefferson Boulevard,  
Staten Island, SG100012403,  
LISTED, 12/16/2025

NEW YORK, RICHMOND COUNTY,  
St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church,  
7558 Amboy Road,  
Staten Island, SG100012404,  
LISTED, 12/16/2025

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY,  
Pine Street African Burial Ground,  
Address Restricted,  
Kingston vicinity, SG100012413,  
LISTED, 12/18/2025

OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY,  
Church of the Holy Spirit-Nazarene Baptist Church,  
8411-8415 Wade Park Avenue,  
Cleveland, SG100012414,  
LISTED, 12/18/2025

OHIO, FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
Market-Mohawk Historic District,  
101-323 E. Town St., 201 S. Grant Ave., 200-301 E. Rich St., 199-380 S. Fifth St., 215-380 E. Main St., 150  
E. Mound St., 365 S. Fourth St.,  
Columbus, SG100012406,  
LISTED, 12/18/2025

TENNESSEE, DYER COUNTY,  
Cole-Boston House,  
1481 Ditmore Road,  
Newbern vicinity, SG100012392,  
LISTED, 12/18/2025

TENNESSEE, HAMILTON COUNTY,  
Birchwood School,  
5623 TN-60,  
Birchwood, SG100012408,  
LISTED, 12/18/2025

TENNESSEE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

Dunlop House,  
517 Madison Street,  
Clarksville, MP100012390,  
LISTED, 12/18/2025  
(Clarksville MPS)

TENNESSEE, SCOTT COUNTY,  
Oneida and Western Bridge,  
O&W Road over the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River,  
Oneida vicinity, SG100012393,  
LISTED, 12/18/2025

TEXAS, ANDERSON COUNTY,  
Bethel Baptist Church,  
2849 County Rd 2608,  
Tennessee Colony, RS100012086,  
LISTED, 12/17/2025

TEXAS, TRAVIS COUNTY,  
Lexington Apartments and Motor Inns,  
3300 Manor Road,  
Austin, SG100012467,  
LISTED, 12/18/2025

WEST VIRGINIA, GREENBRIER COUNTY,  
Lewisburg Historic District (Additional Documentation),  
Irregular pattern along U.S. 60 and U.S. 219,  
Lewisburg, AD78002795,  
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 12/17/2025

WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY,  
Mount Hope Evangelical Lutheran Church,  
8633 West Becher Street,  
West Allis, SG100012389,  
LISTED, 12/18/2025

Key to Prefix Codes:

AD - Additional documentation  
BC - Boundary change (increase, decrease, or both)  
FD - Federal DOE property under the Federal DOE project  
FP - Federal DOE Project  
MC - Multiple cover sheet  
MP - Multiple nomination (a nomination under a multiple cover sheet)  
MPS - Multiple Property Submission  
MV - Move request  
NL - NHL  
ADNL-Updated documentation (NHL)

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Dunlop House  
Other names/site number Ayrshire; Ayreshire; Dunlop-Miller House  
Name of related multiple property listing Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee  
(Remove "N/A" if property is part of a multiple property listing and add name)

## 2. Location

Street & Number: 517 Madison Street  
City or town: Clarksville State: Tennessee County: Montgomery  
Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A Zip: 37040

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D



September 25, 2025

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

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 of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	Total

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register** 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

LANDSCAPE/Garden

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

LANDSCAPE/Parking Lot

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italian Renaissance Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick; Wood; Concrete; Metal; Vinyl; Other: Clay Tile

**Narrative Description**

The Dunlop House is a ca. 1916 Italian Renaissance Revival-style house that sits on a 1-acre lot near the historic downtown in Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee. The two-story house with full basement retains its character-defining original features including its hipped clay tile roof, bracketed cornice, brick veneer and structural terra cotta construction, wood windows in varying configurations, prominent façade (south) and side (east) arcaded porches that shelter arched entry ways with elaborate surrounds and ornate metal grilles, and many interior features such as trim and the staircase. The property also retains a contributing two-story ca. 1916 Carriage House, a ca. 1916 formal garden with brick paths and brick wall that encircles the property, and a ca. 1985 non-contributing parking lot. The property retains its overall integrity.

**Location and Setting**

The Dunlop House is located at 517 Madison Street in Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee. The house is located just east of Clarksville’s historic downtown (NR Listed 5/13/1976) and is in the vicinity of multiple other National Register listed districts and properties. The Dunlop House is located in an area that was historically a residential neighborhood that developed in the nineteenth century. The Dunlop House was historically surrounded by churches and ornately designed homes, including Italianate mansions, some of which still remain such as the Hughes House next door, and the First Christian Church and Northington-

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Beach House (NR Listed 7/19/2001) across the street. However, a destructive tornado in 1999 and recent development have contributed to changes in the setting, such as the creation of parking lots where homes once stood to the north. Within the last ten years, an office building was constructed immediately to the east of the Dunlop House. An apartment building was constructed immediately to the south within the last two years.

**Dunlop House, ca. 1916 – Contributing Building**

The Dunlop House is a two-story Italian Renaissance Revival-style house with a terra cotta structural system set on a concrete block foundation. The house has a brick veneer exterior set in Flemish bond. The red brick has various shades of red, from light red to almost black, which allows the brick pattern to contribute to the ornamental nature of the house. The house has a hipped clay tile roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves and metal gutters, some of which may be original. The house retains all original doors and all original wood windows, unless otherwise noted. All windows have concrete lintels and sills, unless otherwise noted.

At first glance, the house appears to have a symmetrical fenestration pattern due to the prominence of the south façade, particularly from the lower street level, but the house’s form is actually complex, due to a recessed side (west) wing, a side (east) porch, and a rear (north) wing (see Figure 1 and Plans).

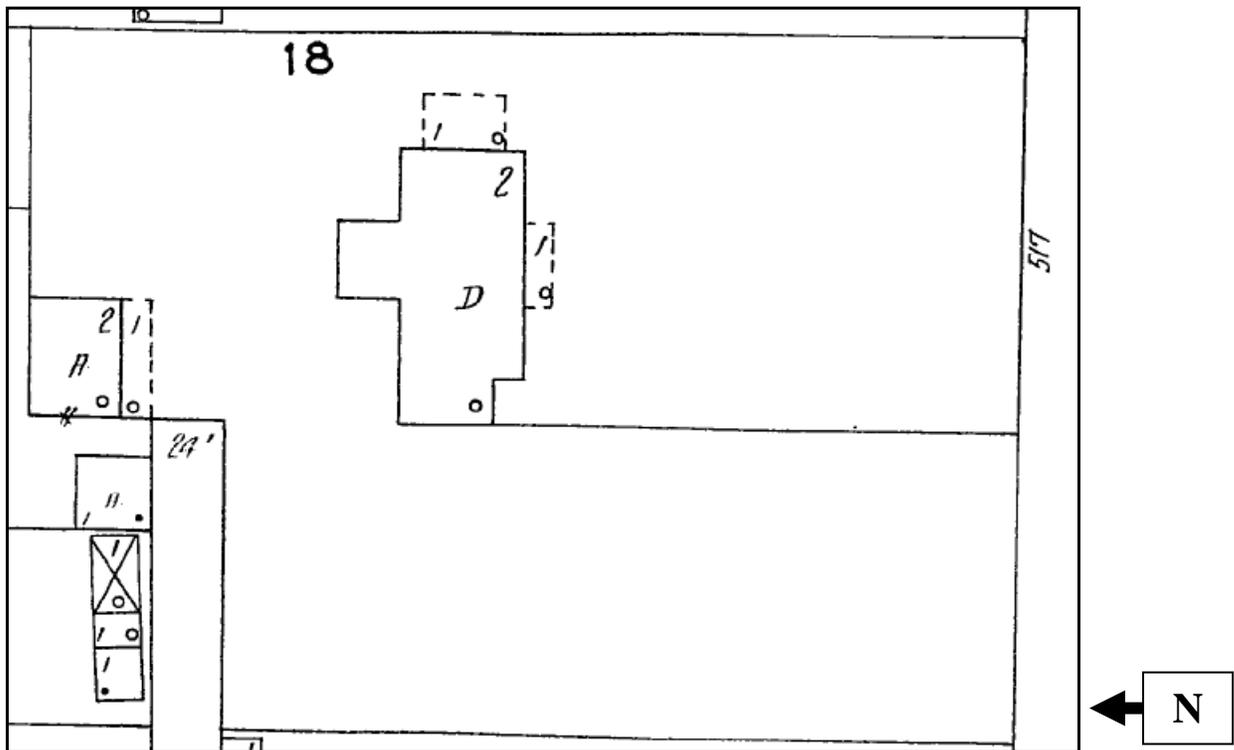


Figure 1: Dunlop House as shown on the 1927 Sanborn Map for Clarksville, Tennessee. From ProQuest Digital Sanborn Database.

*Exterior*

The Dunlop House’s south façade’s most prominent feature is the one-story porch, which was designed to appear like a loggia with keystone arches supported by concrete Tuscan columns, both freestanding and engaged. Concrete panels on square columns at the corners of the porch resemble quoins. The porch has a flat roof with wide overhanging bracketed eaves. A low concrete balcony with geometric openings tops the porch.

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The porch shelters a Palladian-type entry door with ornate metal grilles filling all openings with small single panels below. Paneled metal pilasters separate the door from its sidelights and feature small sections of stone at the base. Cast concrete lines the entire top of the door ensemble.

The porch is flanked on the main block by floor-to-ceiling Palladian windows, which are extant but currently covered with plywood. All sections are casements that can open entirely, allowing the entirety of the window to function as doors. The central main part of the window has two four-light sections with beveled glass. The sidelights also have four-lights with beveled glass. The fanlight has four lights and a keystone.

A concrete stringcourse separates the first and second levels of the main block. The second level of the main block has seven window bays with a symmetrical pattern of three window types. At the east and west end are paired 9/1 sash windows. Adjacent (going inwards towards the center of the elevation) are narrow one-light windows. The three central bays are filled with single 6/1 sash windows. All windows have louvered wood shutters, except for the narrow one-light windows.

The first level south façade of the recessed west wing features two 9/1 sash windows with louvered wood shutters. The second level has a 12/1 sash window with louvered wood shutters.

The east elevation's most prominent feature is its arcaded porch, with all of the same features as the façade porch. Both porches are connected by a concrete terrace covered with clay tiles made by the Ludowici-Celadon Co. in Chicago.<sup>1</sup> The porch shelters two double-leaf entrance doors that flank a brick chimney. Each door has four beveled glass lights per leaf and a four-light fanlight, as well as ornate metal grilles. Attached to the north side of the porch is an ornate metal fire escape ladder that extends to the roof of the porch. The second level of the house has two doors in the same location with the same appearance and materials as those on the first level.

The north elevation features the main block of the house as well as the north wing, which is two stories, but does not extend to the full-height of the house's main block. On the east side of the main block, on the first level, is a Palladian window, of the same type previously described on the façade. On the west side of the main block are two wood single-leaf doors, each with six lights and three panels. Between the doors is a series of three replacement vinyl windows. The windows are fixed, single-light but have faux muntins that unsuccessfully attempt to recreate the appearance of a 6/6 sash window. All other replacement windows have this same appearance. Flanking the west door are replacement windows. The door has an original five-light wood transom. At the west edge is a bulkhead metal door that covers the coal chute to the basement.

On the second level of the main block, to the east of the wing, are two windows. One window is 12/1 sash, while the significantly smaller other window is 6/1 sash. To the west side of the wing on the main block's second level are five single windows, all 9/1 sash except for the eastern-most window which is 6/1 sash and is offset lower on the wall in order to accommodate providing light to the secondary staircase's landing.

The north wing is predominantly covered with windows on all elevations, due to its historic use as a sunroom. All windows on the first level are vinyl replacements while all second level windows are 8/1 wood sash. The east elevation of the wing has one window and one door on the first level. The door is currently

<sup>1</sup> Some sources described the house's clay tile roof as 'imported' but given the known maker of the terrace tiles, it is quite possible that the Ludowici-Celadon Company also made the roof tiles.

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covered with plywood but is extant. The wood door is double-leaf, each leaf has four lights. The second level has two windows. The north elevation of the wing has three windows on each level. The west elevation of the wing has two windows on each level.

The house's west elevation is primarily comprised of the recessed west wing. The west elevation of the wing has three windows on each level. All are 9/1 wood sash except for a paired vinyl replacement on the first level. This elevation also features electrical connections, electrical meters, and HVAC units. The west elevation of the house's main block has a window on each level. Both are 12/1 wood sash and have louvered wood shutters.

*Interior*

*First Level*

Unless otherwise noted, all interior floors are wood. All walls and ceilings appear to be plaster or drywall that have been painted or covered with wallpaper. All doors are wood and there are wood baseboards, crown molding, and trim. There is evidence throughout the house of a past renovation that was started but never finished. The house has sat vacant for many years, which has led to some deterioration such as peeling wallpaper or paint from high humidity. Some deterioration may also have been due to vandalism.

The façade's main entrance opens into a small entry vestibule with an arched ceiling, glass and metal light fixture, and tile floor. There is another Palladian door that provides entry from the vestibule to the entry hall. The door is wood with a large light of beveled glass. The sidelights have four lights with beveled glass. The fanlight is a single-light with beveled glass.

The entry hall features the main wood staircase which ascends to a landing before turning and ascending to the second level. The staircase features ornamentation along the closed stringers. The banister turns and circles to the newel post, which is slightly hidden from view by a continuation of the balusters, which are situated closely together with three on each stair tread. On the east and west walls are open doorways, which historically had French doors that have been removed. The east wall leads to the Living Room (historically called the Drawing Room), and the west wall leads to the Dining Room. At the rear (north end) of the entry hall, the floor steps down to access three doors. To the west is a paneled wood door that leads to a small hallway to the secondary staircase and rear (north) exterior entrances. On the north wall of the entry hall are French doors that lead to the sunroom. Each leaf has four lights with beveled glass. Below the staircase is a small half bathroom, accessed by a paneled wood door. The bathroom has penny tile and non-historic fixtures.

The Living Room/Drawing Room is a large room that runs the entire depth of the house. On the south and north walls are Palladian windows. The east wall has a central fireplace that was altered by removing its mantle and installing a stone and metal surround. The fireplace is flanked by exterior doors that access the east porch. The walls have evidence of the past attempted renovation, including holes where sconces were removed.

The Sunroom has a tile (or applied tile) floor. The majority of the walls are covered with windows. The west wall has a fireplace with ornately carved and painted wood mantel and tiled surround. An exterior door is on the east wall.

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The Dining Room lacks its historic floor but retains a wood subfloor. The walls have paneled wainscotting. The south wall has a Palladian window. A door on the west wall provides access to the southwest room in the west wing. A window on the west wall features hand cranks that historically operated interior shades. These hand cranks are extant on the majority of interior windows, except for the Palladian windows.

The southwest room, located in the west wing, features an elevator that appears to have been added in the mid-twentieth century. The elevator is accessed via paneled wood door with a single-light. The covering on the north wall has been removed, leaving wood lath exposed, as well as the north side of a brick chimney. A doorway on the east wall leads to the kitchen.

The kitchen has a non-historic tile floor. A closet, accessed via a paneled wood door, is located in the southeast corner. A paneled door at the room's northwest corner provides access to the laundry room. A doorway at the room's northeast corner provides access to a hallway.

The laundry room has a non-historic tile floor. Connections for a washer and dryer have been installed in a new south wall, which is comprised of drywall. This area historically had a fireplace, but it was covered by the new drywall partition.

The rear (north) hallway provides access to the entry hall, basement, kitchen, secondary staircase, and rear (north) exterior access door. The floor of the hallway has been covered with non-historic tile. The basement access door is paneled wood. The basement is unfinished with exposed concrete block foundation walls and various partition walls. The secondary staircase is wood with a carpet runner which leads to a small landing with a closet before turning 180 degrees and continuing to ascend to another landing where the staircase again turns 180 degrees before ascending to the second level.

#### *Mezzanine Level*

The mezzanine level is the second level of the north wing. It is accessed via a large opening on the landing on the main staircase. Historic photographs indicate that there used to be a Palladian door, which has been removed and the door opening widened. The mezzanine is a single room with carpeted floors. All walls are covered with windows, except for a fireplace on the west wall. The fireplace has a tiled surround and painted wood, decorative mantle.

#### *Second Level*

The second level is accessed via the main staircase or the secondary staircase. The second level is primarily bedrooms and bathrooms. The hallway is covered with thin carpet. At the east end of the second level are two bedrooms, each with a fireplace with tiled surround and wood mantle. Both bedrooms have exterior doors leading to the east porch roof. The northeast bedroom has wood floors while the southeast bedroom has carpet. The northeast bedroom has an attached bathroom with partially tiled walls. The southeast bedroom has walk-in closets (currently lacking doors) and a doorway that accesses a bathroom. This bathroom was likely the family's original main bathroom. It can be accessed via a doorway from the hallway. The bathroom has square and hexagonal tile floors and partially tiled walls. Some of the fixtures may be original.

At the west end of the hallway is a closet and doorways to multiple bedrooms and bathrooms, some of which have been partially demolished. The elevator is also located in this area.

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*Attic*

The attic level is accessed via the secondary staircase. The attic is largely unfinished and was used for storage. There is some framing, indicating that a past owner intended to renovate the room and finish it. The attic contains two partitioned spaces, one of which contains the metal mechanisms for the elevator.

**Carriage House/Apartment, ca. 1916 - Contributing Building**

*Exterior*

Located to the rear (north) of the house is the two-story Carriage House with a rectangular footprint set on a concrete slab foundation and topped by a clay tile hipped roof. The wide overhanging eaves have wood brackets and beadboard ceiling. A metal gutter lines the entirety of the eaves, connecting to new metal downspouts.

The building's structural system is comprised of brick and terra cotta, which is exposed on the first level's interior. The structural brick was laid in common bond, while the exterior brick veneer was laid in Flemish bond, matching the appearance of the house. A small band of concrete lines the bottom of the exterior walls, and a concrete stringcourse differentiates the first and second levels. The exterior brick and concrete are found on all elevations except the rear (north) which is covered in stucco

All windows are original 9/1 double-hung wood with non-historic metal 1/1 storm windows. All windows and doors have concrete lintels.

The Carriage House's south façade has three bays. At the first level, the first bay (at the west side) is filled with a wood double door with metal strap hinges. Each leaf has nine lights with a sunburst pattern below. The door is topped by a concrete lintel with a keystone. Filling the second bay is a multipaneled wood overhead garage door, also with a concrete lintel and keystone. The garage door likely replaced an earlier carriage door, ca. 1940. The third bay is filled with an original window.

The first level is sheltered by a shed roof awning covered in metal sheets and attached to the second level via three metal chains. The underside has a painted wood beadboard ceiling with brackets. A wood post was recently added to provide additional support. The second level has two windows.

The east elevation has one window and three doors on the first level while the second level has one window. The doors are all single leaf with two panels and nine lights. Each panel has a series of vertical wood pieces. The northern-most door, which leads to the second level apartment, has a different panel configuration with no vertical wood pieces and new lights, suggesting that the door was altered during a previous repair.<sup>2</sup>

The stuccoed north elevation has two windows on each level. The west elevation has one window on the first level and two windows on the second level.

<sup>2</sup> The property manager indicated to TN-SHPO staff that they have had some issues with vandalism and trespassing. It is likely that the panels and windows on this door were broken by a trespasser and had to be replaced. Though the new material does not exactly match the original, the overall pattern of the lights and panels was maintained.

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*Interior*

The first level of the interior is comprised of three sections. The west carriage doors open into a bay with a metal frame affixed to the concrete floor, apparently to assist with parking and ensure a vehicle did not hit the walls. The walls and ceiling were left unfinished, exposing the structural brick and terra cotta walls and the ceiling joists. On the north wall are original, permanently-affixed wood cabinets. A brick chimney rises in the center of the room, alongside the north wall of the second bay's partitioned space. The underside of the staircase to the second level is covered in wood beadboard, as are the walls of the second bay's partitioned space. The second bay is accessible only from the exterior via the overhead garage door. The second bay's interior walls and ceiling appear to have been covered with concrete or stucco. The last section of the first level is a small room, formed from partition walls and accessible via a five-paneled wood door on its north wall or via an exterior door on the east elevation. Like the second bay, the walls and ceiling of the room appear to have been covered with concrete or stucco.

The second level is accessed via an exterior door on the east elevations, which leads to a narrow wood staircase. The walls and ceilings of the second story appear to be painted drywall. The second level is divided into two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom. Both bedrooms and the staircase landing have carpet while the kitchen and bathroom have linoleum (or a similar applied covering) that mimics the appearance of tile. All interior doors are wood five-paneled with original wood baseboards and door surrounds. Both bedrooms have non-historic ceiling lights with fans. The kitchen has a non-historic metal chandelier with lights that mimic candles. The ceiling of the kitchen includes a removeable wood panel that provides access to the attic. The kitchen retains some permanently affixed wood cabinets on the north wall, which may be original, but the countertop and sink appear to have been replaced. The bathroom contains non-historic fixtures.

**Garden & Landscape Features, ca. 1916 – Contributing Site**

Located to the west of the Dunlop-Miller House is an original formal garden, comprised of a central round pool or fountain with concentric rings of paths. The exterior of the central pool or fountain mechanism and the interior of outer pool is lined with small square tiles in varying shades of marbleized green, blue, silver, and white. The top of the pool's exterior ring has concrete coping.

Due to the home's long vacancy, the yard became severely overgrown which has obscured the majority of the paths from view, however the pattern is still evident in the grass and from aerial views (see Figure 1). A small section of path visible near the pool indicates that the garden's paths were brick with a decorative leaf-like pattern, which is substantiated by historic newspaper documentation (see Section 8). More visible are the two paths that extend parallel northwest from the sidewalk along Madison Street and curve slightly inward at a small terrace, necessitating an additional three steps. Above the steps, the paths curve inward to meet in front of the house's front porch. The paths are brick, laid in a checkerboard pattern, and lined with bricks laid on their stretcher side.

Lining the majority of the property's boundary are common bond brick walls with concrete coping that are original to the property's construction. Along the front (south) edge of the property line, along Madison Street, the brick wall acts as a retaining wall and features evenly spaced engaged piers, as well as taller piers at the east end, west end, and lining the two brick staircase entrances from the sidewalk. Each ten-step staircase gradually narrows at a landing halfway up the stairs. At the property's rear (north), on the north face of the brick wall are evenly spaced solid concrete buttresses.

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Figure 2: Oct 2011 Aerial View of the Dunlop House Property with added annotations noting important landscape features. The image is still representative of conditions today. Image courtesy of Google Earth.

### **Parking Lot, ca. 1985 – Non-Contributing Structure**

Located to the rear (north) of the Dunlop House and immediately to the east of the Carriage House is a 0.15-acre concrete surface parking lot. Historic aerial images appear to show that the parking lot was installed around 1985, likely to accommodate the property's public use at that time.<sup>3</sup> The parking lot is non-contributing because it lacks sufficient age and does not contribute to the property's architectural significance.

<sup>3</sup> 1957, 1975, 1981, and 1987 Aerial Images for 517 Madison Street, Clarksville, Tennessee, NETRonline, accessed July 16, 2025, <https://historicaerials.com/viewer>.

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**Integrity**

The Dunlop House retains its integrity to convey its architectural significance. The house and its associated contributing resources remain at its original location. The property retains important landscape characteristics, such as the same parcel size with grassy lawn, brick paths, brick wall, and evidence of a formal garden. The House and Carriage House retain a majority of their historic materials and evidence of design and workmanship. The buildings clearly embody the Italian Renaissance Revival style and retain the character-defining features that convey the style, including roof, brick veneer, overall form, windows and doors, and arcaded porches. The interiors of the buildings have experienced some changes. Within the house, a past unfinished renovation has removed some interior features, but a majority remain including the overall floorplan, the majority of doors, the staircase, and multiple fireplaces and mantles. The first level of the Carriage House retains important features such as its unfinished appearance with some permanently affixed cabinets and a metal frame to assist with parking. The second level has been renovated but retains wood doors, trim, and windows. The property as a whole clearly conveys its architectural significance and retains its integrity of feeling and association.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1916

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Begley, George V.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 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.

**Criteria Considerations**  
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

N/A

- 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.

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### **Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The Dunlop House is locally significant under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Italian Renaissance Revival architectural style. The house stands out as a notable example of its style within Clarksville. The house retains character-defining features, including its two-story height with a hipped clay tile roof, wide overhanging eaves with brackets, brick veneer and terracotta construction, wood windows of various configurations, prominent façade and side arcaded loggias, ornate grilles over the arched entries with sidelights, and original interior features such as the staircase. A contributing Carriage House expresses the same features, and the garden with fountain, paths, and brick wall contributes to the property's ornate style. The property's period of significance is ca. 1916 for the date of its construction. The Dunlop House meets the registration requirements for residential properties identified in the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee" Multiple Property Documentation Form.

### **Narrative Statement of Significance**

#### **Brief Property History**

The Dunlop House was constructed ca. 1916 for Joseph P. Dunlop and his family.<sup>4</sup> Dunlop (1866-1937) was the co-founder of the Rabbeth & Dunlop Mill Company alongside John T. Rabbeth. The mill quickly became an important economic driver in Clarksville, producing several brands of flour and corn meal. In 1897, Dunlop and his brother, H. Matthew Dunlop, bought out Rabbeth's share of the business and incorporated 'The Dunlop Milling Company.' The company's facility at 1138 Franklin Street in Clarksville was considered one of the largest flour producers in the region. The Mill was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.<sup>5</sup>

Dunlop lived for some time with his parents and siblings at Tip Top (NR Listed 7/15/1998), an 1859 Greek Revival mansion that was later renovated into the Colonial Revival style in 1909-1911. Joseph P. Dunlop's father, Hugh Dunlop, was the property's second owner and a successful tobacconist. The Dunlops sold Tip Top to Mary G. Patterson, the wife of Governor Malcolm Rice Patterson in 1909.<sup>6</sup>

Prior to constructing his home on Madison Street, Joseph Dunlop lived either on a farm near Dunbar Cave, a prominent tourist destination and a significant site of prehistoric cave drawings located about three miles northeast of Downtown Clarksville, or in a different house on Madison Street. By this time, Dunlop's family included his wife Laura, daughter Mattie, and sons Joseph, Jr. and Charles.<sup>7</sup>

Dunlop hired George V. Begley from Memphis to build a new home for him and his family.<sup>8</sup> Born in Wisconsin and raised in Seattle, Washington, Begley was not trained as an architect but rather as a Civil

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<sup>4</sup> Some secondary sources have indicated that construction of the house took multiple years with construction beginning in 1914 and ending in 1916 or beginning in 1916 and ending in 1918. Primary source research only revealed articles stating the house was completed in 1916.

<sup>5</sup> Robbie D. Jones and D. Lorne McWatters, "Dunlop Milling Company," National Register of Historic Places Form (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999).

<sup>6</sup> Tara Mielnik, Debra Miller, Sheila Thompson, Rhonda Wilson, and D. Lorne McWatters, "Tip Top," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997).

<sup>7</sup> 1910 United States Federal Census for Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee.

<sup>8</sup> "Architect Inspects S.P.U. Buildings," *The Leaf-Chronicle*, September 21, 1927. This article identified Begley as the designer of the Dunlop House, but it misspelled his name as G.V. Bigley and Mr. Bigler. Additional research into Memphis designers at this

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Engineer. After coming to Memphis in the 1910s, he worked as an engineer for various projects including a municipal swimming pool at the Tri-State Fair Grounds. By the mid-1920s, he was working as a Superintendent for Architect George Mahan, Jr. In that role, he oversaw the construction of projects designed by Mahan as well as projects by other designers. By the early 1930s, Begley had joined James Hamilton to found the contracting firm Hamilton & Begley. He continued to work as a contractor until his death in 1933.<sup>9</sup>

Details about the design decisions for the new Dunlop House have not been found in primary sources. Some sources have suggested that Begley worked with a formal architect on the house's design, but no primary source documentation to substantiate this claim was found during the writing of this nomination.<sup>10</sup>

Given that he was an engineer and contractor, rather than an architect, it is possible that Begley looked to homes that he had seen in Memphis for inspiration. The new Dunlop House was built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style using a terra cotta structural system with a brick veneer and hipped tile roof. The style was much more common in Memphis and therefore was fairly unique within Clarksville. This was particularly true along Madison Street, which to that point had been lined with mid-to-late nineteenth century churches and Italianate houses with newer houses being built nearby in the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Classical Revival styles.

The Dunlops' new home was reported in the local newspaper as 'complete' in 1916. They celebrated their new home with multiple receptions.<sup>11</sup> The Society pages in the local newspaper described the "sloping green" lawn, atop which the new "beautiful home" welcomed guests into the entry hall, drawing room, and dining room. The newspaper noted that a Breakfast Room was located at the back of the entry hall, which provided a view of a terraced garden (apparently located where the parking lot is now).<sup>12</sup> Another article later in the year noted the "spacious porch on the east wing of house."<sup>13</sup> The following year, the Society pages described a garden party with music on the "side veranda." The article noted that in the center of the "Italian garden" was a "particularly attractive magic globe," which may indicate some kind of electrified light or ornament.<sup>14</sup>

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time was used to confirm the correct name as George V. Begley; Leigh Ann Monitor, "Relocation: Local Red Cross Chapter moves into Historic Building," *The Leaf-Chronicle*, July 28, 1996.

<sup>9</sup> "Describes New Pool," *The Commercial Appeal*, April 25, 1922; "City's Architects, Engineers are Named," *The Commercial Appeal*, November 23, 1922; "Wilson is Awarded Compress Contract," *The Commercial Appeal*, April 24, 1928; "Contractor is Sued by His Own Company," *The Commercial Appeal*, July 15, 1931; "George V. Begley," *The Commercial Appeal*, August 15, 1933; R.L. Polk & Co., *Memphis City Directory*, (1920-1933).

<sup>10</sup> Leigh Ann Monitor, "Relocation: Local Red Cross Chapter moves into Historic Building," *The Leaf-Chronicle*, July 28, 1996. This article interviewed county historian Eleanor Williams who stated that the house was designed by a Memphis architect who was asked to design a home "with the same attention to detail that he used on the governor's mansion in Nashville." This article appears to be the source of information that suggested the Dunlop House was designed by Russell E. Hart. Hart was not from Memphis but was a Nashville-based architect who designed the Tennessee Governor's Mansion and many other buildings in Tennessee. The attribution of the house to Hart has been repeated in numerous secondary sources, particularly in recent internet sources. However, no direct evidence substantiating Hart as the architect has been found, whereas there is primary source evidence indicating that Begley designed and/or constructed the house.

<sup>11</sup> "Handsome Entertainment," *The Leaf-Chronicle*, February 2, 1916.

<sup>12</sup> "The Dunlop Reception," *The Leaf-Chronicle*, April 29, 1916.

<sup>13</sup> "Mrs. Nichols Complimented," *The Leaf-Chronicle*, June 13, 1916.

<sup>14</sup> "Garden Party for Mrs. Frank Edwards," *The Leaf-Chronicle*, July 12, 1917.

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The Dunlop family referred to their property as ‘Ayrshire’ (alternatively spelled ‘Ayreshire’ in some sources) but the name did not survive to the present-day. Society notices in the newspaper usually referred to the home by the family’s surname, with only occasional mentions of its formal name.<sup>15</sup> After the house passed to new owners in the late 1930s, the formal name appears to have faded from use entirely.

As was typical for middle- and upper-class white families, the Dunlops hired domestic labor to assist in their home.<sup>16</sup> It is likely that domestic servants lived in the apartment on the second level of the carriage house. The 1930 U.S. Federal Census noted the presence of four young female boarders, who were all public school teachers. They may have lived in the house or in the apartment.<sup>17</sup>

In 1919, Joseph Dunlop purchased a new home in Asheville, North Carolina. The new house was formerly owned by North Carolina Governor Locke Craig. While Dunlop and his wife moved out of state, their daughter Mattie and her husband Allen Brown stayed at the Dunlop House on Madison Street. Mattie Brown often hosted her mother for visits and luncheons, which were frequently noted in the society pages of the local *Leaf-Chronicle* newspaper.<sup>18</sup>

Following the death of Joseph P. Dunlop in 1937, the Madison Street house and the Dunlop’s farm near Dunbar Cave were put up for sale.<sup>19</sup> In 1938, Pearl D. Perkins bought the house. Her son, John “Jack” Miller and his family also moved into the home shortly after the purchase.<sup>20</sup> Jack B. Miller was a Senior Partner in the implements firm Perkins & Miller. He also owned the International Harvester Dealership in Clarksville. Over time, the house became known as the Dunlop-Miller House.<sup>21</sup>

After Jack Miller and his wife died, their heirs retained ownership and leased the building to various organizations. Tenants included the Credit Bureau of Clarksville in the early 1990s and the local chapter of the American Red Cross, which moved in to the house in 1996.<sup>22</sup> At that time, Miller’s daughter Betty Rudolph recounted that one of her favorite places in the home was the sunroom at the rear of house (the same room that the Dunlops’ called the Breakfast Room). She also noted that the ‘English Garden’ outside had not changed and still had the “meandering geometric design of laid brick.”<sup>23</sup>

In 2006, the property was sold to George M. Terrell, who told a reporter with the *Leaf-Chronicle* that he planned to renovate the Dunlop House and open it as an entertainment venue. However, the renovations were

<sup>15</sup> “Issues Invitations,” *The Leaf-Chronicle*, April 21, 1916.

<sup>16</sup> “Wanted-A Good Cook,” *The Leaf-Chronicle*, March 19, 1917.

<sup>17</sup> 1930 United States Federal Census for Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee.

<sup>18</sup> “Entertainments for Mrs. Jo P. Dunlop,” *The Leaf-Chronicle*, November 7, 1919. “Wedding Announcement,” *The Leaf-Chronicle*, October 29, 1913; “Linen Shower,” *The Leaf-Chronicle*, August 4, 1920

<sup>19</sup> “J.P. Dunlop Dies in Asheville, Funeral to be Here Wednesday,” *The Leaf-Chronicle*, August 24, 1937; Advertisement for sale of the Dunlop Home and Farm, *The Leaf-Chronicle*, November 2, 1937.

<sup>20</sup> “Bournes Move to New Home,” *The Leaf-Chronicle*, April 4, 1939.

<sup>21</sup> Leigh Anne Monitor, “Relocation: Local Red Cross Chapters Moves into Historic Building,” *The Leaf-Chronicle*, July 28, 1996.

<sup>22</sup> Advertisement for the Credit Bureau of Clarksville, *The Leaf-Chronicle*, January 28, 1990.

<sup>23</sup> Monitor, “Relocation: Local Red Cross Chapters Moves into Historic Building.”

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never completed, and the house has sat vacant since then. In 2023, the property was sold to the current owner.<sup>24</sup>

### Architectural Context and Significance

The Dunlop House is significant for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Italian Renaissance Revival style (also known as the Italian Renaissance style). Just as earlier generations of Americans had ‘rediscovered’ architecture from Europe and Greece, the Italian Renaissance Revival style’s popularity was driven due by a rediscovery of Italian architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The new style mimicked design elements of Italian precedent while also providing a more economical box-like form for American designers. This contrasted with the exuberant ornamentation and complex forms of styles such as the Queen Anne, which had dominated earlier decades of residential construction nationwide.<sup>25</sup>

In Tennessee, the Italian Renaissance Revival style was most commonly utilized in large cities such as Memphis. Though architectural historians have identified some variations nationwide, in Tennessee the style typically presents with rectangular massing at least two stories in height, hipped roofs covered with clay or ceramic tiles, masonry or stuccoed exterior walls, wide overhanging eaves with brackets, elaborate windows on the lower levels, arched windows or loggias, and usually symmetrical fenestration.<sup>26</sup> For example, the Central Gardens Historic District (NR Listed 9/9/1982, updated 11/17/2023) in Memphis contains multiple examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, particularly along Belvedere Boulevard. The two-story example at 543 S. Belvedere utilizes the two-story, rectangular footprint massing with a hipped tile roof, symmetrical fenestration, some arched windows, and cut stone exterior veneer (see Figure 2). Another example at 1584 Carr Avenue similarly utilized symmetrical fenestration, hipped tile roof, arched windows, widely overhanging eaves with brackets, and a prominent entrance (see Figure 3).<sup>27</sup>

While symmetrical massing and fenestration is most common, some Italian Renaissance Revival style homes in Tennessee utilize asymmetry, typically through the inclusion of wings or off-center entrances. An example from the Central Gardens Historic District is 619 S. Belvedere (see Figure 4). A slightly recessed wing creates an asymmetrical expression of the style, but the house still utilizes the hallmark hipped tile roof, widely overhanging eaves with brackets and masonry exterior. While 619 does not utilize arches, the inclusion of keystones above the windows on the first level suggest a higher level of ornamentation that achieves the same effect of drawing the eye to the first level.

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<sup>24</sup> Stacy Smith Segovia, “Dinner Theatre Becomes Tourist Mecca,” *The Leaf-Chronicle*, August 5, 2007; Property Card for 517 Madison Street, Montgomery County Assessor of Property, Clarksville, Tennessee.

<sup>25</sup> Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999), 157-158.

<sup>26</sup> Virginia Savaage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America’s Domestic Architecture* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 496-508.

<sup>27</sup> Margot Ferster Payne and Rebecca Schmitt, “Central Gardens Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2023).

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Figure 3: Typical Example of Italian Renaissance Revival Style in Tennessee, as seen at 543 S. Belvedere Blvd., Memphis, Tennessee, 2021. Photo from the Tennessee Historical Commission.



Figure 4: Typical Example of Italian Renaissance Revival Style in Tennessee, as seen at 1584 Carr Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, 2021. Photo from the Tennessee Historical Commission.

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Figure 5: Asymmetrical Example of Italian Renaissance Revival style, as seen on 619 S. Belvedere Blvd in Memphis, Tennessee, 2021. Photo from the Tennessee Historical Commission.

Though built throughout Tennessee, the Italian Renaissance Revival style's popularity was far eclipsed statewide by revivals of Classical and Colonial styles, as well as the Bungalow form and Craftsman style. As noted in the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), Clarksville boasted a wide variety of Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Bungalow, and Craftsman-style houses.<sup>28</sup> Located a short distance from the Dunlop House, the Madison Street Historic District (NR Listed 11/22/1999) is perhaps Clarksville's best concentration of homes built in these popular styles in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century.

The Dunlop House is one of the few, if not only, examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival style within Clarksville. The Dunlop House was identified in the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee" MPDF as an excellent example of its style.<sup>29</sup> The Dunlop House clearly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Italian Renaissance Revival style with its hipped clay tile roof; wide overhanging eaves with brackets; brick exterior veneer over a terra cotta structural system; original arched windows and doors; arcaded porches; and ornamented grilles at prominent entrances. The house's façade presents as symmetrical at first glance, but the inclusion of the west wing and the east porch results in a slightly asymmetrical appearance that strikes a balance between the typical massing and symmetry that appears in comparable examples statewide, such as those shown in Figures 2-4.

<sup>28</sup> Philip Thomason, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998).

<sup>29</sup> Thomason, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee," Section E, 17.

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The MPDF did not identify other examples of the style in Clarksville. Only one other house was identified in the TN-SHPO's historic resource survey database.<sup>30</sup> A non-extant house formerly located at 702 Anderson Drive had some characteristics of the style, such as a stuccoed exterior, symmetry, and hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, but it lacked the tile roof and arched openings. The house was demolished between 2022 and 2024.

### Registration Requirements

The Dunlop House meets the registration requirements for residential properties nominated under Criterion C. The MPDF requires that the nominated property be a notable example of a particular style(s) and possess integrity. Properties should retain original exterior materials, porches, fenestration, and majority of detailing.<sup>31</sup> The Dunlop House retains its original exterior materials including its character-defining tile roof, brick veneer, porches, the majority of its original windows and doors (the only replacements are located on the rear, north elevation), and a majority of interior features. It is an excellent example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style and embodies the distinctive characteristics of the style as it is typically expressed in Tennessee.

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<sup>30</sup> There is a slim possibility of additional unidentified examples in Clarksville. The TN-SHPO's Historic Resource survey does not include Italian Renaissance Revival as a style option. Houses like the Dunlop House are usually categorized as 'Mediterranean' in the survey, but it is possible that surveyors could have chosen a different style as a best fit, depending on the specifics of the property or the training of the surveyor. Therefore, it is difficult to ensure that all other examples have been accounted for. However, no other extant examples were found by the author in citywide architectural surveys, the TN-SHPO's survey database, other SHPO research files, in local history books, or during windshield surveys.

<sup>31</sup> Thomason, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee," Section F, 31.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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### Bibliography

- Gelernter, Mark. *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in their Cultural and Technological Context*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999.
- Jones, Robbie D. and D. Lorne McWatters. "Dunlop Milling Company." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999.
- McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014.
- Mielnik, Tara, et al. "Tip Top." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997.
- NETRonline. Accessed July 16, 2025. [Historicaerials.com](http://Historicaerials.com).
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- The Commercial Appeal*. Multiple Dates.
- The Leaf-Chronicle*. Multiple Dates.
- Thomason, Philip. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998.
- United States Federal Census, 1910, 1930.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	X	State Historic Preservation Office	
previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency	
previously determined eligible by the National Register		Federal agency	
designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other	
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #		Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MT-809, MT-809B			

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** 1.0 **USGS Quadrangle** Clarksville 301-SE

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: NAD1983

A. Latitude: 36.526962 Longitude: -87.353637

B. Latitude: 36.527044 Longitude: -87.353255

C. Latitude: 36.526340 Longitude: -87.353025

D. Latitude: 36.526213 Longitude: -87.353618

E. Latitude: 36.526750 Longitude: -87.353794

F. Latitude: 36.526795 Longitude: -87.353582

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The National Register Boundary corresponds to the legal parcel boundaries of Montgomery County Parcel 066K B 01900 000. The boundaries are depicted on the enclosed boundary map. The coordinates noted above correspond to the approximate corners of the boundary.

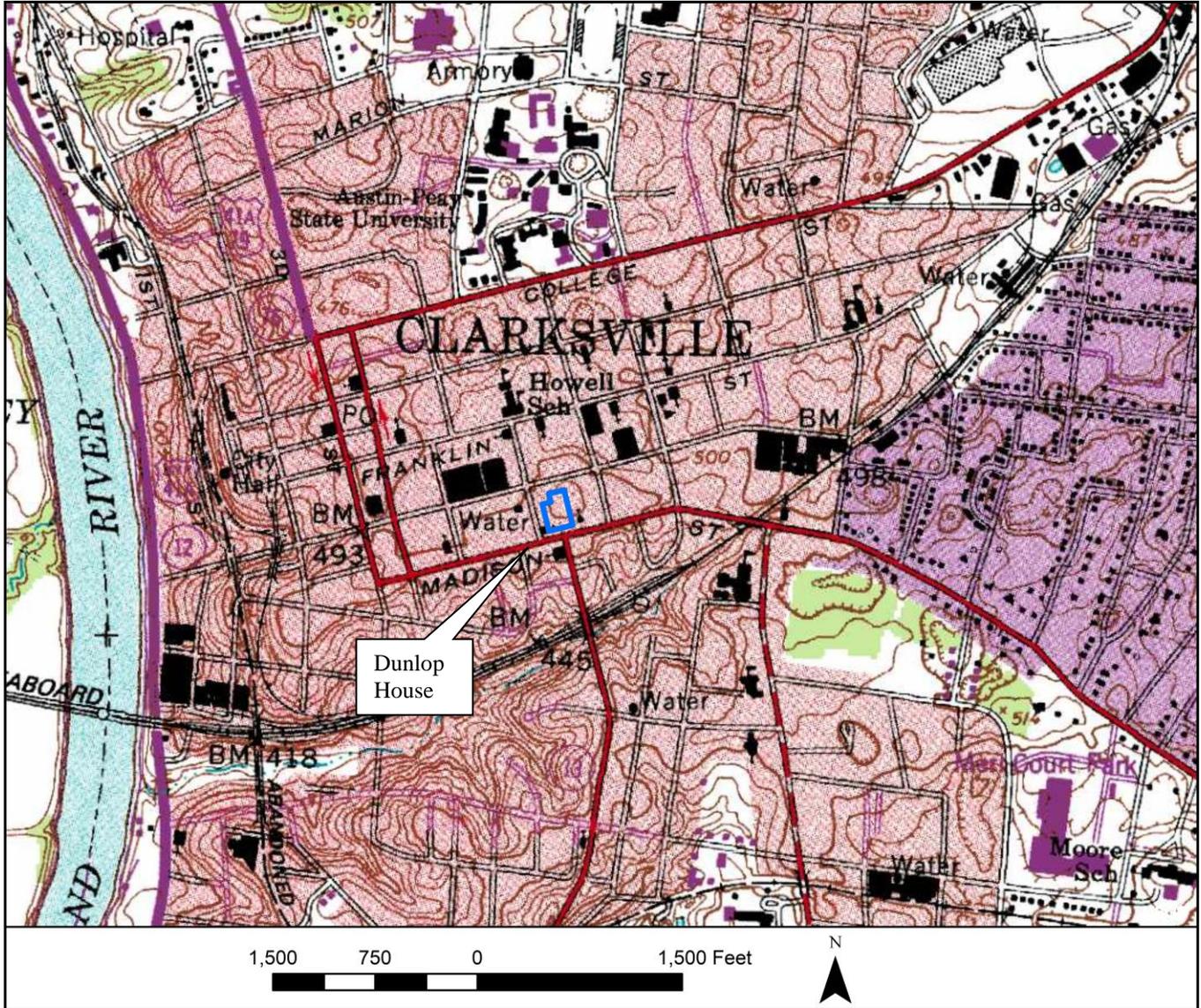
**Boundary Justification**

The National Register Boundary corresponds to the historic and current boundary of the property

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USGS Topographic Map



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**Boundary Map**



The National Register boundary is depicted by the bold red polygon, overlaid on ca. 2020 aerial imagery and parcel lines (thin white lines). Also included are references to the Latitude/Longitude coordinates noted in Section 10.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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Name Dr. Rebecca Schmitt

Organization Tennessee Historical Commission

Street & Number 2941 Lebanon Pike Date July 2025

City or Town Nashville Telephone 615-770-1086

E-mail Rebecca.Schmitt@tn.gov State TN Zip Code 37214

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints. Photos should be submitted separately in a JPEG or TIFF format. Do not embed these photographs into the form)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. can be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps. They can also be embedded in the Section 7 or 8 narratives)

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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National Park Service

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### Photo Log

Name of Property: Dunlop House

City or Vicinity: Clarksville

County: Montgomery

State: Tennessee

Photographer: Rebecca Schmitt & J. Ethan Holden

Date Photographed: July 8, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 40. South Façade and Front Yard, including brick paths. Photographer facing north.
- 2 of 40. South Façade. Photographer facing north.
- 3 of 40. Main Entrance on the South Façade. Photographer facing north.
- 4 of 40. South Façade and East Elevation. Photographer facing northwest.
- 5 of 40. North and East Elevations, including the East Porch. Photographer facing southwest.
- 6 of 40. North Elevation. Photographer facing south.
- 7 of 40. North Elevation. Photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 40. West Elevation. Photographer facing east.
- 9 of 40. Interior, First Level. Main Entrance. Photographer facing south.
- 10 of 40. Interior, First Level. Main Staircase and Entry Hall. Photographer facing north.
- 11 of 40. Interior, First Level. Living Room/Drawing Room. Doors to East Porch and Altered Fireplace. Photographer facing northeast.
- 12 of 40. Living Room/Drawing Room. Doors to the Front (South) Porch and Doorway to the Entry Hall. Photographer facing south.
- 13 of 40. Interior, First Level. Sunroom. Photographer facing north.
- 14 of 40. Interior, First Level. Fireplace in Sunroom. Photographer facing west.
- 15 of 40. Interior, First Level. Dining Room. Photographer facing west.

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- 16 of 40. Interior, First Level. Dining Room. Photographer facing southeast.
- 17 of 40. Interior, First Level. Elevator. Photographer facing southwest.
- 18 of 40. Interior, First Level. Kitchen. Photographer facing northeast.
- 19 of 40. Interior, First Level. Laundry Room. Photographer facing north.
- 20 of 40. Interior, First Level. Secondary Staircase. Photographer facing southwest.
- 21 of 40. Interior, Mezzanine Level (Second Level above Sunroom). Photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 40. Interior, Second Level. Landing and Staircase with view towards the Mezzanine Level. Photographer facing northeast.
- 23 of 40. Interior, Second Level. Landing with view towards Bedrooms. Photographer facing northeast.
- 24 of 40. Interior, Second Level. Northeast Bedroom. Photographer facing east.
- 25 of 40. Interior, Second Level. Southeast Bedroom. Photographer facing southeast.
- 26 of 40. Interior, Second Level. Southeast Bedroom, view towards adjacent bathroom. Photographer facing west.
- 27 of 40. Interior, Second Level. Bathroom. Photographer facing south.
- 28 of 40. Interior, Second Level. Secondary Staircase. Photographer facing northwest.
- 29 of 40. Interior, Attic. Photographer facing northeast.
- 30 of 40. Carriage House, South and East Elevations. Photographer facing northwest.
- 31 of 40. Carriage House, North Elevation. Photographer facing south.
- 32 of 40. Carriage House, Interior, First Level, West Bay. Photographer facing north.
- 33 of 40. Carriage House, Interior, First Level, North Section. Photographer facing
- 34 of 40. Carriage House, Interior, First Level, Central Bay. Photographer facing north.
- 35 of 40. Carriage House, Interior, Second Level, Bedroom. Photographer facing east.

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- 36 of 40. Carriage House, Interior, Second Level, Bedroom. Photographer facing north.
- 37 of 40. Carriage House, Interior, Second Level, Kitchen. Photographer facing northeast.
- 38 of 40. Brick Retaining Wall at Front (South) Edge of Property along Madison Street. Photographer facing west.
- 39 of 40. North Staircase Entrance from Madison Street. Photographer facing north.
- 40 of 40. Decorative Feature in Garden. Photographer facing north.

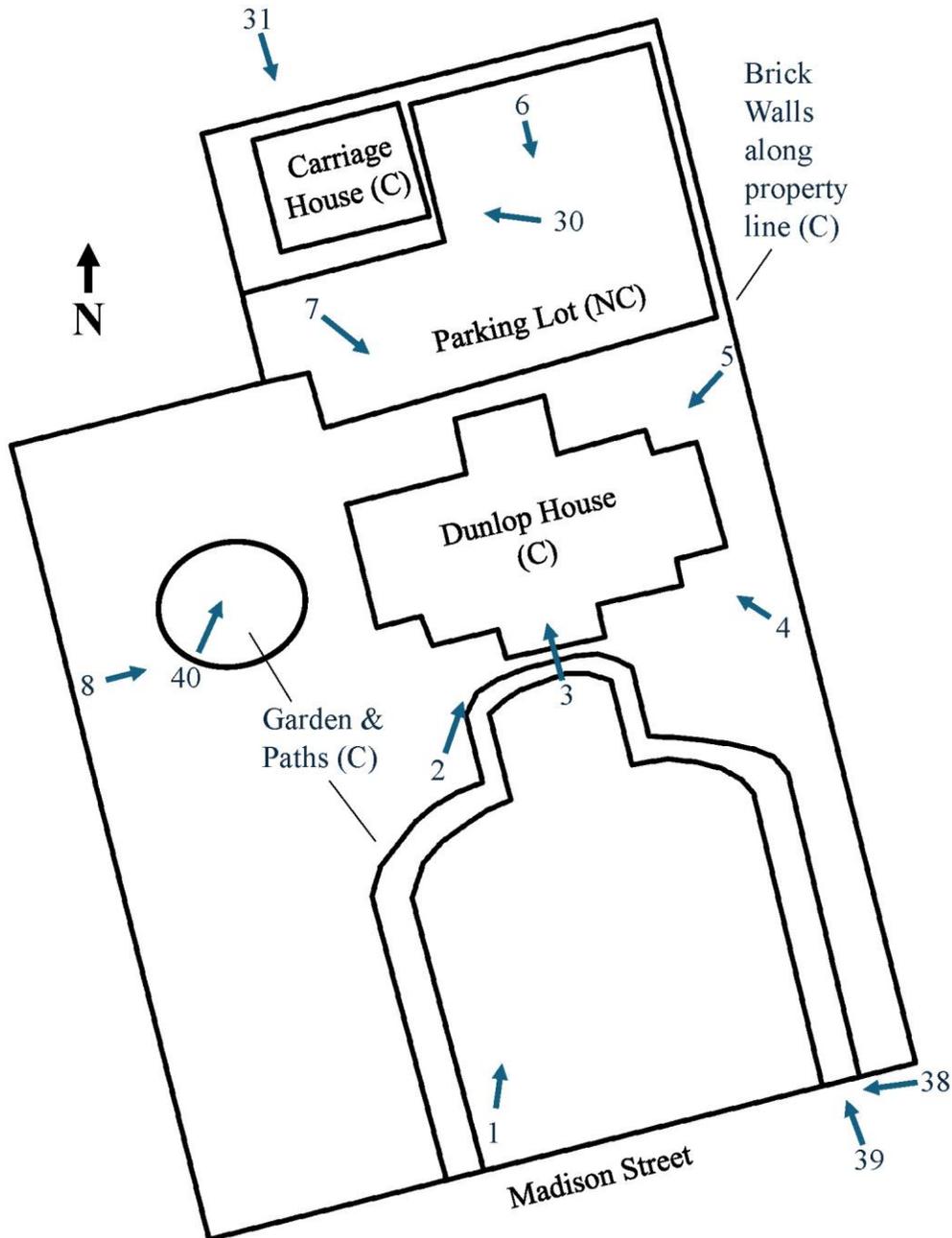
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Site Plan with Photos Keyed  
Not to Scale



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

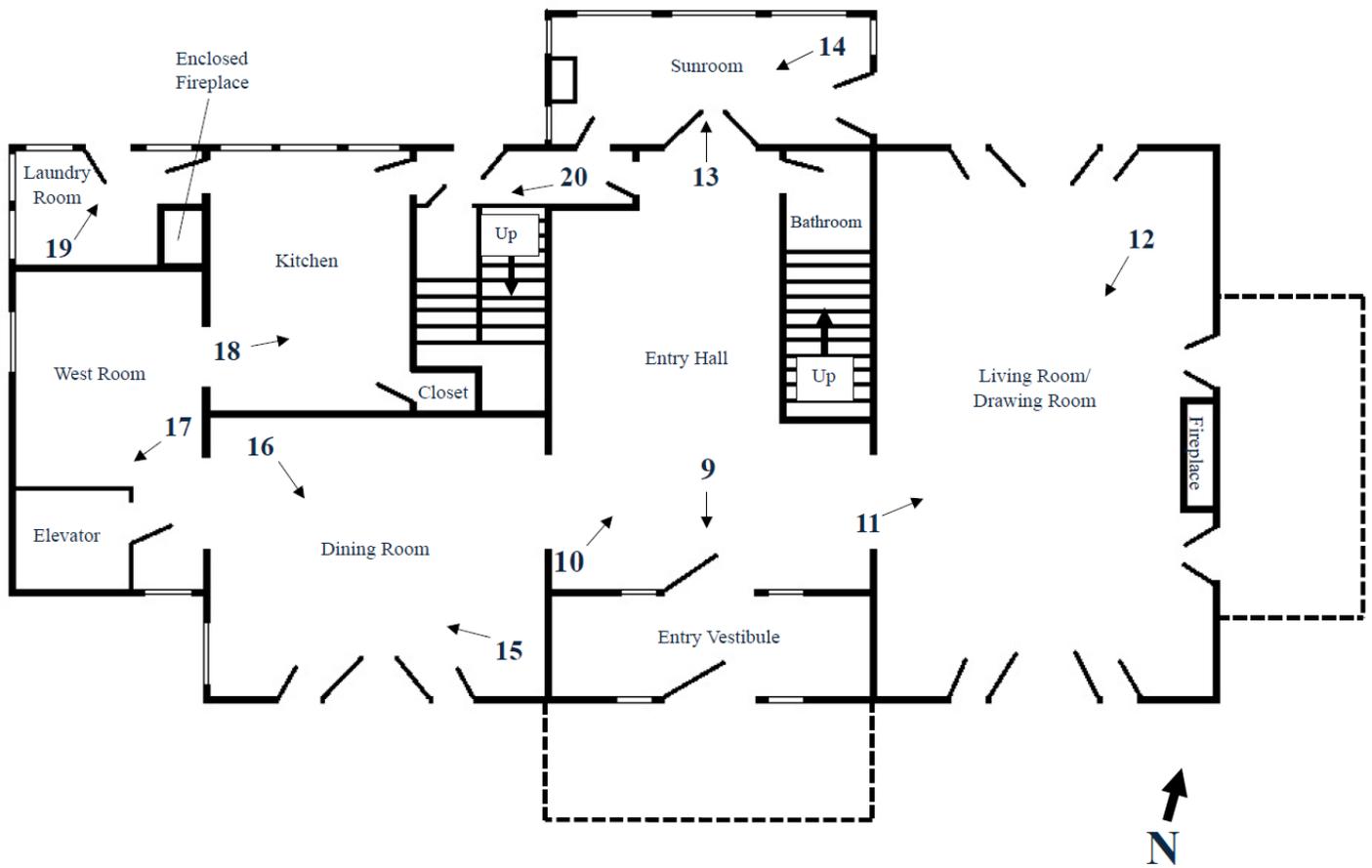
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### Floor Plans with Photos Keyed All Plans Not to Scale

### Dunlop House – First Floor



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### Dunlop House – Second Floor



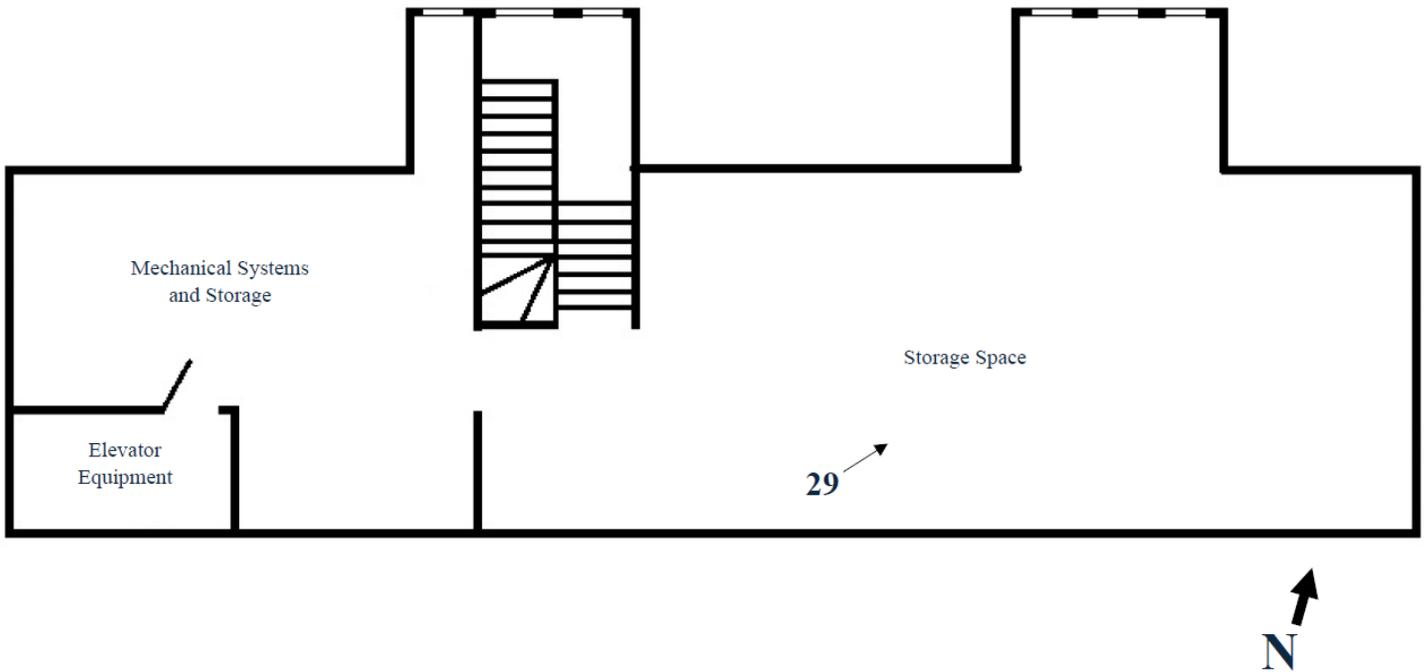
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### Dunlop House – Attic



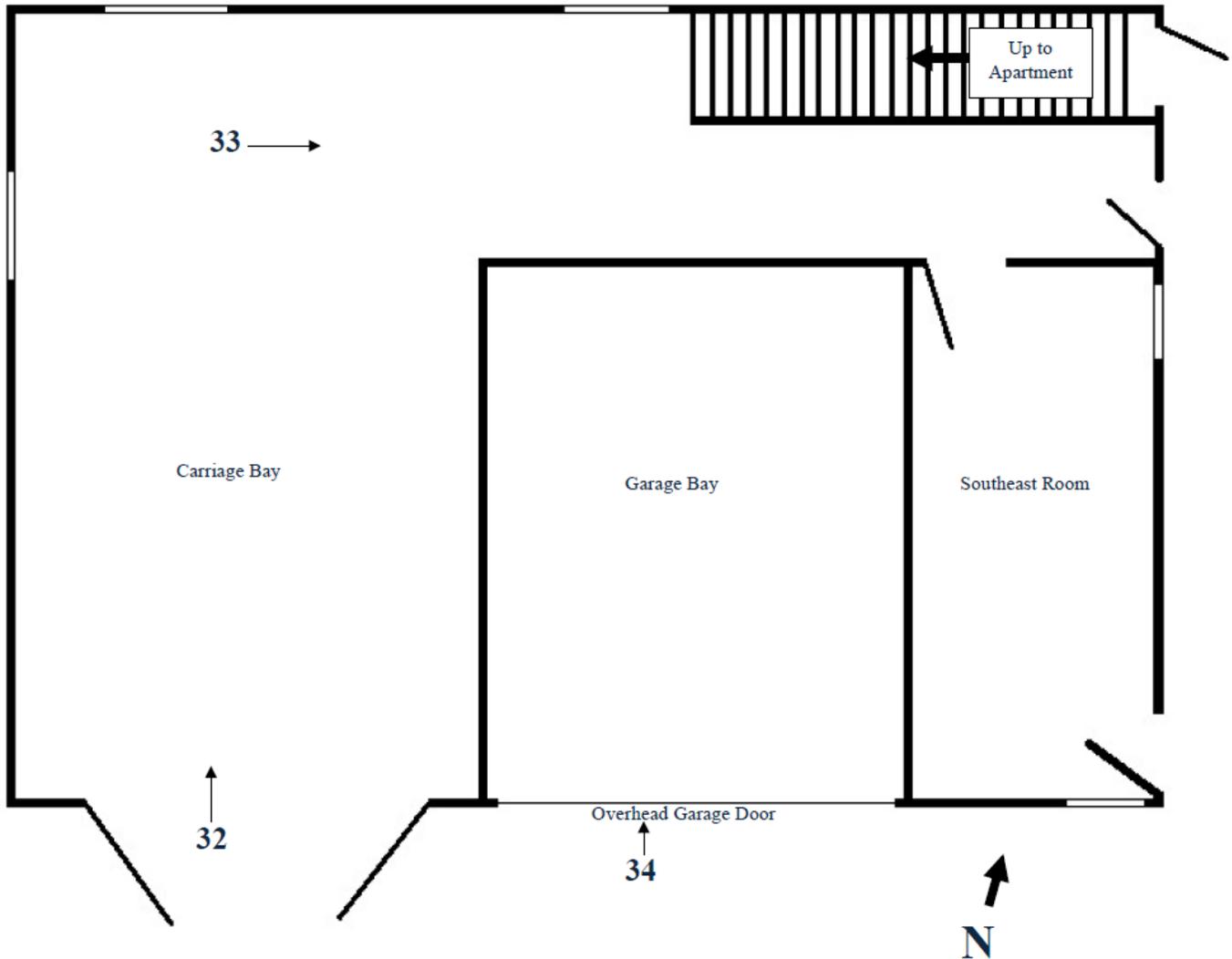
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## Carriage House- First Floor



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Dunlop House
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Tennessee
County and State
Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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