

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

989

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name First Presbyterian Church Manse

other names/site number Farris Apartments

2. Location

street & number 305 Main Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Clarksville

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Montgomery code 125 zip code 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 for 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/10/01
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other,

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Entered in the National Register

8.31.01

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 count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church-related residence

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK, WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

- 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.) N/A

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1890 – c. 1947

Significant Dates

1890, c.1920, c. 1930, 1947

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

First Presbyterian Church

First Presbyterian Church Manse
Name of Property

Montgomery County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre Clarksville 301 SE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>467960</u>	<u>4042510</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Allen Henderson, Evelyn Hunter, Eleanor Williams and Ted Karpynek
organization Montgomery County Historical Society/ TN Historical Commission date January 12, 2001
street & number P.O. Box 262 telephone 931.647.0828
city or town Clarksville state TN zip code 37040

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Frank and Sheila Runyon
street & number 1965 Terrace Drive telephone 931.647.3377
city or town Clarksville state TN zip code 37043

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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First Presbyterian Church Manse
Montgomery County, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION

Executed in the Italianate style, the First Presbyterian Church Manse is sited on a sloping narrow lot in a mixed residential and commercial neighborhood in Clarksville, TN. Constructed c. 1890, the 2 ½ story, brick building rests on a continuous brick foundation and follows an asymmetrical plan that consists of a central square block that is accompanied by projecting bays located at elevation. Accenting the building is a centrally located 2-½ story pedimented tower that extends several feet in front of the facade. Providing further ornamentation to the manse is an irregular roof arrangement that is highlighted by a hipped and pyramidal roof that are dressed with a decorative cornice containing brackets and modillions. The cornice surrounds the entire building, save for the rear elevation. Arched window openings that rest on stone sills continues the Italianate embellishments of the building. Metal decorative arched window hoods with brackets adorn many, but not all, of the window openings that punctuate each elevation. Two interior, off-center, chimneys rise from the roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles.

The south façade reveals a centrally located projecting tower that is capped with a protruding pedimented roof. Flanking the tower are two, 2-story bays. These bays are recessed behind the tower, with the western bay set back considerably more than the eastern bay. Positioned on the first floor of the tower is a pair of wood doors decorated with four panels that serve as the main entrance to the manse. Preceded by a concrete pathway, a series of limestone steps flanked by wrought iron railings lead up to the main entrance. Bordering the door opening is a detailed surround that consists of two pilasters ornamented with flush and beaded detailing. The pilasters support an entablature complete with decorative brackets that support a porch hood. Above the main entrance, a pair of narrow window openings with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash is located on the second floor and is adorned with decorative arched hoods with brackets. The half story of the tower reveals a lunette window opening with a stone sill. A triangular sunburst motif rests within the apex of the pediment that is highlighted with a molded raking cornice and supporting brackets.

The bay east of the tower reveals a bay window on the first floor, which contains two window openings with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Added between 1908 and 1913, the window is adorned with modillions and brackets that support a window hood, continuing the original ornamentation of the building. Located above the bay window on the second floor are two arched window openings with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash topped with decorative arched hoods with brackets. Two bays of arched window openings provide the fenestration of the recessed main block. Four window openings, two to each floor, contain one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Arched hoods with brackets top the window openings on the second floor, while the first floor window openings are marked with simple segmental brick arches. A second floor window opening with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash topped with a decorative arched hood with brackets juts out from the south elevation of the west projecting bay. Below this window opening is an enclosed vestibule capped with a shed roof that contains a multi-light wood door.

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A centrally located three sided canted bay topped with a pyramidal roof highlights the east elevation of the First Presbyterian Church Manse. This elevation not only reveals the depth of the building, but also the raised basement level, which is the result of the sloping lot that the building rests on. Each side of the canted bay is marked with an arched window opening; however, the window fenestration differs from floor to floor. Three arched window openings with two-pane, fixed, wood sash adorn each side of the canted bay at the basement level. The first floor reveals a pair of square window openings containing single pane, fixed, wood sash that are capped with a pair of joined arched hoods with brackets. Flanking the paired windows are two window openings with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. An arched hood with brackets tops the window opening to the south, while the northern window is capped with a segmental brick arch. The window arrangement on the third floor of the canted bay mirrors the second floor; however, the central window opening contains a one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash capped with a single arched hood with brackets.

South of the canted bay are five windows. Along the basement level, a square window opening with a square, two-pane, fixed, wood sash is located below a limestone water table. The first and second floors reveals four window openings, two to each floor, that contain one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash, which are topped with decorative arched hoods with brackets. North of the canted bay on the main block is one bay containing two window openings on the first and second floor. Neither of these window openings are adorned with decorative arched hoods, rather the ornamentation is limited to segmental brick arches. The second floor window contains one-over-one, double-hung wood sash, while the first floor window contains two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash. Located at the basement level is a door opening topped with a segmental arch consisting of a six-light wood door and a pedimented wood roof supported by two wood posts, c. 2000.

Lastly, this section reveals the east elevation of the north-projecting bay. The fenestration exhibits six window openings (two to each floor), all of which have been altered. Two evenly spaced segmental arches, evident at the basement level, indicate the location of window openings that have been bricked in. The first and second floor discloses segmental arched window openings that have been partially filled with brick to accommodate one-over-one, double-hung, metal windows. The date of these window alterations is unknown.

Two projecting bays that are connected in the middle by a two story wood addition marks the north elevation, rear, of the First Presbyterian Church Manse. Four large bays, which serve as a garage and storage facilities for the apartment's tenants are exhibited along the basement level. The eastern bay consists of a projecting brick entrance capped with a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. The opening of the bay is covered with sheets of corrugated metal. To the west, is a wood pedimented roof that projects underneath the central portion of the north elevation. Supported by concrete blocks, the roof rests above two large swinging doors made of corrugated metal. Lastly, two large bay openings are located underneath the western projecting bay. Divided

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First Presbyterian Church Manse
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by a brick column, the bay to the east is accessible through a metal overhead garage door, while admission into the last bay is achieved through two swinging metal doors.

The east projecting bay displays one window opening on the first and second story, containing single pane, fixed, wood sash. These windows are not original to the house and were probably added when the windows on the east elevation of the north bay were altered. The wood, two-story addition originally served as a porch, but was altered to fill a cavity that existed when the western bay was erected. Weatherboard siding sheathes the first floor of the addition, which contains a band of four window openings with nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash. The second story rests on the roof of the first story addition, which suggests that this portion of the addition was built later. Clad with wide, vertical board siding, the second story addition sets back from the first story. Two pairs of window openings, with the eastern pair larger than the western pair, contain one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. A flat roof tops the addition. The western projecting bay reveals two window openings on each floor with varying shapes. Each floor contains one square window opening with a pair of windows containing one-over-one, double-hung, aluminum sash and a four-light fixed, wood, sash. To the west are window openings with nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash. Each window opening rests on a stone sill and based on the fenestration, this bay is a later addition to the house, c. 1930.

Highlighting the west elevation is a two-story projecting bay with a pair of narrow, arched window openings with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash on each floor. Accenting the windows are arched hoods with decorative brackets. To the north of the projecting bay is the c. 1930 bay addition, which yields a second story window opening with nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash. Recessed between the c. 1930 addition and the projecting bay is the northern wall of the main block. The first floor reveals a modified window opening containing a pair of four-light, wood, casement sash that rest on a stone sill. Three courses of glass blocks, applied at an unknown date, top the window opening. A single bay of windows located on the main block, south of the projecting bay, reveals segmental arched window openings on each floor with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. An enclosed brick vestibule, capped with a hipped roof is nestled in the ell created by the projecting bay and the southern portion of the west elevation. The vestibule provides a secondary door opening containing a paneled wood door with a large inset glass pane.

The interior of the First Presbyterian Church Manse retains a remarkable degree of integrity. The building follows a central hall plan that is flanked with two rooms on each side. Two apartment units are located on the first floor, while the second floor contains four units. Kitchens to the apartments are located in the two-story rear projecting bays, which has prevented the alteration of the floor plan and heavy remodeling of historic rooms. Original window and door trim accented with fluted molding and circle corner blocks adorn all the rooms of the manse, except those located in the c. 1930 bay and former porch. Four-panel doors, original to the house, are topped with functional transoms that provide access to each apartment. Doors to closets are also original and are often

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capped with a pair of paneled doors to overhead storage spaces. Two pairs of original paneled double doors that once led into the parlors are still extant, though not in use.

Highlighting the interior of the manse is an open string staircase located in the first floor hallway. Scroll detailing and turned balusters accent the staircase that commences with a detailed chamfered newel post. An arch, located just before the staircase, and roped corner molding adorns the hallway. Adding to the architectural significance of the house are four original mantles. The mantles reveal slightly differing designs and occupy the former parlors and bedrooms of the house. The two bedroom fireplaces reveal square openings that are framed with an unadorned wood surround consisting of square pilasters and rounded cheeks that support a marble shelf. Providing a contrast between the otherwise identical mantles is a centrally placed blank cartouche that adorns the frieze of the west bedroom fireplace and an ornamental grille covering the firebox. The mantle in the east bedroom, whose firebox is sealed by eight large modern tiles, is accented with two blank cartouches resting above molded pilasters that support the mantle. Unlike in the two bedrooms, the fireplaces located in the former parlors are drastically different from each other. The west parlor contains a fireplace with a rectangular opening that is framed with a wood surround similar to those found in the bedrooms. The marble mantle reveals a slightly projecting lip located just above a trapezoid cartouche centered in a paneled frieze. Square pilasters decorated with panels flank a decorative metal grille that conceals the firebox. Lastly, the fireplace in the east parlor mimics the simple surround found in the bedroom mantles; however, the frieze is adorned with a band of seven square cartouches. The frieze is set at a slight angle towards the floor and has been heavily painted, which partly conceals the ornamental motifs that decorate the cartouches.

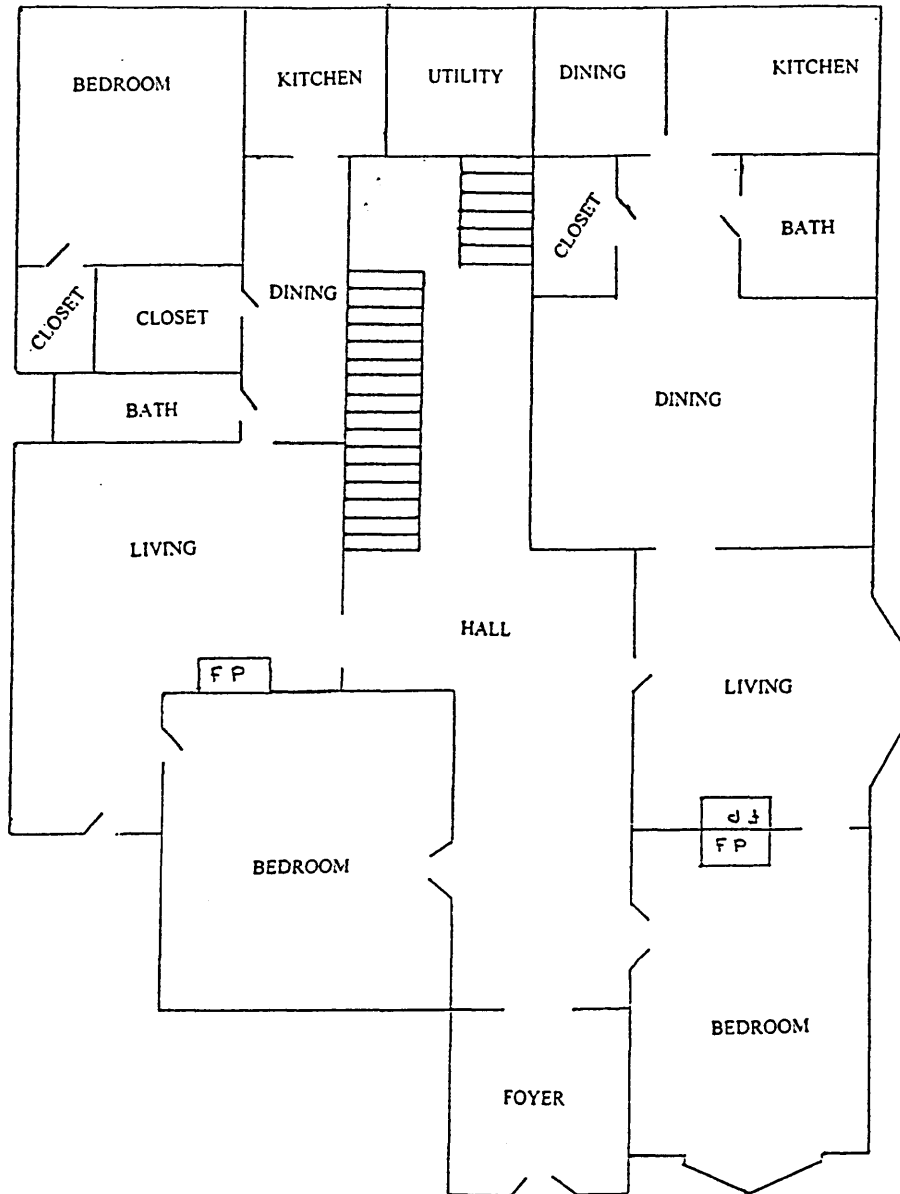
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First Presbyterian Church Manse
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

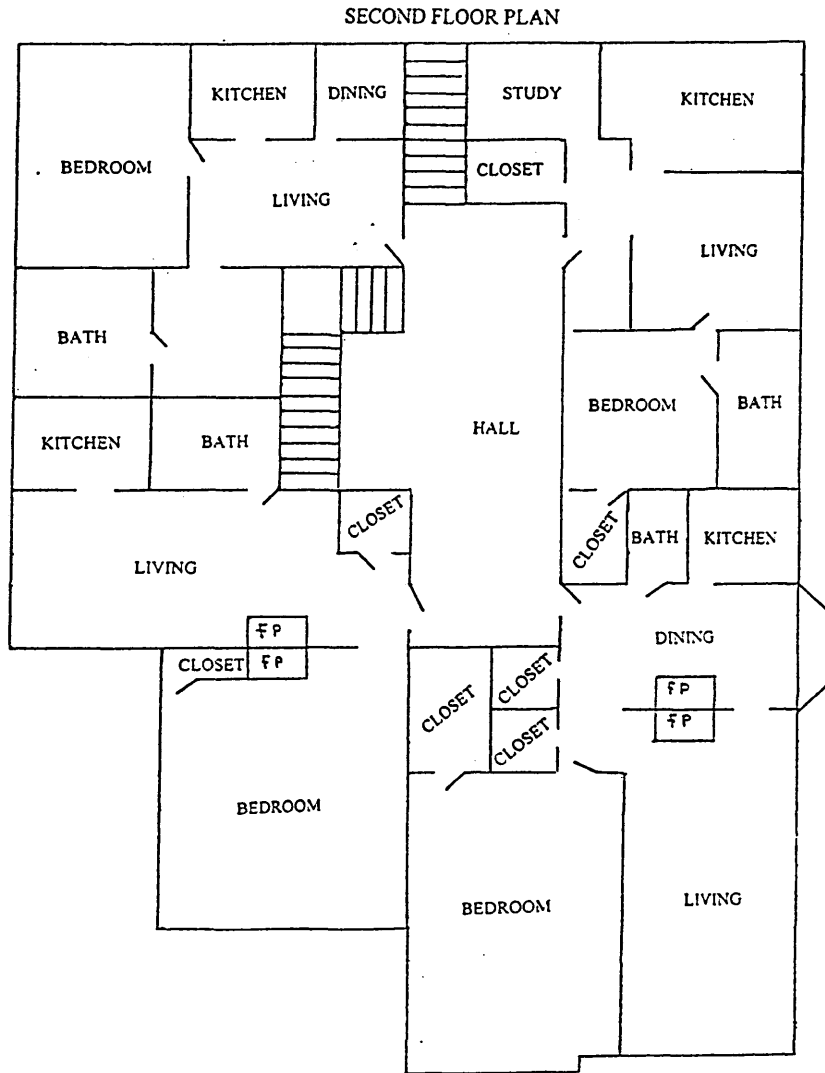


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First Presbyterian Church Manse
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First Presbyterian Church Manse
Montgomery County, Tennessee

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The First Presbyterian Church Manse is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a locally significance example of late nineteenth century Italianate architecture. Ornamental window hoods, tall arched windows and a truncated tower are some of the exterior elements of the style that highlight the building. The interior of the manse reveals wood floors, mantles, and window and door moldings that are original to the building and are in excellent condition. Although the building underwent a historic change in use around 1920 from a single-family dwelling to apartments, the manse has not been radically altered. As a result, the building retains a high degree of integrity and continues to embody the character defining features of the Italianate style. The First Presbyterian Church Manse meets the registration requirements of the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville MPS*.

Built c. 1890, the nominated property was built by the First Presbyterian Church (NR 1982) as a parsonage. The current structure replaced the original manse, which consisted of a two-crib log house with an open dogtrot. Rev. J. W. Lupton, who served as pastor for the church from 1872 to 1898, and his family were the first residents of the newly constructed manse. Subsequent pastors occupied the manse until 1920, when the church acquired another house on North Second Street for use as a parsonage. As a result, the property was sold to C. W. Brooks for \$8,000 and turned into a popular boarding house for students attending Southwestern Presbyterian University (1875-1925) and later Austin Peay Normal School (now Austin Peay State University).

In 1947, the manse was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farris and converted into an apartment house. The current owners, Frank and Sheila Runyon, purchased the building in 1986 and continue to utilize the manse as an apartment building. The property is located within the Main Street Historic District, a local historic district in Clarksville, which also encompasses the First Presbyterian Church.

The building is a fine representation of the Italianate style, which was popular in the United States between 1850 and 1885.¹ The picturesque effect of the style drew its inspiration from simple Italian farmhouses, or villas, which were used as models for Italianate architecture in England and the United States.² Common characteristics of the Italianate form include ornamental embellishments, such as decorative window hoods; heavy use of cornice brackets; tall, narrow window openings, usually arched; and the employment of a tower that was often nestled in an L-plan subtype or placed prominently on the façade. The First Presbyterian Church Manse embodies these qualities, which were a reaction to the conventional architectural precedents found in earlier Greek and Renaissance Revival approaches that emphasized symmetry and classical detailing. The character defining features of the Italianate style are embodied along the façade of the manse. Instantly recognizable is the tower, which is located in the ell created by the main

¹ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 212.

² Ibid.

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block and the east projecting bay. Off-center towers were often employed to emphasize the asymmetrical allure of the style, which rejected the ridged formality of earlier classical styles. Although towers in Italianate buildings were often capped with a hipped or mansard roof, the pedimented roof that covers the tower on the manse provides an unusual variant to the style. Contributing to the ornamental embellishments are segmental window hoods with decorative brackets that adorn the window openings. These window hoods are made of pressed sheet metal in an attempt to replicate the carved stone detailing found in the Italian Villa and palazzo models that encouraged the style. Furthermore, the house is detailed with a bracketed cornice, whose influence extends to the roof covering the main entrance and bay window, another common characteristic of Italianate architecture.

The asymmetrical plan of the manse, although not as obvious as the exterior ornamental detailing, is consistent with the style. Free of the formality and strict symmetry of earlier classical styles, architects of Italianate houses opened the floor plans, which allowed people to move easily throughout the house.³ This is evident in the utilization of the projecting bays, which provided for large rooms and hallways that created a spacious living environment when the building functioned as a single dwelling residence. Although the house was converted into apartment units in 1947, the floor plan is intact and continues to convey the expansiveness associated with the style.

The First Presbyterian Church Manse is one of the few remaining buildings representative of Italianate architecture in the City of Clarksville. Moreover, of the remaining collection of Italianate houses, the manse has the distinction of having been built after the popularity of the style had waned. Construction of Italianate buildings in Clarksville extended from the period between the 1850s through the 1880s.⁴ A fire in 1878, however, destroyed much of the antebellum housing stock in the city, which was replaced primarily with Queen Anne and folk Victorian designs. The majority of the remaining residences are two-stories in height and of frame and brick construction. These buildings are generally located to the north and east of the downtown area. As with the First Presbyterian Church Manse, these buildings feature arched windows, projecting bays, and bracketed cornices. A smattering of Italianate houses was constructed after the 1878 fire, most notably the Bowling Hughes House, 1880, and the M.C. Northington House, 1886. The extant dwellings that are representative of the style and listed on the National Register include the Alfred A. Robb House-1859 (NR 2000), Samuel Rexinger House-1878, (NR 1977) and the Forbes-Mabry House-1859 (NR 1995). Interestingly, despite having been built at least ten years apart, the Samuel Rexinger House and the First Presbyterian Church Manse are quite similar and are

representative of the form that Italianate buildings in Clarksville embraced. Both structures are brick and exhibit a pedimented two-story tower that is nestled in the ell formed by the main block and a projecting bay. Furthermore, the façade fenestration of the two buildings differ only in that

³ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America: The Old-House Journal Guide to the Architecture of American Homes*. (New York: Penguin Books, 1996), 85.

⁴ Philip Thomason, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Clarksville, Tennessee* (Nashville: Thomason and Associates, 1998), E-12 – 14.

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First Presbyterian Church Manse
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the bay window on the Rexinger House contains three window openings, as opposed to the two on the bay window of the manse. Slight differences in ornamentation such as U-shaped window hoods and a bracketed door surround do not detract from the similarities between the two houses. According to Sandborn Fire Insurance maps, however, the First Presbyterian Church Manse was adorned with a wrap-around porch, probably similar to the one on the Rexinger House. The omission of the porch, c. 1947, provides the only glaring difference between the two buildings.

Although no longer functioning as a family residence, the building retains a high percentage of its original exterior and interior character defining features. As a result, the First Presbyterian Church Manse is architecturally significant as a local example of Italianate architecture that deserves to be recognized through listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

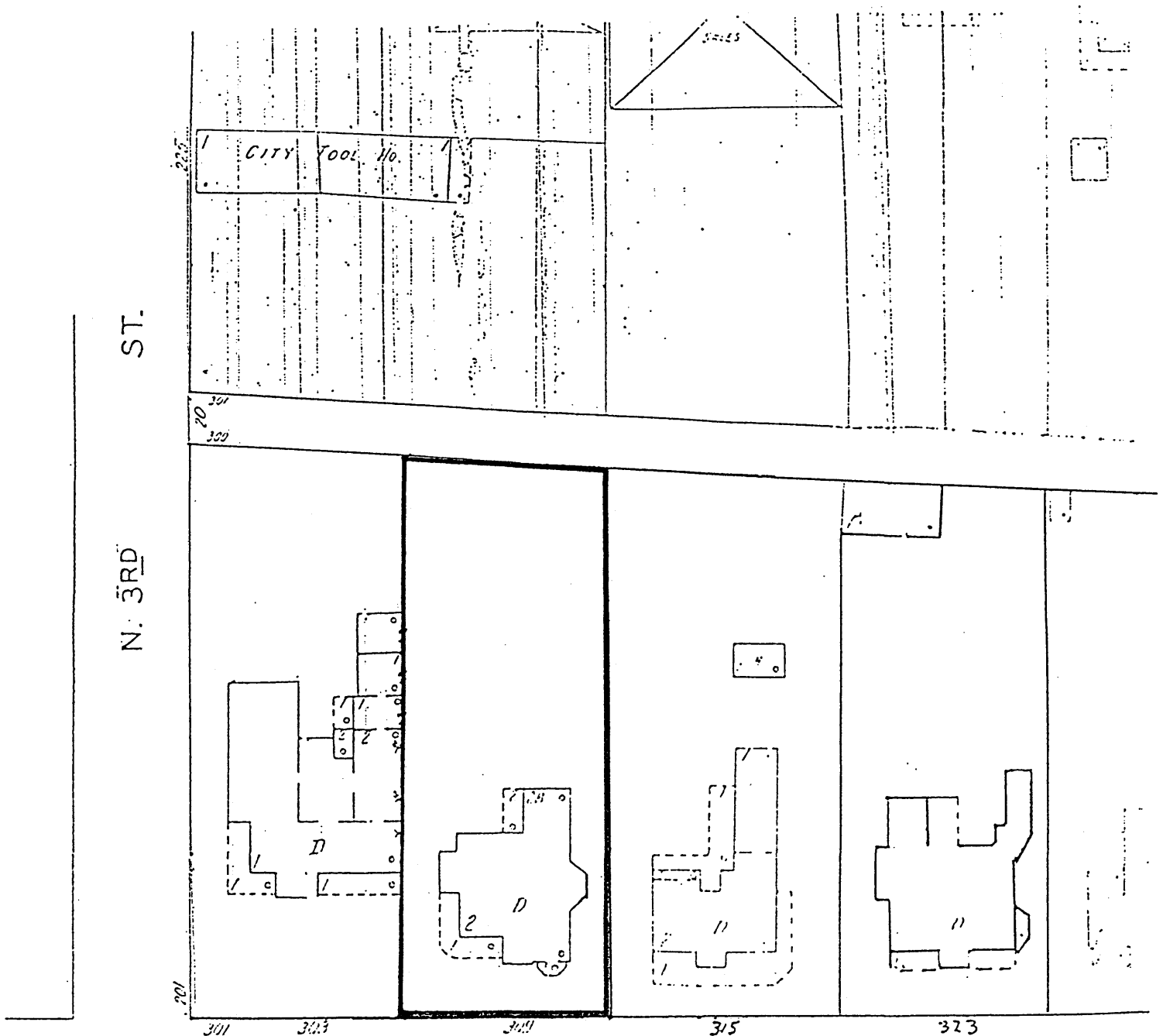
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First Presbyterian Church Manse
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1927 Sandborn Map



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First Presbyterian Church Manse
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First Presbyterian Church Manse
Montgomery County, Tennessee

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The First Presbyterian Manse, located at 305 Main Street in Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee, sits on a parcel 12 on tax map No. 66-G (scale 1" = 100'). The boundary includes all of the property associated with the First Presbyterian Manse.

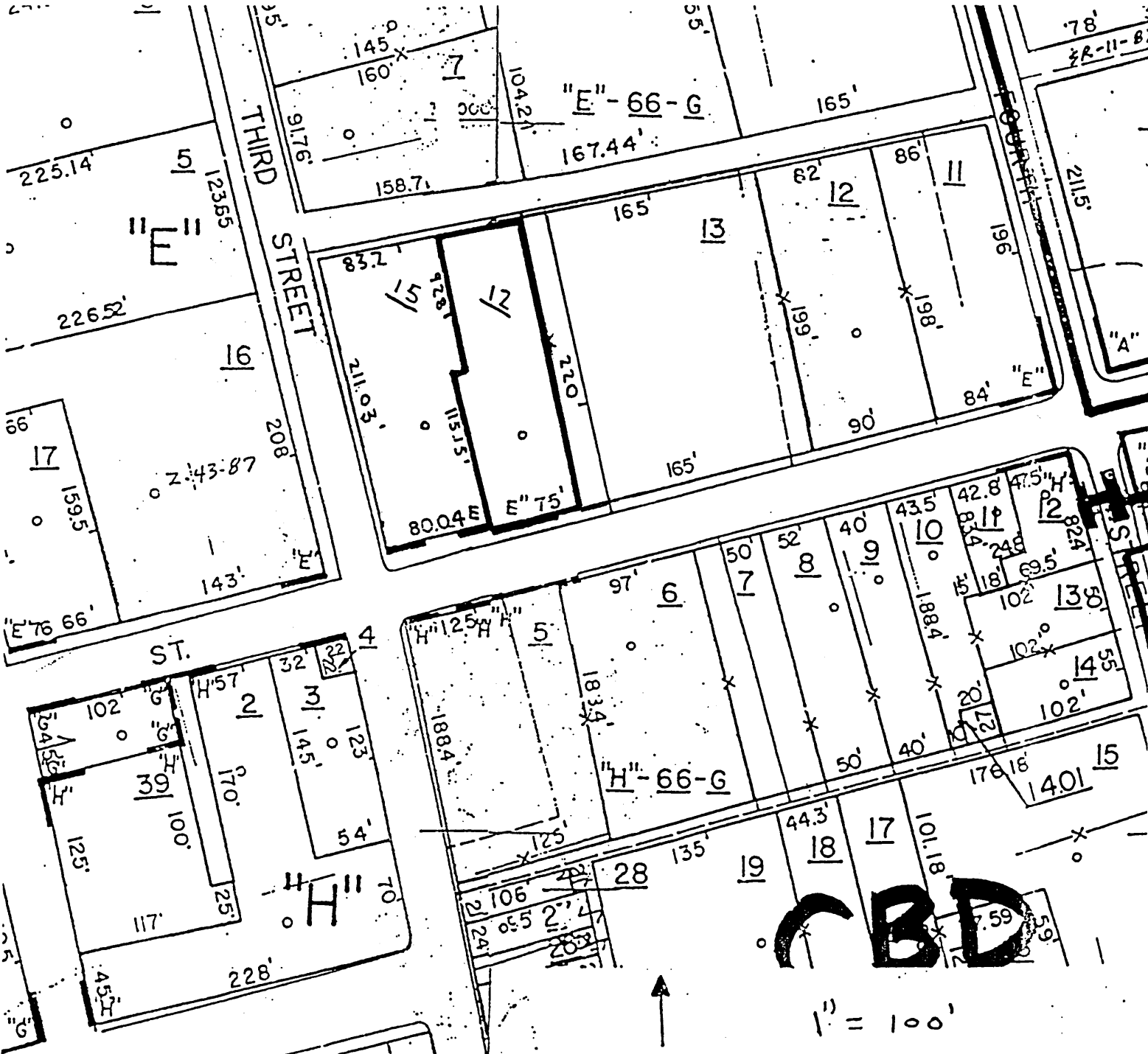
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First Presbyterian Church Manse
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Tax Map No. 66-G



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First Presbyterian Church Manse
Montgomery County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos by: Allen Henderson
Montgomery County Historical Society
Date: January 2001
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243

South Facade facing North
1 of 30

East Facade facing West
2 of 30

North Facade Facing South
3 of 30

North Facade with Steeple of FPC in Background
4 of 30

West Facade facing Northeast
5 of 30

Stairway
6 of 30

Downstairs Bedroom, Southwest Corner
7 of 30

Mantle Detail
8 of 30

Living Room Apt. #1
9 of 30

Bathroom Apartment #1
10 of 30

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Dining Room/Kitchen Apartment #1
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Rear Bedroom Apartment #1
12 of 30

Bedroom Apartment #2
13 of 30

Front Bedroom Apartment #2, Southeast Comer
14 of 30

Front Bedroom Apartment #2, Southeast Corner
15 of 30

Parlor Apartment #2
16 of 30

Dining Room Apartment #2
17 of 30

Living Room Apartment #2
18 of 30

Mantle Detail, Apartment #2
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Kitchen Apartment #2
20 of 30

Living Room Apartment #3
21 of 30

Bedroom Apartment #3
22 of 30

Living Room Apartment #4
23 of 30

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Bedroom and Hall Apartment #4
24 of 30

Dining Room, Kitchen and Bath Apartment #4
25 of 30

Living area Apartment #5
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Bedroom Apartment #5
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Dining Room Apartment #6
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Kitchen Apartment #6
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Bedroom and Bath Apartment #6
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