



The Dunlap House



THE DUNLAP PLANTATION

In 1856, Samuel S. Dunlap constructed this house as part of his 400-acre cotton plantation. The plantation was operated by nineteen slaves who lived in three cabins. The Dunlap family also owned a home on High Street in the city of Macon. On July 30, 1864, the Dunlap house was occupied by Union troops during the Battle of Dunlap Hill, part of Stoneman's Raid. After the war, Captain Dunlap turned the plantation into a dairy farm.

THE DUNLAP FAMILY

Samuel and his wife, Mary, had seven children. The couple's oldest child, John Lee, died at age seven. After John Lee's death, the couple had five daughters, all of whom attended Wesleyan College. The Dunlap's last child was a son whom they named Samuel Junior. The Dunlap children had no children of their own, so the Dunlap name did not carry on with their family. In 1902, Samuel S. Dunlap died at his house on High Street at the age of 72. He is buried at Rose Hill Cemetery along with his family members.



(THE DUNLAP FAMILY IN 1900. TOP ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT IS LILLIAN, ILAH, AND FLORENCE. BOTTOM ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT IS CLARA, SAMUEL SR., SAMUEL JR., MARY, AND NETTIE.)

THE DUNLAP HOUSE TODAY

In the late 1930s the Dunlap house served as an office for the National Park Service staff of Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park. In 1940, the office was moved into the new administration building and the house was converted into the superintendent's residence. In the early 1950s, the house was remodeled to its present appearance. Today, the Dunlap house is still used as a residence for park staff, and is one of the oldest houses in Macon.