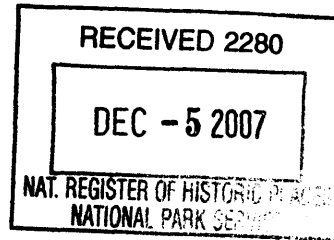


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1389

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Hagerty, Abel, House

other names/site number Hagerty-Turner-Yung House; Turner Place; "Blue Hills"

2. Location

street & number 4690 Jasmine Hill Road

not for publication N/A

city or town Wetumpka

vicinity N/A

state Alabama code AL county Elmore code 051

zip code 36093

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne Ann Brown Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official/Title

November 30, 2007
Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): _____

Edson B. Beall 1.14.08

for
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling: residence

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling: residence
Domestic Secondary Structure: garage
Domestic Secondary Structure: mobile home

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Colonial Revival
Other: Antebellum Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick
roof: Asphalt
walls: Wood: weatherboard

other: _____

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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- 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 c. 1850 - c. 1940

Significant Dates c. 1850; c. 1900; c. 1940

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder _____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 70 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>576300</u>	<u>3592960</u>	4	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	5	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	6	_____	_____

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 Sally Moore (with additions by David W. Ray, AHC reviewer)

organization N/A date 8/30/2006

street & number P.O. Box 1140 telephone 205-755-7739

city or town Clanton state AL zip code 35046

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name John Adrian Yung IV

street & number 207 Montgomery Street, Room 200 telephone 334-265-2558

city or town Montgomery state AL zip code 36104

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

7. Description

Commanding a subtly genteel presence from its hilltop location facing southward toward the Tallapoosa River, the Abel Hagerty House appears as a meticulously detailed Colonial Revival renovation of a mid-19th century Greek Revival, hipped roof cottage. The residence is centrally located within a 70-acre tract of semi-rural land on the southeastern outskirts of the City of Wetumpka on the Jasmine Hill Road, one-half mile east of its intersection with U.S. Highway 231. At an elevation of approximately 350 feet, some 200 feet above the wide plain of the river bank, the property overlooks a broad landscape and retains a high degree of rural ambiance amidst rapid residential development. It is located near the convergence of the Fall Line Hills and Piedmont Upland physiographic regions, only a few miles southeast of the juncture of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. Today the property contains only three structures: the main house, an aesthetically sympathetic though non-contributing garage dating from the 1970s, and one non-contributing mobile home from the 1980s. A portion of the antebellum period Central Plank Road traversed the northwest corner of the property; the now densely wooded site possesses the potential for archeological significance. Several other structures appear on a plat of the "Turner Place" as it was surveyed in 1938, including three additional houses, a barn, shed, and log crib. Though none of the structures remain extant, these sites likewise retain the potential for archeological significance. The Hagerty House is approached on a gravel drive from the east, approximately seven hundred feet (700') off the Jasmine Hill Road. After turning off the main road, the drive passes the mobile home to the south, proceeds around the north façade of the house to the detached garage, then curves southward past the west façade and into the wooded landscape toward the southwest, finally turning southward and leading onto the west end of the Jasmine Hill Road. The property is heavily wooded with the exception of the area immediately surrounding the house.

Believed to date from around 1840-1860, the house was constructed as a Greek Revival hipped roof cottage, signified by its low-pitched roof, symmetrical T-hall plan, restrained period detail, and original integral portico. Its current appearance most likely is derived from four primary periods of development: its original c.1850 construction as a five-room T-hall structure with integral porch facing south; a c.1900 alteration resulting in the enclosure of the integral porch on the south; a c.1925 alteration resulting in the addition of a shed-roof porch on the north; and the c.1940 renovation resulting in the removal of the deteriorated north porch, the addition of a hipped portico on the south, the restoration of original extant elements, and the reconstruction or addition of aesthetically sympathetic elements where suitable (Gamble, site visit). Though some original fabric succumbed to deterioration, the numerous intact elements served as prototypes in the renovation.

The structure currently rests on an enclosed brick foundation ranging from 25 inches to 35 inches above ground level, with decorative iron grates providing ventilation. Photographs from the late 1930s indicate the structure once stood on brick piers, these having been incorporated into the current foundation during the renovation. Internal foundation supports consist of brick piers and large wood posts (sliced tree segments) resting on large flat stones. Exterior weatherboard is a restoration of the fabric covering the house at the time of the 1940 renovation. Asphalt roof shingles, highlighted by a vent cap along the north/south ridge, replace historic seamed tin and wood shingles visible in historic photos, respectively, on the north and south faces of the roof. A simple cornice anchors the roof to the exterior walls, featuring narrow stepped mold above the fascia board and a beveled mold enclosing the eave and gable ends. During the c.1940 renovation, paired exterior

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

chimneys on the north were restored, an interior chimney in the southwest quadrant of the house was moved slightly southward, an interior chimney in the southeast quadrant was removed, and an exterior chimney on the south end of the east façade was added (possibly containing some fabric of the removed chimney). The house is constructed of a wood frame, with hewn sills and timbers and mortise-and-tenon joints. Attic floor joists alternate between hewn posts and unfinished poles (skinned trees) and wide planks form the under layer of the roof. Originally one story in height, the attic was converted to living space around 1955.

Entry is into one of the three facades--on the north, through four-panel double-leaf doors accented by a wide six-light transom and three-pane side-light surround; on the south, through an almost identical entry, with the exception of a seven-light transom; and on the west, through a single-leaf door featuring six upper lights (2/2/2) over paired lower panels, flanked by wide six-pane sidelights (2/2/2) and paired lower panels, and surmounted by a six-light transom. Delicate raised wood panels and chamfered molded door framing with decorative corner blocks detail the Greek Revival exterior, though executed with slight variations on each of the three entry facades. Remnants of early wide flush board exterior siding appear on all three faces, encased within the entry on the west but extending beyond the door surrounds on the north and south, this possibly originally having been "lathed and plastered after the manner of an interior" as was sometimes found in the area (Curtis, p. 396). The west portico and its orientation toward the historic Montgomery-Wetumpka road is traditionally believed to have been the primary point of access, though the more prominent facades would have been, first, the south; later, the north; and, finally, again the south.

The original full-façade integral portico on the south is evidenced by the presence of a supporting ceiling beam located at the south end of the center hall, ten feet within the existing front entry, and in keeping with similar period plans (Gamble, site visit). Historic photos from the late-1930s depict the earlier c.1900 enclosure as a three-bay addition with a wide entry flanked by six-over-six windows, all deteriorated beyond clear description. A rustic, entry-width, open wood stair provided access. The existing full-width portico, added during the c.1940 renovation, features six modified Doric box columns resting on a wood porch floor and supporting a simple molded cornice, a hipped roof, and a medium eave overhang, all in keeping with the original Greek Revival styling. Accenting the main entry and complementing the north façade, the renovation restores the original door width and alters the façade to include five symmetrical bays. Renovated fenestration includes six-over-twelve light, double hung wood windows symmetrically flanking the double-door entry, decorated by a simple molded frame and protected by full-length, louvered wood shutters. Corner pilasters provide visual support and complete the symmetry of the five-bay principal façade. Five entry-width stone steps provide access to the porch.

On the north, the five bay façade features original six-over-six wood sash windows, two on either side of the entry bay, separated by the prominent brick chimneys. The delicate muntins of the window sashes reflect the overall delicacy of the style. Louvered wood shutters and an entry-bay shed stoop, supported by simple wide corner brackets, provide protection from the elements. Four brick steps, enframed with brick abutments, lead to a narrow brick landing. Corbelled caps decorate the chimney tops.

The west façade, much like the north, features the original five bays, as well as the side elevations of the added bay and portico on the south end. Original windows have been maintained wherever possible, featuring

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

the same six-over-six double hung wood sashes with louvered wood shutters that were found on the north. As on the north face, the west entry is sheltered by a shed-roof canopy supported by simple corner brackets, and its narrow landing is accessed by four brick steps that are enframed by brick abutments. The corbelled cap of the renovated interior chimney extends above the roof on the south end, and two added skylights are visible.

The east elevation contains several alterations to its window arrangement, when compared with the historic photo from the late 1930s. The earlier photo depicts the east wall as pierced by four asymmetrically-arranged six-over-six wood sash windows (possibly the result of earlier alterations), one on the north end, one in the center, and a pair on the south end, as well as the side elevation of the enclosed integral portico and an interior chimney on the roof slope toward the south end. After the 1940 renovation, the east side's fenestration maintained the six-over-six double hung wood units, but incorporated six windows in the following arrangement, from the north: a single full-size, double-hung unit, then, after a space, a closely grouped but not abutting set of three windows (consisting of a single half-size, double-hung unit and a pair of full-size units), followed by another stretch of wall, and then two additional single, double-hung units that frame the added lateral exterior chimney (which features a corbelled cap) and are thus located just north of the open side elevation of the added south portico. A skylight was added to the roof slope near the north end.

Returning to the south façade, entry is gained by ascending the five stone steps to the portico (10' x 51'6") and proceeding through the double doors into a long center hallway (58'7" x 9'10") that bisects the house into an eastern and western section. Following the c.1940 renovation, the plan features three rooms on the east (living room, library, den) and three rooms and a hall on the west (dining room, kitchen, cross hall, bedroom). A bath and closet has also been incorporated into the plan, adjacent to the south wall of the bedroom and the den. From the south end of the center hallway, double-leaf doors lead west to the dining room and east to the living room, these rooms created from but not contained within the enclosure of the original integral portico (as denoted by the ceiling beam located ten feet beyond the front entrance doors). The north wall and interior chimney of the dining room have been moved slightly northward; the corresponding wall and interior chimney on the east have been removed to form the large living room. An exterior chimney replaces the lost element and features a highly appropriate mantel. Proceeding toward the north from the living room, four-panel double doors lead into a library, situated on an axis with the side hallway to provide cross ventilation. The original north and south interior walls of the library have been shifted slightly southward in constructing the living room and adding a bath/closet to the room on the north, currently a den. To the north of the dining room is the kitchen; beyond this is the west entrance cross hallway. Currently, the west half of this side hallway is utilized as an entry into the kitchen, while the east half accommodates an interior reverse stairway added c.1955 (of historic fabric with a decorative iron rail) and bath/closet area for the bedroom on the northwest. At the end of the center hallway are the flanking east and west rooms, the den on the northeast and a bedroom on the northwest. Upstairs, two bedrooms and a bath have been created in the attic space. Here, care has been taken to prevent any detractor from the original exterior appearance, as the rooms are lighted only by simple skylights rather than attic dormers.

During the tenure of the Turner family (1926-1937) and possibly as early as the enclosure of the original south portico, the principal portico was on the north and the primary entrance was on the west. From the north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

entrance, going toward the south, the east half of the house contained two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a pantry; the west, a front parlor (utilized as a school room), a cross hall, and two bedrooms (Moncrief).

Interior features include wide pine flooring, simple crown and base mold, four-panel doors, and simple molded door and window surrounds. Walls and ceilings are plaster and lath, painted white with white trim. Upstairs walls and ceilings are sheetrock. Mantels feature simplified Doric surrounds of square pilasters supporting a plain entablature and simple mantle shelf. Three original mantels are located in the northeast, northwest and southwest rooms, all featuring brick fireboxes and flush brick hearths. The southeast mantel is a copy of the extant, though it rests on a raised brick hearth. Where much original fabric remains, the reproduction of some elements was necessary due to high degree of deterioration at the time of the c.1940 renovation. Notable details include the installation of the six-over-twelve windows on the south, the relocation of six-over-six sashes on the east, and the replacement flooring in the south rooms. Renovated elements are meticulously detailed to match the original. Interior décor is highly respectful of architectural features and style, using historically appropriate fixtures and furnishings and leaving floors and windows void of elaborate coverings.

The house is set on a wide open lawn that is maintained to the edges of the plateau-like terrain, a cleared area of only a few acres. Native hardwood and cedar trees provide shade, and magnolia, camellia, boxwood, and Spanish moss add traditional Southern ambiance. A circular brick well is located off the southeast corner of the house, beneath a mature magnolia. Detached from the northwest corner is an eastward-facing three-car garage, dating from the 1970s and featuring weatherboard siding, a hipped roof, asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, and gambrel-like openings. The mobile home dating from the 1980s is located on the south side of the drive leading into the property, very close to the turn-off from the Jasmine Hill Road.

Located approximately three-quarters of a mile east on the Jasmine Hill Road is the Hagerty Hill Cemetery, a small wrought iron enclosure containing nineteen graves dating from 1840 and including the burials of Abel Hagerty and his descendants (Blankenship, Cemetery). These are not eligible for consideration in the nomination because of their distance from the nominated resources and physical separation by modern residential development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

8. Statement of Significance

Criterion C: Architecture

The Abel Hagerty House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its ability to depict significant elements of the Greek Revival and Colonial Revival styles. In this house's exhibition of the blending of these two styles that bookend its historic period of significance, its overall appearance evokes both an architectural and cultural identity, and an architectural and cultural progression, that is particular to its time and place. This identity, as expressed through residential architecture in the American South during the first half of the 20th century, is redolent of an appreciation for the Antebellum South, or perhaps its idealized image.

Representative of a form popularized in east-central Alabama, the house was originally constructed around 1850 as a "reduced scale" Greek Revival hipped roof cottage. It retains its overall scale, massing, plan, and interior detailing, which, combined with its rural setting, create a pristine ambiance of the period. Though the house did not achieve the monumental proportion or elaborate decoration of more renowned antebellum mansions, it was executed in a highly refined manner and style evocative of a lifestyle of the successful planter class. During ensuing years, it received modifications in structure and use, with the enclosure of the original portico, the addition of the north porch, and the transition from an antebellum plantation house to the seat of a Depression-era tenant farm system. Finally, around 1940, it was reinterpreted as a mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival country estate, significant for both its aesthetic quality and its ability to reflect regional architectural trends. On a national level, the pervasiveness of the Colonial Revival style spanned decades from the late-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, but within this period were found specific varieties, each striving to recall an idealized past. In the South, the style drew heavily on the Greek Revival and the romantic myth of the antebellum era, resulting in the widespread popularity of the columned portico and the country estate, and the development of a subcategory that might be best termed and described as the Antebellum Revival movement. Not reserved for new construction, extant antebellum homes also were brought to new life, but restoration and renovation became intermingled as the Colonial Revival became a "creative adaptation" of its predecessor.

Architectural Summary:

As a c.1940 Colonial Revival or Antebellum Revival renovation of a c.1850 Greek Revival hipped roof cottage, the Hagerty House possesses nearly original massing, plan, and interior detailing combined with historically appropriate restored and renovated elements, most notably, its Classically inspired full-width Doric portico. Original elements include the wood frame structural system, resting on original brick piers enclosed during renovation; the T-hall plan with the full-length center hall flanked by original north rooms and renovated center and south rooms; a significant number of original windows and doors distinguished by the mortise-and-tenon construction; three original mantels; and much original flooring, plaster, and decorative molding. As first constructed, the house possessed an integral porch, most likely supported by square simplified Doric piers similar to the extant. This formula of the "hipped-roof-with-colonnade executed in a reduced scale," as displayed by the original Hagerty house, became popular in east central and southeast Alabama, appearing in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

examples such as the Kidd-Halliday-Cary House in Auburn, the Bray Burton House in Eufaula, and Curtis' "House in Auburn." These simplified, somewhat delicate versions of the style produced "appealing one-story domiciles for town and country dwellings alike." (Gamble, p. 61-65; Curtis, p. 394).

From its origins as the seat of a vast antebellum plantation, the Hagerty House signified through its Greek Revival style, massing, plan, detail, and setting, the achievement of the Abel Hagerty family in the antebellum planter society. Local historians, documentary evidence, and tradition trace the family's rise, within the settlement period generation, to a high level of social and economic standing in the community. The plantation house served as the nucleus of the lifestyle and remains as evidence of that status, being a ubiquitously popular house type for members of the planter society. In rural Alabama, as throughout the south, Greek Revival was the predominant style by the 1840s, the monumental colonnade serving both ego and utility, simultaneously proclaiming worldly success while shading out the summer sun. (Gamble, p. 57). The Hagerty House remains as one of the few such examples of its type in the area and the only extant building associated with the Hagerty plantation (The nearby Hagerty Hill Cemetery also remains, but its setting as a component of this nomination has been compromised by the breakup of the original family holdings and the construction of modern residential development). Between Wetumpka, near the western edge of Elmore County, and Tallassee, on its eastern edge, there are now only three contemporaneous plantation houses still standing on the high bluff above the Tallapoosa River. All four – the Hagerty House, Jasmine Hill, the Zimmerman House, and Herren Hill – were similarly sited on the high ground of their respective plantation lands, overlooking the fertile fields of the floodplain below. Though the Hagerty plantation house has been altered from its original appearance, it retains its historic massing, structural fabric, and interior detailing that combine with a pristine rural setting and historically appropriate renovations to conjure up an ambiance of the era.

The house appears to have been maintained in its original style and form throughout the nineteenth century, until around 1900, when the south integral portico was enclosed, presumably a utilitarian rather than an aesthetic alteration. Then, around 1925, the north portico was added, in the vernacular, but, perhaps, with an inclination toward the increasingly popular Colonial Revival that would shape the future of the structure.

During the early twentieth century, according to the daughter of former owner F. O. Turner, the house presided as the nucleus of a sizable 400 acre farm. As the only extant building from the period, it is significant for its association with the evolution of the agricultural economy from the slave society to the tenant farm. The house remained the center of family and social life, serving a large family, the farm population, and the surrounding community. It underwent the c.1925 alteration, documented through historic photos, resulting in the construction of a north portico and maintaining its prominence on the landscape. Later, with its sale by foreclosure in 1937 and subsequent deterioration, it succumbed to the economic plight of the farmer during the Depression era.

Finally, in the mid-twentieth century, with the completion of a Colonial Revival renovation in 1940, the house and eighty acres became the country retreat and primary residence of Montgomery attorney John Adrian Yung. Yung foresaw the aesthetic and functional potential of the structure and the landscape, carefully maintaining the essence of the Greek Revival plan and appearance and, in keeping with the prevailing penchant for the Colonial Revival, adding a full-facade south portico. The resultant renovation in the increasingly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

popular mode served to preserve the historic fabric of a large portion of the house, to make a historically appropriate addition to a deteriorated structure, to produce a modern, livable residence, and to embrace the lifestyle of the "Old South", by way of its Antebellum Revival stylistic character.

The Colonial Revival style had become increasingly popular over the past half century, coming to symbolize the height of achievement of a period perceived to be culturally superior, or, according to Dell Upton, "to embellish the spirit of regions by evoking the distinctive visual qualities of their oldest buildings. . . . The Colonial Revival was an origin myth told through landscape . . . harkening back to a time when people were ostensibly more virtuous, more public-spirited, more homogenous, and led simpler lives." Richard Guy Wilson more specifically addressed "the association of Southern colonial architecture with large columnar porticos" as a movement that began in the 1890s, "fed by the myth of the 'Old South' as a land of romance and large plantations." In a related vein, Fitzhugh Brundidge examined the past and its monuments as being shaped from the perspective of political supremacy, tracing history and the built environment as a product of prevailing power. For example, he cited the early-automobile era preservation movement in Charleston, South Carolina, where history became the city's principal attraction, interpreted by those who held the position of sway. "White Charlestonians renovated and restored the built environment of the city and adapted their habits so as to present an unusually pervasive and alluring historical experience that attracted hundreds of thousands of tourists each year. . . . The aesthetics of the city's colonial and antebellum decorative arts were interpreted as having a clear social meaning. . . . [exhibiting] the graciousness and dignity of an aristocratic order." Even more specifically, Mark Alan Hewitt traces the romantic appeal of the Old South, describing the plantation house as the most romanticized building type in the South, representing the legendary gentility and grace of the antebellum period. Those that had escaped destruction during the Civil War became "icons of domestic architecture." Hewitt went on to discuss the renovation of Carter's Grove Plantation by W. Duncan Lee, including "additions and alterations of its characteristic features," as revealing a "philosophy of creative adaptation shared by many contemporary eclectic regionalists—that of extending tradition rather than of scientifically restoring the past. . . . [He] clearly identified more with the image of the plantation than with the reality." He went on to cite numerous examples described as being "indicative of a significant national trend toward identification with local cultures drawn from America's past, a trend that reached its height during the decades between the wars. . . . These regional eclectics shared a way of thinking about domestic architecture derived from their academic training and were drawn to create houses that not only were attached to period idioms but also vividly evoked the special qualities of their locale, landscape, vernacular building, and early history." (Hewitt, p. 230-238). These analyses, though differing in approach, are related in their conclusions that the built environment possesses the ability to evoke an identity; that the restoration of the past through the preservation of the Greek Revival and the pervasion of the Colonial Revival helped to popularize the myth of the antebellum South as a period of heightened cultural achievement. Though not necessarily a conscious phenomenon for the widespread public during the first half of the 20th century, the allure of the mythical past attracted the middle and upper class white South in a myriad of disciplines, easily visible in the widespread appeal of Colonial Revival architecture, as practiced with Antebellum Revival overtones or emphasis (Upton, p.81-82; Wilson, p. 50; Brundidge, p.201-204; Hewitt, p. 230-238).

The Colonial Revival style was inspired by numerous events and experiences, from the nation's centennial celebration in 1876, the World's Colombian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the opening of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>8</u> Page <u>8</u>	name of property: <u>Hagerty, Abel, House</u>	
	county and State: <u>Elmore County, AL</u>	

American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1925, and the development of Colonial Williamsburg in the 1932. By the turn of the twentieth century, it was widely accepted, taking on regional variations and cultural identities of the past. In this mythic re-creation, the Southern plantation house of the colonial period became closely associated with a large columnar portico, even though such a feature normally did not appear until well into the nineteenth century. The wide acceptance of the style and its Classical precursors appeared both in contemporary periodicals and current academic literature. Examination of *The Journal of the American Institute of Architects* and *Architecture: The Professional Architectural Monthly* from the decade of the 1920s revealed numerous articles, drawings, and photographs of both the Neo-Revival, Revival, and Classical styles, even a feature article entitled “Ante-Bellum Houses of Central Alabama,” by N. C. Curtis (*Journal*, Nov, 1920). Other trade news traced the formation of the “Architects’ Small House Service Bureau” to prevent the neglect by the professional architect of the development of domestic architecture, aside from the mansions of the rich, and to offer the owner of a small house the advantage of detailed working drawings at a reasonable price.” The bureau served, moreover, to spread the popularity of prevailing styles such as the Colonial Revival, circulating weekly to seventy-five newspapers and five million people across the nation as well as being published monthly in *McCall’s Magazine* (*Journal*, Dec.1925, p. 470-472). The style prevailed well into the twentieth century, even being featured to the present in articles such as “The Heart of the Colonial Revival” (Tueke, p. 14).

When acquired by John Yung in the late 1930s, the Hagerty House had fallen to disrepair but contained much historic fabric that possessed potential for renovation. Ideally suited in scale, plan, and style for the Colonial Revival/Antebellum Revival treatment, the renovation followed the pattern traced by Upton, Wilson and Hewitt, taking on, as described by Gamble, “more of an expression of the local color architectural idiom that was going around in the 1930s, rather than simply a stylistic label (Colonial Revival). . . . The local colorists who came along later, people like Neil Reid in Atlanta and Koch & Wilson in New Orleans, represent the era expressed in the renovation of the Hagerty House” (Gamble, comments). The work was carried out by well-trained, skilled architects and craftsmen, though records do not document the names. “No doubt the architects who worked with Mr. Yung c. 1940 were themselves influenced by such men as Reid, Koch & Wilson” (Gamble, comments).

In any event, the residence was painstakingly renovated, and great care was taken to preserve original elements and to reproduce suitable elements wherever necessary, as in the recreation of the southeast mantle and, most notably, the construction of the south portico. The fenestration and chimney arrangement on the north and west facades were restored close to their original appearances, though porch treatments and stairs are a renovation. The basic interior plan was maintained, restoring the original orientation to the south, but updating the room arrangement for modern living. A large living room, modern kitchen, and the first bathrooms were installed, resulting in slight variations of three interior walls and the removal of another. Beyond the house, the rural landscape was preserved, though no historic outbuildings remained. Highlighted by its breathtaking view at the bluff overlooking the Tallapoosa River, the setting recalls the serenity and graciousness of a bygone era. Overall, the resultant architectural renovation and landscape preservation presented a meticulously executed, highly livable Antebellum Revival interpretation of a Greek Revival plantation house that served to preserve the historic fabric and character of the original and to evoke the ambiance of the mythical past.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

Historical Summary:

Dating from c.1850, the Hagerty House once stood as the nucleus of a 2500 acre plantation, among the earliest settlement period plantations in what became Elmore County. Rich agricultural lands and navigable waterways at the juncture of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers had attracted settlement to the area since prehistoric times. As early as 1717, nearby Fort Toulouse developed as a French outpost in the wilderness, briefly passing to the British after 1763, and, finally, becoming Fort Jackson in 1814 under American rule. The town of Wetumpka grew up just northward on the banks of the Coosa River, being incorporated in 1834. Originally located within Autauga and Coosa Counties, it became the seat of Elmore County upon its creation in 1866. The city prospered during the antebellum period, even being considered as a site for the State Capitol when a decision for its removal from Tuscaloosa was made in 1845. The Civil War brought economic hardship to the area which was partially offset upon being named the county seat in 1866. Flood and earthquake thwarted growth in the 1880s, but the turn of the century brought new conveniences and the promise of new prosperity. It was against this backdrop that the Hagerty House became what it is today (Blackburn).

As the plantation's only extant structure from the antebellum period, the house remains as evidence of the antebellum lifestyle of Abel Hagerty. Hagerty is documented on his gravestone as having come to the area in 1816 from North Carolina. Born 4 August 1777, he died at his residence "on this hill" on 15 January 1853, age seventy-five. In 1803, in Greene County, Georgia, he married Anna Buchanan who was born in 1785 and died in 1842. In 1833, he purchased from Samuel Butler acreage containing Fractional Section Eighteen west of the Tallapoosa River, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section Eight [containing the nominated resource], and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section Seven, all in Township Seventeen Range Nineteen, Montgomery County, Alabama. Patent records indicate between 1837 and 1838, he secured an additional 577.365 Acres in the same county, primarily in sections Six, Seven, Eight, and Nine of Township Seventeen North, Range Nineteen East. In 1838, he added 320 Acres to his holdings, when he paid \$3000 to Mary Hagerty, widow of William Hagerty, deceased, for the southwest quarter of Section Five, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section Eight, all located in Township Seventeen, Range Nineteen. (Blankenship; ADAH, Hagerty Deeds; GLO Records).

Abel Hagerty was recorded as being one of the earliest settlers in the area, becoming active in the growing community. Period advertisements noted him as the owner of the Hagerty Building on Main Street in West Wetumpka that housed the "large and commodious tavern known as the American Hotel." The hotel accommodated guests traveling to the area to enjoy the mineral waters of the Harro[w]gate Springs Resort organized in 1835 in the vicinity of the present-day Jasmine Hill Road. "A hack operated between the American Hotel and the Harrowgate Springs Resort . . . so that guests could go down and 'take the waters at the springs.'"(Turner, Hotels, Springs). Hagerty also is documented as being the owner of several lots in the Old Town at Fort Jackson, as well as of lands leased to the Montgomery and Wetumpka Plank Road (ADAH, Hagerty Will and Deed). Hagerty raised a large family (five girls and a boy) and acquired a sizable fortune (2516.58 Acres of land, \$19,829.57 worth of property, and twenty-three slaves), according to deeds, will, and estate papers. Upon his death, this property was divided among three of his children: son Jackson Hagerty and daughters Sarah A. Terrell and Susan A. Cunningham. His grandchildren (children of his deceased children Elizabeth A. Butler and Emily J. Loftin) and another daughter Mary C. McQueen were also named to inherit the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

remainder of his property including additional slaves other than the twenty-three specifically mentioned to be divided among the previously named heirs (ADAH, Abel Hagerty Will and Estate Papers).

According to tradition, the Hagerty House is one of two homes constructed for his daughters; as daughters Sarah Terrell and Susan Cunningham inherited two-thirds of his estate, including the quarter-section containing the nominated resource, this likely bears truth. Also, though records do not indicate an exact date of construction of the house, it most likely was constructed around 1850 and may or may not be the residence mentioned in the distribution of the estate. The property named as "Lot #3" in the Hagerty Estate Papers contained 896.41 Acres valued at \$4930.21 and included "the southwest quarter of Section Four, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section Eight, the northwest quarter of section Eight [containing the nominated resource], the west half of the southwest quarter of section Eight, fractional section Eighteen west of the Tallapoosa River, and that portion of section Seven lying east and south of the following line: commencing at a point where the old road leading from the residence towards Montgomery crosses the section line between said seven and eight, thence down said old road and plank road to the ditch leading from the old saw mills, thence down the ditch on the east and south side of the rice lands, to where it intersects with the Youngs branch ditch, thence up the Youngs branch ditch to a road which crosses said ditch, thence along said road on a ridge to the timber on the bluff of the river where it intersects with the section line intersecting said section seven from section eighteen, all in Township Seventeen and Range Nineteen; and fractional section thirteen west of the Tallapoosa river in Township Seventeen Range Eighteen." This lot was distributed to Andrew J. Terrell and Sarah A. Terrell his wife, for the use of Sarah A. Terrell, the whole being divided by the drawing of lots (ADAH, Hagerty Estate Papers).

Ownership of the seventy acres containing the nominated resource cannot be determined from available records for the period between 1853 and 1907, as the next documented transaction following inheritance by Sarah A. Terrell is the purchase of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section Eight by Rebecca Williams in 1907. Deeds and title records reveal the quarter-section containing the nominated resource as then passing to her husband Arthur E. Williams in 1907, J. S. Pinckard in 1910, W. G. Henderson in 1919, and F. O. Turner in 1926. (AHC, AR nomination).

During the occupancy by Frederick Oliver Turner, the house became the seat of a four hundred acre farm, according to Turner daughter Mary Moncrief. The only girl among eight children, Mrs. Moncrief was born in the house in 1924. She recalls that her father primarily raised cotton and corn, and also planted vegetables (green beans, watermelon, and cantaloupe) on the riverland at the bottom of the bluff and peaches in the orchard near the house. Outhouses were near the peach orchard. Farm animals included geese, ducks, guineas, turkeys, chickens, goats, sheep, cows and horses. The farm provided everything necessary for living: two springs furnished water, a commissary supplied by Montgomery-based Weil Dry Goods operated out of the house for barter rather than cash, and even a school teacher was hired to educate the family's and neighbor's children. Three tenant houses accommodated black farm families, and Mr. Turner supported other blacks with work on the farm and lodging in the stable. Other local boys attended school in the house and helped on the farm. The interior of the house, Mrs. Moncreif recalls, remains much like it did when she lived there, with the doors, windows, floors, and rooms very much like they were in the 1920s and 1930s, with the exception of the north-facing portico. Rooms were arranged, from the north, parlor/school room, side hall, bedroom, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

bedroom on the west side of the house; bedroom, bedroom, kitchen, and pantry on the east. The front portico served as a social gathering place for strumming guitar, churning ice cream, or pulling taffy. (Moncrief).

In 1934, according to Mrs. Moncrief, Turner rented, with an option to buy, a larger tract of farmland near Millbrook, in the Robinson Springs area, borrowing \$6000 from the Federal Land Bank and purchasing \$10,000 of insurance. The family moved to the new location. In the midst of the Depression, the insurance company defaulted on the policy and Turner was unable to repay the loan. He died the same year, and his family moved back to the Hagerty House for the next several years. (Moncrief).

Deed and title records indicate Turner gave a mortgage on the 79.45 acre parcel containing the Hagerty House to the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans in January 1926, followed in February 1937 by a foreclosure deed. In September of the same year, the Federal Land Bank deeded the parcel to J. B. Sylvest and wife Mary; it then went to Kenneth W. Underwood in March 1938, who held it briefly, dividing it into four parcels of roughly twenty acres each. Between 1938 and 1943, the acreage was acquired by John Adrian Yung in separate parcels, this having been maintained to the present with the exception of the sale of ten of the original eighty acres, sold as five lots on the north edge of the parcel. (AHC, AR nomination).

When Montgomery attorney John Adrian Yung (1903-1970) acquired the Hagerty House property, then known as the Turner Place, the house had been vacant for several years, as historic photos from the period depict a high level of deterioration. Yung, a native of Montgomery, had grown up on the outskirts of the city on Narrow Lane Road. Educated at the University of Notre Dame and Harvard Law School, he returned to his hometown to practice law. Recalling the pleasant lifestyle he had known in semi-rural Montgomery, he sought a similar site for his residence, locating the Hagerty-Turner property in nearby Wetumpka. Shortly after his purchase of the property Yung began working on the house to return it to a livable condition, completing the architecturally significant Colonial Revival renovation and addition by 1942. He maintained the house as his principal residence, utilizing the farmland for the production of cotton, corn, and cattle. Around 1955, he converted the attic to a living space, taking care to maintain the historic roof slope by constructing skylights rather than dormers. Following Yung's death in 1970, the property passed to his son John Adrian Yung IV, who maintains it to the present. (Yung)

Since acquiring the property in 1970, Yung IV has made few alterations. An early-mid-twentieth century garage burned in the late 1970s and was replaced with the present structure, and a mobile home was moved to the property in the 1980s to provide security at the primary access to the property. Though no longer in farm production, the rural landscape has been maintained, significantly contributing to the ambiance of the resource. Highly attuned to the aesthetic and architectural significance of the resource, Yung has worked for several years to secure a conservation easement (granted to the Land Trust of Alabama in 2006) and National Register status for the purpose of protecting and recognizing the integrity of the historic setting and structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 12 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH). Deeds, Distribution of Estate, and Will. Montgomery County Real Estate Conveyance Records, 1820-1869. Microfilm Collection.
- “Abel Hagerty to the Montgomery and Wetumpka Plank Road Company,” 20 April 1850; Deed Book Z, p. 717-719; LGM 083, Reel 8.
- “Distribution of Certain Lands Belonging to the Estate of Abel Hagerty, Deceased,” 21 June 1855; LGM 097, Reel 26.
- “Last Will of Abel Hagerty,” 26 April 1853; Will Book 3, p. 274; LGM 082, Reel 23.
- “Mary Haggerty to Abel Haggerty,” 9 June 1838; Deed Book Q, p. 59; LGM 083, Reel 4.
- “Samuel Butler to Abel Hagerty,” 9 December 1833; Deed Book F, p. 191-192; LGM 083, Reel 1.
- Alabama Historical Commission (AHC). “Hagerty-Turner-Yung House.” Listed on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage, 30 September 1999.
- Architecture: The Professional Architectural Monthly*, Vols. 51-54, New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1925-1929
- Blackburn, Peggy. “Wetumpka. . . A Proud Past.” Wetumpka, AL: City of Wetumpka, 2004; reprint, “Historic Elmore County Magazine,” *Wetumpka Herald*, 1996-97.
- Blankenship, Linda. “Abstracted Newspapers of Elmore County, Alabama, 1870-1893.” Elmore County Public Library, n.p.
- Blankenship, Linda. “Hagerty Hill Cemetery,” *Heritage of Elmore County*. Clanton, AL: Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc., 2002.
- Brundidge, Fitzhugh. *The Southern Past*. Cambridge, MA & London, England: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2005.
- “Cemetery at Hagerty Hill.” Elmore County, Alabama, Cemetery Records, Alabama Department of Archives and History, n.p., n.d.
- Curtis, N. C. “Ante-Bellum Houses of Central Alabama.” *The Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, Vol. VIII, No. 11 (November 1920).
- Dean, Frances Gamble. “A Collection of Church & Private Burial Grounds.” Wetumpka: Elmore County Historical Society, 1990.
- Gamble, Robert. Comments, conversations, and site visit. December 2005-August 2006.
- _____. *Historic Architecture in Alabama: A Guide to Styles and Types, 1810-1930*. Tuscaloosa and London: The University of Alabama Press, 1990.
- Hewitt, Mark Alan. *The Architect and the American Country House, 1890-1940*. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 1990.
- Historic Photographs. 1938-1940. In possession of John A. Yung, IV.
- Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, Vols. VII-XVI, 1919-1929. Washington, D. C.
- Lancaster, Clay. “Greek Revival Architecture in Alabama.” Montgomery: Alabama Historical Commission, 1977.
- Maps. “Subdivision of Turner Property.” 7 March 1938. In possession of property owner.
- Elmore County Tax Office, 2005 Parcel #s 24-03-08-0001-021.000 and 24-03-07-001-017.000, Sections 7 and 8, Township 17 N, Range 19 E.
- Moncrief, Mary. Conversations, July 2006 (53 Lexington Circle, Phenix City, AL 36869, 334-291-7689).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 13 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

- Owen, Thomas McAdory. *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography*. Volumes I & II. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921.
- Tueke, Molly Rose. "The Heart of the Colonial Revival: This classic architectural style continues to attract homeowners across the country," *Your Alabama Home*, Vol. 1, Issue 2, Home Builders Association of Alabama. Birmingham, AL: SPC Publishing, Inc., 2006
- Turner, Joe Allen. "Early Wetumpka Hotels," *Heritage of Elmore County*. Clanton, AL: Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc., 2002.
- _____. "Harrowgate Springs Resort," *Heritage of Elmore County*. Clanton, AL: Heritage Publishing Consultants, Inc., 2002.
- United States Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office (GLO). Land Patent Reports. GLORecords Website.
- United States Census. *The Fifth Census of the United States*. Washington, D.C., 1830.
The Sixth Census of the United States. Washington, D. C., 1840.
The Seventh Census of the United States. Washington, D. C. 1850.
- Upton, Dell. *Architecture in the United States*. Oxford & New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.
- Wilson, Richard Guy. *The Colonial Revival House*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004.
- Yung, John A., IV. Conversations, correspondence, and tour of property, December 2005-August 2006.
- _____. Draft nomination to Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage, 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 14 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

10. Geographical Data

Additional UTM References (perimeter boundary vertices, all in zone 16):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Easting: 575920; Northing: 3592920 | 2) Easting: 576180; Northing: 3593170 |
| 3) Easting: 576260; Northing: 3593170 | 4) Easting: 576260; Northing: 3593240 |
| 5) Easting: 576340; Northing: 3593240 | 6) Easting: 576340; Northing: 3593380 |
| 7) Easting: 576420; Northing: 3593380 | 8) Easting: 576420; Northing: 3593240 |
| 9) Easting: 576400; Northing: 3593240 | 10) Easting: 576630; Northing: 3592960 |
| 11) Easting: 576560; Northing: 3592940 | 12) Easting: 576540; Northing: 3592980 |
| 13) Easting: 576380; Northing: 3592890 | 14) Easting: 576380; Northing: 3592580 |
| 15) Easting: 576150; Northing: 3592520 | House) Easting: 576300; Northing: 3592960 |

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated resource contains 70 Acres situated in the following two parcels located in Sections 7 and 8, Township 17 North, Range 19 East, Elmore County, Alabama, as described in the 2005 Elmore County, Alabama Tax Records:

Parcel 24-03-08-0001-021.000 containing 52 Acres

Parcel 24-03-07-0001-017.000 containing 18 Acres

Boundary Justification:

The boundary comprises all of the extant property associated with the historic Abel Hagerty plantation, including the following resources: the Abel Hagerty House, a non-contributing but aesthetically sympathetic garage dating from c.1970, and a non-contributing mobile home dating from c.1980. The Hagerty Cemetery, located approximately three-quarters-mile to the northeast, has been excluded from the nomination because of its separation from the nominated property by modern residential development.

Maps and Additional Documentation:

1. U.S.G.S. Quad Map -- Willow Springs, AL.
2. Detail of U.S.G.S. Quad Map -- Sections 5 and 8, Township 17 N, Range 19 E, Willow Springs, AL
3. Elmore County AL Tax Map – composite of Map #s 24-03-08-0001-021.000 and 24-03-07-001-017.000, Sections 7 & 8, Township 17 N, Range 19 E.
4. Aerial Photo showing composite of Map #s 24-03-08-0001-021.000 and 24-03-07-001-017.000, Sections 7 & 8, Township 17 N, Range 19 E.
5. Subdivision of Turner Place.
6. Site Plan.
7. Floor Plan Alterations
8. Floor Plan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 15 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

Photographs:

The following information applies to all photographs of record:

1. Hagerty, Abel, House
2. Elmore County, Alabama
3. Sally Moore
4. December 2005
5. Alabama Historical Commission

6. and 7. Photograph numbers (item #7) and Description of view indicating direction of camera (item #6) proceed in sequence (numbers 1 – 32):

- Photo # 1. South and West facades, camera facing northeast
- # 2. South portico from west end, camera facing east
- # 3. North and West facades, camera facing southeast
- # 4. North Façade, camera facing south
- # 5. North and East facades, camera facing southwest
- # 6. East Façade, camera facing west
- # 7. South Portico, camera facing north
- # 8. South entry, exterior, camera facing north
- # 9. South entry, interior, camera facing south
- # 10. Center Hallway toward south entry, camera facing south
- # 11. Living Room Interior, east wall, camera facing northeast
- # 12. Living Room Interior, south wall, camera facing south
- # 13. Dining Room Interior, south wall, camera facing southwest
- # 14. Dining Room Interior, north and west walls, camera facing northwest
- # 15. Den Interior, mantel, camera facing north
- # 16. Bedroom Interior, mantel, camera facing north
- # 17. Bedroom Interior, north and west walls, camera facing northwest
- # 18. Stairs, camera facing southwest
- # 19. Upstairs north bedroom, camera facing northeast
- # 20. Center Hallway toward north entry, camera facing north
- # 21. North entry, interior, camera facing north
- # 22. Garage, camera facing northwest
- # 23. Hagerty House from east approach, camera facing southwest
- # 24. Hagerty House from north yard, camera facing south
- # 25. View of property from north portico, camera facing north
- # 26. View of property from north portico, camera facing northeast
- # 27. View of property from south portico, camera facing southeast
- # 28. View of property from south portico, camera facing south/southwest
- # 29. View of property from south portico, camera facing southwest
- # 30. Hagerty House from southeast yard, camera facing northwest
- # 31. Abel Hagerty grave, camera facing west
- # 32. Hagerty Cemetery, camera facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 16 name of property: Hagerty, Abel, House
county and State Elmore County, AL

Supplemental (Historic) Photographs:

The following information applies to all of the supplemental photographs:

1. Hagerty, Abel, House
2. Elmore County, Alabama
3. John Adrian Yung
4. c. 1939 and c. 1940
5. John Adrian Yung IV

6. and 7. Photograph numbers (item #7) and Description of view indicating direction of camera (item #6) proceed in sequence (numbers 33 – 37):
 33. Hagerty House Historic Photo, c.1939, North and West Facades, camera facing southeast.
 34. Hagerty House Historic Photo, c.1939, South and East Facades, camera facing northwest
 35. Hagerty House Historic Photo, c.1939, South and East Facades, camera Facing northwest
 36. Hagerty House Historic Photo, c. 1940, South Portico, camera facing north/northeast
 37. Hagerty House Historic Photo, c. 1940, South and West Facades, camera facing northeast

4-03-06

a

10
BLUE RIDGE
BAPTIST CHURCH

OLD JASMINE HILL ROAD

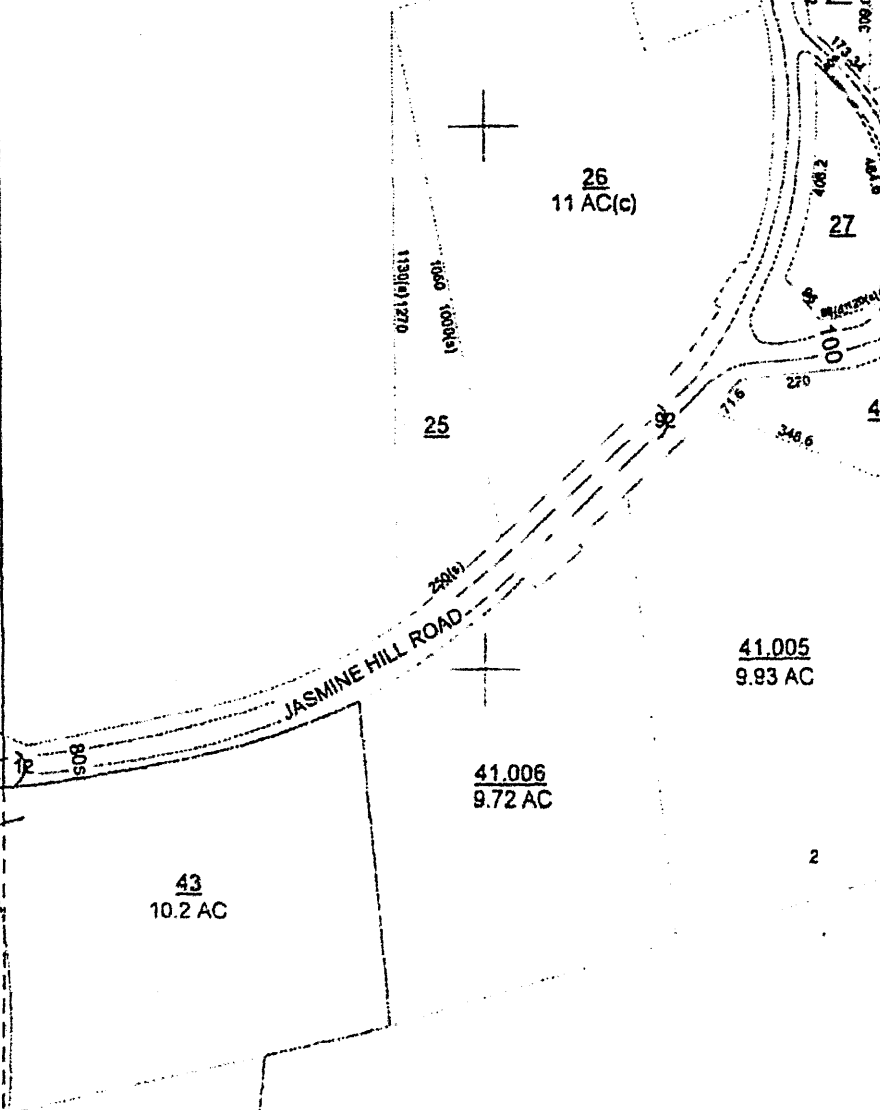
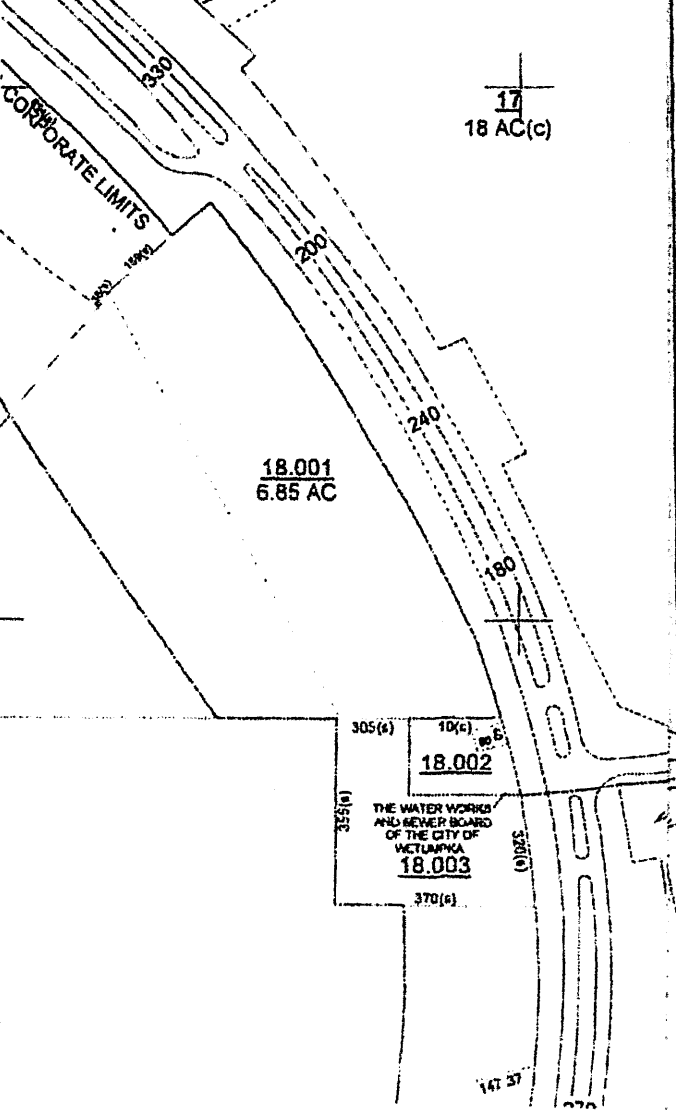
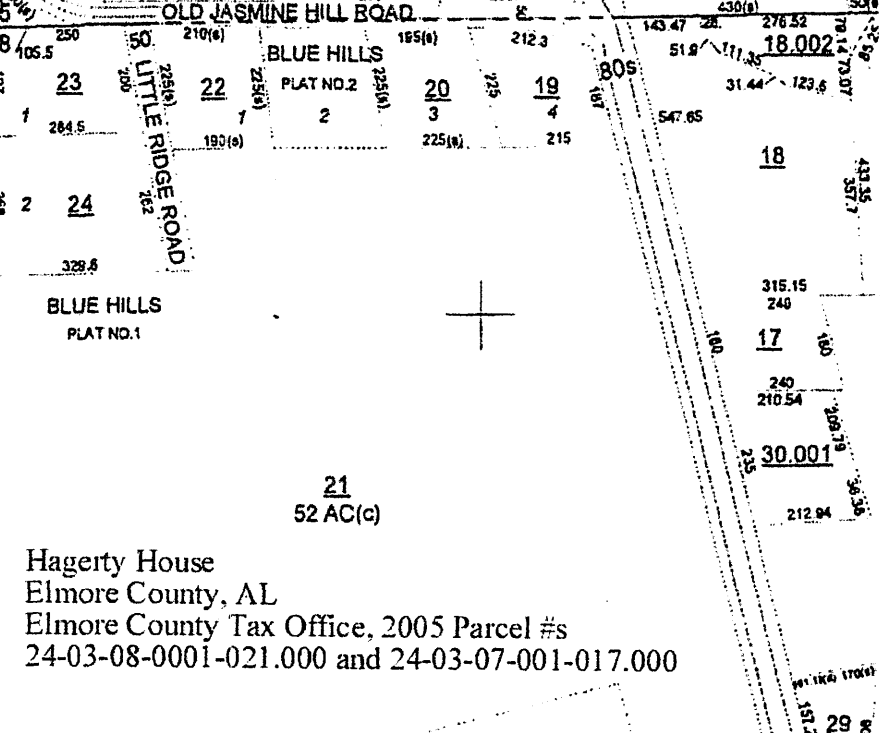
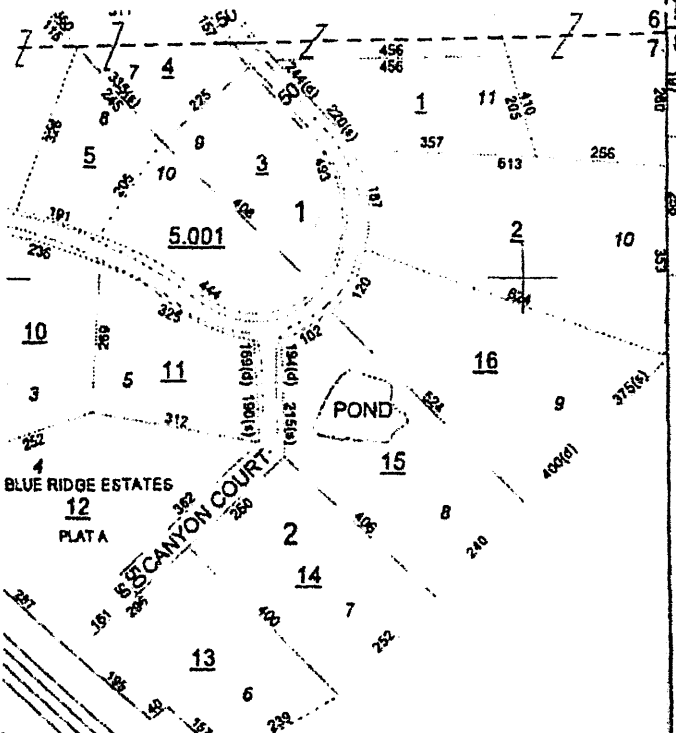
BLUE HILLS
PLAT NO. 2

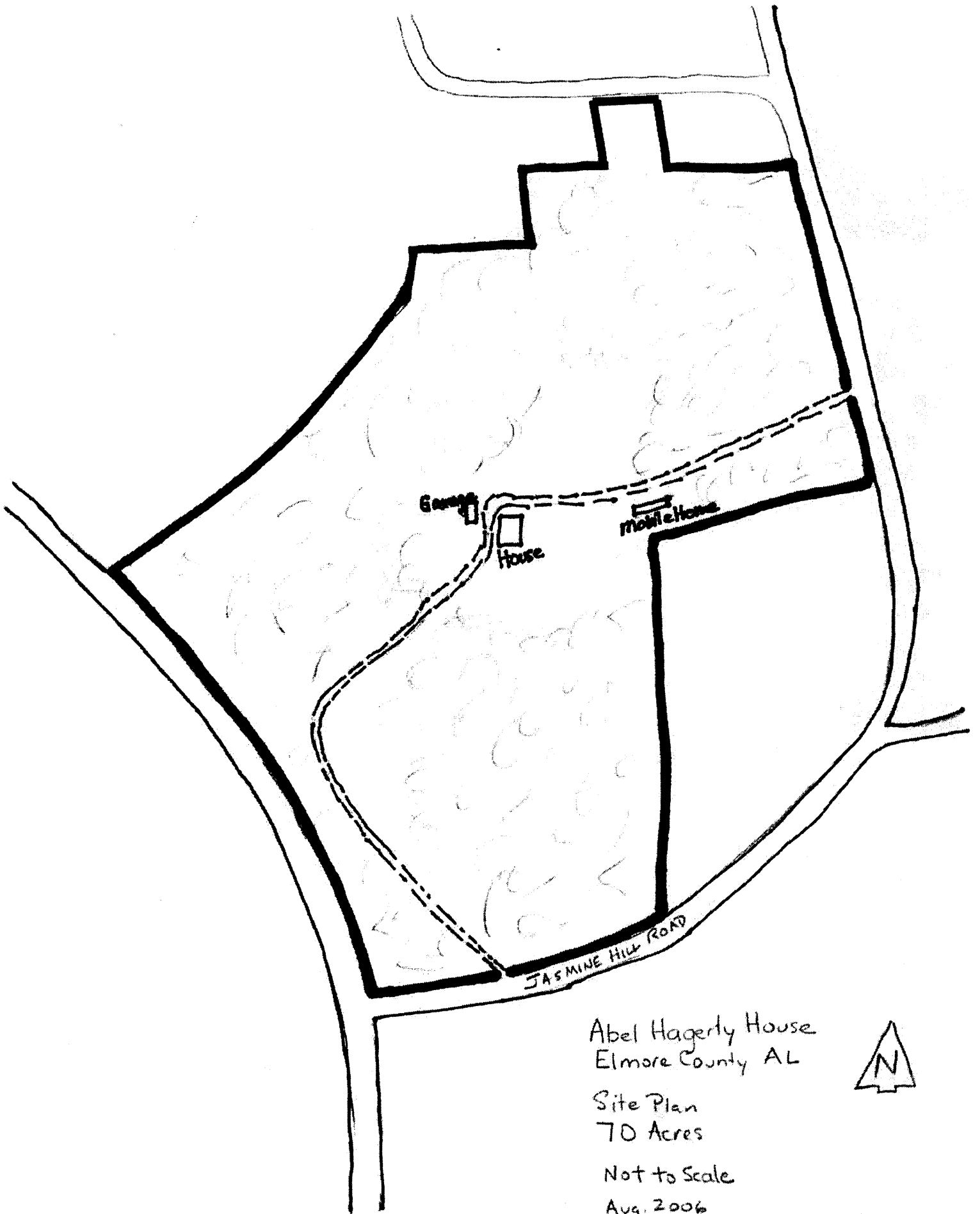
LITTLE RIDGE ROAD

BLUE HILLS
PLAT NO. 1

21
52 AC(c)

Hagerty House
Elmore County, AL
Elmore County Tax Office, 2005 Parcel #s
24-03-08-0001-021.000 and 24-03-07-001-017.000

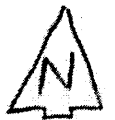




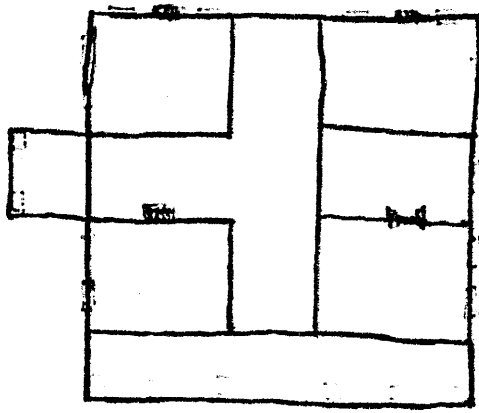
Abel Hagerly House
Elmore County AL

Site Plan
70 Acres

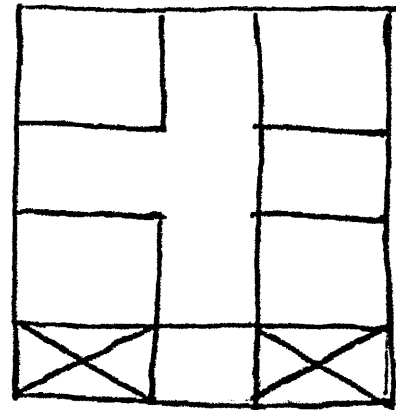
Not to Scale
Aug. 2006



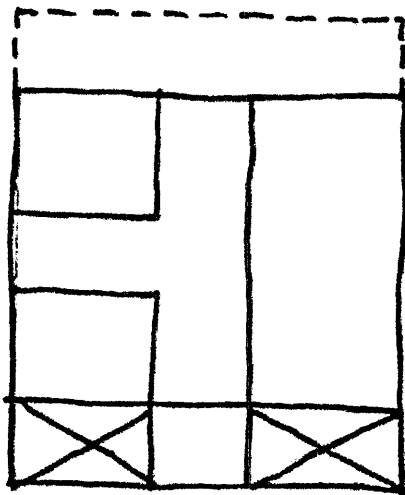
Hagerty House
Elmore County, AL
Floor Plan Alterations



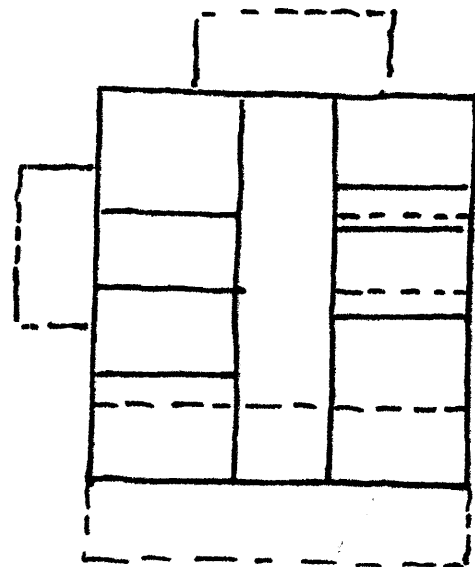
c. 1850



c. 1900




c. 1925



c. 1940

Source: Robert Gamble

 Not to Scale

Hagerty House
Elmore County, AL

