

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

952

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Ellerslie
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 2650 Edgewood Road
City or town: Millbrook State: AL County: Elmore
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

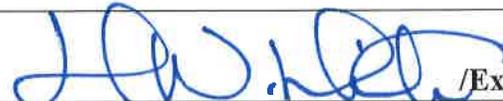
3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

		/Executive Director		November 7, 2013	
Signature of certifying official/Title:			Date		
<u>Alabama Historical Commission</u>					
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government					
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.					
Signature of commenting official:			Date		
Title :			State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Joy Edson H. Ball
Signature of the Keeper

12.24.13
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

FUNERARY: cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Tidewater-type Cottage

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Wood, Asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in Elmore County, Ellerslie is Alabama's only known surviving example of the four-cell Tidewater-type cottage. It is a one-and-a-half story, clapboard sided, four bay by two bay house with a side-gable roof punctuated by gabled dormers and a shed porch across the façade. The house was constructed c. 1818 for the early Alabama settler Bolling Hall as his main residence. Ellerslie originally was situated on a 640 acre plantation just a few miles north of Montgomery in central Alabama. Additional acreage was added by Bolling Hall and his descendents. Today, however, the holding has been whittled down to approximately 40 acres. The surrounding area is comprised of timberland interspersed with scattered modern residential development. Despite some alterations (which are discussed below), the house retains its historic integrity.

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Narrative Description

Ellerslie is located within a cleared and grassed site. A distinguishing post oak tree that has been present since the construction of the house provides shade for the front porch. Edgewood Road creates the north border of the property line while the east, south and west boundaries are survey lines that delineate the boundaries of Ellerslie's current 40-acre parcel. A dirt and stone driveway off Edgewood Road winds some 500 feet back to the house. A cleared path leads from the house to the cemetery, which is located approximately two hundred yards to the east of the residence. The land surrounding the house was traditionally cleared and consisted of agricultural fields extending outward from the home site in all directions. The setting no longer reflects its historic agrarian character. The area immediately surrounding the house is casually landscaped with a variety of large "heritage" (property owner's term) and modern trees such as oak, crepe myrtle, red bud, ornamental peach, fir, pine, cedar, rose of Sharon and Yoshino cherry. Flowers in the yard include such Southern favorites as ginger lilies, Confederate and Carolina jasmine, Lady Banks roses, irises and spider lilies.¹

The house retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Nineteenth century photographs show an L-shaped porch that extended across the front and along the east (side) elevation. Family tradition maintains that the porch may have encircled the entire house originally. The porch's box columns suggest that the porch -- later truncated -- may have been added or renovated around 1840. In addition to the box columns, the porch displays a plain T-frame banister with two original hand-carved benches. In the porch area are a wood floor and a wood ceiling marked by battens which probably dates from c. 1945. At either gable end there are double brick, exterior, fireplace chimneys. The west two chimneys collapsed and were rebuilt, following the original lines, in 2006. The original east chimneys are stuccoed in cement. The southeast chimney is now enclosed in a later kitchen addition that is believed to have been constructed c. 1945. This kitchen construction along most of the east elevation of the house enclosed the porch on that side of the dwelling. The cabinetry and the two walk-in pantries appear to date from the 1940s. The kitchen includes a shed roof addition with a small deck and six stairs edged with a simple square frame hand rail that extends approximately ten feet beyond the original south (rear) elevation. This addition and its deck were added at some point in the mid to last half of the twentieth century. The south elevation is four bays wide, with two of the original single nine- over- nine double hung sash windows and two pairs of six- over-six double hung sash windows which were installed c. 1940. Original mock orange tree pilings that served as the foundation piers were replaced, circa 1930, with brick and situate the house approximately three feet off the ground. About the same time three gabled dormers were added to both the north and south slopes of the main gable roof. In 1990 a new asphalt shingle roof was installed to replace a previous non-original asphalt roof. Like virtually all other rural Alabama houses of its period, Ellerslie presumably had a wooden shake or shingle roof in the beginning.

¹ The description of the landscape is based on a site visit as well as conversations and e-mail correspondence with Hall family descendent Jeanne Hall Ashley. Cited hereafter as JHA.

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According to family tradition, materials for the house such as the trim, sashes, glass, and some hardware were brought from Georgia and Virginia. Ellerslie is reportedly the first house in south central Alabama to have glass windows.² Some of this early glass can still be found in the original 9/9 double hung sash first story windows and in the original 6/6 double hung sash windows in the gable peaks.

Ellerslie adheres to the four-cell plan sometimes occurring in double-pile Tidewater-type cottages: two equal-size front rooms, each with a separate front entry, with two slightly smaller rooms directly behind. Between the two front rooms is a narrow enclosed stair that can now be accessed from both the parlor (the western front room) and the keeping room (the eastern front room). Originally accessed only from the keeping room, the stair rises to the half-story above. This consists of two rooms that are plainly finished with wide tongue-and-groove planking and simple board- and-batten doors. While the two main downstairs rooms retain their original configuration, the partition separating the rear rooms was relocated in the early 20th century to accommodate a central bathroom and closet. At the same time the rear elevation was modified by the removal of two outside doors and the installation of two pairs of double windows, augmenting two original nine-over-nine windows that still remain.

Original interior features include much of the woodwork such as flooring, mantels, doors, window sashes, and molding, window and door openings, and some original plaster. Each of the original four rooms retains its fireplace and mantel. In addition, all fireboxes were covered with cement circa 1940. The fireplace in the living room was rebuilt with fire bricks and is now the only functioning fireplace in the house. The mantels recall the simple Adamesque designs of the period with their thin delicate details. The original plaster remains throughout the house, but much of it is deteriorating, particularly in the stairway area. Central air and heat were added in January 1996 and updated again in December 2010. There still are gas space heaters located in each room that were used for approximately 70 years before the central air and heat system was added.³

Other extant resources associated with the approximately 40 acre Ellerslie site include:

1) storage shed c. 2005 NC

This modern storage shed is located behind the main house. It is a 1x1 bay building on a concrete slab and is clad in T-111 siding with a front gable roof. Above its double-leaf door is a louvered attic vent. The windows are 1/1 DHS.

2) Wood-frame agricultural building NC

This wood-frame building is covered in heavy vegetation and is suffering from demolition by neglect. It is difficult to determine a construction date because the building cannot be accessed or even seen clearly. It probably doesn't date from the period of significance, however.

² Ibid and Thomas McAdory Owen, History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, 4 vols. (Chicago: The J. S. Clarke Publishing Co., 1921), 3:725.

³ JHA.

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3) Wood-frame agricultural building

NC

This wood-frame building is covered in heavy vegetation and is suffering from demolition by neglect. A more accurate construction date is difficult to determine because the building cannot be accessed or even seen clearly. It probably doesn't date from the period of significance, however.

4) Low concrete foundation of a nonextant hen house

NC

The concrete foundation indicates that this site post-dates the period of significance by several decades.

5) Family Cemetery c. 1820-present C

The cemetery is a flat rectangular plot surrounded by a modern chain link fence and measures approximately 100 feet by 140 feet. The grounds appear to have no planned landscaping. Within the fence lie 59 stone grave markers and possibly a few unmarked graves comprising the Hall-Rawlinson Family Cemetery. The first recorded burials occurred here in 1820. The most recent was in 2005. The burials in order by row are: Bolling Hall, Mary Wyoline Hester Hall, Edward Frazier Gersham, Alma Hall Pate, Laura Annie Hall, Hines Holt Hall, Hines Holt Hall (II), Mary Louisa Crenshaw Hall, Frances Crenshaw Hall, Franklin Abner Hall, Laura Jane Hall, Mary Louisa Hall Felder, Mary Lou Felder Macomber, Robert Moledis Rawlinson, Mary Louisa Hall Rawlinson, Robert Moledis Rawlinson Jr., Guinevere Hornsby Rawlinson, Bolling Hall Rawlinson, Bolling Hall, Crenshaw Hall, Thomas Brown Hall, Mary Louisa Hall, Mary Louisa Crenshaw Hall, Bolling Hall 3rd, James Abercrombie Hall, John Elmore Hall, Charles Edward Hall, Bolling Rix Hall, Sally Hall, William Hall, Jane Hall, Bolling Hall, Infant of Hines H. & Mary C. Hall, Elizabeth Ann Rawlinson, Emma Jackson, Mary B. Hall, William B. Hall, William Pembroke, Thomas Dixon, James Dixon Hall, Infant daughter of W.B. & M. B. Hall, Ann A. Mitchell, Miss Frances Jones, George Washington Brown Sr., Annie A., Jennie Bolling Brown, Carrie W. Alexander Brown, Martha Bryan Thomas, John Smith Bailey, Ann & Laura Clemmentina & Augustus Hall, Mary Jane, George B. Hall, Mary W. Wood, Jane Warren, and Mrs. Jane A. Thompson.

ARCHAEOLOGY COMPONENT

Although no formal archaeological survey has been undertaken, there are undoubtedly subsurface remains on the property. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting the property and the entire area.

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.)

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- 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

c. 1818-c. 1838

Significant Dates

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Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Bradford, Thomas (attribution)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Ellerslie, the home of Georgian transplant Bolling Hall, is locally significant under **Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement**. After the War of 1812, settlers from the southern seaboard states, particularly Georgia, migrated into south Alabama along the Federal Road which ran from Milledgeville, Georgia through northern Montgomery County (which lies a few miles south of Ellerslie) and on to St. Stephens on the Tombigbee River. Ellerslie represents the early settlement patterns of well-to-do Georgian planters who established themselves on south central Alabama's frontier and developed large plantations.

Ellerslie has statewide significance under **Criterion C: Architecture** as the only documented example of the four-cell Tidewater-type cottage in Alabama. The Tidewater-type cottage is most commonly found in Alabama's Tennessee River Valley, but is a rare building typology in the rest of the State. Ellerslie is a well-preserved example of this vernacular house type.

The period of significance extends from c. 1818, the construction date of Ellerslie, to c. 1838. Most of the Native Americans had been removed from Alabama by the latter date and the early settlement period for the State was considered closed.⁴

⁴ www.alabamamoments.alabama.gov/sec08qs.html.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement—The United States' victory in the War of 1812 subdued the Indians and halted the geopolitical intrigues of England, France and Spain in the Old Southwest. Vast lands in western Georgia and the future states of Alabama and Mississippi were opened up for settlement by Americans. The majority of emigrants arriving in Alabama came from the piedmont regions of Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia and the state of Tennessee.

One of the most significant routes for settlement in south Alabama was the Federal Road which connected Milledgeville, Georgia with St. Stephens on the Tombigbee River. It accessed the first of the Creek cession lands to go on sale at the land office in Milledgeville. This area, believed to have some of the best cotton lands in south Alabama, lay along the upper course of the Alabama River in or near Montgomery County.⁵

Prior to 1830, cotton planters coming into Alabama avoided the Black Belt prairie lands. They believed, according to historian Harvey H. Jackson III, that "land with so few trees and such lime tainted water was good for little more than pasture." This would have held true particularly for those settlers from the piedmont regions who were wealthy enough to afford the more expensive riverine lands. They had cultivated the fertile river bottoms of their former homes, but had no familiarity with the rotten limestone soil of the Black Belt. Nevertheless, fertile tracts of land on the northern border of the Black Belt in combination with the bottom lands of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers drew thousands of settlers after the War of 1812.⁶

These emigrants, many of them Georgians, entered the Alabama Territory via the Federal Road from Milledgeville, Georgia seeking new lands and a fresh start. Most of them were poor or yeoman farmers. They owned no slaves, and simply hoped to survive by living off the land until the first crops came in. They tended not to settle in the Alabama River basin because they could not afford this land.⁷

A significant minority of Georgians, however, were educated, well-connected and prosperous planters from the Piedmont. They sold their holdings and came west with slaves, farm animals

⁵ Thomas Perkins Abernethy, The Formative Period in Alabama 1815-1828. (reprint ed., Tuscaloosa, AL: The University of Alabama Press, 1965), p. 35; Thomas D. Clark and John D. W. Guice, The Old Southwest, 1795-1830 Frontiers in Conflict (1st paperback ed., Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1996), pp. 164, 168, 175.

⁶ Abernethy, pp. 74, 88; Everett Dick, The Dixie Frontier: A Social History of the Southern Frontier from the First Transmontane Beginnings to the Civil War, (reprint ed., Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993), 53; and Harvey H. Jackson III, Rivers of History: Life on the Coosa, Tallapoosa, Cahaba, and Alabama, (Tuscaloosa, AL: The University of Alabama Press, 1995), pp. 44-45.

⁷ Dick, p. 53; Jackson, p. 44 and William Warren Rogers, Robert David Ward, Leah Rawls Atkins and Wayne Flynt, Alabama: The History of a Deep South State, (Tuscaloosa, AL: The University of Alabama Press, 1994), pp. 54-55.

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and supplies. Often they were the younger sons of established plantation families back home. These were the men who could afford to take up the fine cotton-growing land along the Alabama River in what is today the greater Montgomery area. They and their families quickly established a plantation economy based on slavery. In fact, enslaved blacks outnumbered whites in the area as early as 1824. One historian romantically described these well-to-do Georgian families as “an ideal planting community” where everyone was “peace-loving, industrious, and economically independent”.⁸

Bolling Hall (1767-1836) and his Ellerslie plantation represent this migration pattern of prosperous planters from Georgia. Hall was born in Virginia, a younger son of Hugh and Mary Dixon Hall of Petersburg. He served in the Revolutionary War alongside his brother Dixon Hall (1755-1820). Bolling moved to Hancock County in the piedmont region of Georgia after the war. A member of the planter class, Bolling served in both the state legislature and in Congress while residing there.⁹

Bolling Hall brought his family to Autauga County, Alabama in 1818. They arrived “with a caravan of slaves, flocks of cattle and wagons loaded with lumber to build a large residence, . . . which was the first house in that part of Alabama to have glass windows”.¹⁰

Like other planters who could afford it, his lands stretched over to the Alabama River (where he had access to a landing), but his house was located several miles inland. The higher ground was considered to be a healthier environment. Planters also wanted to be centrally located on their plantations.¹¹

The Halls, along with the Bibbs, the McGehees, the Gilmers and others of their rank and class, established in the early settlement and later antebellum periods a closely-knit “plantocracy” based not only on ties of common economic interest but also of kinship, sometimes stretching back for generations, and strengthened by recurring intermarriage. Socially, politically, and economically they dominated the life of the region for decades.

Criterion C: Architecture—Constructed c. 1818, Ellerslie is an early and rare-surviving example of a Tidewater-type cottage in south central Alabama. Modified by eighteenth century ideas of symmetry and proportion, the Tidewater-type cottage gradually spread inland to the piedmont region and southward down the Atlantic seaboard. During the 1820s and the 1830s, settlers from the Tidewater and Piedmont regions of Virginia and the older southern states along the Atlantic brought the form to Alabama, where the most distinctive examples occur in the Tennessee Valley.¹² But families like the Halls of Ellerslie—who emigrated from Dinwiddie

⁸ Dick, p. 62; Abernethy, p. 88 and Rogers, et al., pp. 54-55.

⁹ Thomas McAdory Owen, History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, 4 vols. (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1921), 3: 725-726.

¹⁰ Owen, 3:725 and JHA.

¹¹ JHA; www.alabamagis.com/elmore/reports/ . . . ; Aug. 15, 2013 e-mail from Ginger Jones (Hall Family Descendent) to Susan Enzweiler and Jackson, p. 61.

¹² Robert, Gamble, The Alabama Catalog, Historic American Building Survey, A Guide to the Early Architecture of the State, (Tuscaloosa: The University Press, 1987), p. 33.

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County, Virginia, first to middle Georgia, then on to the Montgomery area—also disseminated the form elsewhere in the state.

This vernacular house type is one to a story-and-a-half in height, and characterized by prominent end chimneys flanking a steeply pitched roof often pierced by dormer windows. Alabama versions of the cottage tend to have a shallower roof pitch than do their colonial predecessors. Chimneys are also less monumental, and the cabinet work and other details are more spartan. However, the basic module remains unchanged. Both single-pile (one room deep) and double-pile (two room deep) examples were built in Alabama.

Typically, one of the following interior plans occur: center passage, hall-and-parlor (also called hall-and-chamber), two-cell (two equal sized, side-by-side main rooms), or four-cell (two equal sized front rooms plus a pair of rooms, usually somewhat smaller, directly behind). Ellerslie adheres to the four-cell type, which is normally characterized by a PAIR of front doors rather than a single entry. This building typology is rarely found in south central Alabama. Ellerslie is the only surviving four-cell type Tidewater cottage identified to date in Alabama. It is an exceptionally well maintained example of this early vernacular house type.¹³

Narrative History

Bolling Hall was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia in 1767 and served his state in the Revolutionary War at the age of sixteen. He migrated to Hancock County, Georgia where he served in the state legislature and later in the U.S. Congress from the Milledgeville District. In 1798, he married Jane Abercrombie and the couple had ten girls and one boy between 1800 and 1824. Hall began buying up huge tracts of land in the Alabama Territory shortly after the War of 1812. He moved west with his family in 1818 and established Ellerslie Plantation. Descendents maintain that the holding was named “Ellerslie” by Bolling’s wife Jane after the home of the Scottish hero William Wallace.

During his time at Ellerslie, Bolling Hall became an affluent cotton planter on a 1,500 acre farm. After Hall passed away in 1836, his will divided up his land among various family members. His wife, Jane Abercrombie Hall, received a life interest in the plantation house, the livestock, a carriage and the slaves. Upon her death, these became the property of their son, Bolling Hall Jr.

Bolling Hall Jr. was born in Hancock County, Georgia in 1813 but spent most of his life living in Autauga County, Alabama at Ellerslie. Hall graduated from the University of Georgia in 1831 and was admitted to the Alabama bar in 1834. Two years later he was serving as a major during the Creek War and that same year he married Mary Louisa Crenshaw. The couple had twelve children. Six of their sons served in the Civil War.

¹³ Conversation with Robert Gamble (AHC Senior Architectural Historian) and Melanie Betz (AHC Architectural Historian) on 21 August 2013.

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Ellerslie remained Bolling Hall Jr.'s property until his death in 1897. His son Hines Holt Hall then inherited the plantation. When his daughter Mary Louisa Hall married Robert M. Rawlinson around 1913 the couple was given full control of Ellerslie and hundreds of acres if they would farm it. They raised their three sons on the plantation.

Mary Louisa Hall Rawlinson gave Ellerslie to her youngest son Bolling Hall Rawlinson long before her death, but continued to live there. He, in turn, gave the house and sixty acres to his daughter Jeanne Hall Ashley in 1990. Ms. Ashley still owns the property today. Ellerslie has been in the Hall family for almost two hundred years.¹⁴

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Abernethy, Thomas Perkins. The Formative Period in Alabama 1815-1828. Reprint ed., Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1965.

Ashley, Jeanne Hall. Series of e-mails dating from 9 July 2012 and 11-20 August 2013 to Jaime Larzelere and Susan Enzweiler regarding Bolling Hall and Ellerslie.

Alabama Moments in American History. On-line. Available from Internet, <http://www.alabamamoments.alabama.gov/sec08qs.html>, accessed 25 July 2013.

Bureau of Land Management. On-line. Available from Internet, <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent> . . . , accessed 13 August 2013.

Clark, Thomas D. and Guice, John D. W., The Old Southwest, 1795-1830 Frontiers in Conflict. 1st paperback ed., Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1996.

Dick, Everett. The Dixie Frontier: A Social History of the Southern Frontier from the First Transmontane Beginnings to the Civil War. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993. [1st ed. from New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1948].

Gamble, Robert. The Alabama Catalog, Historic American Building Survey, A Guide to the Early Architecture of the State. Tuscaloosa: The University Press, 1987.

Jackson, Harvey H. III. Rivers of History: Life on the Coosa, Tallapoosa, Cahaba, and Alabama. Tuscaloosa: The University Press, 1995.

Jones, Ginger. 15 August 2013 e-mail to Susan Enzweiler regarding Bolling Hall's land holdings and river access.

Owen, Thomas McAdory. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography. 4 vols. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921.

¹⁴ JHA; Owen, pp. 725-726.

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Rogers, William Warren; Ward, Robert David; Atkins, Leah Rawls; and Flynt, Wayne. Alabama: The History of a Deep South State. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1994.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 40 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 32.470036 | Longitude: -86.377660 |
| 2. Latitude: 32.472096 | Longitude: -86.373439 |
| 3. Latitude: 32.467223 | Longitude: -86.373225 |
| 4. Latitude: 32.467271 | Longitude: -86.377721 |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

As stated in the deed warranty for Jeanne Hall Ashley, the current owner of the property, in 1990, "That part of the West Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 17, Range 17, which lies South and East of the Millbrook-Prattville public road as presently located comprising 39.75 acres, more or less, and known as Parcel #: 29-26-02-09-0-004-004.002 as recorded in deed R107-F478.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the boundaries currently associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Susan Enzweiler, Melanie Betz, Robert Gamble, Jaime Larzelere (AHC staff)
organization: Alabama Historical Commission
street & number: 468 S. Perry Street
city or town: Montgomery state: Alabama zip code: 36104
e-mail susan.enzweiler@preserveala.org
telephone: 334/230/2644
date: August 2013

Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Ellerslie

City or Vicinity: Millbrook (vicinity)

County: Elmore

State: Alabama

Photographer: Susan Enzweiler

Date Photographed: April 2013

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

Photo 1 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0001)
Front façade of main house, camera facing SE

Photo 2 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0002)
West elevation of main house, camera facing W

Photo 3 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0003)
East elevation of main house, camera facing SW

Photo 4 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0004)

Ellerslie

Name of Property

Elmore, Alabama

County and State

Rear elevation of main house, camera facing NE

Photo 5 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0005)

Parlor [west front room], camera facing SW

Photo 6 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0006)

Parlor [from L to R: front door; door to half story; door to keeping room], camera facing NE

Photo 7 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0007)

Keeping room [east front room], camera facing E

Photo 8 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0008)

Original access to half story from Keeping Room, camera facing W

Photo 9 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0009)

Kitchen addition, camera facing N

Photo 10 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0010)

Rear west bedroom [from L to R: door to parlor; door to closet/bathroom space], camera facing NE

Photo 11 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0011)

Rear west bedroom fireplace, camera facing W

Photo 12 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0012)

Rear east bedroom [from L to R: door to closet/bathroom space; door to keeping room], camera facing W

Photo 13 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0013)

Rear east bedroom fireplace, camera facing E

Photo 14 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0014)

East room in upper half story, camera facing E

Photo 15 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0015)

West room in upper half story, camera facing S

Photo 16 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0016)

Agricultural building [inv. #3], camera facing W

Photo 17 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0017)

Foundation [inv. #4], camera facing E

Photo 18 (AL_ElmoreCounty_Ellerslie_0018)

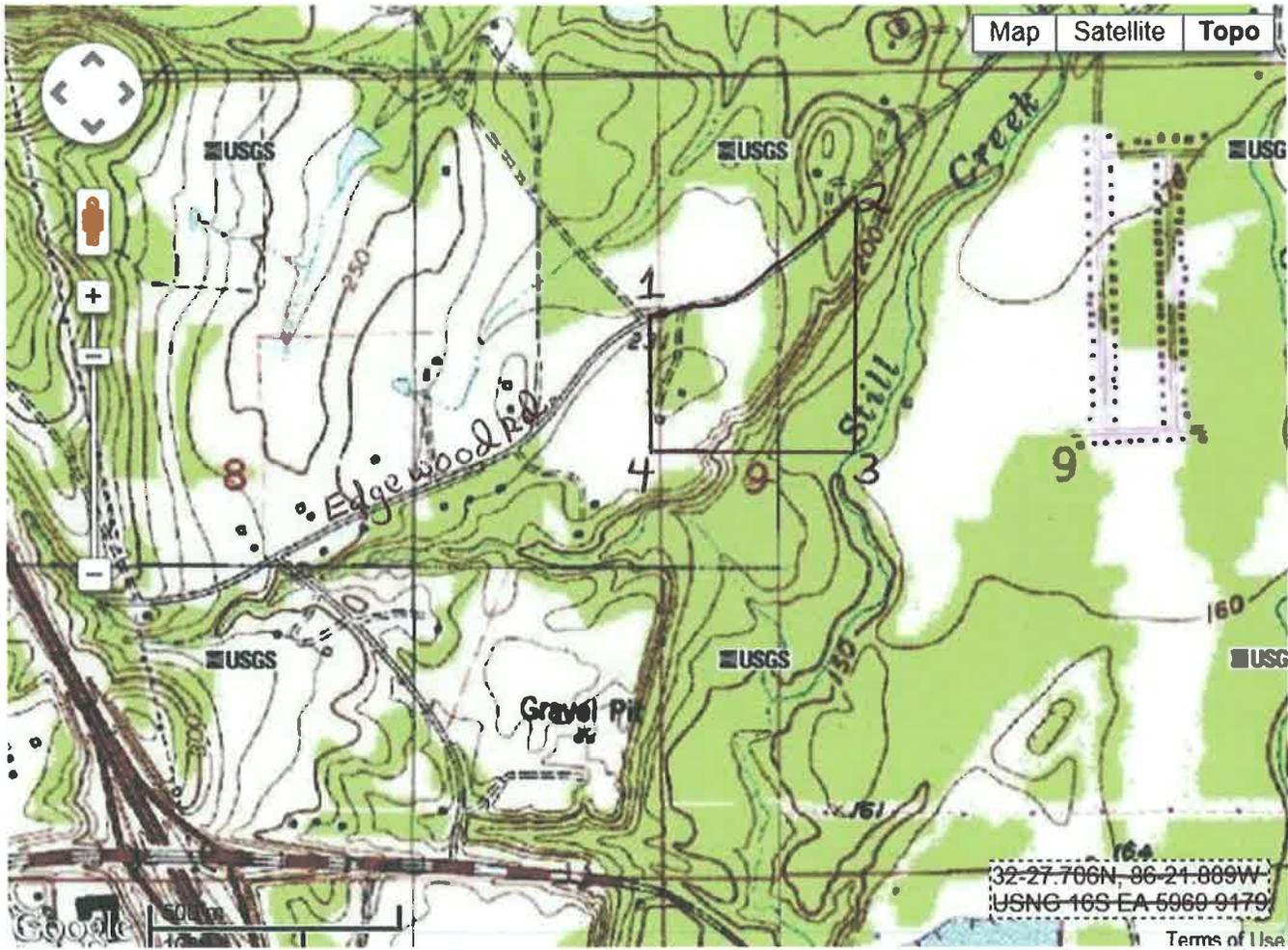
Hall family cemetery [inv. #5], camera facing SE

Ellerslie
Name of Property

Elmore, Alabama
County and State

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

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



ELLERSLIE, ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

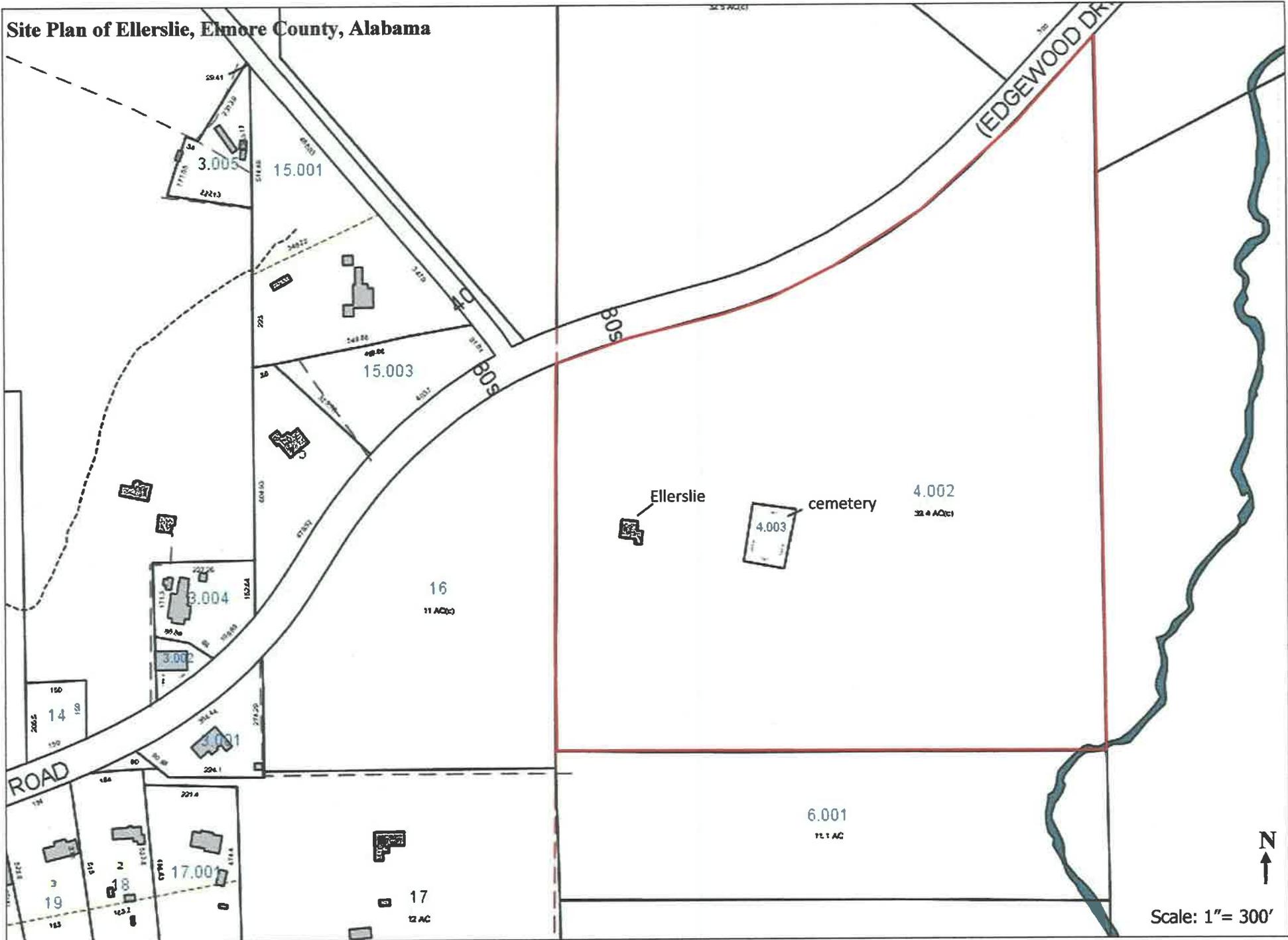
Prattville and North Montgomery USGS topographical maps

- 1) Lat: 32.470036 Long: -86.377660
- 2) Lat: 32.472096 Long: -86.373439
- 3) Lat: 32.467223 Long: -86.373225
- 4) Lat: 32.467271 Long: -86.377721



NORTH

Site Plan of Ellerslie, Elmore County, Alabama



N
↑
Scale: 1" = 300'

































