

# ALABAMA REGISTER OF LANDMARKS & HERITAGE NOMINATION FORM

Alabama Historical Commission  
725 Monroe Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

James Hunter House

AND/OR COMMON

Hunter-Anderson House

## 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

109 Hunter Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Union Springs

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Alabama

VICINITY OF  
CODE

COUNTY

Bullock

CODE

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Seth C. Anderson

STREET & NUMBER

109 Hunter Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Union Springs

STATE

Alabama

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bullock County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

North Prairie

CITY, TOWN

Union Springs

STATE

Alabama

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL    STATE    COUNTY    LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Originally a two-room structure with central hall and detached kitchen, the Hunter-Anderson House in Union Springs now contains 13 rooms with 3 porches and an enlarged central hallway. Although vastly altered, the house retains the feeling of an 1800's structure since most of the additions were made during the last half of the 19th century. Bedrooms, a kitchen, an entrance hall and a porch were added during the first quarter of the 20th century. These involved very little structural alteration beyond that done in the 1800's.

The structure's facade is basically L-shaped with a small recessed porch with spindle and gingerbread trim. Windows of the 4-bay facade are 4/4 double-hung sash, paired, with triangular pediment over each pair. The main entrance is a single leaf door with 2 bottom panels topped with 2 vertical glass panes. Other windows are 6/6 double-hung sash.

The roof is a combination of hips and gables. The facade's hipped portions have plain boxed cornices while the facade's gabled portions have boxed cornices with returns. The house has 3 interior chimneys.

Major restoration was completed by the current owner in 1976 with additional work done in 1978. These involved no structural alteration.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      1843

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

James Hunter

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1843 in what is now Union Springs, the Hunter-Anderson House is recognized as the oldest surviving residence by the Bullock County Historical Society.

The original owner and builder, James Hunter, settled in Bullock County in 1842 after moving from South Carolina and was employed by Bennett Hill Branscomb, a prominent plantation owner. After marrying Branscomb's daughter, he built the original two-room portion of the house.

In 1880, James Hunter's youngest daughter, Emma, married Frank Anderson who was a local tinsmith. The business grew into Anderson Hardware which is one of the town's oldest businesses and one of Alabama's oldest hardware stores. After moving into the house, Anderson began the series of alterations and additions that would continue throughout the late 1800's and into the early 1900's.

The house has remained in the family since its construction. The current owner was given the house by his great aunt in 1976. Restoration was begun at that time and continued through 1978.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

1. Anderson, Carrie E., The Tradition of our Ancestors or Foreparents, 1930.
2. Historic Assets of Bullock County, Alabama, South Central Alabama Development Commission, Montgomery, AL., 1978, p. 87.
3. Collections and Recollections of Bullock County History, Bullock County Historical Society, 1977, pp. 36-37.
4. Personal interviews by Seth C. Anderson with family members.

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than 1 acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Union Springs

QUADRANGLE SCALE 7.5 min.

UTM REFERENCES

A | 16 | 62 | 2180 | 3357720

B | | | | |  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C | | | | |

D | | | | |

E | | | | |

F | | | | |

G | | | | |

H | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Mrs. Seth C. Anderson

ORGANIZATION

Bullock County Historical Society

DATE

April 5, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

109 Hunter Avenue

TELEPHONE

738-2553

CITY OR TOWN

Union Springs

STATE

Alabama

**12 FOR ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION USE ONLY**

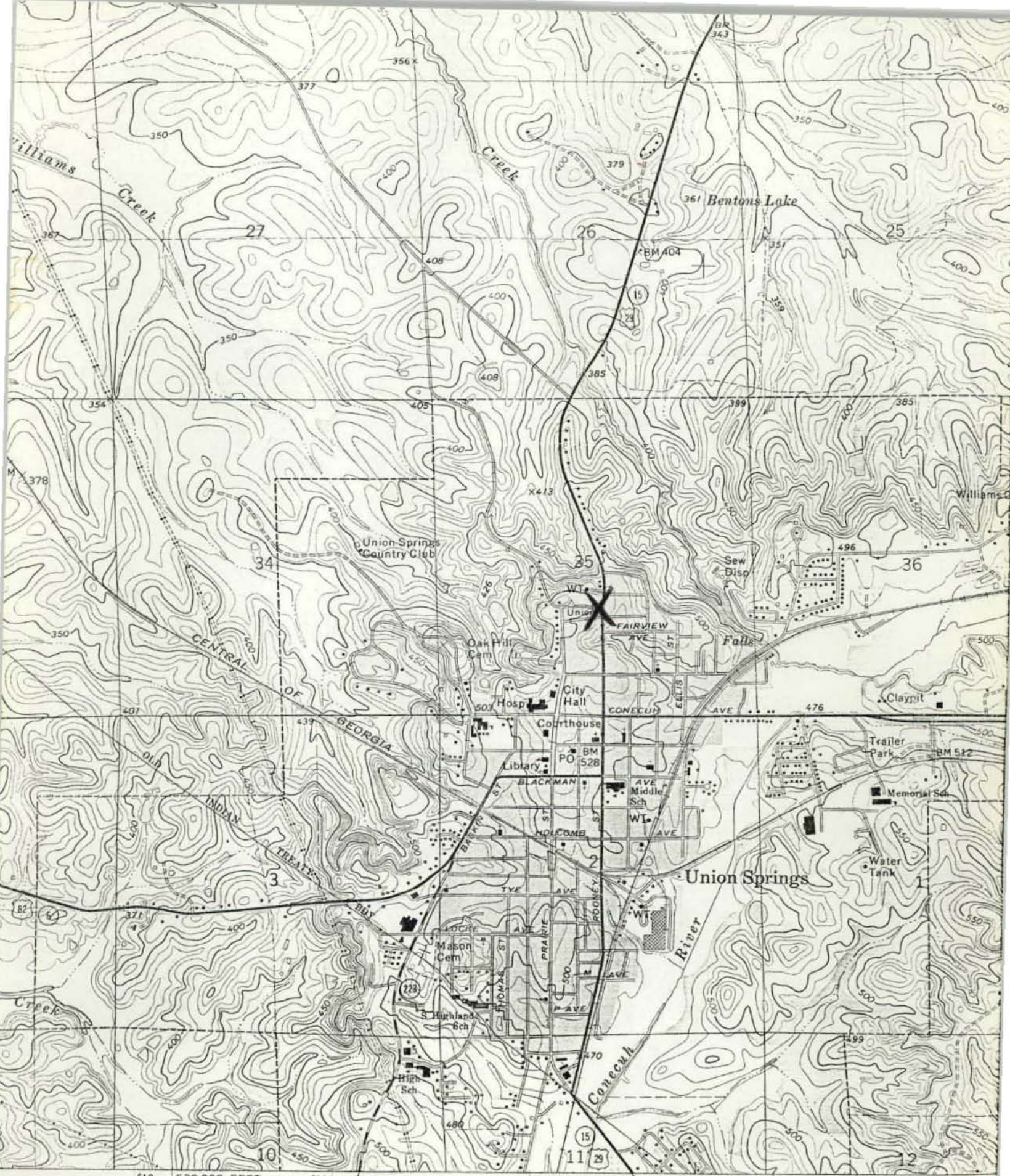
Staff Member David Baldwin

ADDED \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_

Thematic Category Art-Architecture

National Register Potential

Added to National Register \_\_\_\_\_



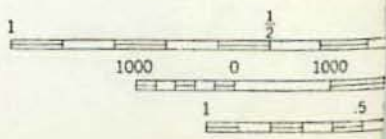
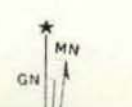
Edited, and published by the Geological Survey

SGS and NOS/NOAA

by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
taken 1972. Field checked 1973

and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Alabama coordinate

619 530 000 FEET 620 SARDIS 3.2 MI. 26 MI. TO U.S. 29 ABERFOIL 3.7 MI. TROY 40 MI. 42'30" 622 623



Give a complete but concise history of the Landmark. Include information on important people and events associated with the landmark.

### THE HUNTER-ANDERSON HOUSE

In 1842 James Hunter moved from South Carolina to Alabama, where he was given employment by Bennett Hill Branscomb, a prominent plantation owner in what is now Bullock County. James Hunter soon learned to love the beautiful little daughter of his employer and sought her hand in marriage. Owing to her youthful age, objection was made, she being only sixteen years old. But, as love will find a way, with the assistance of friends they ran away and were married on January 31, 1843. That same year James Hunter constructed a modest house for his young bride, Lucinda Caroline Branscomb, at what is now 109 Hunter Avenue, Union Springs.

This house was built in the Southern Cottage style, with plain lines and a gabled roof of wooden shingles. The house consisted of two rooms and a central hall, with a detached kitchen in the back yard. The walls were constructed of plankwall framing, and the floors were made of heart pine. There was one brick chimney serving a wood-burning fireplace in the east room. The heart pine mantel had a square opening and a plain design. The twelve foot ceilings were made of wooden boards. There were two large windows on the facade of the house, and they were of six over six configuration and were trimmed with plain molding. The front door was of heavy pine and was a single leaf with four panels. This wood frame house had a foundation of brick pillars. The yard was enclosed by a picket fence. The front yard was used for gardening, and the back yard served as a pasture for a few cows and chickens.

James Hunter became a tailor, and in 1844 he and his wife associated themselves with the Methodist Protestant Church. They were blessed with five children, who were among the first to be born in Union Springs before its incorporation. After the death of James Hunter in 1855, the house remained in the possession of his widow.

On May 4, 1880, Emma Clayton Hunter, the youngest child of James Hunter and Lucinda Caroline Branscomb, was married to Frank Anderson, a local merchant who owned a tin shop. This business was to become Anderson Hardware, which is one of the oldest hardware businesses in the state. The young couple made their home with the bride's mother, Mrs. James Hunter. In 1881 Mrs. Hunter's widowed mother, Eliza Belott Branscomb, who was of French descent and was the mother of nine children, also came to live at the Hunter

home. Thus, this house became a headquarters for the Branscomb family.

Soon after his marriage to Emma Hunter, Frank Anderson added a front porch and a bedroom to the east facade of the house. The exterior of this addition was of wood frame, and the roof over the bedroom was a gable with boxed cornice and returns. The walls and ceiling of this bedroom were of plaster, and the floor was of heart pine. A second brick chimney was added at the back (north) side of the bedroom. The windows of this room were of four over four configuration with plain molding. The front porch had a shed roof, plain wooden columns, and was ornamented with Victorian brackets. At this time the original east room was expanded about two yards eastward in order to connect with the newly added bedroom.

Emma and Frank Anderson had one son, Frank Hunter Anderson, and three daughters: Carrie Elizabeth, Emmie Louisa, and Willie Eliza. In order to accommodate the needs of his growing family, Frank Anderson made numerous additions to the house. In the early 1890's he added two back rooms to the house -- a bedroom and a kitchen. A hipped roof of wooden shingles was added to cover these two back rooms and the two original rooms. A brick chimney was added to serve two wood-burning fireplaces on the west side of the house. The mantels were plain and were of heart pine. The fireplace in the newly added kitchen backed up to the original chimney. An interior arch with turned posts and brackets was added in place of the original back door to connect to the new back hall. The new back door was a heavy single-leaf four-panel pine door with a transom overhead and with side-lites on each side. The walls of this addition were of plankwall framing; the floors were made of heart pine; and the wooden ceilings were twelve feet high.

Around 1900 Frank Anderson added a front wing to the west facade of the house, including a fashionable corner front porch ornamented with short turned posts and vergeboards and brackets overhead. This west front wing consisted of a long hall, a parlor, and a small bedroom (for the only son). The exterior of this addition was of wood frame with a gabled roof. A small gable was also added to the roof at the west side of the house. The addition of the front west wing included a fourth chimney serving two coal-burning fireplaces. Both of these mantels were of heart pine and were semi-ornate. It was probably at this time that the other five fireplaces were converted to coal-burning fireplaces. The kitchen mantel was replaced by a cast iron mantel. The three rooms of this front west wing all had plaster walls, heart pine floors, and twelve

History of the Landmark, page three

foot wooden ceilings. There was three-and-a-half foot wainscoting in the front hall, and matching wainscoting was also added to the central hall. At this time the two original rooms and the central hall were plastered. A small wooden room and a porch were added to the west side of the house at the back.

On January 8, 1914, Frank Anderson died and left the house to his wife and three daughters. Widow Emma C. Hunter Anderson remained in her family home until her death on May 6, 1941. Her oldest daughter, Carrie, who was admired for her beauty and gentle disposition, disappointed many a suitor by never marrying in order to stay at home with her mother. After the death of her husband, Emma Anderson made several additions to the house in order to rent the west half as a duplex. These additions were made around 1915 and included a bathroom and storage room at the rear (north) of the house. The front porch added in the 1890's was enclosed to make an additional bedroom, and a screen porch was added to the east side of the house. At this time the chimney serving the bedroom on the east facade was torn down, and a small bathroom was added at the back of this bedroom. The back of the hall was boxed in to make another bathroom, giving the house a total of 2½ baths.

Mrs. Anderson and her daughter Carrie lived in the east half of the duplex. Among the many renters who lived in the west half of the duplex were Dr. and Mrs. W. H. McCaslan and Attorney and Mrs. R. E. L. Cope. After her mother's death, Carrie stayed in the family home until age 93, when she moved to a nursing home. Carrie never modernized the house, but rather maintained it as it had been during her childhood.

When Carrie moved to the nursing home in January, 1976, she and her only surviving sister, Emmie Anderson Brownlie, gave the house to their great-nephew, Seth C. Anderson. As the house had not undergone any major repairs in many years, it was badly in need of repair. Seth gave the house a "major overhaul" in 1976. Among the restoration completed then was a new roof, foundation, wiring and plumbing. Some of the floors were sanded, and fresh paint was applied. The three chimneys were completely rebuilt, resulting in five brand new wood-burning fireplaces and one closed fireplace. When Seth and his wife, Linda Slaton Anderson, moved into the house in 1976, it was no longer used as a duplex, but once again became a single family home. In 1978 additional work was done to make the house more energy-efficient and more functional, including the addition of insulation, central air and heat, a remodeled kitchen, and some wall papering and floor carpeting.



History of the Landmark, page four

This house has undergone numerous additions and alterations since its construction in 1843. These additions were made during approximately the years from 1880 through 1915. Although many repairs and alterations have been made recently, there have been no changes in the basic floor plan since 1915. The house presently consists of fifteen rooms and covers approximately 2,700 square feet, excluding the three porches.

The house contains artifacts and furnishings representing each of the generations who have lived here. Among these representations are: etched portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Hill Branscomb, lace bonnets belonging to Mrs. B. H. Branscomb, quilts that were handmade by Mrs. James Hunter, and a Victorian bedroom suite belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson.

The two-acre yard includes the oldest pecan tree in Union Springs (brought here from Texas about 1875 by W. S. Hunter) and a 100-year old scuppernong arbor. There are also two tea-rose bushes which were rooted from rose bushes brought to South Carolina from France around 1750. Several yards from the back of the house is a storage barn under which has recently been added a large wine cellar/safety shelter. About twenty years ago the two slave quarters at the far back of the yard were torn down.

This house is unique in that it has remained in the possession of family descendants since its construction in 1843. It is recognized by the Bullock County Historical Society as being the oldest surviving house in Union Springs.

The following sources of information were used for the above material:

Conversations with Carrie Anderson and Emmie Anderson Brownlie before their deaths in 1978;

Photographs of the house contained in Carrie Anderson's photo albums. The earliest photo was made in 1889;

The Tradition of our Ancestors or Foreparents, a notebook containing geneological histories of the Branscomb, Hunter and Anderson families, written by Carrie Anderson in 1930;

Historic Assets, Bullock County, Alabama, published in July, 1978, by the South Central Alabama Development Commission in Montgomery, Alabama, p. 87.

Give a complete but concise history of the Landmark. Include information on important people and events associated with the landmark.

Continued, page five

Many of the descendants of the family of 109 Hunter Avenue have distinguished themselves. The following is quoted from page 37 of Collections and Recollections of Bullock County History, published in 1977 by the Bullock County Historical Society:

"Various members of this large family have scattered and settled in many states and even Europe. They have entered the fields of education, medicine, government, and the church where they have acquitted themselves with distinction. Jessye Branscomb was married to William Martin Gwynn who served as U.S. Consul to Majorca for many years as well as holding posts in Riga, Beirut, Greece, the Belgian Congo and Nice. Martha Branscomb (see Biographies) worked as head of children services for the United Nations. John Warren Branscomb (see Biographies) was a Bishop in the Methodist Church. Katherine Anderson is a pediatrician of Winston-Salem, N.C. Dr. Harvey Branscomb was the Chancellor of Vanderbilt University. Dr. Louise Branscomb was Chairman of Global Missions of the Methodist Church. Elizabeth Branscomb was Dean of Women at Birmingham Southern College. Allison Branscomb Dill was Dean of Social Studies at the University of Alabama.

A large number of the family have continued to live in Union Springs and this generation (of) Andersons, Parkers, and Branscombs still form an important part of the economic and social structure of the town, Frank Anderson Jr. serving as mayor of Union Springs for the years 1960 to 1976."



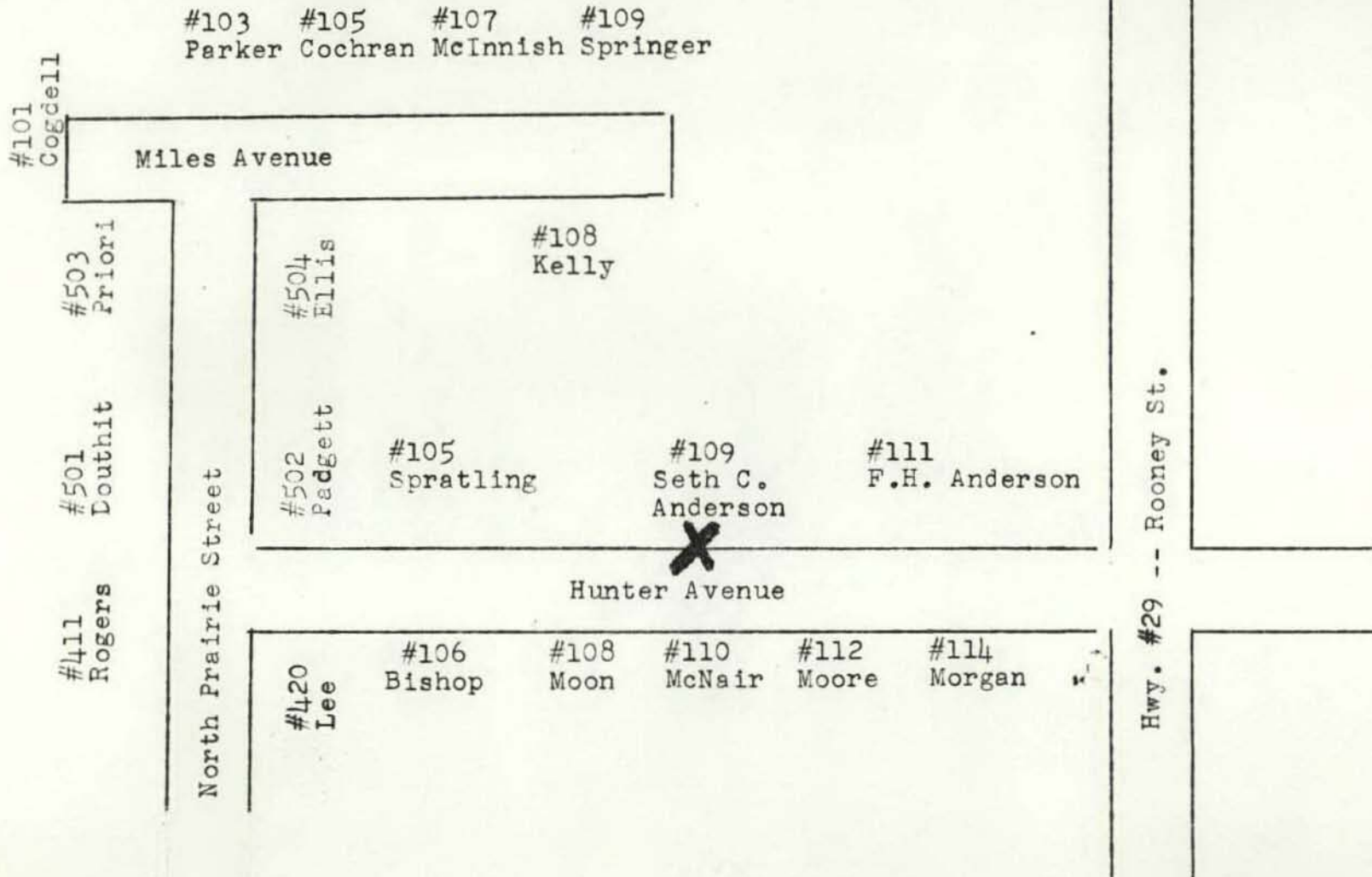
Description of rooms according to letter codes of floor plan:

- A. Porch. Added in 1900. Ornamented with turned posts & vergeboards & brackets overhead, and a pair of four over four double hung windows topped with triangular pediment.
- B. Front hall. Added in 1900. Plaster walls with 3½ foot wainscoting.
- C. Bedroom. Added in 1900. Originally a parlor.
- D. Bedroom. Added in 1900 as a bedroom for the only son.
- E. Bedroom. Added in 1880. Gabled roof with boxed cornice and returns.
- F. Bedroom. Originally part of a long front porch. When front west wing was added in 1900, this was the only part of the porch left intact. Around 1915 it was enclosed to make a bedroom.
- G. Half-bath. When adjacent bedroom was added in 1880, a fireplace stood here. The chimney was torn down around 1915 and this half-bath was added.
- X H. Dining room. This is one of the two original rooms of the house built in 1843. It originally had plankwall framing; however, plaster was added in 1900.
- X I. Central hall. Part of original house of 1843. Wainscoting was added here in 1900.
- X J. Music room. Part of original house of 1843.
- K. Laundry & kitchen. Added in 1900. Original use unknown. Used as a kitchen for the duplex in 1915.
- L. Study. Added in early 1890's. Originally a bedroom.
- M. Rear hall. Added in early 1890's. Includes an unusual interior arch trimmed with short turned posts, vergeboards, and brackets.
- N. Bath. Part of the rear hall was boxed in to make this bath when indoor plumbing became available.
- O. Kitchen. Added in early 1890's.
- P. Porch. Added in 1915.

Description of rooms according to letter codes of floor plan:  
Continued, page two

- Q. Utility room. Added in 1915.
- R. Bath. Added in 1915 for west side of duplex.
- S. Porch. Added in 1900. The wooden porch was replaced in 1977 by a screen porch with concrete floor.

North  
West East  
South



Architect or Builder (give name and biographies, if known)

JAMES HUNTER

In September, 1826, William Hunter and his wife, Elizabeth White, and four children immigrated from England and settled at Mount Carmel, Abeyville District, South Carolina. James Hunter, their oldest son, who was born in England on August 28, 1819, moved to Alabama in 1842. He was given employment by Bennett Hill Branscomb at the Branscomb Plantation, located what is now off the Eufaula Highway about three miles east of Union Springs. James Hunter soon learned to love the beautiful little daughter of his employer and sought her hand in marriage. Owing to her youthful age, objection was made, she being only sixteen years old. But, as love will find a way, with the assistance of friends they ran away and were married on January 31, 1843. That same year James Hunter constructed a modest house for his young bride, Lucinda Caroline Branscomb, at what is now 109 Hunter Avenue, Union Springs. James became a tailor, and he and his wife were blessed with three sons and two daughters. James Hunter died June 8, 1855, and was buried at the small cemetery on the Branscomb Plantation, where his tombstone is still standing. His widow remained in the Hunter home until her death on May 9, 1913, at the age of eighty-six. (Most of the above information is contained in The Tradition of our Ancestors or Foreparents, a notebook containing genealogical histories of the Branscomb, Hunter, and Anderson families, written by Carrie E. Anderson in 1930.)

The following is quoted directly from an unidentified newspaper article pasted in the Anderson Family Bible. This Bible was printed in 1847.

Communicated.

On the 8th of June, 1855, JAMES HUNTER, aged nearly thirty eight years.

Bro. Hunter was a native of Abeyville district, South Carolina. In 1842 he removed to this, Macon county, Alabama, where he remained until the time of his death. He married the daughter of Mr. B. H. Branscombe, and in 1844 he and his wife connected themselves with the Methodist Protestant church, where he lived in great peace and love with his brethren until his death. He was quiet and affable in his intercourse, upright in business transactions, and always found on the side of good morals and religion. Being thrown upon the cold charities of the world as an orphan at the age of twelve years, he did not have an opportunity of obtaining a very liberal education, yet he improved every opportunity, so that he was intelligent, respectable and beloved. The writer was associated

Architect or Builder (Give name and biographies, if known)

Continued, page two

with him in church fellowship until death separated us. He was always punctual in his attendance upon the means of grace. If his seat was vacant it was for no trivial cause. Many pleasant seasons have we enjoyed together. But, ah! he is gone to that better and brighter world on high. Our loss is great, but it is his great gain.

He was sick eighteen days. On being informed of his approaching dissolution he was calm, and expressed a strong desire that his wife should not grieve. He asked if he was going to die now. On being told not immediately, but probably soon, he exclaimed, "Oh! death, where is thy sting, and oh, grave, where is thy victory?" He exhorted his children to be obedient to their mother, and to love and fear God. Having been nearly speechless for some time, on the day of his death it was graciously restored, and he prayed with great fervency, praising God and holding sweet converse with that Saviour to whose embrace he was rapidly approaching. After this he could not articulate so as to be understood, but still by the expressions of his countenance, the motions of his hand, and all that we could understand, he was constantly rejoicing in the bright prospect before him. He gloried in the cross of Christ, and the power of that cross sustained him in the trying hour of death. Mark the perfect man, for the end of that man is peace!

In the death of this brother this community has lost one of its best citizens, the Methodist Protestant one of its exemplary, faithful and devoted members, and his dear family a devoted, affectionate and provident husband and father. May the Lord sustain them in their bereavement, and all meet at last in heaven.

JOSEPH M. SCOTT.

Lockland, Macon co., Ala, Aug 18, 1856.



## DESCRIPTION

Other: Use this space to describe any additions, alterations, outbuildings or other features of the structure and its surroundings.

This house has undergone numerous additions and alterations since its construction in 1843. Most of the additions were made from 1880 to 1900, and a few were made as late as 1915. There have been no recent changes in the floor plan, although numerous alterations have been made recently to make the house more functional and more energy-efficient. Among the restoration completed in 1976 was a new roof, foundation, wiring, and plumbing. In the back section of the house, the ceilings have been lowered from twelve feet to nine feet. Also in this section, some wall-paper and floor carpeting have been added. The two kitchens have been modernized, as have been two of the bathrooms. (However, the original cast-iron claw-foot bathtubs were retained.) In the two original rooms the heart-pine floors were sanded and varnished. The three chimneys were completely rebuilt, resulting in five brand new wood-burning fireplaces and one closed fireplace. Four of the mantels are original, but two new brick mantels were added. The walls of one bedroom, one bathroom, and the storage room have been sheet-rocked. Central air and heat were added in 1978.

On the east side of the house a sunken wood-frame flower house with a gabled roof can be seen in a photograph taken in 1910. This flower house is still standing.

Several yards from the back of the house is a recently-repaired storage barn under which has been added (in 1977) a large wine cellar/safety shelter.

About twenty years ago the two slave quarters at the far back of the yard were torn down.

State sources of information, giving full bibliographical data:

Continued

In addition to The Tradition of our Ancestors or Foreparents, several other sources were used:

Conversations with Emmie Anderson Brownlie and Carrie Anderson prior to their deaths in 1978.

Photographs of the house contained in Carrie Anderson's photo albums. The earliest photo was made in 1889.

Historic Assets, Bullock County, Alabama, published in July, 1978, by the South Central Alabama Development Commission in Montgomery, Alabama, p. 87.

Collections And Recollections Of Bullock County History, published in 1977, by the Bullock County Historical Society, pp. 36-37.

HISTORIC/COMMON NAME

Anderson (Seth) House

DATE/PERIOD

1843

STYLE

Greek Revival

LOCATION

Union Springs

PRESENT OWNER

Seth Anderson



James Hunter, born in England, moved from South Carolina to Union Springs in 1842, married, and built the family home located on what is now known as Hunter Street. Hunter was a tailor and constructed a very modest two-room home of sawn lumber. His children were among the first to be born in Union Springs before its incorporation.

The home has remained in the possession of the family descendants and has undergone numerous alterations in order to accommodate the needs of each family. The house currently consists of 15 rooms. The original two rooms have been almost completely concealed by more recent construction. However, the walls, ceiling, and floor of each room have remained intact. The original single chimney has been restored and three chimneys have been added to serve five additional fireplaces, two of which are back-to-back.

The small corner porch has also been added in recent years. It is ornamented with short turned posts and vergeboards and brackets overhead. The pair of four over four double hung windows are surrounded by triangular pediment as is the pair of windows on the front side of the house. Almost all other windows are of a six over six configuration and are trimmed with plain molding.