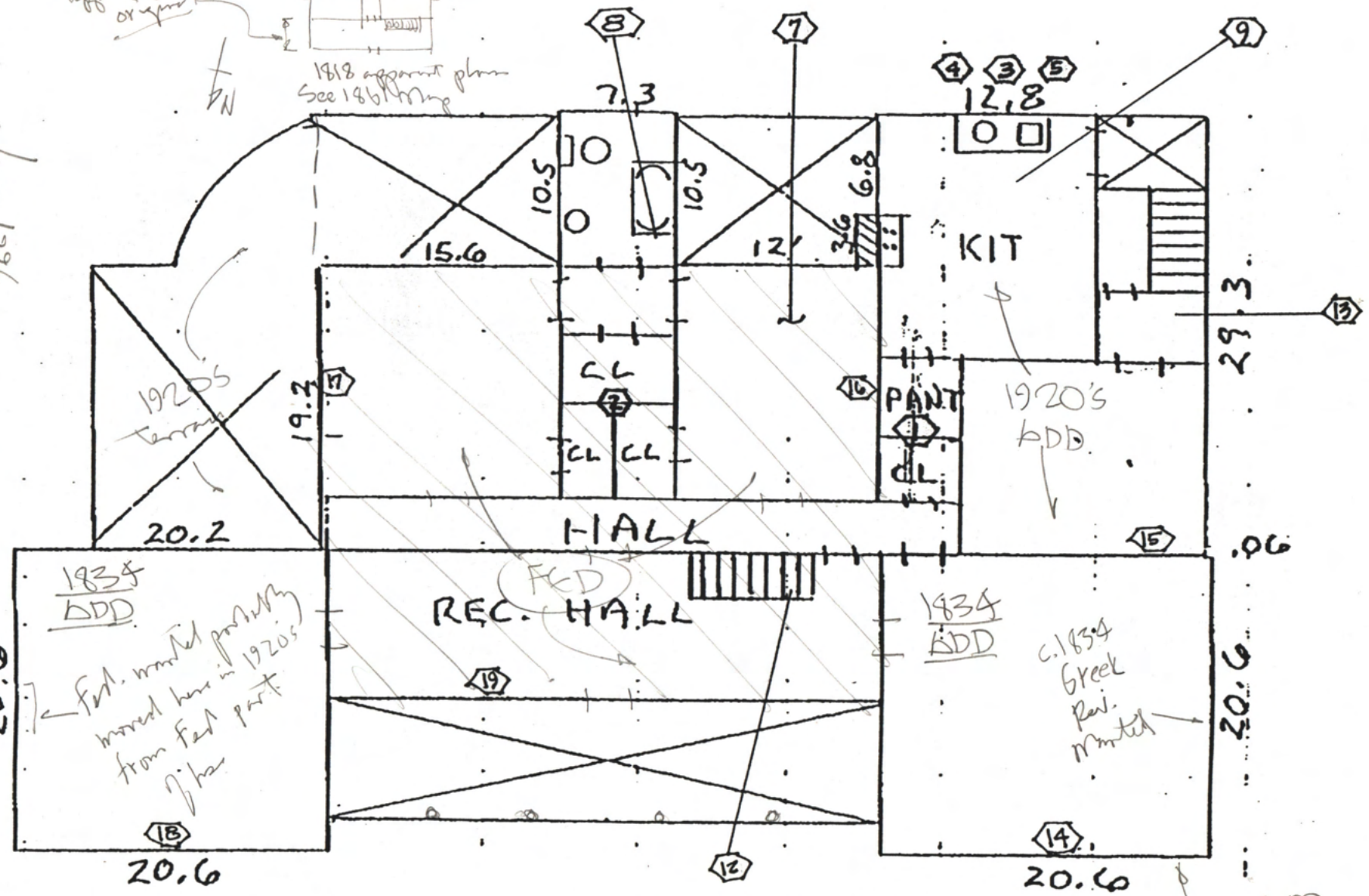
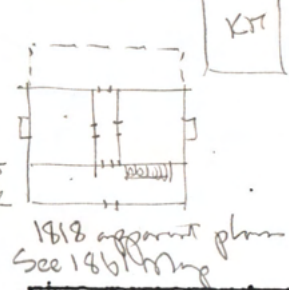


June 1996
by Margaret Ann Goldsmith Harman

drawn on framing
appears to be
original



1834
DDD
Fed. mantel probably
moved here in 1920s
J.H.

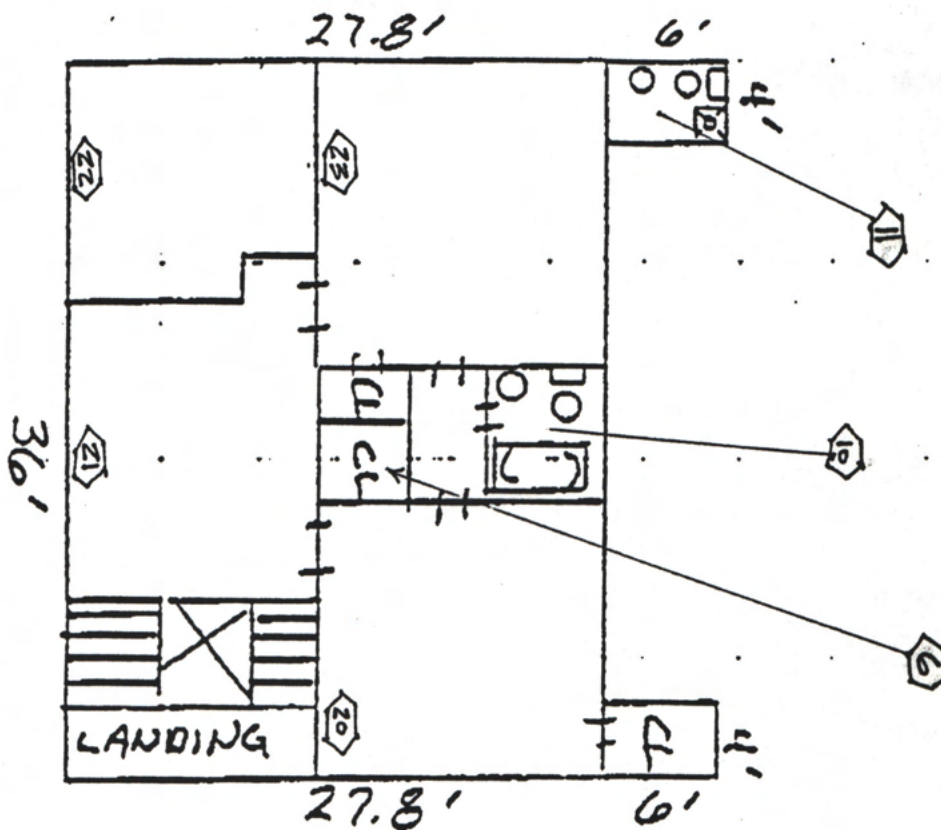
1834
DDD
c. 1834
Greek
Rev.
Mantel

EDDY
FAX 430-0866
FAX 536-8865 MARG.

MIKE'S FAX 859-8597

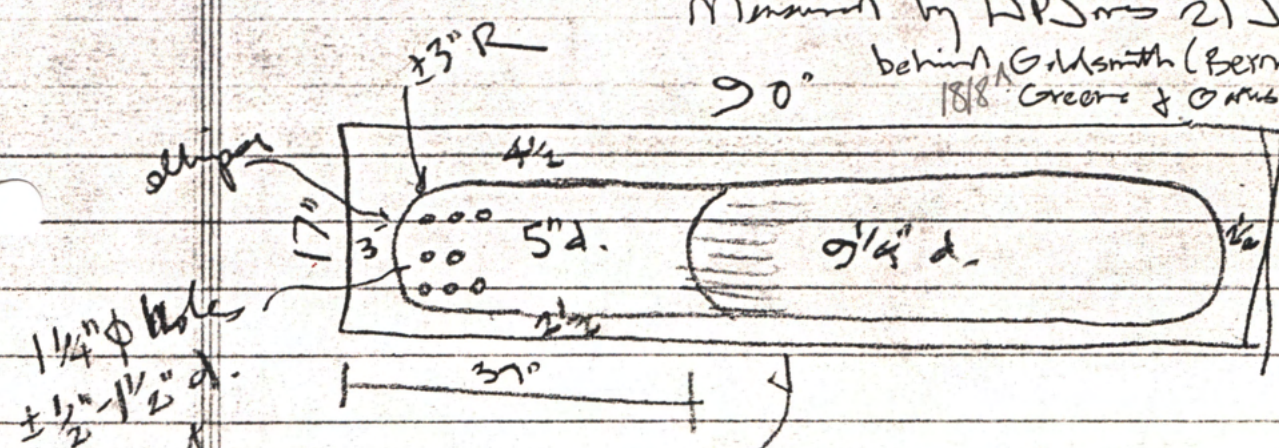
1834 photo on
lead-in-hand
(See photo)

206 Gates



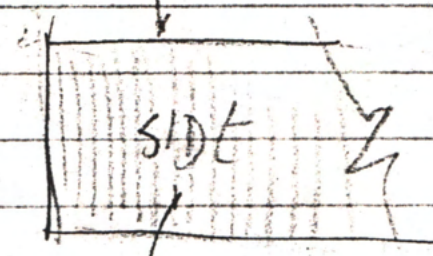
Dan Cooper
Associate Broker

Measured by HPJms 21 Jun 97
 90° behind Goldsmith (Bernstein) hse
 1888 Concrete & Gravel, W. with AL.

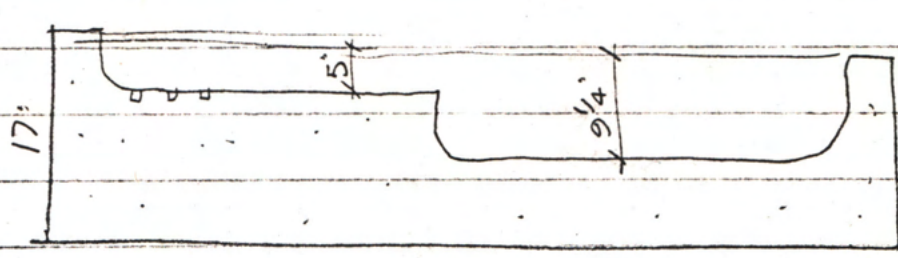


1 1/4" ϕ holes
 $\pm 1/2$ " - 1 1/2" d.
 $\pm 1/4$ " apart
 APPROX round.

15" H.
 Lime-Stone cooling-trough (milk & butter)
 at Bernstein hse 21 Jun 97 HPJms



5mm marks APPROX vert. (vary)
 $\pm 1/4$ " o.c.



SECT

See similar troughs at Neal Hse, AL Co. V. Valley (from c. 1830 Cabanis Hse)
 See 1930's HABS drawing of original install. at Cabanis Hse, Randolph Ave

JONES & HERRIN

Architecture/Interior Design

January 29, 1997

Burritt Museum
3101 Burritt Drive S.E.
Huntsville, Alabama 35801

Attn: -Ms. Frances Davey

Re: Dairy-keeper

Dear Ms. Davey:

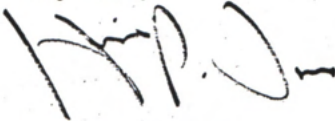
Attached is the 1930's HABS documentation on the circa 1830 well-and-dairy outbuilding at the Cabaniss House at 603 Randolph Avenue. By 1970 the outbuilding was gone but the stone trough had survived. It was donated by Dr. Frances Roberts to be incorporated in the reconstruction of the pre-1819 Sheriff Neal House at Alabama Constitution Village. This trough is nearly identical to the one behind the 1818 Brahan-Bernstein House at 206 Gates Avenue. I'm sure you could call Alabama Constitution Village at 539-1860 to view it.

The excellent book *Back of the Big House* by Vlach (UNC Press 1993) also has HABS documents on this type of building.

If you decide to accept this artifact I will be happy to donate the plans and details for a suitable dairy house. We have done much research on early to mid nineteenth century southeastern buildings and have executed over seven-hundred preservation projects in the southeast, including twenty-six projects in Savannah's historic district.

Welcome to the Burritt Museum!

Respectfully,



Harvie P. Jones, FAIA
HPJ/tm

copy: HJ

attachments

Amherst

By Margaret Ann Goldsmith (Hana) " owner 1940-95+
June 1996 - daughter of

206 Gates Avenue consists of a two story, rectangular in shape, wood frame Federal Period (early 19th century) main body; 2 one story 1834 symmetrical brick Greek Revival wings connected to the back corners and extending past the front corners of the east and west ends of the grand hall; and a one story wooden kitchen wing similar in exterior detail to the 1834 brick wings that was added after 1871 but before 1888. The wooden kitchen wing appears on the 1888 and 1913 Sanborn maps but not on the earlier 1866 and 1871 maps. It is attached to the back west corner of the original main body and according to these maps was separated from the 1834 west wing by a breezeway that appears on the 1888 and 1913 maps. After 1913 the breezeway was enclosed and incorporated to make a continuous west wing, partitioned into three rooms, the configuration that exists today.

The actual year the brick wings were added to the east and west ends of the grand hall is confirmed by the date 1834 stamped on the header head of the west wing. The Federal Period mantel in the east wing was likely moved there from the earlier section of the house during the 1834 addition. The west wing Greek Revival mantel installed during the 1834 addition reflects the architectural style of that period.

According to the 1861 and 1871 maps the central Federal Period section is wood (not shaded) and the two Greek Revival wings are brick (shaded). The 1871 map shows a one story section across the back of the house that does

not appear on the 1888 map, likely it was removed when the back porch was added. Neither the 1861 nor the 1871 map recognize porches on any structures; therefore the front porch with its solid columns of doric variation connecting the front facades of the two brick wings may have been constructed at the same time the wings were added in 1834 or it may have been added with the back porch addition. The 1888 and 1913 Sanborn maps show the same footprint as today with the center section, wings and porches.

The house was last remodeled in 1924 Colonial Revival configuration at which time stucco was applied to give a uniform finish to the first story exterior brick and wood sections, the second story remained wood siding. During this renovation the front porch was tiled with six by six tiles and a side porch with similar tiles, overhead lattice and small wood perimeter doric columns, replicas of the front porch columns, was added leading from the back door of the east wing to the rear of the house. Sections of the back wood porch extending from the edge of the first floor bathroom to the edge of the west kitchen wing remained. The small porch at the west rear corner of the wing may have been added earlier or it may have been carved out of the rear west corner of the kitchen wing. At the rear of this small porch are stairs to the basement. During the 1920's renovation the roof was changed from the original symmetrical gable end roof to Dutch Colonial with asbestos shingles on the two story section. The flat standing seam metal roof over the one story wings and the front and back porches may date to an

earlier period. All gutters and drains are copper.

The interior of the Federal Period main body is divided by a lateral wall separating the bedrooms (2 each floor) from the grand halls both upstairs and down. It is possible that the slightly wider bedroom sections of the house predate the grand halls. An advertisement from the Alabama Republican dated December 14, 1819 advertises this house offered At Public Sale as follows: "Lots #62 & #70 - On these lots are a new convenient and well furnished two story framed house with two large rooms and a passage below and two rooms above and a closet above stairs, a new brick kitchen and meat house, a good frame stable and carriage house, a large and well enclosed garden."

According to this description, in 1819 the house consisted of two rooms both upstairs and down with a passageway between the rooms where likely was located the stairway leading from the first floor to the second floor. There being no mention of the grand hall or living room (which it would have been called), it is possible that this space was added later, either after 1819 but before the brick wings were added in 1834 or at the same time the wing additions occurred. One structural suggestion that the bedrooms and passageways predate the grand hall is that the basement area beneath the bedrooms on the first floor is lined with limestone rock on three sides and the fourth is supported with large brick columns, the type used for exterior walls. The basement area beneath the grand hall is brick as are the shallow areas beneath the brick wings. A second structural suggestion that the grand hall was

constructed later than 1818 is that the ceiling joists in the attic are single timbers across the two room and passageway sections and a second overlapping timber lies across the grand hall section. The longer joists lying across the rooms and passageway appear to be of a rougher cut than those over the grand hall.

Regardless whether the early Federal Period section was all built in 1818 or at different times, by 1834 the house consisted of the 4 bedrooms and passageways, the east and west one story brick wings and the grand halls on both floors running parallel to the bedroom areas and connecting the wings. After 1871 and before 1888 the one story wooden kitchen wing was added which was originally separated from the west wing by an open breezeway. Likely this addition occurred when the Victorian house next door was constructed during the 1880's and the subject's kitchen and meat house were demolished to make room on the adjoining lot for the new house. Before 1913 (according to the Sanborn map of that date), the breezeway was enclosed to add an additional room between the kitchen wing and the west wing.

During the 1924 renovation the passageways on both floors separating the bedrooms and extending from the back of the grand halls to the rear of the Federal Period main body were enclosed with closets. On the first floor the north walls of the bedrooms were moved southerly approximately three feet to accommodate a narrow interior hall. The interior hall accommodates openings to the two bedrooms

and extends westerly to connect to the old "breezeway" which by 1924 had been enclosed as a room separating the kitchen from the west wing. During the 1924 renovation swinging doors were installed between the enclosed breezeway and the kitchen and the west wing. The east end of the old breezeway which had accommodated passage between the kitchen and an opening to the grand hall was enclosed with two closets, one opening onto the small new interior hall and one onto the kitchen. The east quarter of the kitchen was enclosed to accommodate a new storage pantry and butler pantry. A bath was added downstairs at the south end of the old passageway between the downstairs bedrooms and extending onto the back porch. The ceramic tile and fixtures installed in the bath at that time remain today. Upstairs a bath was added between the bedrooms in the old passageway. The upstairs bath was modernized during the 1950's at the same time a second upstairs bath was installed in the east corner closet under one of the roof eaves. The center halls both upstairs and downstairs were not changed during the renovation, nor were the 1834 east and west brick wings. Interior walls on the first floor were covered with plaster and applied decorative wood. In the kitchen and breakfast room and on the second floor throughout plaster was applied to the walls but no decorative wood detailing. The original random width pine tongue and groove floors throughout the house were covered by a second flooring of narrow oak boards. The windows were replaced by regularly-spaced double hung six by six and eight by eight windows. The one chimney that exists today was added at

that time to accommodate the coal fired furnace installed in the basement and vented to steam radiators throughout the house. Solid mahogany doors and stationary mahogany transoms replaced older doors and transoms. The earlier staircase which may have still been located in the old passageways or had been moved to its present location supported by the south side of the grand hall was changed during the 1924 renovation to one with turned balustrades and newel post, mahogany stair treads and balustrade. The front door with leaded glass overhead and side panels replaced the earlier front door. Early 20th century sconces and chandeliers were added on the first floor and upstairs hall. Baseboards, molding, wood trim and all hardware replaced earlier versions. A one car garage in Dutch Colonial Revival style was built in the yard.

The current restoration taking place during the summer of 1996 is for the purpose of modernizing the structure and converting the use of the house from residential to office. However, no significant alteration to the rooms or interior are being made. Central air and heat is being installed both upstairs and down, however the 1924 vintage radiators will not be moved but will remain for decorative purpose. Additional electrical service augmenting the existing wiring is being added for computers, fax and a commercial phone system. The asbestos shingle roof is being cleaned and all broken tile replaced and the standing seam section of the roof repainted. The house will be repainted, white with green shutters on the exterior and off white interior. All paint will be

similar to the shades applied during 1924. All 1924 light fixtures will remain and period reproductions will be added where no fixtures exist. The old wooden Venetian blinds will remain and where they do not exist, those windows will be covered with wide slat vinyl Venetian blinds identical to the old wooden ones. The only alterations to be made involve removing the 1924 closet enclosures between the bedrooms and the bath and the small interior hallway and kitchen downstairs. This alteration is to restore the earlier passageways and to allow access to the bath and kitchen without passing through the rooms adjoining the passageway. The openings to the east and west wings are being closed in with doors and trim from the old closet openings. The swinging door to the west wing will be removed and replaced with a bookcase as will the bedroom closet openings downstairs. All doors removed in creating the passageways will be reused to enclose rooms to be used for private offices. The kitchen will not be changed. A refrigerator, dishwasher and disposal will enable the room to continue functioning as a kitchen. The pantry will be used for office supplies and the butler's pantry will house the copy machine.

Likely had the restoration of the house been for continued use as a residence, it would have undergone radical changes of structure and walls to accommodate a more modern floor plan suitable for today's living. By converting to office use, the 1924 interior will be left virtually intact and those changes that are occurring actually restore the floor plan to the configuration that

existed prior to 1924.

Attached is a letter from The Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission verifying portions of the above information, maps and several notes regarding the historic features of the house from architectural consultant for the H.H.P.C., Mr. Harvie Jones are also attached. All maps listed above are attached as well as a floor plan of the house as it exists today. Details regarding the design of the house prior to 1924 as well as details of the 1924 renovation were told the current owner by her father and grandfather. Note that the house has been owned by the same family for five generations (since 1874); therefore much of the history over the last century is information gleaned from direct sources.

AAVN bk on High - 1992 ed

main house. Today the garconniere has four bedrooms and two baths. Originally there was a chimney in the middle of the building with a fireplace

in each of the four rooms. The old smokehouse is still standing beyond the stone terrace, and the courtyard has been enclosed with a brick wall.

The Brahan-Bernstein-Goldsmith Home



206 Gates Avenue

The antebellum home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Goldsmith, Jr. has a recessed portico formed by extending one-story wings which are covered by a gambrel roof, thus creating a charming Dutch Colonial effect not found in any other of the early homes. Four Doric columns are made from solid wood. Lovely leaded-glass sidelights and overhead light frame the doorway. The cornice is decorated with dentils extending across the wings.

The site on which the house is located and the lot behind it are unique in that these two lots have nearly always been owned together. This property was purchased from the city commissioners to whom LeRoy Pope had sold it. The earliest portion of the house, built in 1818, consisted of the two front rooms and connecting entrance hall. Phillip A. Foote, a local merchant, was in possession of the house from 1819 until 1825.

In 1827 John Brahan, already residing on the property, bought it for \$4,000. Brahan, for whom Brahan Spring was named, was a large landholder, city commissioner, and Receiver of Public Monies in the Federal Land Office. In 1833 he sold the house and the adjoining lot to Dr. Edmund Irby, whose family retained ownership for many years.

Two upstairs bedrooms and the lovely stairway with its delicately turned balusters were later additions to the structure. The house was

essentially completed in 1834, which was noted on a copper downspout.

At one time two of the present owners' great-grandfathers, Robert Herstein and Morris Bernstein, owned the back lot jointly. Later Mr. Herstein sold his interest to Mr. Bernstein who also purchased the house in 1874. Mrs. Bernstein was a close friend of her neighbor Miss Howard Weeden, well-known Huntsville artist and poet. Ownership next passed to the Bernstein's grandson, Lawrence B. Goldsmith, Sr.

During extensive remodeling in the 1920's, the house was enlarged and modern conveniences added. Clapboard siding was removed. Both exterior and interior eighteen inch thick brick walls were stuccoed, moldings applied to the walls, and a basement and separate garage added.

The living room, originally a bedroom, contains a fine Adam mantel. The large mantel in the dining room is of a simpler style. An antique family portrait of children is especially interesting.

Surprisingly, no residence has ever stood on the lot behind the house -- only a stable. A picturesque white picket fence surrounds the lovely back lawn which at one time contained 100 rose bushes. The Bernstein and Goldsmith stone carriage blocks are located in the yard. A 50-year-old shittim wood tree stands near a huge Japanese magnolia.

The V
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About the Bernstein House (C-1818)

206 Gates Avenue

*(Presently leased as corporate offices by Wesfam Restaurants, Inc.
owned by Margaret Anne Goldsmith Hanaw)*

"Lots #62 and #70 - On these lots are a new convenient and well furnished two story framed house with two large rooms and a passageway below and two rooms and a closet above stairs, a new brick kitchen and meat house, a good frame stable and a well enclosed garden."

Ad for public sale in December 14, 1818 *Alabama Advertiser*

The house at 206 Gates Avenue is a rectangular, two-story wood frame Federal Period (1818) main body, with two symmetrical one-story Greek Revival (1834) brick wings connected the east and west ends of the main body; Greek Revival (1834) grand halls, one connecting the wings and main body downstairs, an identical one upstairs connected to the main body; and a one-story (1883) wood frame kitchen similar in style to the 1834 Greek Revival sections, originally separated from the west wing by a breezeway. The breezeway was enclosed as a room before 1924. The last renovation was a Colonial Revival (1924) configuration. The house has been used as a residence for the last 178 years. It was purchased by its current owner's great-great-grandparents, Morris and Henrietta Bernstein, in 1874. The 1996 adaptive use renovation maintains the 1924 decor. Minimum alterations have been made to prepare for office use. The new tenant is Huntsville's Wesfam Restaurants, Inc.

Building & Renovations

1818 Federal Period 4-room, 2-story house and passageways built by Phillip Foote.

1834 Greek Revival east and west brick wings (1st floor) and grand halls added (both floors). Date 1834 stamped on west wing header head. Also wings and grand halls visible on 1861 map of Huntsville.

1883 One-story kitchen wing and breezeway similar to Greek Revival additions connected to south side of west wing. Kitchen wing and breezeway appear on 1883 and 1913 Sanborn maps, but not on 1871 Bard's view. Kitchen and meat house mentioned in above ad demolished to build Victorian house on adjacent lot in 1883 suggests date of kitchen wing and breezeway.

1924 Colonial Revival style renovation verified by current owner's late father and grandfather, Lawrence B. Goldsmith Jr. and Sr. **Exterior:** stucco applied to 1st story; 2nd story remained wood clapboard; cement fiber gambrel roof with east and west eaves (2-story section), standing seam terne metal roof (one-story sections) replaced original gabled roof; chimneys and fireplaces (except wing room fireplaces) removed; single chimney added for coal-fired furnace vented to steam radiators; front porch tiled (Doric style columns may be earlier); side porch added, attached to east wing; portion of back porch enclosed as bath; single-car garage constructed, rear yard. **Interior:** entrances to passageways (both floors) sealed; closets, interior hall (1st floor), and baths (both floors) added; kitchen partitioned by closets and butler's pantry; stairs in original 1818 passageway demolished, relocated to south wall of grand hall; new windows, oak floors covering 1818 wide pine floors, mahogany doors, fixtures circa 1920's, new wood trim and plaster walls with wood detailing completed 1924 decor.

Braham Han (Bernstein - Goldsmith)

Comparing historic homes makes interesting meeting

Historic Huntsville Foundation (HHF), Margaret Anne Goldsmith Hanaw, owner of the Bernstein-Goldsmith House, and the Weeden House committee gave HHF members an opportunity to compare the Weeden House (1819), 300 Gates Ave., and the Bernstein House (ca. 1818), 206 Gates Ave.

Light refreshments were served on the porch at the Bernstein House as guests came by for the July Open House.

These two Federal period houses are now very different in appearance and use. The Weeden House is restored to its original period and is maintained as a 19th century house museum. The Bernstein House was a private residence that has undergone several remodelings. The recent renovation maintains the 1924 interior and exterior.

Margaret Anne, who now lives in New Orleans, comes to town often during the year on family business. She loves her old family home and after the recent death of her father, Lawrence B. Goldsmith Jr., she has strived to preserve the integrity of the historic residence while making renovations.

The renovations have been made so the Bernstein House can be used as corporate offices for Wesfast Restaurants Inc., which is run by company president Jean Wesel.

An advertisement from the *Alabama Republican* dated December 14, 1818 lists the house for public sale as follows: "Lots #62 and #70 — on these lots are a new convenient and well furnished two story framed house with two large rooms

Margaret Lindberg's Taking Note column appears Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays in The Times. Her office telephone number is 532-4440.

Taking Note



Margaret Lindberg
Society Columnist

and a passageway below and two rooms and a closet above stairs, a new brick kitchen and meat house, a good frame stable and a well enclosed garden."

The present day portico formed by extending two-story wings and surmounted by a gambrel roof, creates a charming Dutch Colonial effect not found in any other of the early homes here.

Records show that Phillip A. Foote, merchant, was in possession of the house from 1819 until 1825. In 1827, John Braham, already residing on the property, bought it for \$4,000. Braham, for whom Braham Spring was named, was a large landowner, city commissioner and Receiver of Public Monies in the Federal Land Office. In 1833 he sold the house and the two lots to Dr. Edmund Irby in whose family they remained for many years.

Added later were two upstairs bedrooms and the present stairway with its delicately turned balusters leading from the elongated grand hall. That the house was essentially completed in 1834 is attested to by this date on a copper downspout.

At one time two of Lawrence Goldsmith Jr.'s great-grandfathers,

Robert Herstein and Morris Bernstein, owned the front and extended back lot jointly. Later, Herstein sold his interest to Bernstein, who in 1874 purchased the house also. Mrs. Bernstein was a close friend of her neighbor Miss Howard Weeden, Huntsville's artist-poet. Ownership next passed to the Bernstein grandson Lawrence B. Goldsmith.

During extensive remodeling in the 1920s the house was enlarged and modern conveniences added. Clapboard siding was removed. Both exterior and interior 18-inch brick walls were stuccoed and moldings were applied to the walls.

Uniquely, no residence has ever stood on the lot behind the house, only a stable. A picturesque white picket fence surrounds the lovely back lawn. Here can be found several old stone items, a carriage block, a survey marker, and also a large butter and milk keeper which Margaret Anne had dug up to display in the shady, bricked garden spot located not far from the huge Japanese magnolia.

The Twickenham Historic Preservation District, in which the house is located, is an intact group of architecturally significant residential structures constructed between 1814 and the 1990s. The district was established in January 4, 1973 and encompasses a living architectural museum of buildings representing styles including Gothic, Eastlake, Queen Anne, Federal and Classic Revival as well as modern houses. The principle of the district is that it recognizes that every period of architecture, old or recent, is worthy of respect and that it is beneficial to study the various periods side by side.

Today
August 4

W H A

"What's Happening," a diverse community calendar published as a reader service in **The Huntsville** include an item in this clearly the name of the time, location included, dress, and telephone information to "What's Happening." **The Huntsville Times** 1487, Huntsville, Ala. sure accuracy, information be taken by telephone can fax to (205) 532- must be received in least one week prior-

Today

Entertainment

● "The Elvis Trilogy the King," three one-Elvis as an interwoven condstage Theater, T the Corner, 214 Holm 2 p.m., \$6, 5 1-800-811-7202.

● Old-Time Folk Music by the Tennessee Valley and Traditional Folk Music, featuring guitarists Garrett and other musicians dancer Jim Smith, Hum of Art, 700 Monroe free, 535-4350.

Exhibit/Attractions

● Third Annual Veggie Jam, Knoxville, Tennessee Park, featuring World swagens, 8 a.m. to the day, (423) 579-52

● "Fashion FUNetics '96 fall/winter collection" Huntsville Council of signers, Radisson Suites South Parkway, 4 880-2854.

● American I museum prr Drive, 10 a.m. ed, free, 82

● Cherokee 4 pub Cleveland, 5

Cataloging family pictures is one great way to organize

DEAR HELOISE:

I thought you might be interested to know about my trick with

Helpful Hints

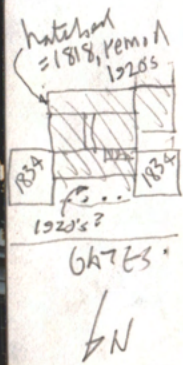
my checkbook, I slip the deposit slips and three checks (along the back of the check pad) behind the



1818+1834+1920'S BRAHAN - GOLDSMITH HSE - 206 GATES AV.
 HUNTSVILLE, AL photos June 1996 H.P. Jones FAIA
 See 1871 View, 1861 map of 1880's-90's Sanborn Maps



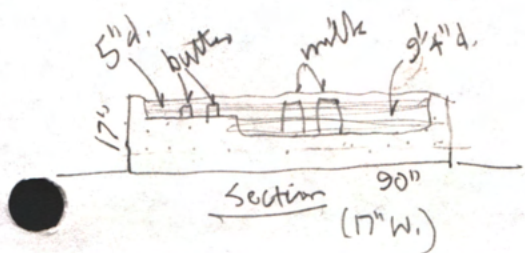
←
 note 1834
 embossed in
 metal leader-hd.



1818 BRAHAN
 -GOLDSMITH
 HSE



Imp. 27 photo 12)



note hand-saw marks

note 8 holes, $\pm 1\frac{1}{4}$ " ϕ
 $\times \frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Why?



one-piece cooler trough (limestone) from behind the
 1818 Goldstein Hse, 206 Gates Ave - Huntsville, AL.
 Typically by the well, in a "dairy house". Would
 occasionally pour in a bucket of cool well-water.
 Butter in shallow end, milk in deep end
 See 1830's HABS drawing of Cabanis Hse for
 a "dairy base" of file 1830's + trough like this. Cabanis trough put at Al Corbett Village, Near Hse in c.1980