

JONES & HERRIN

Architecture/Interior Design

June 15, 1993

Ms. Diane Simpson
7400 Madison Pike
Huntsville, Alabama 35806

Re: Simpson c.1850 House
Historical Consultation
Old Madison Pike
Project No. 93063

Dear Ms. Simpson:

Attached is information on "Ball and Ball Company" reproduction 1850's rimlocks and ceramic knobs similar to those in your parents' house. The knobs can be purchased separately from the locks, for existing locks that have later inappropriate knobs.

The locks can be repaired by Jim Batson, who made most of the locks and hinges at Constitution Village. His telephone number is 837-6160.

Don Shadow (who intends to make a "heritage farm" on his nursery, using antique farm implements, Victorian houses and barns etc) can be reached at 254 Shadow Nursery Road, Winchester, Tennessee, 37398. If you want to donate your machinery, he may be interested. He is quite energetic and organized, and if anyone can pull this off, I believe he can.

Please let me know (as best you can) the approximate dates of the N.W. wing of the house, the enclosure of the back porch, the laundry addition, the baths and closets, and each of the various outbuildings. "Circa" dates are o.k., and if "unknown", say so.

I'll call when I have the photos and description ready (about 10 July probably).

Respectfully,



Harvie P. Jones, FAIA
HPJ/tm

cc: HJ

Planning Department
Dallas W. Fanning
Director

City of Huntsville
P.O. Box 308
Huntsville, Alabama 35804
(205) 532-7353

5 August 1993

Mr. Harvie Jones
Jones & Herrin Architects
104 S. Jefferson Street
Huntsville, AL 35801

Dear Harvie:

The circa 1850 William Lanford house and associated acreage, which is located on the north side of Old Madison Pike and owned by the Simpsons, is in an area zoned Research Park West. The land adjacent to the Simpson property on the east side has been purchased by the city of Huntsville for eventual development as part of Cummings Research Park West. The excavation currently underway on this tract is a private operation being conducted by the previous owner under an agreement with the city. There is no proposed destruction or harm to the house, grounds or accessory buildings.

Old Madison Pike is proposed to be improved by the state, but this project should have no negative impact on the Lanford house as the section of road in front of it will be relocated farther south which would leave the grounds and trees intact and even provide additional protection for the house from noise and visual intrusion.

The Cummings Research Park West master plan calls for two lots to lie along the Simpson's eastern boundary. (See map with site of Simpson house shown on master plan.) The Zoning Ordinance requires that buildings in this district be placed a minimum of fifty feet from the rear

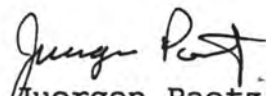
A Future on the Horizon
Huntsville

Steve Hettinger, Mayor

and side lot lines and that the building height not project through an imaginary height plane leaning inward from these yards at a slope of .6-foot of height for each foot of horizontal distance as measured perpendicularly to the lot line. In other words, if the building has the minimum fifty-foot setback, it could be no taller than thirty feet at that point. In addition, all required yards must be landscaped and planted with one tree per twenty feet of distance for each boundary, and no parking is allowed in any required yard. These zoning regulations and the research park covenants already in effect are the most restrictive in Huntsville and will provide the Lanford house with the greatest degree of protection currently available. However, as an added precaution, a notation will be placed on the Research Park West master plan indicating the presence of a historic site to ensure that it is considered when future plans are contemplated.

In conclusion, it appears that federal funds may be involved only in the Old Madison Pike project, and since this project is scheduled to move the road farther away from the house, the impact on the Simpson property should prove to be positive. We appreciate your concern about this site and thank you for all the historical information and documentation concerning the Lanford house.

Sincerely,

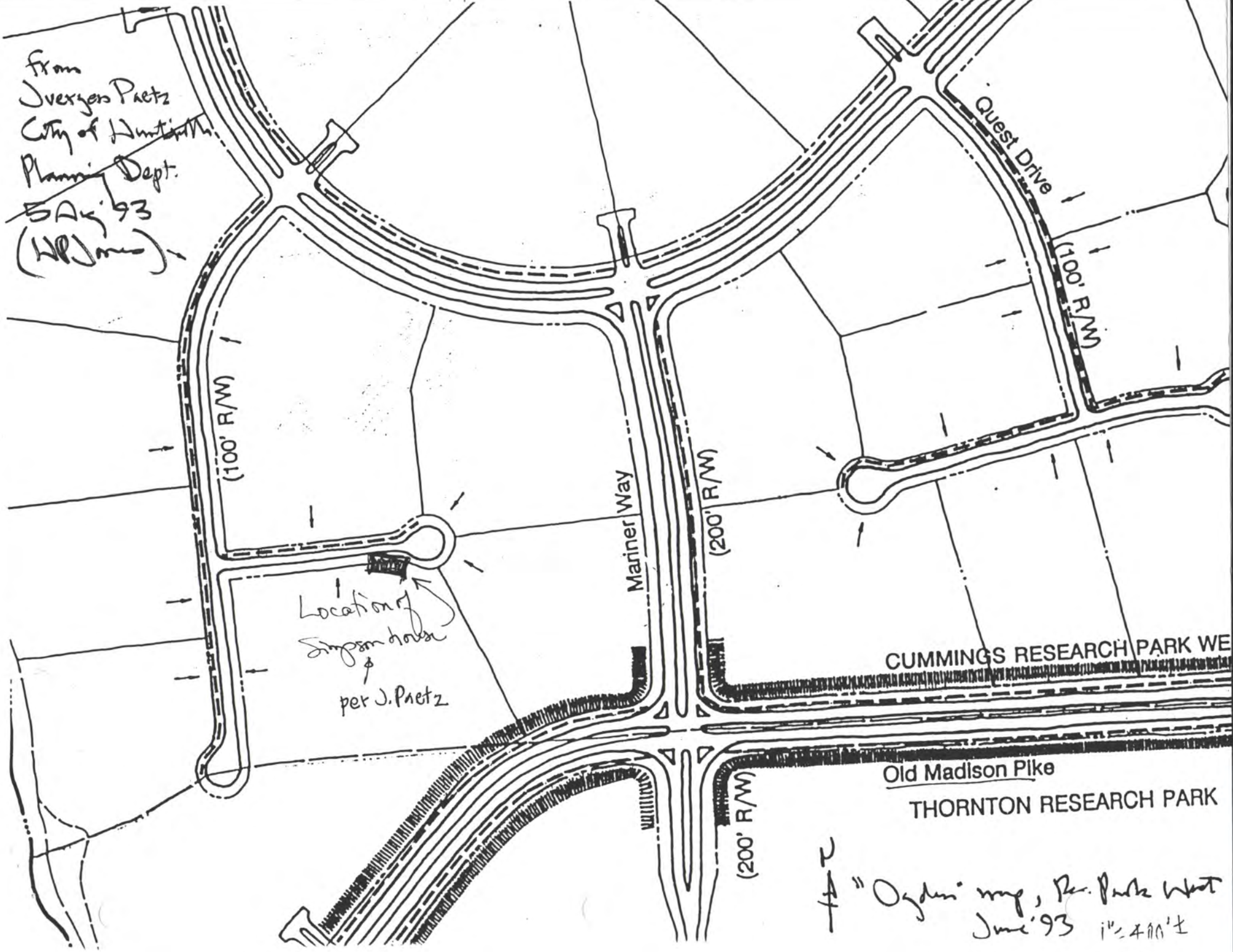

Juergen Paetz
Assistant Manager

Copy: Mrs Oscar Simpson
6 August 93 N.R. Jones

+ Al. Hist. Comm. - Ellen Mertins

+ JAH file

From
Jvergens Paetz
City of Huntsville
Planning Dept.
5/24/93
(HP Jones)



HP
"Ogden" map, Per. Parks West
June '93 1" = 400' ±

JONES & HERRIN

Architecture/Interior Design

August 9, 1993

Mr. Juergen Paetz, Assistant Manager
City of Huntsville Planning Department
P. O. Box 308
Huntsville, Alabama 35804

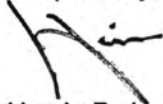
Re: c.1850 William Lanford House & Research Park West

Dear Juergen:

Thanks for your letter of 5 August. For the sake of proper records, the June 1993 "Ogden Map" should be revised to correctly show the omission of the Lanford House existing property lines from Research Park West. Without this correction, confusion and problems could occur in future years when all the present involved persons are not around. For everyone's records, the Simpsons and I should receive a copy of the corrected map.

Thanks for your help.

Respectfully,



Harvie P. Jones, FAIA

HPJ/tm

cc: Mrs. Oscar Simpson
HJ



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



F. LAWRENCE OAKS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 8, 1994

TELEPHONE NUMBER
242-3184

Oscar G. Simpson & Jeannette Simpson
7400 Old Madison Pike
Huntsville, Alabama 35806

*Mostly completed
by H Jones*

Re: William Lanford House
7400 Old Madison Pike
Huntsville, AL - Madison County

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Simpson:

As you know, the above-referenced property was evaluated by the Alabama Historical Commission Review Board on March 3, 1994. We are pleased to inform you that it was the opinion of the Board that the property was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination will be forwarded to the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. where the Keeper of the National Register will make the final decision. Any comments received in our office prior to the meeting will be forwarded along with the nomination. When the Keeper notifies us of the action taken on the property, we will in turn notify you.

Sincerely,

F. Lawrence Oaks
State Historic Preservation Officer

FLO/SE/cgh

cc: Honorable Steve Hettinger
Honorable Frank H. Riddick
Mr. Hulan Smith
Madison County Commission
Mr. Harvie Jones ✓
Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments



F. LAWRENCE OAKS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

June 27, 1994



TELEPHONE NUMBER
242-3184

Oscar G. Simpson & Jeannette Simpson
7400 Old Madison Pike
Huntsville, Alabama 35806

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Simpson:

The Alabama Historical Commission is pleased to inform you that the William Lanford House, 7400 Old Madison Pike, Huntsville, was added to the National Register of Historic Places by the U.S. Department of the Interior on May 20, 1994. By copy of this letter we are notifying local public officials and concerned citizens.

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources.

A certificate signed by the Governor and lettered with the name of the property is available from our office. Information on such certificate is enclosed. Let us know if you would like for us to place an order for this National Register certificate.

In order that our files remain accurate, please notify us of any change in the ownership or any significant changes to the structures.

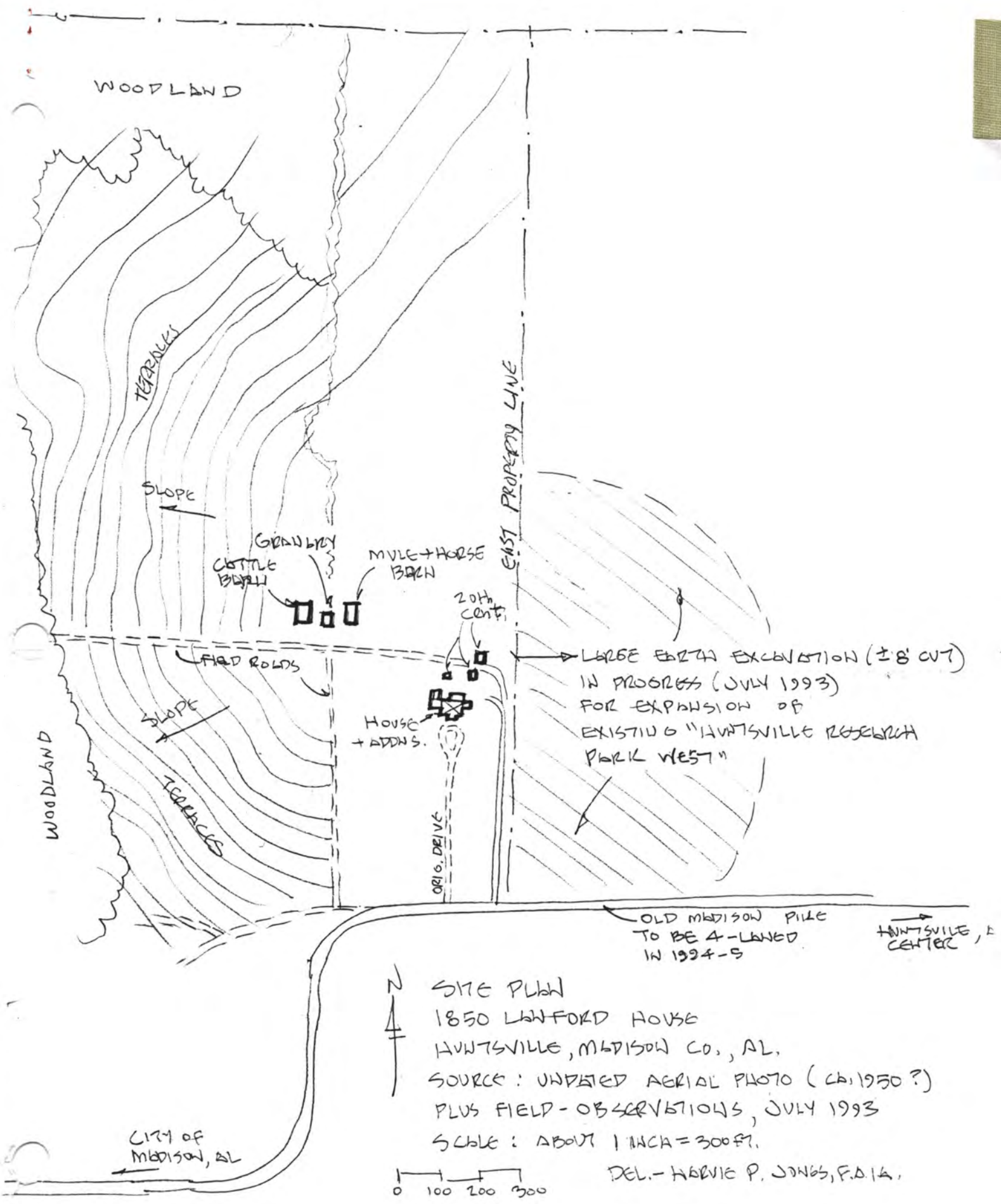
Sincerely,

F. Lawrence Oaks
Executive Director

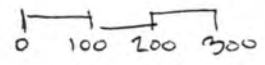
FLO/SE/cgh
Enclosure

cc: Honorable Steve Hettinger
Honorable Frank H. Riddick
Mr. Hulan Smith
Madison County Commission
Mr. Harvie Jones ✓
Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments

C1850
LANFORD
(MAD. PILE)



SITE PLAN
 1850 LANFORD HOUSE
 HUNTSVILLE, MADISON CO., AL.
 SOURCE: UNDATED AERIAL PHOTO (CA. 1950?)
 PLUS FIELD-OBSERVATIONS, JULY 1993
 SCALE: ABOUT 1 INCH = 300 FT.



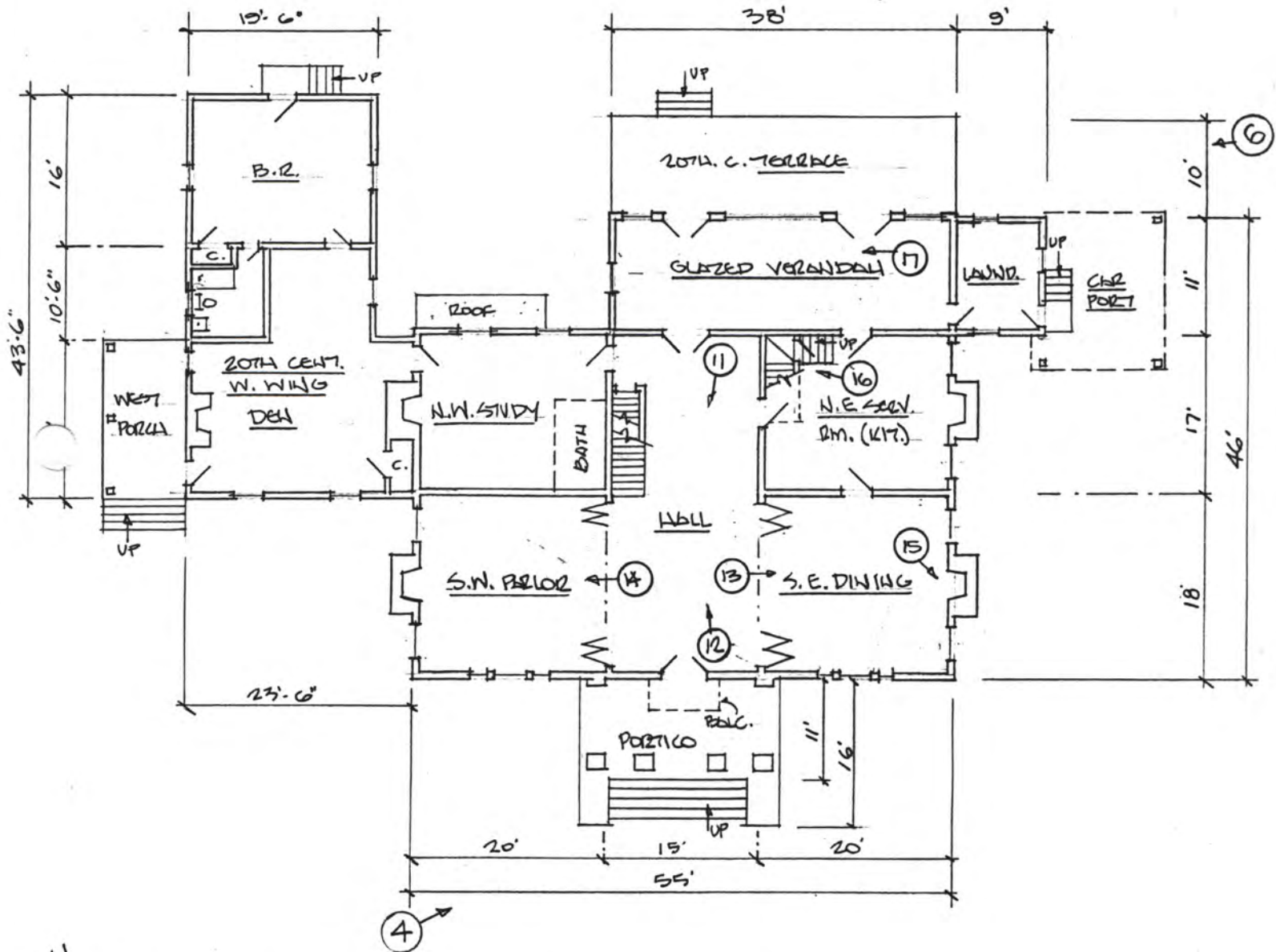
DEL. - HARVEY P. JONES, F.D.I.A.

CITY OF
 MADISON, AL

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CIRCA 1850 WILLIAM LANFORD HOUSE

MAIN FLOOR PLAN 1"=16' APPROX.

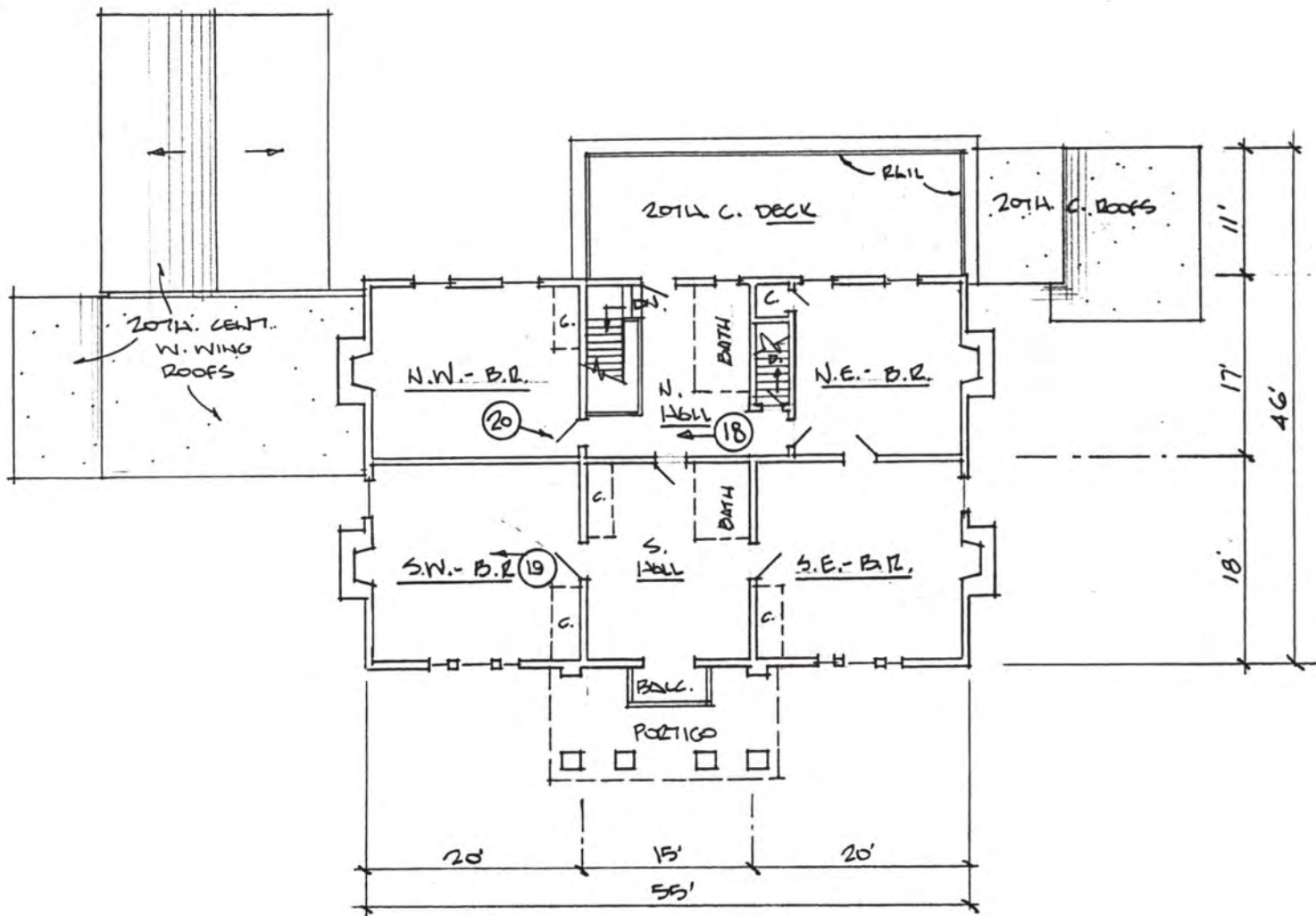
7400 OLD MADISON PIKE

HUNTSVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA

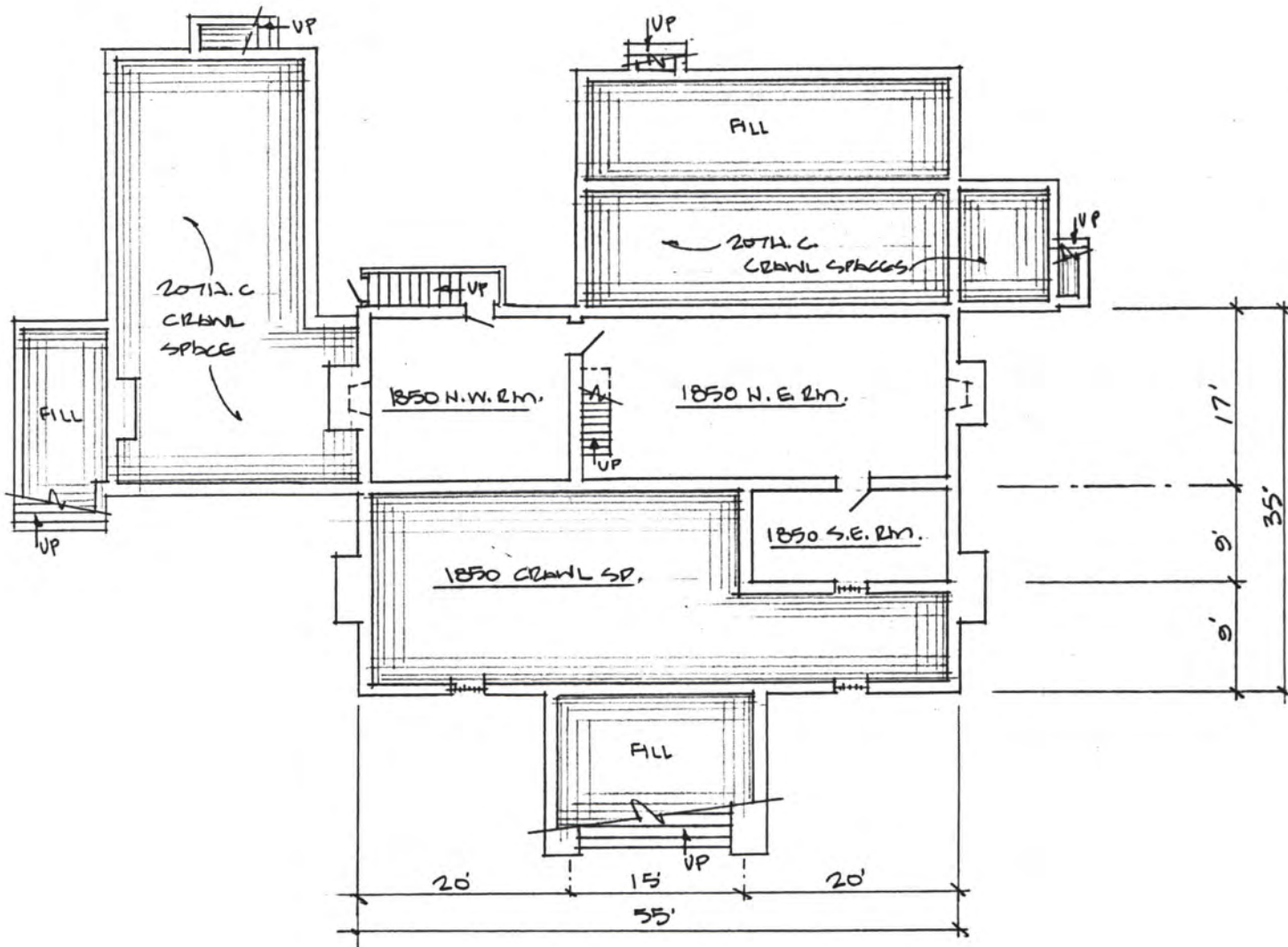
5 JULY 1993

HARVEY P. JONES, F.A.I.A., DEL.

3
2

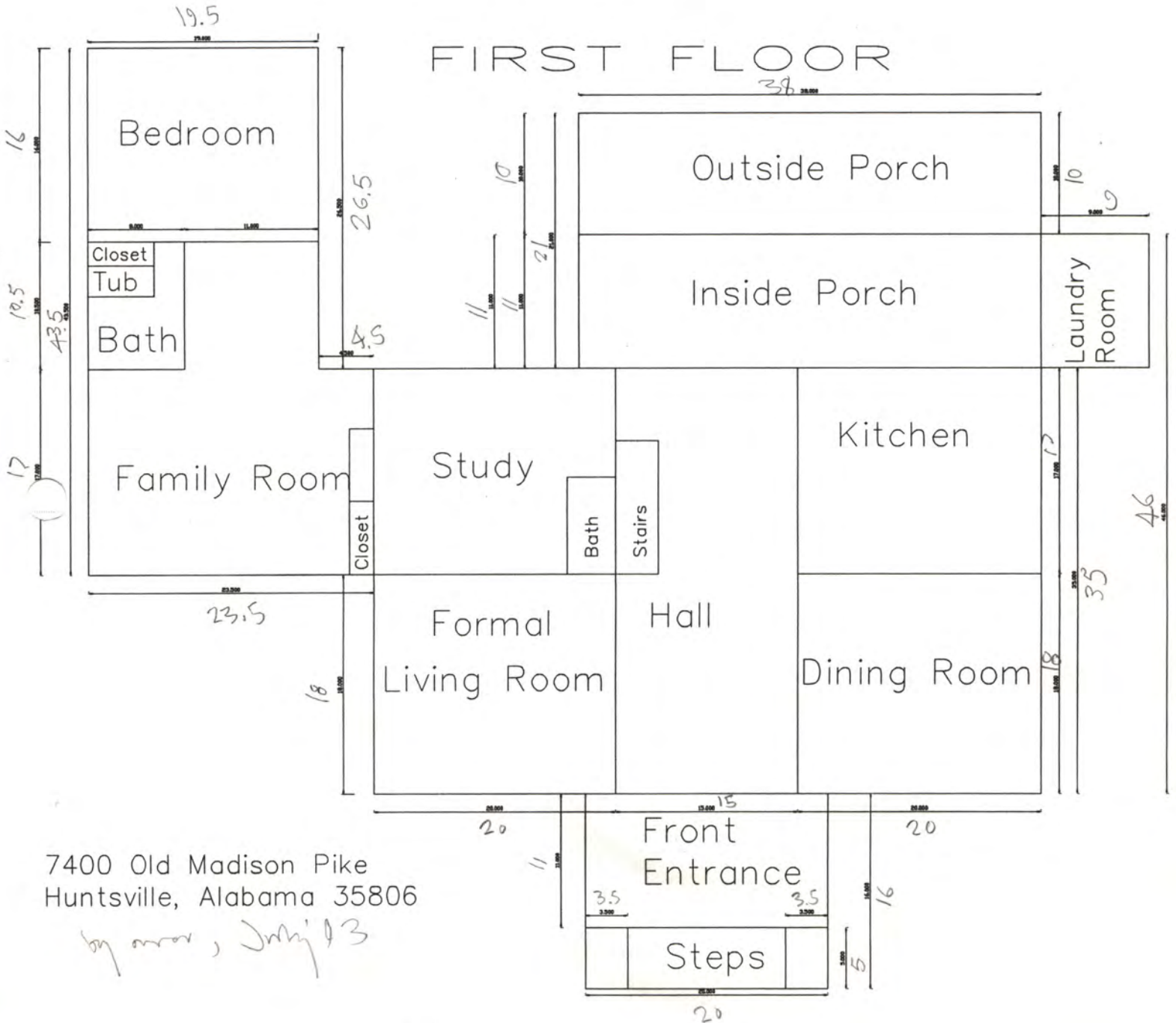


CIRCA 1850 WILLIAM LEAFORD HOUSE
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1" = 16' APPROX
 7400 OLD MADISON PIKE
 HUNTSVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA
 5 JULY 1993
 HARVE P. JONES, F.A.I.A., DEL.



CIRCA 1850 WILLIAM LANFORD HOUSE
 BASEMENT PLAN 1"=16' APPROX.
 7400 OLD MADISON PIKE
 HUNTSVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA
 5 JULY 1993
 HARVEY P. JONES, F.A.I.A., DEL.

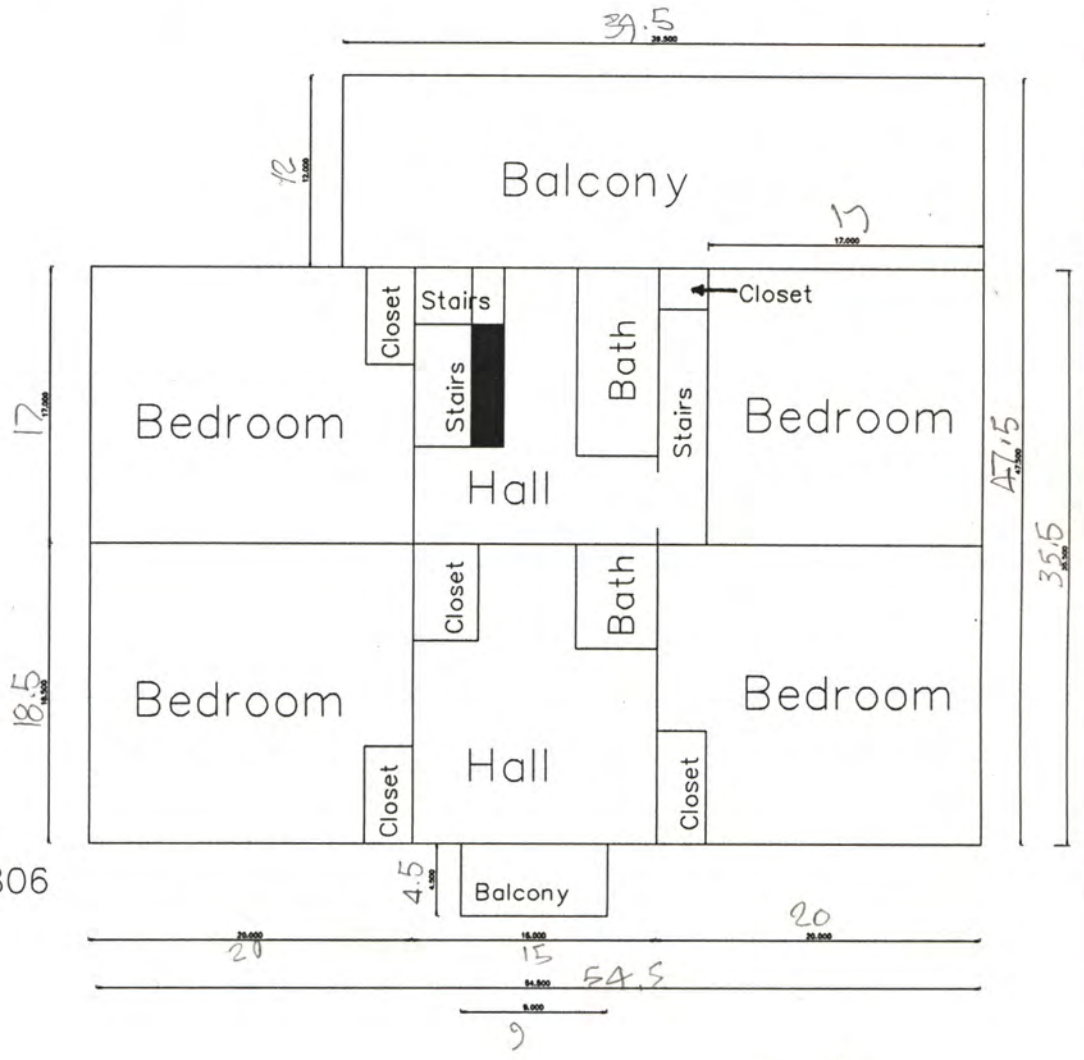
FIRST FLOOR



7400 Old Madison Pike
 Huntsville, Alabama 35806

by owner, July '83

Second Floor



7400 Old Madison Pike
Huntsville, Alabama 35806

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lanford, William, House

other names/site number Lanford - Simpson, Pleasant Hill Farm

2. Location

street & number 7270 Old Madison Pike (AKA 7400) not for publication

city or town Huntsville vicinity

state AL code _____ county Madison code _____ zip code 35806

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
Home	2 Garages	buildings
3 Barns	Gazebo	sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

See Attachment I (Architectural Desc)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

roof Copper

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Attachment 2 (Narrative Desc; Current Condition)

See Attachment 3 (Narrative Desc; Historic Condition)

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Agriculture _____

Period of Significance

Mid 19th Century to early 20th _____

Significant Dates

1850 - 1930 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

William C. Leadingham _____

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance See Attachment 4 (Statement of Significance)
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography See Attachment 5 (Bibliography); See Attachment 6 (Previous Owners)

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 113.44**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	Zone	Easting	Northing

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

see map - constitutes property & barns as presently exist

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Harvie P. Jones, FAIA Jeannette & Diane Simpsonorganization _____ date Sept 1993street & number 7400 Old Madison Pike telephone (205) 830-5592; 837-6250city or town Huntsville state AL zip code 35806**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Oscar G. Simpson, M.D. & Jeannette Simpsonstreet & number 7400 (AKA 7270) Madison Pike telephone (205) 830-5592; 837-6250city or town Huntsville state AL zip code 35806

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

1850 William Lanford House
7400 Old Madison Pike
Huntsville, Alabama

HP Jones FROK
1993

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The two-story rectangular, 3-bay, gable-roofed 1850 William Lanford house is clapboarded Greek Revival with all its major elements of wood, including the tetrastyle pedimented portico with its heavy, two-story, boxed, tapered columns and pilasters. The foundation walls, portico base and four exterior chimneys are of brick. The main roof is gabled on each side of the house. An undated photo of perhaps 1920-1950 shows that the torus moulds of the four portico columns were of moulded brick on a brick floor and plinths, which is probably the original condition since the use of large moulded bricks would have been unlikely in a post-1850 repair. These bricks were probably stuccoed originally to blend them with the form of the column shaft. The moulded bricks eventually deteriorated and have been replaced recently with carved limestone in the same finished profile (and approximate effect) as the moulded, stuccoed brick torus and plinth. The brick steps and cheekwalls are also being repaired to match the apparent original condition shown in the old photograph and in site evidence.

A cantilevered balcony with a typical 1800-1850 type balustrade (round top-rail, thin rectangular balusters) is cantilevered over the entry, under the portico.

While the house is well-proportioned with properly heavy Greek Revival elements, there are several Federal Period holdovers present which are successfully incorporated; the trabeated entry with its heavy pilasters, architrave, frieze and cornice enframes a delicate sunburst-pattern elliptical fanlight with slender wood muntins. The four windows of the principal facade are 3-part derivations (without fanlights) of the Venetian or "Palladian" window used in the late 18th and early 19th century. The end-gables of the main roof are cut flush to the wall (except for a cornice-mould) in the Federal Period manner rather than having typical Greek Revival projecting gable eaves. The balustrade at the portico balcony is very delicate, and there are mortise-traces in the portico pilasters and corner columns indicating that a similar delicate balustrade was once at each side (but not the front) of the portico platform.

The above mortise-traces tend to confirm that the portico floor was originally brick because there is a mortise for a bottom rail. If the portico floor had been wood, the balusters would most frequently have been mortised into the floor, as they are at the extant balcony.

The entry is a pair of doors with the above-described fanlight. The double-door balcony entry is trabeated similarly to the entry below with a necessarily shorter entablature due to the proximity of the portico soffit.

At some point probably in the 1920-1950 period per the architectural evidence the solid-paneled double front doors were replaced with 12-light glass-paneled wood doors to admit more light into the entry. The original pair of single-panel Greek Revival doors remains as evidence at the rear doorway, although 20th century 15-light glass doors have been added on the exterior face.

The four brick end-chimneys have typical stepped-out corbels at their bases (on the wide side only). The chimneys have sloped-brick shoulders rather than the typical 19th century step-corbels. The shoulders show, in the mortar joints, evidence that they were rebuilt at some point in this atypical fashion. Lime mortar was not strong enough to hold bricks on a steep slope, so it is unlikely this is an original detail and it is contrary to 19th century practice.

The chimney-stacks stand clear (by about 5 inches) of the clapboard gables, above the shoulders; a typical 19th century fire-safety measure when ceramic flue-liners did not exist and a chimney-fire could shoot 2000 degree air through an eroded or cracked brick-flue joint into the wooden attic and roof-shingles.

While the 3-bay south front facade is regular and well-proportioned, the gable-end walls take a strictly functional approach, as was usual in the 19th (and other) centuries. The gable-eaves are clipped and there is only one upper window at each gable to light the two second-floor rooms at each gable. Wall space was tight by the chimneys at the smaller rear bedrooms, so end-wall windows were omitted there. An irregular window pattern on the side walls is the result.

Each gable shows a trace of an attic window, now covered with clapboards.

The roof pitch is a fairly low ± 20 degrees, usual and proper for the Greek Revival style, and a significant lowering from the previous Federal Period roof pitch of about 30 degrees or steeper.

To the rear N.W. corner of the house is appended a 2-room and bath clapboard addition that appears to date from the mid-20th century. The historic photograph shows a cast-iron balustrade around the flat roof of the south bay of this addition (photo no. 2) presumably indicating that this was a viewing-deck. The balustrade is now gone. The rear N.E. corner of the house has a small laundry and one-car shelter of a similar time period. The rear of the house has a large glazed verandah that may have once been open but is probably not original. A large 20th century raised brick terrace parallels this room. The terrace overlooks a modern garden and lawn area to the north, containing a modern gazebo and two 20th century frame utility buildings. The three barns to the N.W. are described below.

While the basic plan of the house is a typical center-hall layout with two rooms per side per floor, the plan has an unusual twist. The hall is very wide, about 15 feet by 35 feet deep, and can be completely opened to the adjoining parlor and dining room by means of multi-panel, tall (original) folding doors (folding walls in effect) on each side of the hall, creating a large tee-shaped space of about 18 x 52 feet plus the "tee" space of about 15 x 17 feet containing the open stair. This is an open space of about 1,200 square feet, which must have been meant for, and highly suited for, expansive entertainment of large numbers of guests. This large space parallels the medieval meaning of the word "hall". Yet the large space could be divided into normal-size rooms at will.

In addition to the formal rooms, the first floor N.E. room must originally have been intended for service since it contains an original concealed narrow ell-plan service stair to the second floor bedrooms. This room also adjoins the S.E. dining room. The separate kitchen building was likely not too far from the N.E. corner of the main house but no evidence or tradition of it is known.

The first floor N.W. room is now a study and perhaps originally served a similar purpose since there were 4 bedrooms on the second floor.

A partial basement is under the rear half of the house. It retains its split-lath and hair-plaster ceiling, a board-and batten door, and a 19th century wood-barred vent, all typical of mid-19th century construction.

The south-front facade is strikingly similar to the 1851 Greek Revival Robert Donnell house about 15 miles away in Athens, Alabama. (National Register). Moreover, the very unusual mantels in the Lanford House are virtually identical to those in the Donnell house and to those in a mid-19th century N.W. addition to the nearby National Register Hurn-Thach house (about 12 miles west) in Mooresville, Alabama. These mantels have very large, flamboyant, non-Greek Revival cyma-recta profile pilasters and architraves that are surely the invention of a local craftsman. There may be a relationship or at least influence among these three nearby and contemporary structures regarding the craftsmen and/or the owners. These unusual mantels have not been observed by the writer in other houses or in handbooks. The design is reminiscent of, and perhaps derived from, mid-19th century "Empire" pillar-and-scroll tables, except for the use of the cyma-recta pilaster and architrave shape rather than the usual cyma-reversa shape of the table supports.

The doors throughout the 1850 rooms are the typical Greek Revival type; two vertical panels, cast iron-box rimlock, two cast-iron "fast-pin" (one piece) hinges, battered wide jamb face-trim with rectangular backband about 1/2 x 2 inches, "Greek ear" architrave projections, and in this case, flat architrave tops as opposed to the slightly-gabled ones seen in more-elaborate Greek Revival door frames.

One of the cast-iron rimlock cases has in relief an American eagle and shield, a device used by the Walker Lock Company of England in this period on "Carpenter" type export locks. However Walker's locks had a "lift-latch" operation (like Carpenter's) and the locks in the Lanford house have retracting strikes, so it is doubtful if these are "Walker" locks. No lettering is discernable through the thick paint on the locks examined. There are other lock cases of different design, but all are taller than wide (typical of the Greek Revival). All locks have white or brown ceramic knobs, also typical of the 1850's.

The floors are the usual of the 1850's (and earlier); dense-grained, mostly edge-grain 5 1/2 to 7 inch random-width heart pine, 5/4 inch thick tongued and grooved, face-nailed with two cut-nails (ell-head "sprigs") at each joist. The joists are about 2 feet on-centers per usual 19th century practice.

The walls and ceilings are plaster. Some broken ceiling plaster in the basement reveals animal-hair binder and split (as opposed to sawn) wood lath strips, the usual combination before sawn lath became common shortly after the Civil War. There are no wall-cornices in any rooms, which is usual. Examples of pre-1860 wall cornices are almost non-existent. Only 2 rooms (in 2 different houses) are known in this area. Apparently wallpaper friezes were used in lieu of wall-cornices (where anything was used) based on some hard evidence (two houses) and literature and illustrations of the period.

Both the main and service staircases have the simple balustrade design of 1800-1860 consisting of a round rail of about 2 1/4" diameter, and slender rectangular balusters, two per tread, of about 5/8 x 1 1/4 inches with the wide sides parallel to the treads. The 1850 fashion is present only in the newels which are similar to the Federal Style Tuscan colonettes but with an 1850's bulbous bottom to the shaft. The tread-ends are devoid of any scrolls or other such elaboration that was fashionable in the Federal Period and the earlier part of the Greek Period. This is undoubtedly a stylistic desire for Greek simplicity and mass rather than an economic choice as this was an ambitious house.

The south front door has the above-mentioned Federal Period throwback of an elliptical sunburst leaded-glass fanlight (encased in a Greek Revival architrave) while the north rear entry has a more typical rectangular toplight that now contains a Victorian-looking faceted and leaded glass infill over the Greek Revival transom. Without an invasive examination, the front entry fanlight appears likely to be original.

The secondary room mantels are more usual for the Greek Revival; simple rectangular pilasters and architraves with only a few heavy moulds at the pilaster plinth-tops and bed-moulds at the pilaster capitals and mantel-shelves. Some mantels have the "Greek Ear" and battered pilaster motif like the door frames, capped by a simple mantel shelf.

The main floor ceilings are about 12 feet high and the second floor ceilings are about 10 feet high, fairly typical for the type and period.

Mid-20th century baths and closets have been inserted in several rooms (see plans).

A pair of single-panel Greek Revival doors at the second floor front-center hall opens onto a small balcony that is under the portico.

The Greek Revival sashes have the sectional shape at the muntins, stiles and rails that is usual for this period; a straight-sided wedge on the inner faces of the muntins protruding from a rectangular section that holds the glass. The sashes have typical mortise, tenon and peg connections, as do the doors, framing, and other joinery. The panes are large - about 12 x 18 inches-normal for the period. Sashes are 6/6 lights and 2/2 at the "Palladian" sidelights. The top sashes are fixed in place and the bottom sashes slide

upward against their inner face, typical for pre 1860 houses in this region.. Most windows have wood panels under them, a nice elaboration.

The three basement rooms have split-lath and hair plaster ceilings, plastered brick walls, whitewashed ceilings and walls, and modern concrete floors (probably poured over an original brick floor). The small east-center basement room has a wooden foundation vent typical of c.1800-1860 except that its 1 inch square wooden bars run horizontally instead of vertically. The bars are twisted 45 degrees on their axis, as is usual. This is only the second horizontal-bar vent observed in the area for this period. The basement ceilings are about 7 feet high. One door is board and batten and the other is 2-paneled Greek Revival.

About 500 feet N.W. of the house is a neat row of 3 barns of as many sizes and types which appear by their framing to be early 20th century. Each barn is for a different purpose. The small center barn appears to be a granary, with several planked compartments with raised wood floors, off an equipment side-aisle for wagons to bring in the feed stock to be unloaded into the appropriate compartment. The west barn is the cattle barn and has a side-shed plan containing hay-racks for feeding. This barn has an ingenious arrangement wherein the hay can be pitched down from the loft into the feeding racks, which are accessible to cattle from both inside the barn and under the side-shed. The east barn is the horse (or mule) barn, with stalls on each side of a center aisle. Each barn has a loft. All three barns have a very slight gambrel roof (of modern galvanized iron) and vertical-board siding, some of which is up to 19" wide. This, plus the sizes of the framing members (about 1/8 inch less than "nominal" and rotary-sawn) supports the probable c.1900-1930 dates.

North of and behind the house are 3 small non-contributing structures; a gazebo and two clapboard utility buildings that appear to be less than 50 years old. The three rear additions to the house are also non-contributing.

About 150 feet east of the house ,at its east property line, is an enormous earth-excavation project in progress, in preparation for construction of an addition to the very large " Huntsville Research Park" which already contains dozens of large structures of up to 6 floors and several million square feet total. At least one city map indicates the proposed taking of the 1850 Lanford House and property for this Research Park. The two-lane country road in front of the house is scheduled to become 4-lane. The house is thus "endangered" by this huge development only 150 feet away. The fact that the house is situated between the fast-growing cities of Huntsville and Madison accentuates this endangerment.

Bibliography:

Harvie P. Jones, FAIA Annotated Photograph Library,
1851 Robert Donnell House, and Hurn-~~Trash~~ House.

Thach

Attachment 2

Narrative Description; Current Condition

THE WILLIAM LANFORD HOME
by Diane Simpson; 1993

The William Lanford Home is located in Huntsville, AL, 1 mile West of Highway I-565. The William Lanford Home is located in North West Huntsville, 1.3 miles West of the Rideout Road/Old Madison Pike overpass, on Old Madison Pike. It is on the North Side of Old Madison Pike, approximately 1/10 mile up an asphalt driveway. The mailing address is 7400 Old Madison Pike, but it is also known as 7270 Old Madison Pike, in the tax assessor drawings.

The 7400 mailing address was adopted in 1972 when the Simpsons bought the house, and mail has been received at this address/number for 21 years.

This house is extremely endangered due to the recent construction of the technical community of "Research Park West." Research Park West consists of approximately 30 business buildings, and is located less than 1 mile from the William Lanford Home. The William Lanford Home and property was zoned as "Research Park West" when the technical community was planned and proposed. The entire "Research Park West" area is approximately 4 square miles. The city planning drawings show numerous roads drawn through the land and home of the William Lanford property. It also shows a wide road bordering the north portion of the property. City planning shows Old Madison Pike being widened within the next year from a 2-lane road to a 4-lane road, with the possibility of paving the front border of the William Lanford property. We need to minimize the effect of the Research Park on this site. The height, bulk, and location of any buildings built near the western edge of the Research Park should be carefully studied and regulated. Parking lots and roads should avoid the western boundary.

LANFORD-SIMPSON HOUSE

1850 THE WILLIAM LANFORD HOME
by Pat Jones
1933

MADISON
AL

INDIAN CREEK

OLD MADISON PIKE

HUNTSVILLE

1993 OWNER
(DAUGHTER)
= DIANE SIMPSON
830-5592

While the William Lanford home, situated on a hill four miles this side of Madison, has not the most important history around it, from its past can be gained an ideal picture of the old plantation life in the South, the days when an estate was a community in itself, with blacksmith shop, school and all other necessary items. Many little features set the mansion apart from others. During the more than a year required to build the structure in 1850, due to the care with which many of its parts were sawed by hand, these details were slowly worked out by Lanford. Storms have swept across the rise on which the home site, surrounded by tall trees and overlooking the highway a few hundred yards to the front, taking outbuildings along with them, but the main dwelling has stood solidly through all of these tests. Changes in it have been few and minor.

Lanford's father, Robert, came down from Nashville with Leroy Pope in 1809 and built the second cabin to be constructed in this city, raising it on a spot near the southeast corner of the square. Later, he bought 2,500 acres of land covering all of the present site of West Huntsville and settled therein a fine mansion which he located on a hill overlooking Huntsville and its surroundings.

BOUGHT LAND IN 1843

William, one of three children, was born in 1797, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and spent his boyhood in this county. In 1843, he bought 1,975 acres from James W. Camp, who in turn had gotten the land from Leroy Pope, for \$14,319.83. This purchase came after he had been given a farm below Madison by his father. The first estate, however, had been unsuitable, so he had sold it and bought the tract nearer Huntsville. Until the present mansion could be built, the Lanfords lived in a smaller dwelling a mile back from the road. This building has since burned down.

William planned a larger home than he ended with, but an unexpected misfortune forced him to reduce its size. He had had in mind a spacious front part, similar to the entire structure there now, with an ell. Lumber was carefully selected and stacked on his plantation to be seasoned. One Sunday morning, the entire family left for church. While they were gone, the lumber being dried in the kiln at the time caught afire and was destroyed. This loss forced Lanford to strike the ell from his plans.

AGREEMENT WITH CONTRACTOR

The following agreement was made between Lanford and the

contractor, and signed without witnesses, in 1850. "Article of agreement between William Lanford of one part and William C. Leadingham of the other: Said Leadingham is to build Mr. Lanford a house 52 by 36 feet, with as many doors and windows as Mr. Lanford may choose to have, also stairways, the house two stories high with a basement story of brick. Leadingham is to furnish all material necessary for the building of the best quality, the house to have two porticoes and the windows to have blinds to them. Said Leadingham is to board himself and hands. Mr. Lanford is to do all the hauling about said house and give Leadingham for said house \$4,200, the house to be completed by the end of next Summer, that is 1851.

Eight rooms composed the finished building. These were centered around a wide, 36-foot hallway designed without windows and dark except when doors to the siderooms or those at each end were left open.

LARGE DANCE FLOOR IN HOME

The lower front rooms connected with the hallway by means of six panel doors, nearly the width of the room, which, when folded back, gave an immense floor for dances and other entertainments. These chambers in front were 18 by 20 feet in dimensions.

A stairway with cherry bannisters led from a point near the edge of one of the immense doors up to a landing at the back of the hall, and then on up to the second floor. In this upper part of the home, rooms were arranged much as they were below, but the hallway was partitioned midway between the front and back, and formed into a sitting room, opening upon a tiny balcony which supplied a fine view of the surrounding country. In one of the rear chambers, a servants' stairway allowed communication with the kitchen. The basement entered from both the inside and outside, was walled in brick and was divided off into two large rooms and a tiny wine cellar.

BOARDED COLUMNS IN FRONT

The front of the building was set off by four columns, nearly 30 feet tall, arranged close together on top of a brick portico. These columns were formed by nailing four boards, each the height of the colonnade, together around a center post. Four large windows at the front were covered by blinds with tiny lattices. At each end of the house were two tall chimneys, so tht each room could have its fireplace. A feature of the home, from the standpoint of the passerby, was its heavy double doors, opened by means of a huge brass key. The noise from these as they were closed late in the evening reverberated down off the hill to travelers half a mile away. Quarters from the dozens of slaves needed to carry on the plantation were located some distance back from the house. A

storm once passed directly over this little colony of cabins and took many of them away. From then on, this section of the farm was referred to by the negroes as "The Hurricane." A mile from the home, over on Indian creek, Lanford built a mill at which he ground both flour and meal. When started, this addition was altogether for his own use, but later it furnished his neighbors for miles around.

LANFORD TWICE MARRIED

Lanford was married twice. His first wife was Mrs. Emily DuArmond, a widow, who died childless a few years after the wedding. In 1831, he remarried, this time to Charlotte Fennell, daughter of Isham Fennell, whose wife was Temperance Jordan, daughter of Bartholomew Batt Jordan, a North Carolinian who settled here and for whom Jordan's Chapel below Merrimack, one of the first Methodist churches in Alabama, was named. The Lanfords had three children, Martha, mother of William Russell of this city; Mary, mother of Mrs. J. H. Cane, Madison, and Mrs. A. McD Mullins of this city, and Robert, father of Mrs. David Graham, also of Huntsville. When William Lanford moved into his new home with his family he brought one souvenir he had saved since his boyhood days - a school book autographed by Andrew Jackson. He had gotten the general's signature when "Old Hickory" had made his memorable march through Huntsville in 1813 on his way to fight the Creek Indians on the Tallapoosa River. Jackson's arm had been fractured in an affray with Col. T. H. Benton in Nashville a short while before, and the injured member was still in a sling, but he signed his name for the youth just the same.

MARY FIRST CHILD TO WED

Mary was the first of the girls married. She became the bride of Dr. John R. Slaughter of Huntsville four years after the family moved into the home. Descendants often refer to this wedding, which was described to them so many times by their parents. Every detail was carried out to an elaborate fashion - 12 bridesmaids dressed in satin, flowers galore, guests from far and wide, a sumptuous dinner later, and then a dance. Martha became the social queen of the home after her sister's betrothal, and gave many dinners and dances for the prominent young people of the county. But she married also a few years later. She was wedded to Lorenza Russell, and left immediately for Arkansas, where her home was located and where her family remained until the division of the estate here. During these days before the Civil War, Lanford was like the lord of a castle. From his surrounding fields came almost everything that he needed. His slaves supplied him with every comfort. Both he and his family left the plantation only on special occasions, for there was no need to at other times. He even had a governess so that his children could be kept at home.

WAR REDUCED ESTATE

Then came the war, which wiped out much of the comfortable estate this man had amassed. Invading Yankee forces visited him often, carrying off stock, food and slaves. Twenty negroes were taken at one time. One of these, however, John, managed to escape, and returned to his master to plant the crop grown that year. Robert had married at the age of 18 and had moved to Arkansas. At the outbreak of the war, he joined the Second Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers and was stationed much of the time during the first few months at Bowling Green, Kentucky. From there, he wrote regularly to his wife, encouraging her and assuring her that the struggle would soon be over. "I hope from all that I can hear that we will be together soon," he wrote on one occasion, after he had asked her to make him a uniform and had advised her as to certain details to be followed in its preparation. "I don't think the war will last longer than two or three months." During the Spring of 1862, his regiment became a part of General A.S. Johnston's army, and he was marched south to the battle of Shiloh. On this trip down, he passed through Huntsville and stopped to see his family here for the last time.

ROBERT KILLED AT SHILOH

On April 6, he was one of the force which attacked and surprised the Union army under General Grant at Shiloh. When the 1,728 Confederate dead were checked, he was found to be among them, and was buried on the battlefield. During the latter part of his life, a stomach trouble made William Lanford almost an invalid. To comfort him in his last days, Dr. Slaughter and Mary moved out from Huntsville to live with him. He died without a will in 1881. After his death, the plantation was divided in half. Mary and Martha, the only living heirs, had drawn from their father's hat for their part of the property - Mary receiving the home, while Martha received the larger part of the farm, on which was located the mill. For many years after that, the Slaughters lived there on the plantation. The doctor, to meet his country practice, built a tiny brick office in the yard, while one of the rooms in the basement was turned into a laboratory.

HOME SOLD IN 1913

Upon Mrs. Slaughter's death in 1913, following that of her husband, the home passed out of the family. Probably the biggest change made in the home was the removal of the solid front doors. These were replaced with smaller portals, with glass on each side to allow more light in the hallway. A back porch, formerly at the back of the hall, has been torn down and another built at the corner of the building, so that it can be reached directly from the kitchen. The slave

quarters have disappeared long ago also, but other outbuildings have remained pretty much the same. Dr. Slaughter's office now serves as a hatchery.

1956

Among the great grandchildren of William Lanford are: Mrs. A.P. Ware, Denver, Colorado, Mrs. Sarah Dillard, Huntsville, AL, Lanford S. Slayton, Los Angeles, CA, Mrs. J. P. Collins, Detroit, Michigan, Mrs. Grady C. Henson, Athens, GA, Mrs. John Gilliam, Mrs. C. Edmund Monroe, Mrs. F. Bartow Monroe, Mrs. Vernon C. Hutchens and William L. Russell, Jr., Huntsville, AL.

Oscar, Jeannette Simpson 837-6250
Diane Simpson 830-5592

c. 1850 Langford House
Statement of Significance

While Madison County has numerous surviving architectural examples from the Federal Period, it has few from the Greek Revival. Fewer still are clapboarded wood frame houses of pre 1860. Barrs of any period are now rare & are rapidly becoming extinct since current joining methods require only a machine shed & no ~~shelter~~ shelter for hay or livestock. The c. 1850 Langford house is significant on all these counts; it is a clapboarded Greek Revival farmhouse with three ^{early} (20th century) barrs built for 3 varying specific purposes.

The Langford house also has a rare plan arrangement of folding walls that when opened create a ^{single} space of about 1,200 sq. ~~in use~~ space for large social events. No other house ^{of any locality} known that uses completely-folding walls ~~is~~ in this manner. While pocket doors of 10 to 12 feet wide are fairly common in this period, these folding walls are about 17 ~~feet~~ ^{nearly} feet wide, ^{the} full width of the rooms they divide.

HP June 23 Aug '93

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The 1850 Lanford house is a good and intact example of the Greek Revival style. It retains virtually all of its original features. The few 20th century insertions (baths, kitchen) and additions are done in such a manner as to not detract (or subtract) from the original design. The 3-bay porticoed front facade is well-proportioned and presents a strong and dignified image.

The arrangement of the primary interior spaces is unique in this area in that it incorporates two original folding walls (not "doors") whereby the 15 foot wide central hall can be completely opened to the adjoining parlor and dining room to form a contiguous space of about 1,200 square feet for large entertainments, as well as for better summer ventilation.

The Lanford House is further significant in Madison County in that it is one of the few surviving clapboarded large Greek Revival houses in the county. It is in addition significant because this survivor of its type here is endangered by the growth of an adjoining industrial park.

The Lanford farm retains three contributing early 20th century barns, each designed for a different and specific use. Since barns are generally not needed in today's agricultural practices they are rapidly disappearing due to lack of need and maintenance. The three Lanford barns are well-maintained examples of a building type that, at the present rate of attrition in Madison County, will be largely gone in another 20 years.

The strong, simple and large-scaled forms of the mid-19th century Southern Greek Revival style was partly a normal stylistic-cycle reaction to the previous delicate and sometimes fussy forms of the Federal Period. Admiration of the ancient Greek civilization and architecture, just being studied in depth in the early 19th century, was another factor. The third factor was the accumulation of wealth by a few Southern planters and the desire to express wealth and sophistication in their houses. The 1850 Lanford house exemplifies all these factors

Attachment 5

Major Bibliographical References c. 1850 Lanford House

- 1. Harvie P. Jones, FAIA Historial Photographic Collection
- 2. Pat Jones, William Lanford Home, 1933
- 3. Minoral Lafever, ~~1938~~ "The Beauties of Modern Architecture" ¹⁸³⁶

Minard

Attachment 6

Previous Owners c. 1850 Lanford House

Owner	Date of Purchase
Slaton, Jane & JT	1913
Mullings, Mattie S. & A.	1913
Johnston, Mary C.	1916
Camper, W.O.	1920
Camper, R.E. & R.I.	1923
Camper, SD.	1935
Camper, SD & W.O.	1938
Camper, SD	1940
Coons, Harry	1944
Robinson, Elizabeth	1945
Doane, Elizabeth	1950
Simpson, Oscar & Jeannette	1972



Undated photo (c. 1970?)

← Madison

↑ c. 1850 Longford Hill
+ outbuildings
Amesville, Oh.

↑ Old Madison Pike

↑ N

→ Hill



Old photo, perhaps 1950's (?)



Aerial photo
date unknown,
c. 1960's?



Photos June 1993
 Harvie D. Jones, PA16, for Nat. Register
 c. 1850 WILLIAM LANFORD HSE.
 7400 Old Madison Pike
 Huntsville, AL.
 Dr. Simpson, 1993 owner
 (daughter - Diane Simpson)

3 BRANCH →
 HSE
 MADISON ←
 OLD MADISON
 PIKE
 RESEARCH PARK
 HV.
 N
 ↑

There is a strong similarity to this house
& its most-unusual mounts (see p. 16-17)
to the 1851 Robert Donnell house in Athens.
Perhaps the builder was the same in
both cases.



PN
blind locations have been swapped. Won't fit sketches as mounted

PN
Dist. photo - c. 1950's?
(4 photos are all the same one)



plinth replaced w/ limestone in c. 1992
See photo on p. 6
brick plinths & steps



30926



View from Old Madison Pike ↑ rise (white area) ↗ N

Research Park flag on horizon

Also beyond ↙



± 8' d. EXCH. for Research Park



(20th c. m.h.) ↘ N →



↘ N



↑
Sculpt.
w/ paper cup
H ←



N
Sculpt. → | 20th c. front room | ← 20th c. addition



N
←

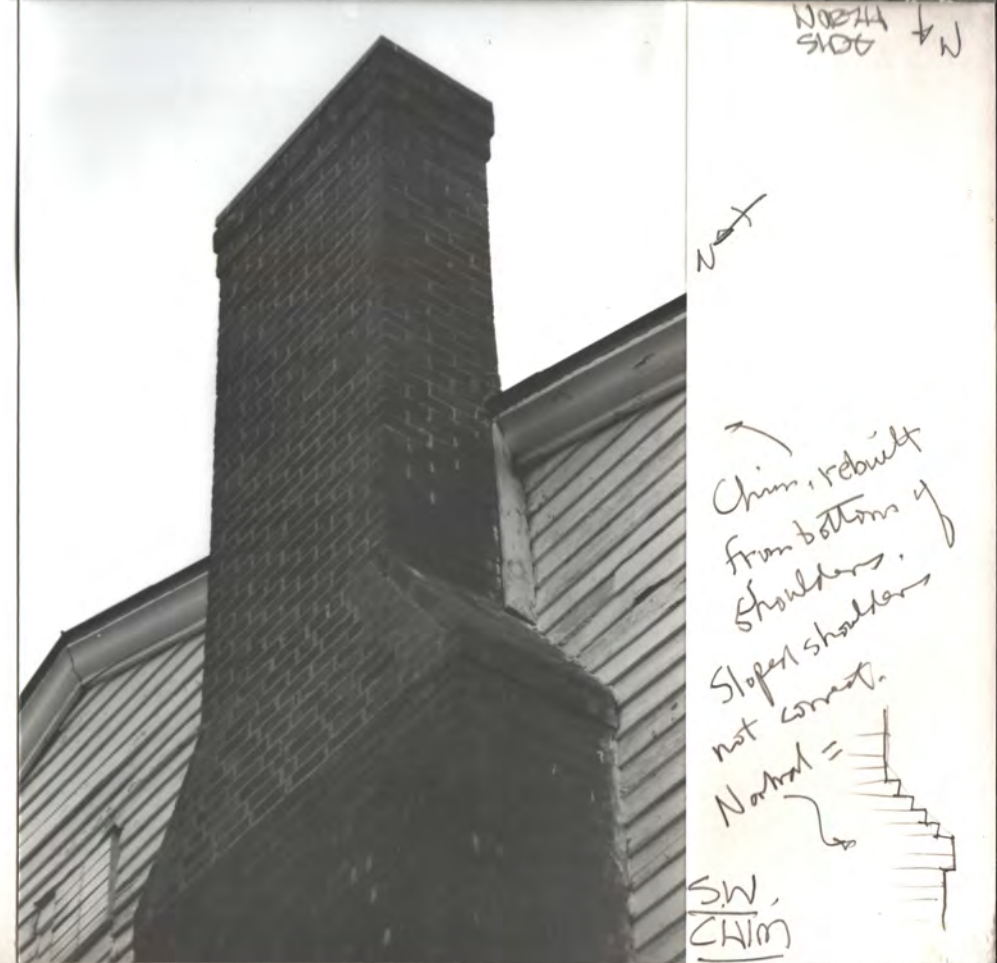
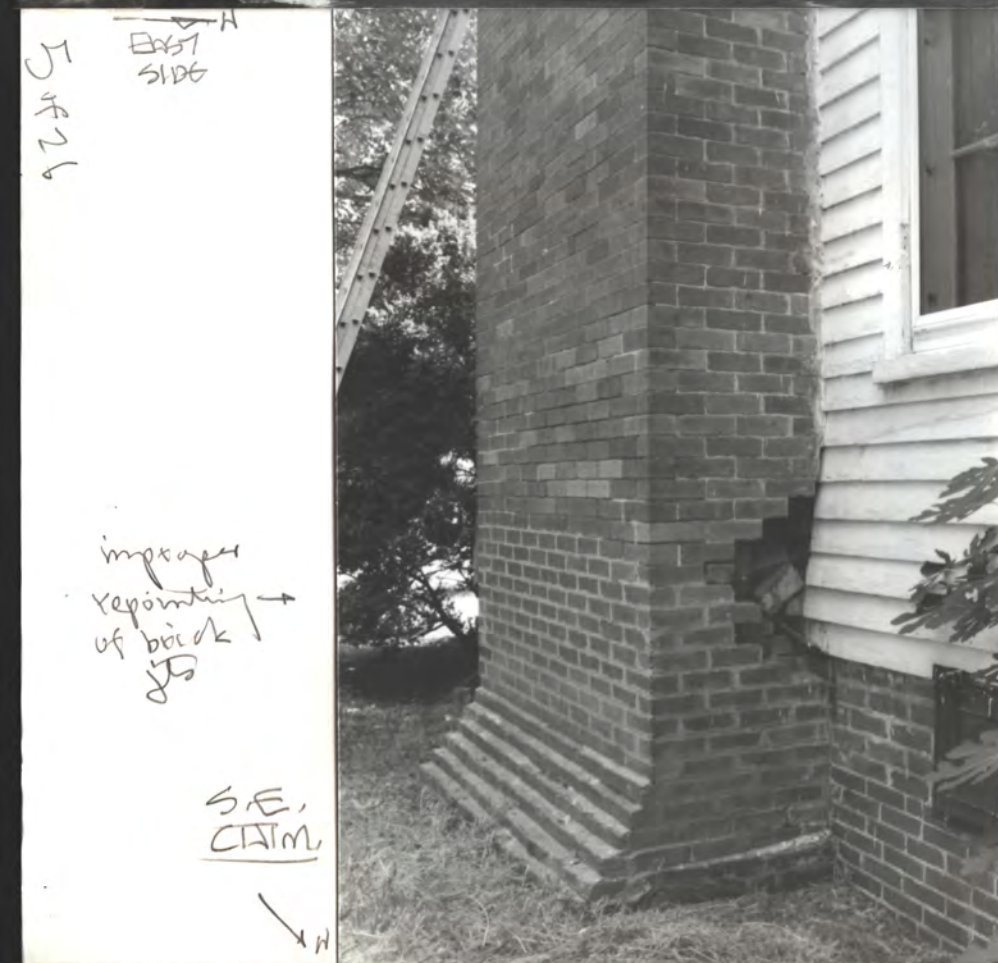
↖ dikes? ↗



Sculpt. pavilion
(mid 20th c.
or later)

20th c. west addition

A



5426
 EAST SIDE

improper
 repointing
 of brick
 JS

S.E.
 CHIM

N

NORTH SIDE

not

Chim, rebuilt
 from bottom of
 shoulders.
 Sloped shoulders
 not correct.
 Normal =

S.W.
 CHIM





N



N

South
portico
(wood)

Steps are
under concrete
(old bricks
deteriorated)

N



Plinths are
c. 1992 limestone
replacements for
deteriorated
bricks (see old
photo on p. 2)

Brick was
probably covered
w/ street
originally.

limestone
plinth

N

78426



← soff. =
Victorian dbl.-beaded
~~1x6 p.u.s.f.~~
Original soff. was
probably stress (typical)
- that cracked.

Balcony

Traces of a balustrade of
this design are on the
pilasters at the main fl.
Balcony is gone

Balcony

S. Entry

modern
Screened
door →





All
Chim.
rebut
from
shoulders
upward
Sloping
shoulders
incorrect
S.W.
CORNER
N ←



West Wall
N ←

Top
Rail
trace
(Filled
mortar)

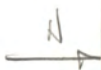
N.E.
Plaster
at joints

This plank has
been shifted
up about 13'
in patching the
pilaster faces.
Rail trace is now
± 6' above Fl.
∞

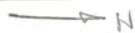


South
"modified
Palladian"
window
(blinds are off
temporarily)

9226



Original
Sash
E. Wall
by S.E.
Corner



E. wall sash, N. of S.E. Chim
(has storm sash over it)



note mortised, tenoned
& pegged
to sash



No



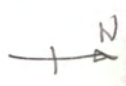
Entry family from inside



Entry hall (look S.) - Gl. doors are mid 20thc. or earlier

Base of w. parlor by entry, S. wall
at out 12" h.

5/4T#0
heart pine
fl. at entry



MOB. PLANE



MID-FLR LNDG → N



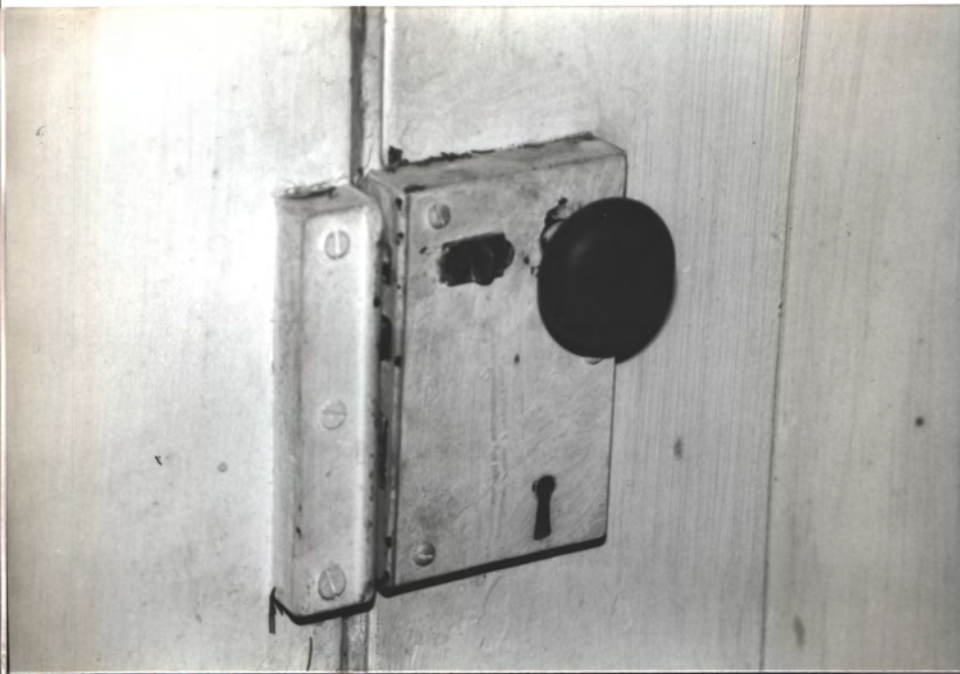
MID- LNDING → N
Crown (N.) door frame



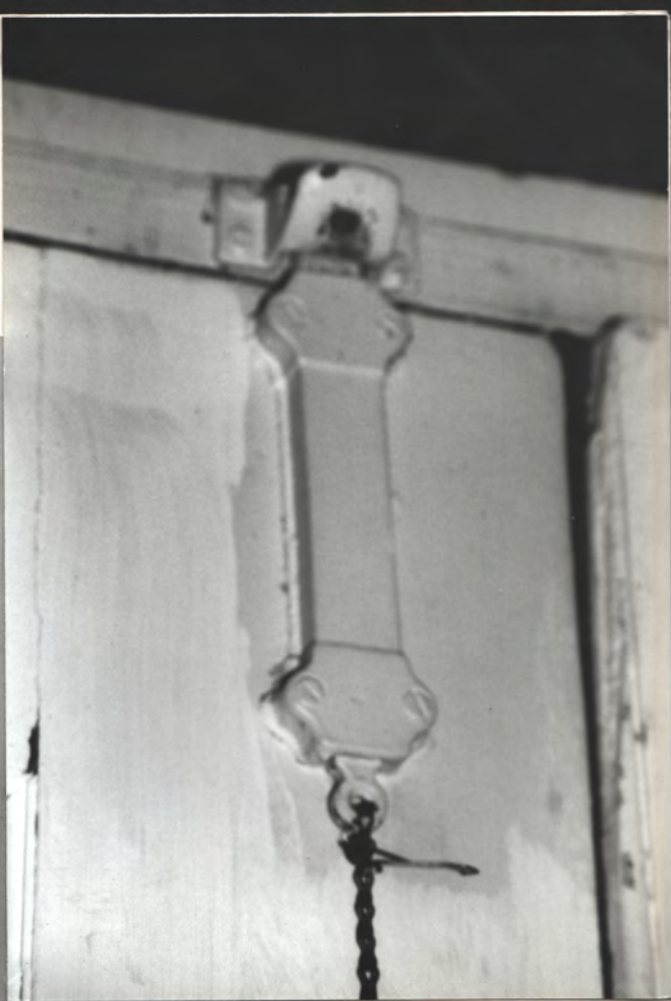
MAIN FL. LNDING



MAIN STAIR → N. → KIT.



Orig. lock



heavy-bolt (orig)

door meeting
stiles

N. Beth R DOOR



Orig. foot bolt

door meeting-stiles

1-panel doors are orig.
Gl. doors = 20th c.
Top lit = not orig.

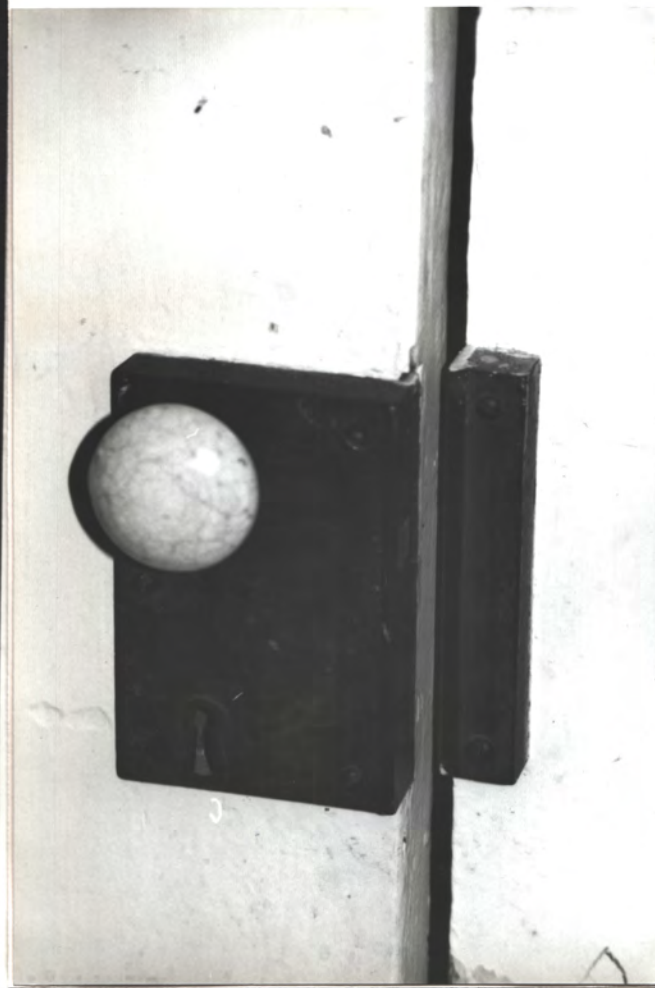




Main Stair ↗ N

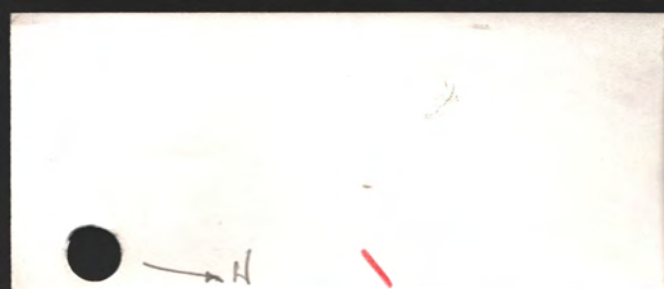


↖ S.W. Parlor → N



N.W. Study (fl. 1) → N

Look from fl. 1 N.E. Pm (now kit)
 into S.E. Parlor (kit. side)
 ↙ N White ceramic knob & iron yambuck
 typical for 1850+



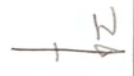
fl. 1 N.E. Rm., now the 1200. H



Back stairs, in fl. 1 N.E. Rm
(now kitchen, originally
perhaps a serving rm(?))

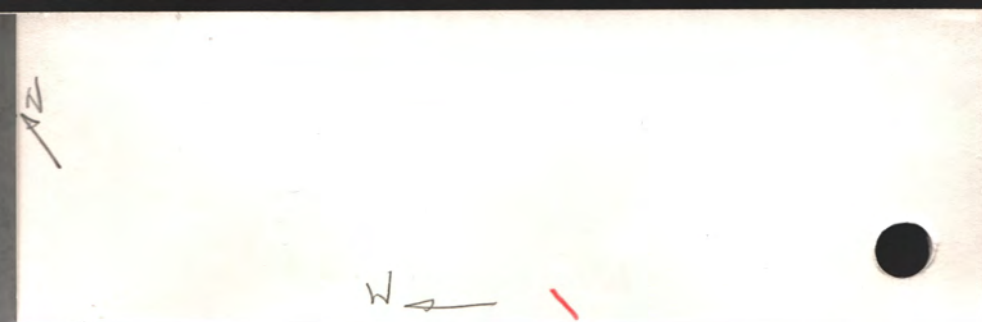


Now - enclosed N. back veranda H



20th c. addition
at N.W.
corner of
main hall





Orig. 2-pm. Gl. Rev. bi-fold doors between entry & double-parlor (this is S. jamb at ext. parlor)

S.E. Parlor (Din. Rm.)



S.E. Parlor (Din. Rm.) mantel, same as S.W. parlor. This unusual design seen only here, in the 1851 Donnell Hse in Athens, & in a c. 1850 N.W. addition to the Hurn-Thack house in Mooresville (see HJ photos) - may have been same cabinetmaker.

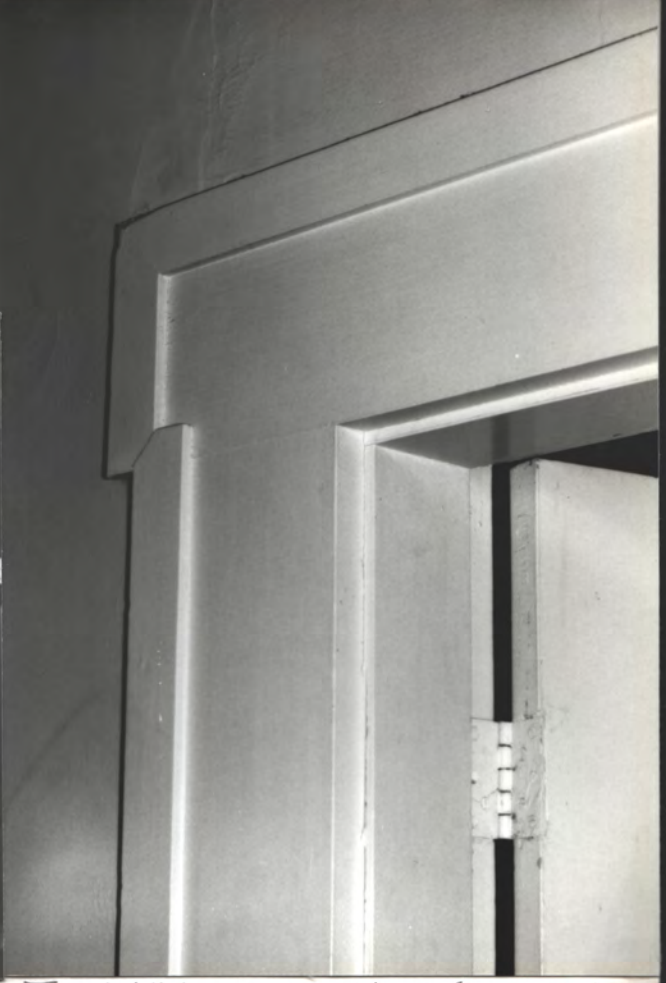
N. door at S.E. Dining-Parlor Rm.

AN

if



S.E. Din. Rm. - S.W. W. D.



Entry

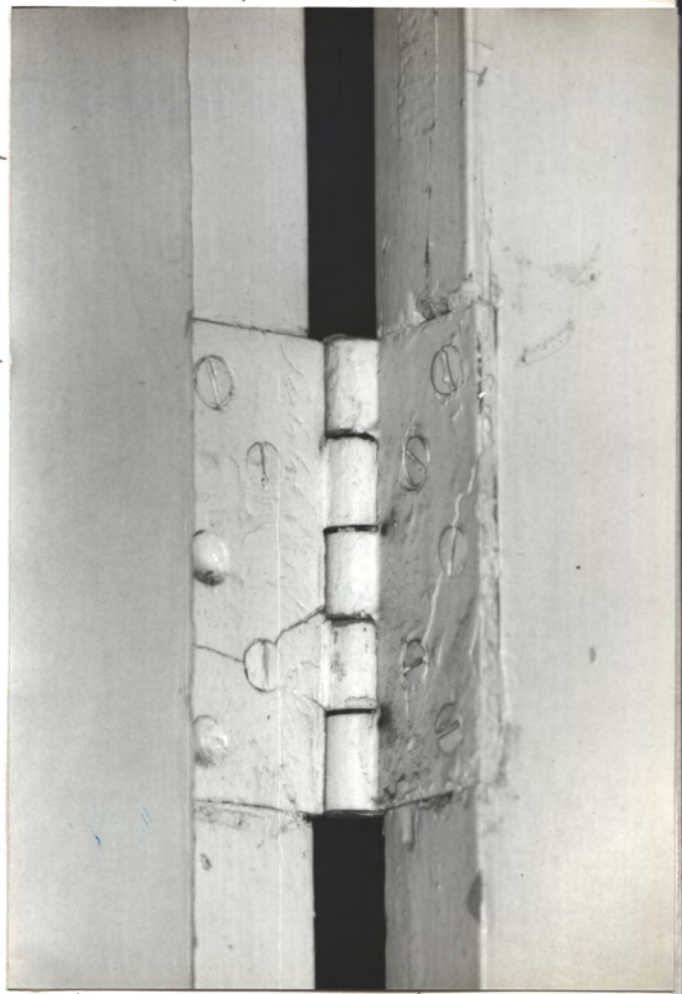
Typical "Greek Rev" door frame, W door to S.E. Din Rm.



↑

↑

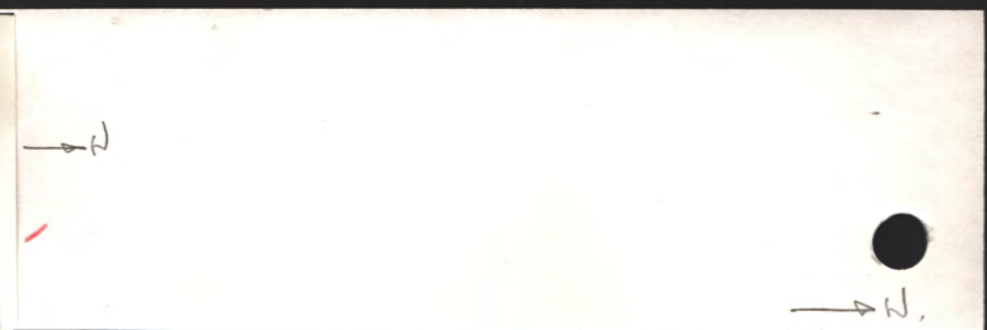
Cast iron brand on hinge.



Original one-piece cast iron hinge (Typical of 1800-1870), S.E. Din. Rm. W. Door



Fl. 2, door to N.W. Rm from stairwell



Fl. 2, N.E. Rm N →



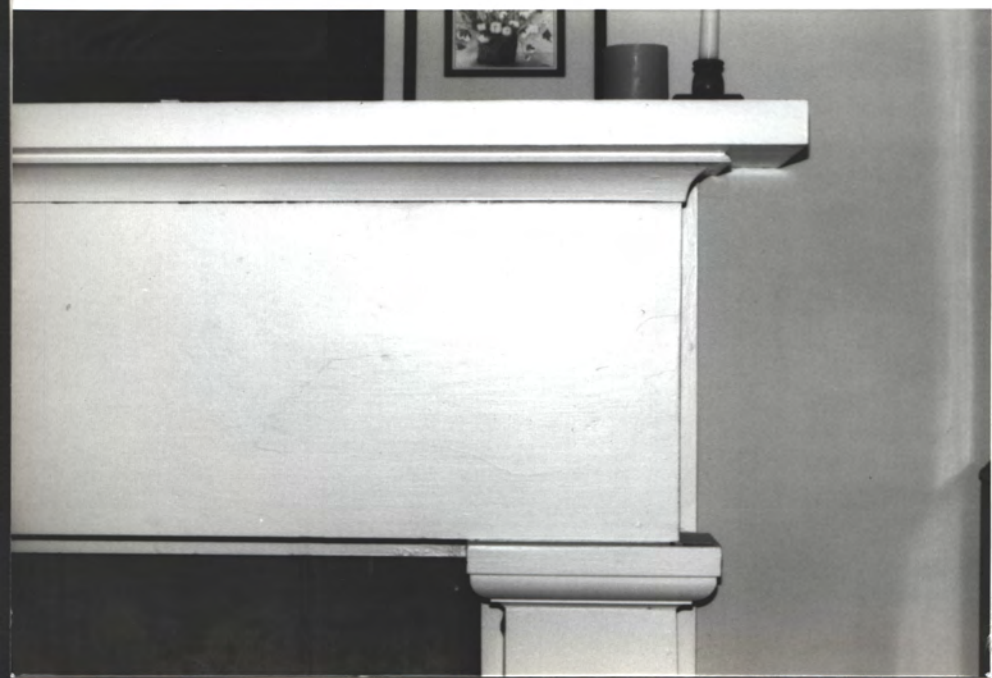
Fl. 2, S. Cent. Rm. Doors go to balcony at porch



Fl. 2 S. E. Rm. N →



Fl. 2, H.W. Plm. —→



Fl. 2, H.W. Plm, orig. mantel —→

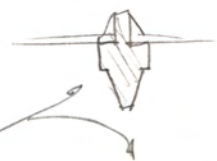


← "Greek end" trim
 typical of Greek Revival

Note mortised Tenon &
 pegged joint.

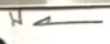
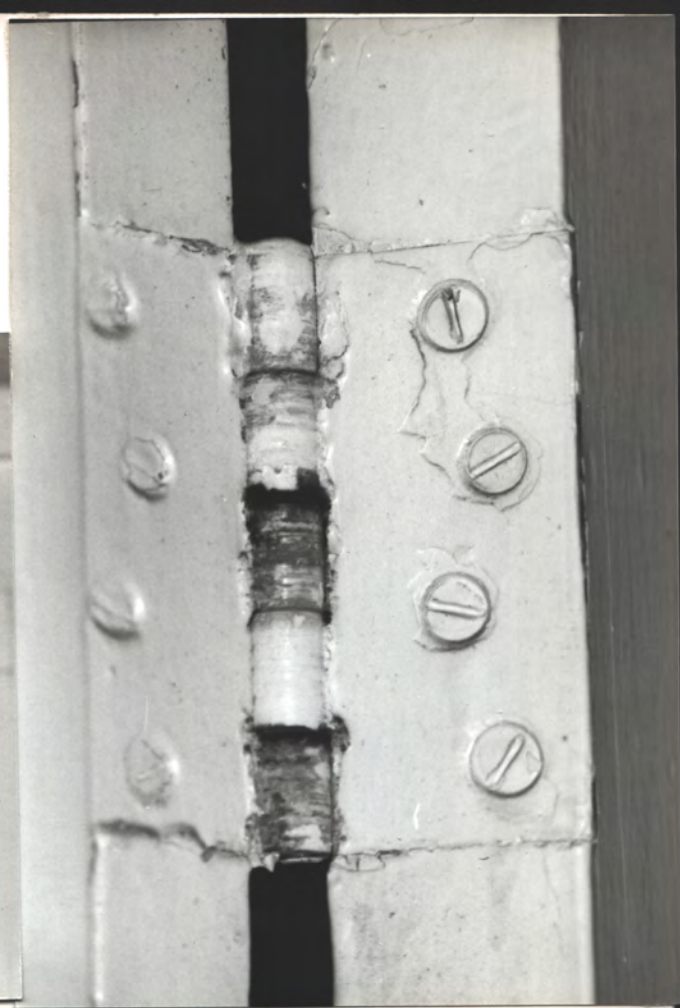
Fl. 2 N.W. Pan
Sash (typical)

Most-typical
 Greek Revival
 muntin bar profile



emuseum

Note - thru-mortise and
visible, + pegged jt.

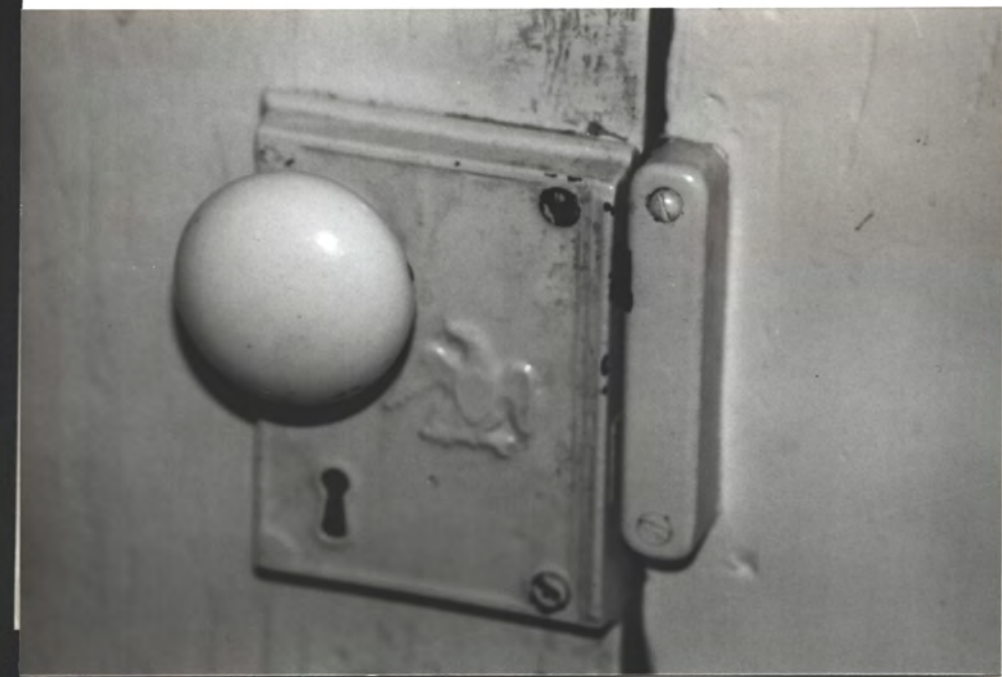


Typical 2-pnd. Greek Revival door



Typical cast-iron hinge

East door at Fl. 2
N.W. Run



White cel. knob, iron box. (Keep looking later)
Eagle brand may mean "Walkers" Lock Co
who used an eagle in the 1850's (?)

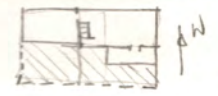


Door from N.E. Rm into N.W. Rm (2 phl, Gk Rev.)

Split both of hair-photos cell.



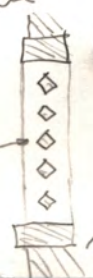
Basement (3 Rms)



Ed. of better door from N.E. Rm into E. Corr, Small Rm



Wood work (Original) at S. wall of small E. Corr, Rm into crawl space under the St. Din. Rm (qpl. metal behind = modern)





N↘

East Barn



West

Cent.

East

↖
N
↘



↓
N

East barn

Dates unknown.
look early 20th c.

AR



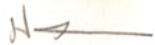
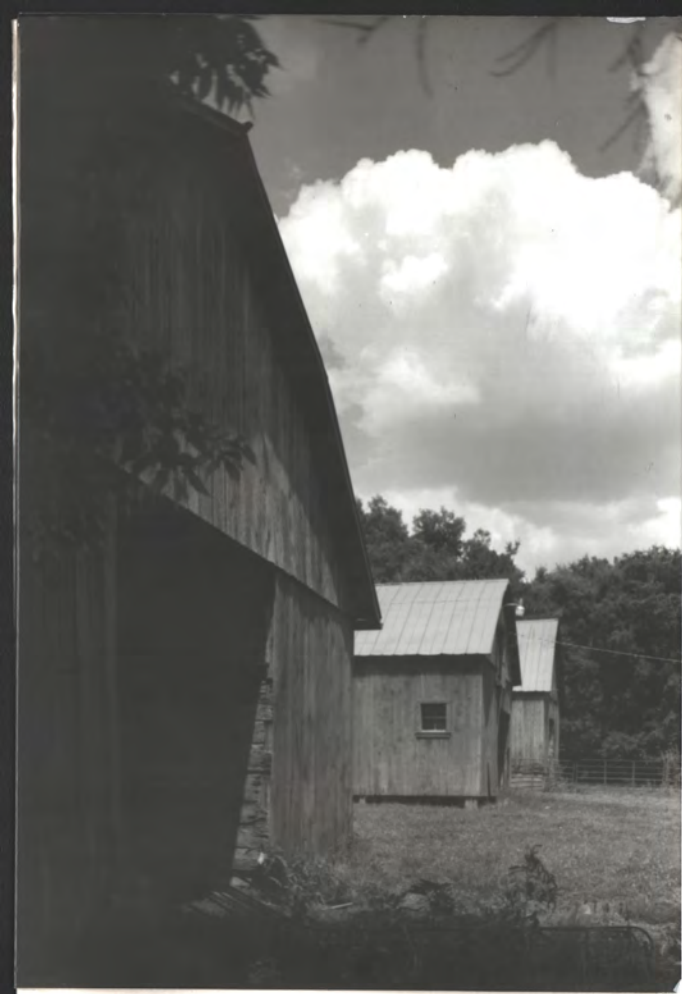
PN



PN

Central barn

05 8 26



26 92

26



West barn
hay-racks



West
barn

N
↑

NOVEMBER



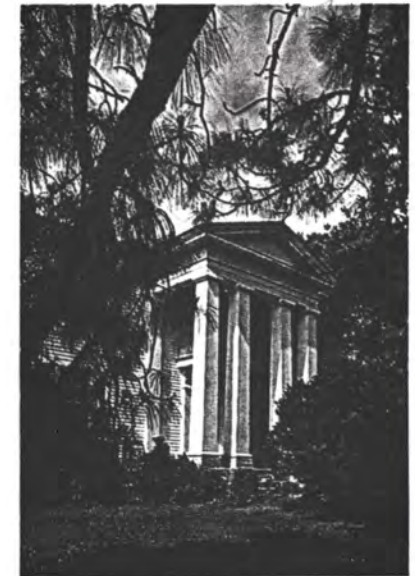
Pleasant Hill ca. 1840 Madison County

LANFORD 1456

S M T W T F S

NOVEMBER

					1 <i>National Hospice Month begins</i>	2
3 <i>Watch and listen for Hospice community education messages</i>	4	5 <i>Election Day</i>	6	7	8	9 <i>Today in 1989, East Germany lifted travel restrictions, this marked the end for the Berlin Wall</i>
10	11 <i>Veterans Day Remembrance Day (Canada)</i>	12	13	14	15	16
17 <i>Support your local United Way</i>	18	19	20	21	22 <i>John F. Kennedy was assassinated 44 years ago today</i>	23
24 <i>Remember Hospice of Huntsville when making contributions</i>	25	26	27	28 <i>Thanksgiving</i>	29	30 <i>Watch for your Hospice Gala invitations.</i>



Originally the seat of a large plantation, Pleasant Hill now looks out from its hilltop setting upon the encroaching suburbs of Huntsville. Its facade, with a tall, square-columned central portico flanked on either side by a large three-part window, was typical of many Tennessee Valley residences built during the 1840s and 1850s.



Hospice of Huntsville, Inc.

November is National Hospice Month. Hospice of Huntsville, Inc. is a United Way Agency that cares for terminally ill patients and their families in their home. Hospice's dedicated team of health care professionals is designed to help the patient and their family make the most out of the time they have together. Most insurance plans pay for Hospice services; however, no one is turned away because of inability to pay. If you need Hospice, tell your Doctor or Discharge Planner that you want Hospice of Huntsville, Inc. To make a donation, or for more information, please call 205/536-1889. Trust us to satisfy your needs.