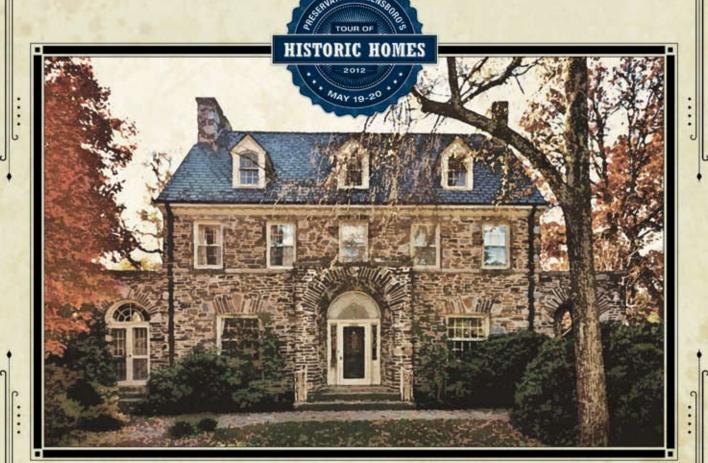
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TOUR OF HISTORIC HOMES

HISTORIC

SUNSET HILLS



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WELCOME TO SUNSET HILLS

·· A PLACE TO PARK FOR LIFE ··

Sunset Hills features the spacious yards, wooded parks, shaded sidewalks, and charming architecture that are treasured in Greensboro. It is one of our state's great communities – and with this Tour of Historic Homes and the National Register District nomination well underway – it is getting the spotlight it is due.

In 1922, developer A. K. Moore acquired a 212-acre tract of land from the estate of Col. James T. Morehead, a nephew of Greensboro's Governor Morehead, and a 136 acre tract known as the Benbow Farm. The land encompassed rolling and wooded terrain north of Walker Avenue west of Greensboro that extended as far north as the old Salem Road, now known as Friendly Avenue. The property had a unique location in Greensboro – located in the path of the western extension of Market Street – the city's primary east-west thoroughfare that provided direct access to the center of the city. Moore hired civil engineer Grady L. Bain to design the West Market Street extension in the form of a grand parkway nearly 100 feet wide to serve as a focus for the new neighborhood. A total of ten acres was devoted to the landscaped avenue that featured the largest lots in the neighborhood.

In contrast to the man-made east-west axis of West Market Street, a park provided a natural north-south axis that afforded recreational space for the neighborhood. The idea of the park was in keeping with suburban development patterns in Greensboro, and Moore generously set aside 12-acres of land along a stream that featured wading pools, sand boxes and swing sets for children. Beyond the parkway and park, the remaining quarters of the neighborhood were laid off on a casual grid pattern that maximized efficient rectangular lots.

The development met with enthusiasm and properties sold quickly after 1924. A myriad of architectural styles were raised that represented the breadth of design popular in the roaring 1920s in the Gate City. To facilitate development, Moore hired architect Lorenzo S. Winslow to offer a design service named Moore's Better Built Homes for clients from 1925-1926. Historians theorize that veterans returning from World War I were nostalgic to purchase cottages that resembled the charming architecture they had seen in Europe, and Winslow was proficient in designing such detailed homes. Other architectural themes including the Asian-influenced Craftsman and American-inspired Colonial Revival style might also be attributed to Winslow, though a complete list of his

projects is not known. In 1931 Winslow left Greensboro and took a job as an architect with the US Government in Washington DC. In 1941 he was selected as the first official Architect to the White House and orchestrated a massive reconstruction of the Executive Residence.

In addition to promoting distinctive city planning and architecture, Moore pioneered use of model homes as promotional venues. His first model home was the "Bride's Nest" in the Westerwood subdivision in 1920, and out of that initiative grew the Castle Charming concept house. The Castle Charming model home was born from a partnership with Morrison-Neese Furniture Company to create a furnished residence that attracted large numbers of visitors from which he could market lots. The idea worked well in Westerwood, and the idea was continued there for the next few years.

By 1925, Moore's promotional efforts centered on Sunset Hills, where he developed the fifth in the Castle Charming series, known as Perfect Castle Charming. This house was joined by a modest companion home titled Tar Heel Bungalow. Moore considered these projects integral to the promotion of his developments, but he also saw the project as a service to the community. Perfect Castle Charming was promoted as a home educational exhibit for the latest ideas in home design, while the Tar Heel Bungalow was furnished with products made by 50 North Carolina manufacturers. Moore estimated that thousands attended the opening of both houses in November of 1925.

When the Stock Market Crash occurred in 1929, Greensboro's real estate market also collapsed. By that time, the tone and classic character of architecture in Sunset Hill was established and most construction adhered to the scale and character set in the 1920s.

Today, Sunset Hills showcases a diversity of design and retains its connection to nature through well-kept parks and mature trees. In addition to featuring notable churches that contribute to the grand scale and character along West Market Street, the community enjoys proximity to nearby restaurants and service providers. The community is home to an economically diverse population that includes doctors, lawyers, artists, craftspeople, educators, and students who enjoy this unique community envisioned by A. K. Moore ninety years ago. As was true in the beginning, Sunset Hills is a great place to park for life!



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AK MORE

· · DEVELOPER, PROMOTER, PARK BUILDER · ·

Arthur Kirby Moore was born on a farm in Wayne County, NC on September 30th, 1886. A Quaker, he first came to Greensboro to attend Guilford College. After graduation, he worked in Wilmington for three years before returning to Greensboro in 1914, taking a position as manager of the real estate division at Guilford Insurance and Realty Company. On October 21, 1915, he married Blanche Dawson, a local girl from nearby Friendship and herself a Quaker and graduate of Greensboro College. His career was off to a great start in his first year when he sold fifteen houses before 1915 in the Fisher Park neighborhood! Success prompted Moore to look for new opportunities to continue his momentum and sell additional lots and houses.

The next project he identified was an 1891 subdivision that had languished after being platted on the former estate of Dr. J. T. Battle just west of the city limits. Moore acquired the undeveloped subdivision first through Guilford Insurance in 1919, and again in 1921 under the newly formed A. K. Moore Realty Company, rechristening the subdivision Westerwood.

A proficient salesman, Moore commissioned a model home in Westerwood that he publicized as "Castle Charming" in 1921. The stylish Prairie-style home at 505 North Mendenhall Street that he later took as his home was furnished by Greensboro-based furniture retailer Morrison-Neese. The marketing strategy worked well, and every house in Westerwood but one was sold within a year. Moore initiated a westward extension of Westerwood that he named West Market Terrace.

In 1922, Moore organized a new sales company by the name of Moore-Turner by partnering with real estate agent Alan Turner. The pair commenced on a 212-acre subdivision inspired by its western orientation and variegated terrain: Sunset Hills. For this, his largest project, he bestowed the slogan: "Park here for Life."

Though the company sold hundreds of lots by 1929, Moore and Turner did not fare well in the years after the stock market crash of 1929 and the subsequent Great Depression. The real estate bubble that had financed their company burst and sales and construction in Greensboro ground to a halt. By 1934 they were bankrupt, and in Moore's own words "I was wiped out overnight."

In the years after the World War II, Moore and Turner started over, this time focusing on the sale of properties in developer Edward Benjamin's Starmount Forest neighborhood just west of the Buffalo Creek from Sunset Hills. In that neighborhood, Kirby Drive honors Moore's middle name.

Moore served the community in other ways. He served as president of both local and state Boards of Realtors and was a member of First Friends Meeting located adjacent to Sunset Hills. His two chief interests were golf and rose gardening. Upon his death at the age of 79 on 20 October 1965, there were more than 125 rose bushes in the gardens of his residence at 2207 Lafayette Avenue. Roses were his signature flower... he is remembered for always wearing a rose in his lapel.

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LILLIAN AND CHARLES EDWARDS HOUSE

·· 103 WEST GREENWAY DRIVE NORTH ··

harles Wharton Edwards, president of the Gate
City Motor Company, built an imposing Neoclassical
Revival-style house overlooking the Sunset Hills Park in 1926.
Edwards lived with his wife Lillian Langston, their two children,
and Emma Green. Edwards founded Gate City Motor Company in
1914 and was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club where he was
a member for 50 years. He was a 32nd Degree Mason, and a
Shriner. When the family moved into the home around 1926,
Charles Jr. was 11 years old and his sister Margery was 9. Emma
Green, a young widow of African-American descent, lived with the
family, perhaps in the first floor bedroom of the house or in a suite
in the carriage house, from which she managed all domestic needs
of the family.

In 1947 the property was sold to Helen Rankin and John Paul Price. Both natives of nearby Rockingham County, they were married in 1921 in Reidsville. John had a long career as owner of Greensboro Distributing Company. Both were active in civic organizations – Helen was an honorary Women of the Church life member and a member of the Rachel Caldwell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; her husband was a member of the Civitan Club, a 32nd Degree Mason, and an elder of Faith Presbyterian Church. The couple had two daughters, Dee and Moe – both were married in the home and threw their bouquets from the second floor balcony!

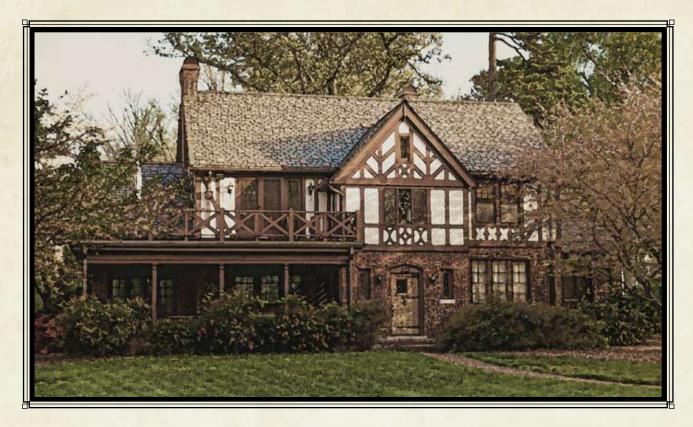
From 1955 to 1974, the house served as the parsonage for the First Congregation Christian Church. During that time, Graham and

Rev Bill Wisseman called the house their home. A second minister, Dr. Floyd, lived in the house until the Church sold their parsonage in 1974 to Kay and Sonny Cashion, and Kay remains in the home today.

Sunset Hills might have the largest number of stone houses of any neighborhood in Greensboro, thanks to the imaginative hands of local architects and an abundance of skilled labor. This stone is likely to be Mount Airy granite, a durable and popular choice for buildings across the region. Of the stone houses, the Edwards House is one of the best examples of Neoclassical Revival design. Neoclassical design was influenced by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, a grand fair that featured buildings inspired from ancient Rome. Residences designed in the style include a symmetrical design often with a two-story portico centered above the main entryway. Additional details include a grand front door flanked by sidelights and a transom window, broad double hung windows, and a portico sporting Tuscan columns, a full entablature with vertical triglyphs, and a handsome oculus with a sunburst of muntins. The façade is united by an unusual balcony of wrought iron.

Interior appointments of the formal floor plan are richly detailed, including a tripartite Federal Period mantel in the living room, plaster crown moldings, and doors of mahogany with satinwood inlays. Other unusual details include expert stonework with grapevine joints attributed to stonemason Andrew Leopold Schlosser, and the use of broken terra cotta tiles for sunroom floors.

336-587-8345



MARY AND HUGH PREDDY HOUSE

·· 303 WEST GREENWAY DRIVE NORTH ··

In 1915, Hugh N. Preddy of Oak Ridge married Mary Dodson of Thomasville. By 1928, the couple took a mortgage of \$10,324, and moved into their Tudor Revival home overlooking the Greenway park. At the time of their purchase, Preddy served as a clerk for the Greensboro office of E. A. Pierce & Company, on Friendly Avenue in downtown. E.A. Pierce & Co. was a securities brokerage firm based in New York City, later known as Merrill Lynch.

With the stock crash of 1929, Preddy lost his position at the brokerage firm and the couple took on several family members who shared their home, including his niece Mary Wooters, in-laws James and Mittie Dodson, grandmother-in-law Mary Jane Elliott, aunt-in-law Mary Lines and lodger Laurence McRae. Preddy found a new position as a telephone operator the next year, but by 1933 the family defaulted on their mortgage. The property was sold at public auction, only to be purchased by the estate of Mary's grandfather. Her grandfather's estate held ownership of the property until 1941, at which point the family disappeared from public records.

The next owners of the home were Wylanta and David Buckner. David was a native of Alamance County and graduate of Wake Forest College. Wylanta McKay was from Fayetteville. The couple was married in 1925 just two years after David joined the actuarial department of Jefferson Standard Life Insurance, where he rose to vice president by 1943. He served as president of the Greensboro Civitan Club and was active in the York Rite Body of Masons.

Wylanta was a member of Current Commentators Book Club, the Greensboro Women's Club, and a charter member of the Belle Sides Sunday school class at her church. The couple had two sons, David Jr and John.

After David's death in 1956, Wylanta remained in the home until 1981 after residing there for forty years. In 1981, Susan and Harter McMullen purchased the home, and Susan remains there today with her second husband Bob Gingher.

Among Sunset Hills' many Tudor-style homes, the Preddy House is one of the most splendid. Located on a sweeping lawn, the 3,837 square foot house features many of the hallmarks of Tudor design. These elements include a steeply pitched slate roof with a prominent cross gable, half-timbered walls present above the second floor that create chevron and lozenge patterns, and quatrefoil designs beneath a second floor window.

Interior appointments of the formal floor plan are refined, and reflect the Colonial Revival period of design, including a Federal Period mantel, plaster crown moldings, quarter-sawn oak flooring, and plaster archways between rooms. Unusual appointments include the use of box paneling, the colorful tile floor in the entry vestibule, and the reversed stairs that rise to a generous landing halfway up the stairs. Alterations include the expansion of the master bedroom with a bathroom and a fireplace, creation of living space in the attic, and restoration of original wall sconces.

PROPERTY RESTRICTIONS

·· CONFORMITY, AESTHETICS, AND A DARK PAST ··

In the United States, deed restrictions have long been a popular tool used by developers to enhance or direct the character and appearance of real estate developments. In the years before municipal zoning laws were established, developers utilized property restrictions to govern property use, building setbacks, and sometimes affected the value and appearance of structures built in their subdivisions.

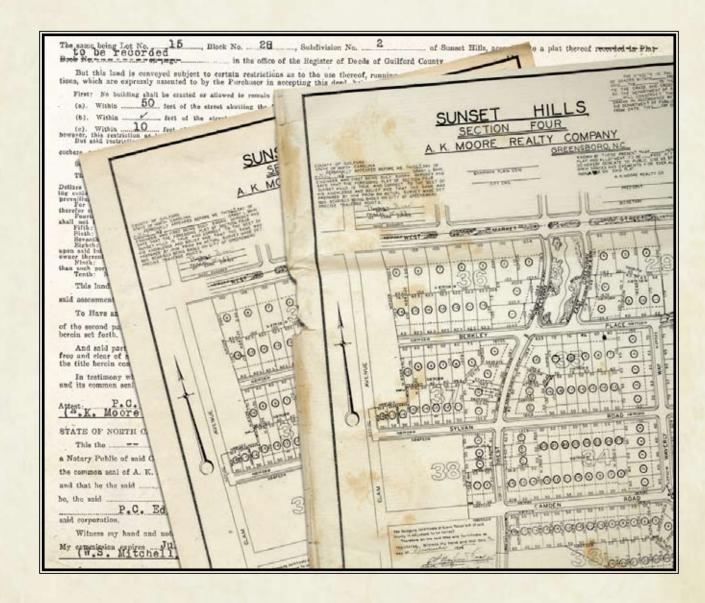
In Sunset Hills, for example, developer A. K. Moore prescribed the setback of structures from the street, placement of garages, and disallowed use of property in the neighborhood for business, manufacturing, or commercial purposes. These controls kept a uniform appearance in the neighborhood that resulted in wide grassy lawns and suburban character.

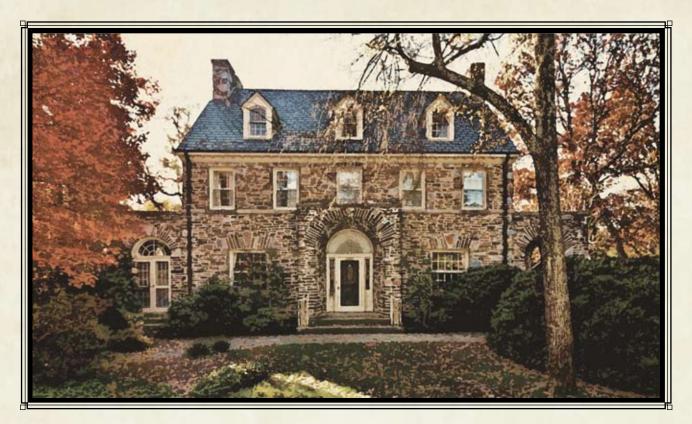
In contrast to the visual and functional restrictions on properties, developers throughout the country routinely added ethnic, religious, and cultural restrictions to deeds. Racial deed restrictions became common after 1926 when the U.S. Supreme Court validated their use. The restrictions were an enforceable contract and an owner who violated them risked forfeiting the property. Many neighborhoods' restrictions

prohibited the sale or rental of property by Asian Americans, Jews, and African Americans.

In 1948, the court changed its mind, declaring that racial restrictions would no longer be enforced, but the decision did nothing to undo the restrictions that forced segregation. It remained perfectly legal for realtors and property owners to discriminate on the basis of ethnicity, religion, and culture until Congress passed the Housing Rights Act in 1968.

In the case of Sunset Hills, all restrictions instigated by A. K. Moore expired on May 1st, 1949, by which time the City of Greensboro had developed a code of building setbacks and zoning-use restrictions that replaced the original visual and functional restrictions. The wording remains, however, on archived deeds for nearly all properties in the city created before World War II. They remain a palpable reminder of the segregationist Jim Crow Era that shaped the way Greensboro developed nearly a century ago.





ALDA ALEXANDER AND CHARLES WIMBISH HOUSE

·· 2005 MADISON AVENUE ··

harles Craddock Wimbish was a native of Clarksville
Virginia, and his wife Alda was from Moravian Falls. The
couple married and moved to Greensboro where they raised two
sons – Charles Jr and Conrad. Wimbish was president of the Home
Detective Company and later the Southern Service Company. The
company specialized in "Finger Prints, Safes Opened, Combinations
Changed, Accounts Audited, Confidential Reports, and Collections".

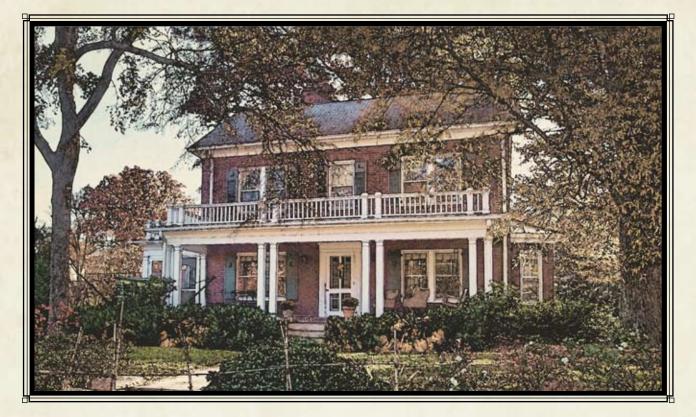
Alda Wimbish was active as a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Tragically, Charles Jr died from injuries sustained in a car accident in Durham in 1930 at the age of 20 years old. He had attended Randolph-Macon College and was working with his father's company at the time of the accident. Charles Wimbish Sr passed away in 1945, and their son Connie was killed in a plane crash in 1969. Alda took over the presidency of the family company and remained in the house until her death in 1974. Ownership of the house briefly went to Conrad's daughter Cheryl Cheramie before being sold in 1976 to Candace Flynt-Kime. Candace and Frank currently call the house their home.

The Wimbish House is an unusual variant of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. Although its symmetrical five-window-bay

façade is familiar across the Gate City, its radial arched entryway is almost unique in the city. The house is made of slate, a metamorphic stone that is mined in Randolph and Davidson counties. The slate provides subtle variations in color and texture that is highlighted by the flared arched openings across the first floor. The façade also features a continuous beltcourse that serves as a sill for the windows of the second floor. An original slate roof, end chimneys, and segmental-arched dormers round out

Interior appointments of the Wimbish House are sumptuous. The formal floor plan is highlighted by oak parquet floors that are quite unusual for Greensboro. A grand mantel in the living room features twin Griffons, and crown moldings throughout are made of plaster. A sun room to the east and an open porch to the west expand the floor plan to capture more space in the 3,200 square foot house.

Several improvements have been made through the years, including the addition of two extra bathrooms, an expanded kitchen in 1976, a new swimming pool in 1980, a billiard room in the attic in 1985, and expanded living space above the garage in 1995.



VIRGINIA AND TRACE MEBANE HOUSE

·· 201 WAVERLY WAY ··

Reaturing one of the most enticing front porches in Sunset Hills, the comfortable Mebane House blends traditional Carolina architectural details with a casual interior floor plan that gained popularity in the 1920s and 1930s.

This Colonial Revival style house was the residence of Virginia and Trace Mebane from its construction in 1927 until 1963. Trace Irving Mebane was born in Mebane, NC in 1884. For most of his life he was employed as a salesman with the Vanstory Clothing store on South Elm Street. Founded in 1890, Vanstory was recognized as one of the Gate City's oldest men's clothing stores. Late in life he married Virginia Parrott from South Carolina, and in 1927 the couple moved into their newly built home on Waverly Way where they remained a remarkable 37 years until 1963. The couple moved to a new home on Camden Road before Trace passed away on Christmas Day in 1967.

Naomi and Rev Robert McCluskey moved into the house in 1963. Robert McCluskey was pastor at the First Pilgrim Holiness Church on Silver Street in Glenwood and Naomi is remembered as a school guidance counselor. Though Robert died in 1987, Naomi remained and resided in the house for a total of 34 years until her death in 1999. In that year, the house was sold to current owners Lee and Gary Rogers.

Surrounded by a handsome granite retaining wall, the Mebane House sits high on a prominent double lot and stands two stories tall. Clad in brick veneer, its side-gable roof with cornice returns, symmetrical front façade, and full-width porch are features traditional to the Tarheel State. Other design elements, such as the crescent moon pierced window blinds, terra cotta tile porch floors, French Door main entry, and use of wire-cut brick were popular during the Roaring Twenties.

Interior appointments in this casual Foursquare plan include oak floors, a charming bay window in the dining room, and a main staircase that rises from a back room – the only room with a fireplace. Simple flat window and door casings feature cornice-cap. The Rogers have made extensive changes to the house that include opening the kitchen into the room with the fireplace, adding bookshelves, and capturing more space in the attic by way of a new staircase. A charming stone terrace was recently added to the side yard by Lee, a landscape architect.

DESIGNREMODELTRANSFORM







- 1 EDWARDS HOUSE
 103 WEST GREENWAY DR N
- PREDDY HOUSE
 303 WEST GREENWAY DR N
- WIMBISH HOUSE 2005 MADISON AVE
- 4) MEBANE HOUSE 201 WAVERLY WAY
- 5 FOGLE HOUSE 200 WAVERLY WAY
- GRAVES HOUSE
 305 WEST GREENWAY DR S
- 7 HOLT HERITAGE HOUSE 2504 SYLVAN RD
- 8 PATRONS PORCH 2506 WEST MARKET ST
- TOUR INFORMATION
 TICKET SALES AND
 PATRONS PASSES
 CREDIT CARD LOCATION

- PARKING
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 2105 WEST MARKET ST
- PARKING
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- RESTAURANT
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 2201 WALKER AVENUE
- RESTAURANT EMMA KEY'S 2206 WALKER AVENUE
- STEET CLOSING
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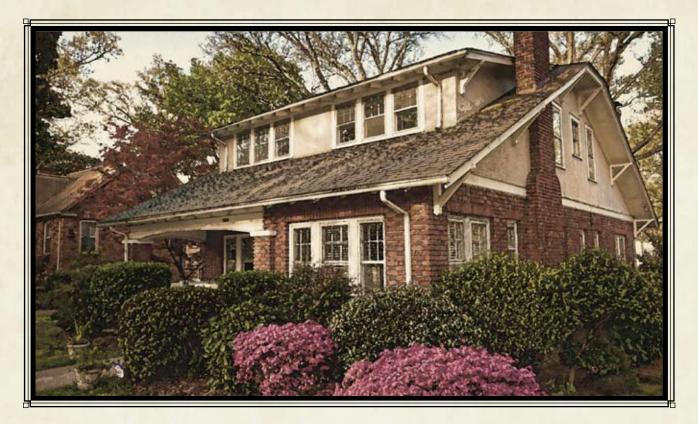
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THE FOGLE CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

·· 200 WAVERLY WAY ··

The Craftsman-style house at 200 Waverly Way is attributed, appropriately, to carpenter and general contractor George F. Fogle. The house was completed in 1928 and sold to Alda Wimbish (Wimbish House) who maintained the house as a rental property.

Among the first occupants of the house were Minnie and Edward Sherrill along with their daughter Myrtle and her husband Ernest Dudley. Edward Sherrill held the position of City Clerk and Treasurer. Ernest was manager at Livingston and Company, a broker of stocks and bonds. The extended family only lived under one roof for a year before taking different addresses elsewhere in the city.

After the Sherrills, the house experienced a series of renters and short-term owners until Marion and Person Cooke acquired the house in 1943. The couple had two daughters and Person ran a cotton brokerage downtown under his own name. Tragically, Person died at the age of 43, and through his estate the house was sold to St. Andrews Episcopal Church as a rectory.

The rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Rev. Carl Herman lived in this home through the 1950s with his wife Margaret. He served the church for more than 30 years, and he served as secretary of the convention for the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina for 31 years. Additional interests included the American Red Cross and the Kiwanis Club of Greensboro.

Subsequent owners included Julia and George Brumfield from 1964 to 1969; Lois and William King and Lois Hundley through 1975; Jane and Paul Sharp until 1983; Dana and James Hunt through 1987; and Elizabeth and Jerry Poole until 1991. Since that time, the current owners Linda and Edward Stroupe have enjoyed living in the house.

This charming Craftsman bungalow features classic elements of the style that was inspired by Asian architecture. These features include a broad roof with a gentle pitch, exposed rafter tails supported by diagonal struts, and the use of exposed framing members such as the gently arched header over the porch. There is an overall emphasis of the horizontal, including the wide masonry supports, the pale masonry capstones on the deep porch, and the windows that are grouped in sets of three to emphasize width, not height.

Interior details of this casual floor plan are pragmatic, but include charming elements such as an alcove off the living room, a masonry fireplace, and an arched staircase. Other features are common to Sunset Hills, including the use of French Doors to separate the living and dining rooms, a fine butler's pantry, oak floors throughout, and an original tile floor and pedestal sink in the bathroom. Improvements include bookcases in the family room and a generous wood deck to the rear.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

· · ALL CARROT, NO STICK ··

The Sunset Hills neighborhood could replace Fisher Park as the city's largest National Register Historic District in terms of the 720 structures considered for eligibility. Filled with charming Period Revival-style cottages, grassy parks and curved drives, the neighborhood is increasingly recognized across the city as a historic resource rife with history. The process of nomination will likely reveal associations with notable past citizens such as architect Lorenzo S. Winslow, developer A. K. Moore, and entrepreneur Paul C. Lindley.

The attractiveness of National Register designation is a win-win. Although property owners may still maintain (or destroy) their properties as they wish, incentives available in the form of tax credits reward those who strive to apply the Secretary of Interior's Standards to their restoration project. In doing so, residents receive a 30% income tax credit from the state if expenses exceed \$25,000 within a 24 month period. Commercial and rental properties (defined as "income-producing" by officials) can earn even higher credits through state and federal applications. Beyond financial benefits, the documentation of neighborhood history as part of the National Register nomination process is invaluable for neighborhood promotion and pride.

National Register Historic Districts are distinguished from local overlay historic districts by tax credit opportunities and appearance standards. These key differences are often overlooked or misunderstood. National Register Historic Districts allow property owners the option of participating in the use of historic preservation tax credits through a process known as a Certified Restoration through the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh. If there is no interest in tax credits, then no appearance standards are involved.

With a struggling economy and a renewed interest in stabilizing property values and the tax base, the renewed interest in National Register Historic Districts is logical. Property owners may manage their individual holdings as they wish, however incentives are available for others who wish to invest with an eye to history. It is a win-win situation for stable and older neighborhoods. The National Register nomination process is currently underway, and could be completed late in 2012.

For more information on the National Register tax credits, visit www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/tchome.htm.

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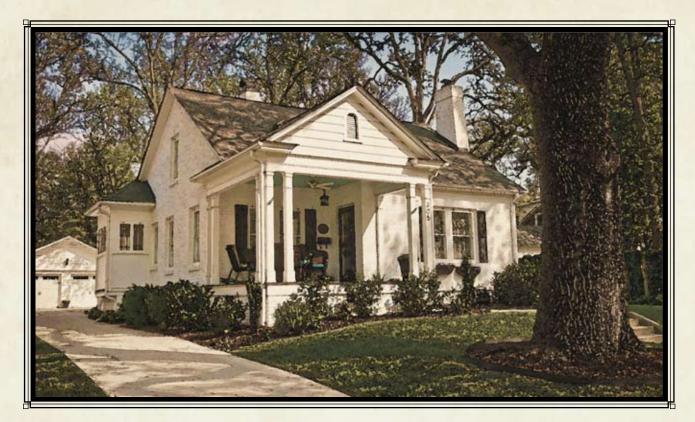
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RUTH AND JOHN K GRAVES HOUSE

·· 305 WEST GREENWAY DR SOUTH ··

The Graves House is an interesting example of a Colonial Cottage. Built for only \$5,000 on the eve of the stock market crash, the charming house was a presage for modest homes built during the Great Depression and the beginning of a "Small House Movement" that lasted through the middle of the twentieth century.

John Graves was born in Greensboro in 1897. Wife Ruth was born in 1903. The couple was married and lived on Arlington Street in the Old Asheboro Street neighborhood before purchasing a lot from A. K. Moore Realty in 1928 and erecting their Colonial Revival-style home. John served as an engineer with Southern railroad for nearly all his professional career. His wife was a native of Winston-Salem and a member of the West Market Street United Methodist Church. She was a past president of the ladies auxiliary of the local Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Enginemen. The Brotherhood was one of several railroad unions of the late 19th and early twentieth centuries that began as a mutual benefit society for workers employed to operate dangerous equipment associated with steam locomotives.

Though Ruth passed away in 1957, her husband remained in the house until he took his own life in 1968. In 1970 the home was sold to Doris and Jack Hastings, then again to Peggy and Duncan Burnet in 1979. The current owners, Cathy and Graeme Hampton, purchased the house in 2008.

Though modest in appearance from the street, the Graves House features a playful floor plan that guides visitors up a sidewalk to an unseen entry. The deep and functional front porch has clustered squared columns that support a gabled roof featuring cornice returns and an arched attic vent. A demilune attic vent is located along the main roofline. Interior details are representative for the period, including three-piece Colonial Revival door and window casing, a fine corbelled masonry fireplace flanked by bookcases and half windows. Elements common to the neighborhood include quarter-sawn oak floors, and a plaster arch between the living and dining rooms.



LEOTA AND CYRUS HOLT HERITAGE

·· 2504 SYLVAN ROAD ··

onstructed in 1928, this charming Minimal
Traditional-style cottage is typical of those found along
Sylvan, Camden and Wright streets. Heritage was born around
1888. At the time he lived in this home he was a district sales
manager, and the couple lived here in the early years of the Great
Depression with their children Joyce and Holt.

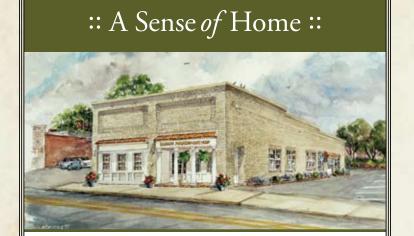
The Heritage family lost their home through foreclosure on November 1, 1929, and the house was purchased by Marg Kester of Winston-Salem at the end of that year. Kester maintained the house as a rental property into the 1940s, leasing the house first to Louise and Jos Sawyer and then to Mrs. Mayme Wachter. Sawyer was an architect with projects on his resume such as new armories in Sanford and Lumberton. Wachter was secretary to Dr. Walter Cole, an orthopedic surgeon at the Sternberger Hospital on Summit Avenue.

Ms Kester sold the home to Jean and Sol Blasenstein in 1947. Blasenstein operated the Carolina Battery Company on Battleground Avenue. The Blasensteins only lived in the house two years before selling it to Ann and Joseph Lucca, a textile dyer. The Lucca's were also relatively short term owners, having sold the property to Dorothy and Robert McNamara in 1953. McNamara was employed as a department chief at the Western Electric operation in the nearby Pomona Mill that produced electronics equipment for the United States Armed Forces.

The McNamara's sold the home in 1956 to Alda Dixon, who maintained ownership for almost 20 years. Ms Dixon, alongside hundreds of other Gate City citizens, worked at the massive Blue Bell plant on South Elm Street. Ms. Dixon sold the property in 1977 and ownership changed rapidly until purchased in 1987 by current occupants Elaine and Roger Bardsley.

This home features charming period details of the Minimal Traditional style of architecture. The style was built across Greensboro during the 1930s and 40s, and is often considered to be a transition between the high gables and detail of the English Tudor style and the clean horizontal lines of the Ranch style. Examples of Minimal Traditional architecture often include vertical elements on the front of the house such as a front-facing chimney, gable, or dormer window coupled with restrained features such as double hung windows and brick veneer or clapboard siding. True to houses built before air-conditioning, the Heritage House has a wide front porch and cross ventilation.

Interior appointments are similar to other homes in the neighborhood and include oak floors, simple flat door and window casing with backband trim, a masonry fireplace, and two-panel wood doors. Alterations include the expanded kitchen utilizing space that held the butler's pantry, an upgraded bathroom, and new crown moldings.



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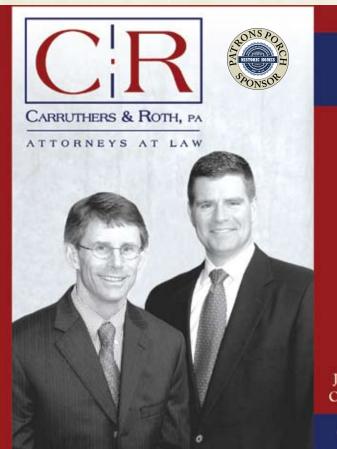
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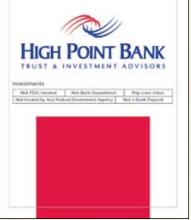
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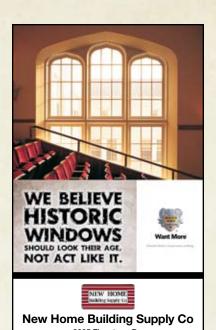
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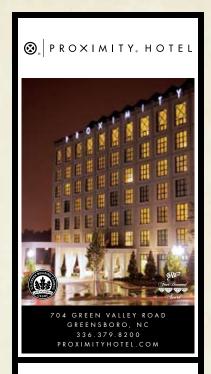


Pella Windows

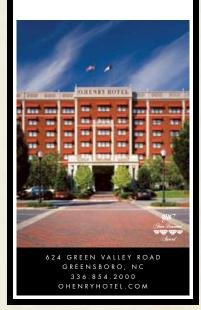
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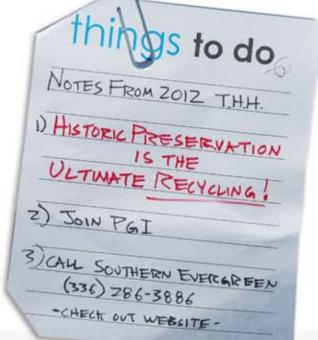
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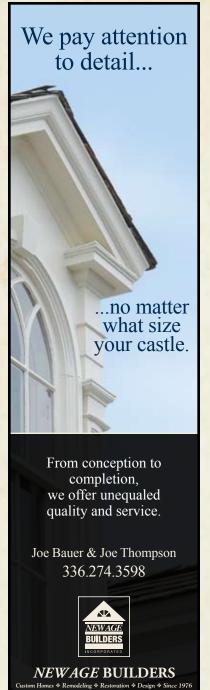


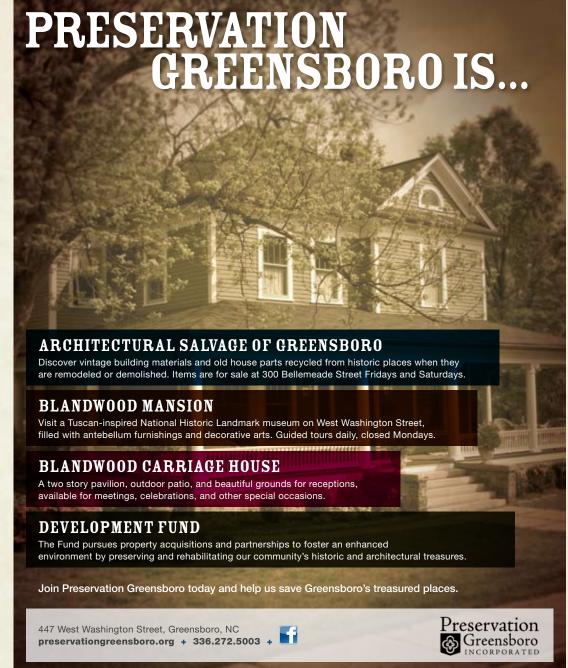


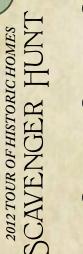


















MEBANE HOUSE Original sconces in the

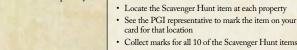


HERITAGE HOUSE Original doorbell chime





FOGLE HOUSE Twist latch on butler's pantry



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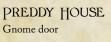
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WIMBISH HOUSE LR Mantel with Griffins



GRAVES HOUSE Exposed plaster and lath in

