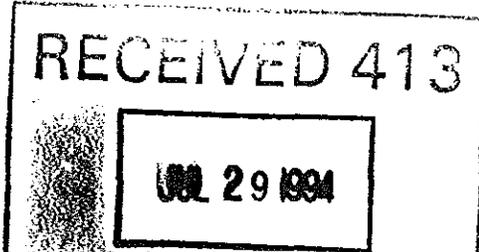


1050

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 in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, check "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 Irving Park Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded generally by Buffalo Creek on the E and SE, Battleground Ave. on the W, Cornwallis Dr. on the N, and W. Northwood St. on the S. not for publication

city or town Greensboro N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Guilford code 081 zip code 27408

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.)

William S. Rein, Jr. 7-18-94
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
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
164	89	buildings
5	0	sites
2	8	structures
2	0	objects
173	97	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic and Architectural Resources of
Greensboro, North Carolina, 1880-1941

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
- LANDSCAPE/park
- TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
- LANDSCAPE/park
- TRANSPORTATION/road-related
- SOCIAL/clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival
- Classical Revival
- Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Brick
- Weatherboard
- roof Slate
- other Brick
- Wood

Narrative Description

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

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.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1911-1941

Significant Dates

1911
1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nolen, John
Cridland, Robert B.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

Irving Park H. D.
Name of Property

Guilford Co., NC
County and State

SEP 12 1994

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 152 ±

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	117	607460	3995720
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	117	609120	3995540

3	117	609420	3994680
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	117	606920	3994580

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Consultant

organization Preservation Greensboro, Inc. date April 5, 1994

street & number 637 N. Spring St. telephone 910/727-1968

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27101

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

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Guilford County, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION -

Architectural Classification:

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Prairie School
Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Chateauesque
Other: French Eclectic
Other: Concrete Bridge

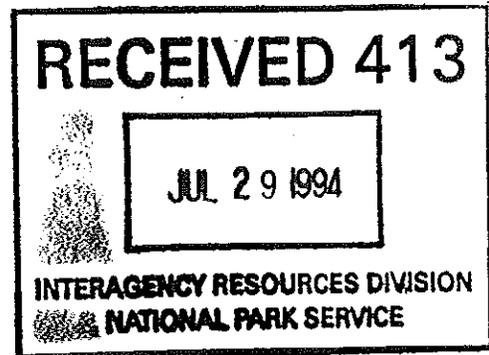
Materials:

Walls: Stucco
Roof: Asphalt
Ceramic Tile
Other: Stone
Terra Cotta

Plan and Landscape Architecture:

Irving Park is a picturesque suburb, planned and developed beginning in the early twentieth century as Greensboro's ultimate park community. It is located in northwest Greensboro and is bounded generally by Buffalo Creek on the east and southeast, Battleground Avenue on the west, Cornwallis Drive on the north, and West Northwood Street on the south. The main entrance to the district is signaled by the ceremonial stone portals at the junction of Sunset Drive and N. Elm Street followed by the planted boulevard that constitutes the first block of Sunset Drive. The Irving Park Historic District is that portion of the overall Irving Park neighborhood which contains the most cohesive concentration of resources from the neighborhood's historic period of significance prior to World War II, i.e. 1911-1941. (See sketch map.)

The natural features of the landscape set the stage for Irving Park's planned development. The area consists of rolling hills, woodlands, and a collection of small streams which feed into Buffalo Creek at the southeast edge of the district. A large percentage of the district is composed of open land, including the golf course, three parks, and the land between Sunset Circle and Buffalo Creek.



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Section number 7 Page 2 Irving Park Historic District
Guilford County, North Carolina

The neighborhood was carefully planned to take advantage of the topography and other landscape features. The Irving Park Historic District follows a strong east-west axis which begins with the ceremonial stone portals and divided boulevard on Sunset Drive west of North Elm Street and includes the southerly extension of the golf course on the west end.

Irving Park is a residential neighborhood developed around the Greensboro Country Club. Except for the country club, the three small parks, the entrance to the neighborhood at Sunset Drive and North Elm Street, and the Elm Street Bridge--all of which are significant--all other resources in the district are residential. Of these, all except two apartment complexes on N. Elm Street are single family dwellings and their support buildings such as garages and servant or guest houses. Thus, in addition to the residential neighborhood as a whole, the district is comprised of the following property types described in the multiple property documentation form for "Historic and Architectural Resources of Greensboro, North Carolina, 1880-1941": single family private homes, multiple family dwellings, parks, and bridges. The district includes 270 resources, of which 173, or 64%, are contributing to the character of the district. Of the 270 total resources, 157 are primary resources (meaning other than small support buildings like garages), and of these, 72% are contributing. The contributing primary resources include ninety-nine buildings, four sites, one structure, and two objects. All fifty-three non-contributing primary resources are buildings. Almost all of the non-contributing resources date from within the last fifty years, but are, for the most part one in scale and character with the historic development. There are no major intrusions. With more than 72% of the district's primary resources dating from the 1911-1941 period of significance, the district looks substantially as it did at the end of that period of development. Irving Park was laid out in three primary planning efforts. The first part of the plan was drawn by civil engineer W. B. Trogdon for A. M. Scales, when Scales began selling land for his new development, beginning with the April 22, 1911, sale of 58.52 acres to the Greensboro Country Club. This first plan appears to have encompassed the streets and lots laid out between N. Elm Street on the east, present-day Irving Place, Granville Road, and Country Club Dr. to Carlisle Road on the north, Carlisle Road and Briarcliff Road on the west, and Meadowbrook Terrace (extended westward to present-day Briarcliff Road) on the south. The Dale--the small park between Edgedale and Allendale roads--was a part of this

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Irving Park Historic District
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plan. During 1912 and 1913, lots were sold and the earliest houses in the district were built on Sunset Drive around Meadowbrook Terrace (then called D'Eschaler Terrace). These houses survive. Early growth spread primarily along Sunset east of Briarcliff or just off Sunset.

The second planning effort came in the mid 1910s with the plan of noted Boston landscape architect John Nolen. His plan was more comprehensive. He utilized the work already laid out by Trogdon, expanded it, and developed it more fully in terms of landscaping, thus setting the stage for the future development of most of present-day Irving Park: Sunset Drive east of N. Elm Street, N. Elm Street west to Battleground Avenue, and Cornwallis Drive south to Nottingham and Woodland Drives. However, much of this area was not actually developed until after World War II and has not been included in the district.

The third planning effort came around 1920, when Philadelphia and Atlanta landscape architect Robert B. Cridland enlarged and revised Nolen's plan. (Neither of these plans is dated, so their dates and the actual execution must be surmised from other evidence. However, Cridland's general plan of Irving Park states that it includes "additions and revisions to plan of John Nolen"). The main difference in Cridland's plan was that he incorporated the land north of present-day Irving Place, east of Granville Road, south of Cornwallis Drive, and west of N. Elm Street that had not been included in Nolen's plan. According to the 1916 plat of the Country Club Development drawn by J. R. Egmungs, this land was owned by W. D. McAdoo, who apparently had planned to develop it.

There are numerous small differences between Nolen's and Cridland's plans, such as differences in the arrangements of lots in some areas, the layout of some streets in the northern and western sections, and the length of the green center strip on Sunset Drive west from N. Elm Street--on Nolen's plan it continues to Edgedale Road, while on Cridland's plan it stops at St. Andrew's Road, as it does today. However, there are just as many minor changes between Cridland's overall plan and today's actuality as there were between Nolen's plan and Cridland's plan, and the dates of these subsequent changes are unknown.

During the 1920s and 1930s, houses were erected beyond the earliest planned area devised by W. B. Trogdon. Even later to develop was the stretch of Country Club Drive from Carlisle Road to Lafayette Avenue, with the exception of A. W. McAlister's tract. The houses along Country Club Drive from Nottingham Road to Lafayette Avenue were built

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Guilford County, North Carolina

primarily during the 1940s and 1950s--outside the district's period of significance. Yet these houses conform with the earlier architectural styles in the neighborhood. In addition, they are set far back from the road, with no driveways entering Country Club Drive, so that this area of development contributes to the park-like setting which typifies Irving Park.

Other changes which have occurred since Irving Park's early years include the eventual paving of the streets and the several replacements of the country club clubhouse. The present clubhouse is the fourth on the site and dates from 1986-1987. All in all, the neighborhood continues to look essentially as it did by the end of the period of significance.

Irving Park is Greensboro's best example of a planned picturesque suburb, and its unity is in large measure the result of the use of spacious lawns, deep setbacks, lush plantings, curving roadways, and parks. Early deeds contained restrictive covenants establishing the quality of development and the general physical relationship of the buildings to each other and to the environment. Houses in most areas were to cost at least \$5,000 (in 1912). Houses could be no closer to the street than fifty feet, and they could not be built on lots less than one hundred feet wide. Houses had to have at least fifteen feet between the house and any sideline. Many houses, in fact, occupy large lots with expansive lawns. There are numerous shade trees and ample planting of shrubbery and gardens. Most houses in the district relate physically to either the well-manicured country club golf course which runs east to west and then south through the district or to one of the several small parks composed of low-lying woodlands or meadows along streams. Curving, tree-lined streets add to the park-like setting, as do the stone piers, benches, and low walls and the divided roadway of the main entrance to the neighborhood at Sunset Drive and N. Elm Street. The relationship of buildings to landscape continues to be important at the apartment complexes on the east side of N. Elm Street. At the Country Club Apartments, in particular, the buildings are grouped around a large landscaped inner court.

Architectural Styles:

The architectural styles in the district are most characteristic of urban building in the 1910s and 1920s. There are many architecturally outstanding houses in Irving Park which are the product of the design

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skills of such Greensboro architects as Charles C. Hartmann and William C. Holleyman, Jr. and such out-of-town architects as A. Raymond Ellis of New York and Charles Barton Keen of Philadelphia.

The most prevalent style in the Irving Park Historic District is the Colonial Revival, including some more specific examples of the Georgian and Federal Revivals. Excellent examples include the first Robert Jesse Mebane House (#43), the Cummins A. Mebane House (#44), the Lynn Williamson House (#24), and the first J. Spencer Love House (#85). The related Neoclassical Revival style has several representatives in Irving Park, the finest of which is the Aubrey L. Brooks House (#45). It was designed by New York architect A. Raymond Ellis and was featured in the March, 1915 issue of ARCHITECTURE magazine.

The Colonial Revival was followed in popularity by the Tudor Revival. Among the best representatives of the style in Irving Park are the Carl I. Carlson House (#52), the Van Wyck Williams House (#56), the Lawson L. Simmons House (#40), the Albert J. Klutz House (#74), and the Irving Park Manor Apartments (#132). There are also good examples of the Mediterranean Revival style, such as the Parran Jarboe House (#127), the Charles C. Hudson House (#67), and the Frank H. Hope House (#70).

Two outstanding houses in the neighborhood show their strongest influence from the combined Craftsman/Prairie styles. These are the McAdoo-Sanders-Tatum House (#110) and the Alfred M. Scales House (#21). Bungalows are not present, for their scale was generally more modest than those houses found in Irving Park.

Other period styles in the district include an example of the Chateausque style, seen in the Herman Cone House (#84), and the French Eclectic style, among whose representatives is the Thornton Brooks House (#46). Other houses date from the mid-twentieth century and later, but none move far from the traditional in design.

Several houses in the Irving Park Historic District can be associated more readily with their architect than with a specific style. Such are three houses--the William Y. Preyer House (#48), the Alexander Worth McAlister House (#87), and the H. Smith Richardson House (#97)--which were designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen. Keen commonly used such elements as stuccoed exterior walls, green tile roofs, heavy columns, and/or split side wings to define a style all his own that was related in some ways to the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The second clubhouse of the Greensboro Country Club, built ca. 1922, also appears likely to have

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been designed by Keen.

Architectural Description:

An analysis of the buildings in the Irving Park Historic District reveals much about the various periods of building activity. Fifteen houses were built prior to 1920, when the early stage of neighborhood development was slow but respectable. A building boom arrived with the early 1920s, during which time nearly one-third of primary resources in the district were constructed. Growth during the second half of the 1920s slowed, but was still strong. During the worst years of the Depression (1932-1935), only three houses were built. During the late 1930s and prior to America's entry into World War II, construction picked up significantly, so that this period (1936-1941) became the second busiest for building in the neighborhood. Of all primary resources in the Irving Park Historic District, 76% date from prior to World War II. No construction took place in Irving Park during the war, and during the remainder of the 1940s construction was very slow. As post-war prosperity kicked in, so did construction, and fifteen houses were built during the 1950s. These houses, however, were generally different in character from those of earlier periods. They tended to be smaller traditional or ranch houses. The mid twentieth century was also a time when newer areas of Irving Park, not included in the district, were developed. With little space remaining in the older parts of Irving Park, only six buildings were erected during the 1960s and 1970s. The 1980s saw eight new buildings. Another way of looking at the make-up of the existing houses in the neighborhood is that only ten have been built during the last quarter century, that is, since 1970.

Most houses in the Irving Park Historic District are two stories in height, but some are only one-and-a-half stories, while others built after the period of significance are only one story. There is a fairly even distribution between frame and brick structures. The houses are, on the average, large. Some are very large, though others are of a more modest (though not small) size. Decoration is characteristic of the styles represented in the neighborhood. The quality of design and workmanship is particularly high. As an affluent neighborhood, many of the houses are architect-designed, and high-grade materials and workmanship could be afforded by owners. The same is true of the two apartment complexes on the east side of N. Elm Street.

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Also due to the affluent nature of Irving Park, most buildings in the district are in excellent condition. None is in less than good condition. Most of the buildings retain a strong degree of exterior integrity. Although many have had some sort of additions and alterations through the years, these have been the types of changes commonly found on such houses. For the most part there have been few alterations that have been unsympathetic to the architectural character of the houses and so they have retained their architectural integrity. (There is even very little use of aluminum or vinyl siding.) This is reflected in the numbers of contributing and non-contributing resources in the district. Of the total of all resources--including garages and other secondary buildings--67% contribute to the historic character of the district, and of the 142 primary resources, 75% are contributing. Fewer than five resources are non-contributing because of substantial character-changing alterations. Rather, almost all non-contributing resources are such because they were constructed outside the district's period of significance.

Irving Park was a planned suburb, and plans by John Nolen and Robert B. Cridland survive to show the whole area that was planned for Irving Park. Not all of this area is included within the historic district. Rather, the district represents the strongest concentration of buildings from within the period of significance. There are other good period buildings outside the boundaries of the district, but they are scattered and not well connected to the concentrated district. Most of the houses in Irving Park outside the district date from the 1950s or later and are, therefore, not representative of the qualities which make the district significant.

Inventory:

The following inventory is organized geographically starting with the main entrance to the district at Sunset Drive and N. Elm Street and then moving westward along the south side of Sunset Drive, south along Edgedale Road, east along Meadowbrook Terrace, north along Allendale Road, west along Sunset Drive, southeast along the east side of Meadowbrook Terrace, northwest along the west side of Meadowbrook Terrace, west along the south side of Sunset Drive to Cleburne Street, east along the north side of Sunset Drive from Hood Place to Carlisle Road, north along Carlisle Road, west along Hood Place, then north along Woodland Drive to Country Club Drive, east along Country Club

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Drive to Granville Road, south along Granville Road, east along the north side of Wentworth Drive, west along the south side of Wentworth Drive, west along the north side of Irving Place from Granville Drive to St. Andrews Road, north one block along the west side of St. Andrews Road, west along the south side of Irving Place, east along the north side of Sunset Drive to N. Elm Street, south along the east side of N. Elm Street to the N. Elm Street Bridge, then west along Meadowbrook Terrace from N. Elm Street to include four houses, then the country club, and the parks and Lafayette Avenue. The inventory list provides the name, address, date of construction, contributing or non-contributing status, and brief summary of each resource within the district. The entries are keyed by number to the accompanying sketch map. Sources utilized in obtaining information about the properties include the Sanborn insurance maps for 1919, 1925, 1933, and 1938, Greensboro city directories for the 1910s through 1980, tax records, photos published in the 1924 edition of ART WORK OF PIEDMONT SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, building plans, historic maps, newspaper articles, and oral interviews. For each property there is a file which contains the property historic survey form, photo proofs, and any documentary information available. The original files will be maintained at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh, while duplicate files will be kept at the offices of Preservation Greensboro, Inc.

1. IRVING PARK ENTRANCE

Sunset Dr. at N. Elm St.
ca. 1915
Contributing objects (2)

The main entrance to Irving Park is flanked by the remains of a pair of trolley shelters designed by Greensboro architect Raleigh James Hughes. Each side of the drive has a pair of stone posts of unequal height, the inner post incorporating a stone and concrete bench and the outer post extended by a low stone wall which curves at its junction with Elm Street. Originally each set of posts was connected by a gabled roof which created shelter for the trolley stop. Although the roofs no longer survive and the posts have been shortened (retaining unequal heights), the stonework continues to provide a handsome entrance to the

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neighborhood. This primary entrance is further emphasized by a planted center strip on Sunset Drive, creating a boulevard effect from N. Elm Street to St. Andrews Road.

2. VACANT LOT

SW cor Sunset Dr. & N. Elm St.

This landscaped vacant lot was once a part of the property of C. G. Wright (see #3).

3. CLEMENT G. WRIGHT HOUSE

105 Sunset Dr.

ca. 1920

Contributing building

Clement G. Wright, an attorney and president of Wright Hinge & Lock Company, was the first owner of this grand Colonial Revival dwelling built between 1918 and 1922. It was designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen. The two-story wood-shingled house features a classical entrance, a hipped roof with dormers, and one-story side wings with balustraded roof decks.

SERVANT'S HOUSE

Contributing building

Behind the main house is a one-story, wood-shingled building with a low hipped roof which appears to be contemporary with the house.

STORAGE SHED/CARPORT

Non-contributing building

East of the servant's house is a German-sided storage shed and carport which appears to be of more recent origin.

4. RANDOLPH M. KABRICK HOUSE

201 Sunset Dr.

1965

Non-contributing building

The Kabrick House is a two-story brick dwelling with one-story side wings and a second-story ironwork balcony across the facade.

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5. AINSLIE P. HUBBARD HOUSE
203 Sunset Dr.
1964
Non-contributing building

The Hubbard House is a two-story brick dwelling with a low hipped roof, corners accented by brick quoins, and a bay window on the facade.

6. JAMES PINCKNEY SCALES HOUSE
205 Sunset Dr.
1915
Contributing building

The Scales House is a handsome two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling. Notable features include beveled weatherboards, broad segmental-arched dormers, a matching segmental-arched hood over the front entrance, quarter-circle fanlights flanking the west chimney, one-story side wings with heavy Tuscan columns, and a large two-story rear ell. First owner J. P. Scales was a certified public accountant and president of Scales Audit Company. In the 1920s the house was owned by Charles W. Causey, president of Pomona Mercantile Company, secretary-treasurer of Pomona Mills Inc., and president-treasurer of Lowe Manufacturing Company. It was probably Causey who added the east side porch, enlarged the rear ell, and built the present garage, judging from differences in the 1919 and 1925 Sanborn maps.

- GARAGE**
Contributing building

The two-bay frame garage matches the house and appears to date from the 1920s.

7. C. LOWREY STAFFORD HOUSE
1514 Edgedale Rd.
1925
Contributing building

The Stafford House is a simple two-story brick Tudor Revival cottage. It has half-timbered and stucco accents, casement windows, a slate

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roof, and a steep gabled roof with low-slung north slope enframing the front entrance with its hooded door. C. Lowrey Stafford was manager of Tatum's Inc.

GUEST HOUSE

Non-contributing building

Behind the main house, what may originally have been the 1920s garage appears to have been remodeled into a guest house in recent years.

8. WILLIAM J. BAIN HOUSE

1512 Edgedale Rd.

1925

Contributing building

Inspired by the English cottage form, this one-and-a-half-story brick house displays an interesting combination of features. Among these are the use of multi-colored bricks, a hipped roof with shed dormers, a front chimney with decorative stack, gabled hoods over front diamond-paned windows, and a front gabled wing whose south slope encompasses the front entrance and north slope covers the archway leading to the rear yard. William J. Bain was associated with the E. E. Bain Lumber Company.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching garage which appears to date from the 1920s.

9. THOMAS WILLIAM MARTIN HOUSE

1510 Edgedale Rd.

1989

Non-contributing building

The Martin House is a two-story stuccoed dwelling with a hipped roof, quoined corners, and an off-center recessed entrance. It replaced the ca. 1920 Edward E. Bain Jr. House.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

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Behind the house is a two-bay garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

10. MCDANIEL LEWIS HOUSE - I
1508 Edgedale Rd.
1928
Contributing building

Greensboro architect Harry Barton designed the McDaniel Lewis House, which is a two-story brick dwelling of simple Colonial Revival design. It has a gabled roof, a dentiled cornice, a classical entrance porch, and a classical side porch with a balustraded roof deck. McDaniel Lewis was associated with Lewis & Blake, dealers in municipal bonds.

GARAGE
Contributing building

Behind the house is a two-bay garage which appears to be of approximately the same age as the house.

11. ALLEN C. WIMBISH HOUSE
1506 Edgedale Rd.
1936-1937
Contributing building

Salesman Allen C. Wimbish was the original owner of this unusual one-story, H-shaped house. The slightly asymmetrical house is sheathed with decorative rubble stone and features an arched central entrance, keystone door and window lintels, and both front and rear chimneys.

GARAGE
Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-car brick garage largely covered with ivy.

12. CHARLES W. POPE HOUSE
1504 Edgedale Rd.
1937
Contributing building

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The Pope House is a one-and-a-half-story, brick Cape Cod style dwelling. It has a simple classical entrance, two gabled dormers, and a screened porch on the north side. Charles W. and Minnie C. Pope were the first occupants. He was a supervisor with National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt. and with Provident Life & Accident Insurance Company of Chattanooga, Tenn. By 1938 the house was occupied by W. Gordon and Allie H. Latham. He was a manager with E. A. Pierce & Company.

13. DONALD W. COOK HOUSE
1502 Edgedale Rd.
1950
Non-contributing building

The Cook House is a post World War II Colonial Revival house. The one-story dwelling has a classical entrance, a dentiled cornice, and a wing telescoping from the south side.

14. CHARLES C. HARTMANN HOUSE
206 Meadowbrook Terrace
1923
Contributing building

This house was initially the residence of prominent Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann, who doubtless designed it. By 1925, however, Hartmann had moved to Country Club Drive, and the following year this house was occupied by Frederick E. Hauck, manager of the Country Club, and his wife, Mary E. The handsome T-shaped, two-story house is designed to fit a triangular corner lot. The house features a wood-shingled first story, a stuccoed second story, a clipped gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, paired windows, and a small shingled entrance porch.

GARAGE/SERVANT'S QUARTER
Contributing building

Behind the house stands a matching one-story garage/servant's quarter which appears to be contemporary with the house.

15. T. S. GEORGE HOUSE
204 Meadowbrook Terrace

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1925

Contributing building

Draftsman T. S. George and his wife, Esther R., were the first to occupy this two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling. It has a gambrel roof, weatherboard siding, and a hooded entrance. The house has been extended on the southwest end, replacing an earlier porch.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a weatherboarded frame garage with a gable roof. It appears to be contemporary with the house.

16. **FREDERICK J. PATE HOUSE**
202 Meadowbrook Terrace
1922
Contributing building

The Pate House is a one-and-a-half-story brick cottage with clipped gables, shed dormers, hooded front and side entrances, and decorative brickwork trim. Original owner Dr. Frederick J. Pate was an ear, nose, and throat specialist.

GARAGE/SERVANT'S QUARTER

Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching garage and servant's quarter.

17. **ROGER A. JENNINGS HOUSE**
112 Meadowbrook Terrace
1922
Contributing building

Roger A. Jennings designed his own home, a two-story Tudor Revival cottage with an irregular plan and a combination of brickwork and half-timbering with stucco. Many of the casement windows have diamond panes, and the second story facade window projects on brackets. The house has an engaged corner porch and a steep, slate-covered gable roof.

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GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-car stuccoed garage which apparently was built between 1925 and 1933.

18. SEYMOUR S. ROGERS HOUSE

1503 Allendale Rd.

1951

Non-contributing building

The Rogers House is a two-story brick dwelling with weatherboarded gables, a front bay window, and a glass-enclosed sun room on the south side.

19. KEMP C. CLENDENIN HOUSE

1505 Allendale Rd.

1937

Contributing building

The Clendenin House is a two-story dwelling of late Colonial Revival design. It features rough brickwork, a side-gable roof with front cross gables, and a classical entrance with a swan's neck pediment. A one-and-a-half-story wing projects from the north side of the house. First owner Kemp C. Clendenin was employed with real estate sales and rentals and insurance. He was also a builder and a notary.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a two-car frame garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

20. HUGH DAVIS HOUSE

1507 Allendale Rd.

1954

Non-contributing building

The Davis House is a one-story, rambling brick house with some classical features. A garage is attached to the rear of the house.

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BRICK STRUCTURE

Non-contributing structure

Behind the house a round brick structure with a conical roof and an attached brick wall defines the play yard.

21. ALFRED M. SCALES HOUSE

1511 Allendale Rd.

ca. 1917

Contributing building

This impressive Craftsman/Prairie style house was delineated on the 1919 Sanborn Map and labeled as the home of Miss Emma Page. She was the sister of U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Walter Hines Page. By the early 1920s, however, the house was the residence of Alfred Moore Scales, with whom it is most commonly associated. A. M. Scales was the initial developer of Irving Park and served as 1st vice-president of the Irving Park Company when it was formed in 1914. Scales was both an attorney and an enterprising entrepreneur in Greensboro. His many involvements included serving as president of the Guilford Motor Car Co. Inc., 1st vice-president of North Carolina Trust, 2nd vice-president/general counsel/manager of the trust department for Southern Life and Trust Co., and 2nd vice-president of McAlister, Vaughn & Scales, Inc., Pilot Life Insurance Co., Southern Real Estate Co., the George Washington Fire Insurance Company, the Greensboro Fire Insurance Co., and McAlister Underwriters. In 1917 it was State Senator Alfred M. Scales who introduced the enabling legislation (passed January 30, 1919) to establish planning commissions in North Carolina, a landmark step in the encouragement of orderly city and town planning in the state. The Page-Scales House is a two-story brick dwelling with a low hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, a large hipped roof dormer on the front, and a broad front porch and porte cochere, again with a low hipped roof and widely overhanging eaves. The original tile roof has been replaced, but the house otherwise remains largely intact on the exterior. It is situated on a slight hill with an expansive front lawn and a garden which extends from the south side of the house.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

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Behind the house is a modern multi-car garage.

22. LOUIS C. STEPHENS, JR. HOUSE
301 Sunset Dr.
1955
Non-contributing building

The Stephens House is a post-World War II Colonial Revival dwelling. The two-story brick house has a gable roof, a dentiled cornice, a classical central entrance, and short one-story side wings with porches. The teardrop-shaped gravel drive in front of the house is lined with molded bricks.

23. STEPHEN R. COBB HOUSE
303 Sunset Dr.
1987
Non-contributing building

The two-story brick Cobb House exhibits a steep hipped roof, hipped dormers, French doors, and a central entrance with a quoined surround.

GARAGE
Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a matching garage.

24. LYNN WILLIAMSON HOUSE
307 Sunset Dr.
1925
Contributing building

Prominent Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann designed this handsome Colonial Revival dwelling for Lynn B. and Eleanor Williamson. The grounds were planned by Pennsylvania landscape architect Thomas Meehan. The house is a two-story brick dwelling with a slate-sheathed gable roof and an array of classical details, including pedimented dormers, triglyphs on the cornice frieze, a central entrance with columns and a swan's neck pediment, and a Palladian window surmounting the entrance. A one-story sun room with balustraded roof deck extends from the west side of the house, while a two-story wing extends from the east side.

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25. JUNIUS IRVING SCALES HOUSE

309 Sunset Dr.
ca. 1915
Contributing building

J. I. Scales purchased this lot in 1912, and the 1919 Sanborn Map shows that the house had been erected by that time. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a hipped roof, exterior end chimneys, a modillioned cornice, and a classical entrance porch surmounted by an ironwork balustrade. One-story porch and sun room wings project from either side of the house. Additions have been made to the rear of the house, and a circular drive has been built in front.

26. HARRY R. BUSH HOUSE

313 Sunset Dr.
1912-1913
Contributing building

Harry R. Bush, president of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company, was a charter member of the Greensboro Country Club in 1911 and was one of the first to purchase a lot in the surrounding residential development in 1912. The Bush House is an elegant two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling. It features round-arched roof dormers and a five-bay facade with a central classical entrance. A classical porch with a balustraded roof deck extends from the west side of the house, while a pergola sun room is attached to the east side. The two-story recessed wing on the east side of the house is an addition. The west side chimney is split by a second story window and is flanked by quarter-round fanlights.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a two-bay garage which appears to date from the period of significance.

TENNIS COURT

Non-contributing structure

In the southeast corner of this large corner lot is a tennis court of

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uncertain date.

27. **PAUL G. WELCH HOUSE**
402 Meadowbrook Terrace
1922
Contributing building

Paul E. Welch, president of Carolina Motor Supply, was the first owner of this two-story frame Colonial Revival house. The primary exterior decoration appears in the center bay of the facade, where a classical entrance is surmounted by an unusual three-part window. The main body of the house looks as it did when it was featured in ART WORK OF PIEDMONT SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA (1924), additions including the north side screened porch, the two-story wing on the south side, and rear additions.

- SERVANT'S HOUSE**
Contributing building

On the alley behind the house is a one-story frame servant's house which Sanborn Maps suggest was first a part of the Harry R. Bush property (#26). A garage has been attached recently to the east end of the building, but the original part of the structure is still dominant.

28. **WILLIAM F. ROSS HOUSE**
312 Meadowbrook Terrace
1918
Contributing building

The Ross House is a two-story Colonial Revival dwelling distinguished by its gambrel roof. The house features a brick first story, a frame second story, wall dormers, and a classical entrance flanked by French doors. From each side of the house projects a one-story sun room with a balustraded roof, and a short two-story ell projects from the rear. William F. Ross was in real estate and was a notary.

- SERVANT'S QUARTER/GARAGE**
Contributing building

Sanborn maps suggest that this building was erected after the house

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but by 1925. Although somewhat remodeled, the ancillary building still contributes to the overall character of the district.

29. **FREDERICK L. HUFFMAN HOUSE**
310 Meadowbrook Terrace
1923
Contributing building

The Huffman House is a two-story brick dwelling with a hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, a hooded central entrance with sidelights, and both paired and three-part windows. A particularly handsome sun room with balustraded roof deck extends from the southeast side of the house. A small garden shed is located at the rear corner of the property. Frederick L. Huffman was a traveling salesman.

30. **ISAAC B. GRAINGER HOUSE**
308 Meadowbrook Terrace
ca. 1930
Contributing building

Sanborn insurance maps show that this house was built between 1925 and 1933, and the first listing for this address in the city directories came in 1931, when Isaac B. and Catherine G. Grainger were listed here. Grainger was executive vice-president of the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company. The two-story brick house is a standard Colonial Revival dwelling of the period with a slate-covered gable roof, a three-bay facade with a central classical entrance, and a one-story wing. It is believed to have been designed by Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann.

- GARAGE/SERVANT'S QUARTER**
Contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage/servant's quarter which appears to be contemporary with the house.

31. **CHARLES STEWART TINSLEY HOUSE**
306 Meadowbrook Terrace
1964
Non-contributing building

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This 1964 house continues the Colonial Revival tradition of earlier decades of building in Irving Park. The two-story brick house has a gable roof, a three-bay facade with a central classical entrance, brick quoins defining the corners, and one-story side wings.

32. **NAT MARKOWITZ HOUSE**
300 Meadowbrook Terrace
1938
Contributing building

The Markowitz House is a one-and-a-half-story stone dwelling with half-timbered detailing, multiple gables, a round-arched entrance, and a front terrace. The wing with sun room on the east end of the house appears to be an addition. Before moving here, Nat Markowitz resided at the Irving Park Manor Apartments. He was secretary-treasurer of Gladys Lingerie Shoppe Inc.

33. **JAMES WILLIAM TANKERSLEY HOUSE**
303 Meadowbrook Terrace
1925-1926
Contributing building

The Tankersley House is an impressive two-story brick dwelling of the Neoclassical Revival style designed by Charles C. Hartmann. The house is dominated by its two-story central portico, but other features of merit include the classical cornice with both dentils and modillions, the front entrance with leaded glass side lights and transom, and the three-part windows. One-story wings project from the east and west sides of the house and serve as a sun room and an open porch. Each is crowned by a paneled parapet. Original owner J. W. Tankersley was a physician.

- GARAGE**
Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching garage with a parapeted roof. It is illustrated on the 1933 Sanborn map.

34. **SIDNEY S. PAINE HOUSE**
305 Meadowbrook Terrace

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1930

Contributing building

The Paine House is a two-story brick dwelling of Colonial Revival design. It has a slate-covered gable roof with a dentiled cornice, gable-end chimneys, and a five-bay facade with a delicate Federal Revival entrance. One-story side wings--a sun room and a screened porch--are topped by a balustraded roof deck. Sidney Paine was president of Textile Development Company.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a brick garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

35. **HUBERT H. OVERTON HOUSE**
307 Meadowbrook Terrace
1929
Contributing building

Original owner Hubert H. Overton was secretary of Blue Bell Overall Co. The house is a simple two-story brick Colonial Revival style dwelling with a gable roof and a three-bay facade with paired windows and a central classical entrance. A one-story frame wing extends from the east side of the house.

36. **W. GASTON CAPERTON HOUSE**
309 Meadowbrook Terrace
1926
Contributing building

During its first few years, this house changed occupancy frequently. It was initially listed in city directories as the residence of W. G. and Katherine B. Caperton, but between 1928 and 1934 it was occupied consecutively by John K. and Alice F. Voehringer, Jr., Guy L. and Kathleen C. Wooley, and Houston W. Hendrix. The house is a simple but handsome example of the Colonial Revival style. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a gabled roof, a modillioned cornice, a five-bay facade with a central classical entrance, and a one-story classical porch on the east side.

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GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a two-bay frame garage of the same period as the house.

37. J. CAMPBELL HALL HOUSE
311 Meadowbrook Terrace
1952
Non-contributing building

The Hall House is a one-story brick ranch house with a low gable roof and a dominating classical entrance porch.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a carport-type garage.

38. CURTIS E. STONE HOUSE
313 Meadowbrook Terrace
1925
Contributing building

For years this house was the home of Curtis E. and Jennie L. Stone. His business was Stone Brokerage Company. The house is a good example of the Mediterranean style popular during the 1920s. It is a two-story stuccoed house of asymmetrical design with a green tile roof, a front chimney pierced by a narrow second-story window, a project entrance, a southeast side wing, and a northwest side porte cochere. A large two-story rear ell appears to be an addition.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching garage.

39. ARTHUR WATT HOUSE
315 Meadowbrook Terrace
ca. 1916

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Contributing building

Among the earliest houses in Irving Park, this was the residence of Arthur and Aileen M. Watt. He was secretary of Southern Life and Trust Company. The house is a large two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling of symmetrical design. It features a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, a three-bay facade with a central classical entrance, and recessed two-story side wings fronted by one-story rooms with balustraded roof decks. The south side of the house has a second story sleeping porch.

40. LAWSON L. SIMMONS HOUSE
319 Meadowbrook Terrace
1926-1927
Contributing building

During its early years this was the residence of Dr. Lawson L. Simmons, an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, and his wife, Mae. It is an unusual Tudor/English cottage-style stuccoed house with some use of half timbering and stone detailing. The most prominent feature of the house is the slate-covered hipped and gabled roof with sides that slope from the ridge of the roof down to first story eaves' level. The house also features a front chimney and casement windows.

GARAGE/SERVANT'S QUARTER Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching garage and servant's quarter.

41. W. L. VENNING HOUSE
403 Meadowbrook Terrace
1923
Contributing building

This was originally the home of salesman W. L. Venning and his wife, Ruth. The house is an architecturally unusual two-story brick dwelling of Italian-influenced Mediterranean styling. It features a long five-bay facade, a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, a central classical entrance surround with recessed French door, and flanking windows with round-arched lintels. A grand two-story wing extends from the south side of the house and consists of an open porch

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at first story level with a sleeping porch above.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house, and contemporary with it, is a one-story stuccoed garage.

42. **ROBERT JESSE MEBANE HOUSE - II**
405 Meadowbrook Terrace
ca. 1922
Contributing building

R. J. Mebane's first residence in Irving Park was next door at the corner of Sunset Drive and Meadowbrook Terrace (see #43). However, by 1924 he was listed at this address. The Meadowbrook house is a simple Colonial Revival two-story frame dwelling. It has a slate-covered gable roof with a modillioned cornice, gable-end chimneys, and a central pedimented entrance porch. Originally the two-story wing on the north side was only one-story in height, and the north side carport is an addition.

43. **ROBERT JESSE MEBANE HOUSE - I**
401 Sunset Dr.
1912-1913
Contributing building

This large Colonial Revival house was one of the first in Irving Park. Its original owner, R. J. Mebane, was 2nd vice-president of North Carolina Trust Co., 3rd vice-president and assistant manager of Southern Life and Trust Co., and treasurer of Greensboro Securities Co. The two-story frame house has a steep slate-covered gambrel roof, front and rear shed dormers, tapered brick chimneys, and a central classical entrance porch. A one-story sun room extends the west side of the house. Large boxwoods line the front walk and are found elsewhere on the property.

GARAGE

Contributing building

A one-story frame garage was built after 1925 but appears to date from within the neighborhood's period of significance.

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44. CUMMINS A. MEBANE HOUSE

405 Sunset Dr.
1912-1913
Contributing building

The Mebane House was among the first to be built in the Irving Park development. C. A. Mebane was secretary of the Southern Stock Fire Insurance Company and of Southern Underwriters of Greensboro and was assistant manager of McAlister, Vaughn and Scales. The Colonial Revival house is a two-story frame structure with numerous well-designed details. Among these are gabled dormers with round-arched windows, a classical pedimented entrance porch, and quarter-round windows in the pedimented gable ends. The one-story side wings were originally porches, and another one-story wing has been built behind the west wing.

GARAGE

Contributing building

A one-story frame garage was built after 1925 but appears to date from within the neighborhood's period of significance.

45. AUBREY L. BROOKS HOUSE (THE POPLARS)

409 Sunset Dr.
ca. 1913
Contributing building

Prominent attorney Aubrey L. Brooks was the original owner of this large and architecturally ambitious house which remains in Brooks family ownership. Brooks was general counsel for the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company and the Dixie Fire Insurance Company. He served as president of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce in 1916 and was also president of the North Carolina Bar Association. Brooks's two-story brick Neoclassical Revival-style house was designed by New York architect A. Raymond Ellis and was featured--with photograph and plans--in the March, 1915 issue of ARCHITECTURE magazine. The north side of the house, facing the country club, boasts a full-facade two-story Ionic portico, while the south side features a pedimented two-story central portico. A balustrade encircles the truncated hip roof, which also displays segmental-arched

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pedimented dormers. An elaborate entrance and flanking French doors open onto the front porch. One-story side wings and second-story sleeping porches (added by 1924) expand the main body of the house. The Brooks house occupies one of the largest tracts in Irving Park, which includes an expansive front lawn and gardens.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a modern frame garage.

46. **THORNTON BROOKS HOUSE**

415 Sunset Dr.

1936

Contributing building

Thornton Brooks, attorney son of Aubrey L. Brooks (see #45), was the first owner of this large two-story brick house of French influence. It was designed by Greensboro architect William C. Holleyman, Jr. The house is composed of a center block with flanking wings which angle backward. The design of the house relies heavily on brick quoins, arches, French doors, casement windows, and a polygonal bay. The large wooded lot which runs along Sunset Drive, Briarcliff Road, and Woodland Drive features an ironwork gazebo and incorporates a winding stream that has been channeled with cut stone to create a moat effect.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Northeast of the house stands a matching brick garage which is incorporated into a walled courtyard.

47. **CHESTER F. CHAPIN HOUSE**

1501 Briarcliff Rd.

1926; ca. 1990

Non-contributing building

The Chapin House is a two-story stuccoed house with hipped roof and dormers, a three-bay facade, and two-story side wings. One-story classical porches with balustraded roof decks front the central entrance bay and the side wings. An extensive remodelling ca. 1990

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changed the house from its original Spanish or Mediterranean styling to its present Colonial Revival appearance. C. F. Chapin was president of Citizens Mortgage Loan Company and later was the head of C. F. Chapin Company, which dealt with investment securities.

GARAGE/SERVANT'S QUARTER Contributing building

Behind the house is a two-story stuccoed building with a tile roof. It has a garage on the first story and servant's quarter on the second story. It more strongly reflects the earlier styling of the house.

48. **WILLIAM Y. PREYER HOUSE**
603 Sunset Dr.
1924
Contributing building

The Preyer House is one of several in Irving Park designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen. Situated high on a large corner lot and nestled amidst lush vegetation, the Preyer House is a large two-story stuccoed dwelling typical of Keen's work. It has a broad gable roof sheathed in green tiles and with widely overhanging eaves across the front, a seven-bay facade with a seven-bay shed wall dormer, and a pedimented canopy with large brackets sheltering the front entrance. Two-story wings angle backward from the main body of the house on either side, and one-story porches with heavy columns project forward from the junction of the main block and each side wing. When the house was built, first owner William Y. Preyer was secretary-treasurer of Vick Chemical Company secretary of Piedmont Finance and Realty Company. He was also president of the Greensboro Country Club, which his house overlooked. The house has remained in Preyer family ownership and is now the residence of former Sixth District Congressman L. Richardson Preyer.

GARAGE Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching stuccoed garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

49. **L. RICHARDSON PREYER HOUSE**

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605 Sunset Dr.
1952
Non-contributing building

This two-story frame house is distinguished by its double-tiered porch across the facade. It also features a gable roof, gable-end chimneys, and a one-story side wing. The house was, for approximately its first twenty years, the residence of L. Richardson Preyer, son of William Y. Preyer (see #48).

50. **JAMES W. BRAWLEY HOUSE**
607 Sunset Dr.
1922
Contributing building

James W. Brawley, a general agent for Pilot Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Margaret, were the first residents of this Colonial Revival-style house. The two-story frame dwelling has a green tile gambrel roof with gambrel-end chimneys, two cross gambrels on the front, a one-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed wing on the west side, and a one-story wing on the east side. The first story facade appears to have been remodeled with large bay windows flanking a large central French door entrance.

51. **JUNIUS A. MATHESON HOUSE**
701 Sunset Dr.
1922
Contributing building

This sprawling two-story frame house breaks away from the standard form of the Colonial Revival style. From the entrance bay west the house is fairly traditional, with hipped roof, slightly recessed two-story side wing, and classical front porch. East of the entrance bay, however, the house changes stylistic pace. Here it has a front chimney, a front-facing gabled roof with an east slope that sweeps down to first story level, encompassing an engaged porch and a recessed dormer. First owner Junius A. Matheson was president of Matheson-Wills Real Estate Company.

GARAGE
Contributing building

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Behind the house is a frame cottage which appears to be contemporary with the house and which appears to have originated as a combination garage and servant's quarter.

52. **CARL I. CARLSON HOUSE**
705 Sunset Dr.
1925
Contributing building

Carl I. Carlson was president of Monarch Machine and Manufacturing Company, Inc. and Richardson Realty Company. The Carson House is one of the largest and most impressive of the Tudor Revival-style dwellings in Irving Park. It was designed by New York architect A. Raymond Ellis. The richly detailed two-story house has a stone first story, a stucco and half-timbered second story, and a steep, slate-clad gable roof with inset dormers. Other features of note include a decorative front chimney, casement windows, a bay window, and a projecting two-story entrance bay with a recessed entrance and a large oriel window. The spacious grounds originally ran all the way back to Woodland Drive.

GARAGE/SERVANT'S QUARTER
Contributing building

Behind the house stands a matching two-story garage and servant's quarter.

53. **JOHN S. MAY, JR. HOUSE**
707 Sunset Dr.
1982
Non-contributing building

The May House is a square, two-story stuccoed dwelling with a hipped roof, corner quoins, and a pedimented center entrance bay.

54. **COURTENAY-STONE HOUSE**
709 Sunset Dr.
1925
Contributing building

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The Courtenay-Stone House is a two-story, stuccoed, Tudor Revival-style dwelling with a multi-gabled slate roof, some half-timbering, a front bay window, and both casement and sash diamond-muntined windows. Architects Simmons and Sawyer designed the house for F. Dudley Courtenay, with plans dated September 10, 1924. As with the other houses in this block, an expansive front lawn leads uphill to the house. Later owner J. H. Stone was president of Ellis, Stone and Company, a department store with dry goods and ladies' ready-to-wear.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching garage contemporary with the house.

55. JOSEPH M. BRYAN HOUSE

711 Sunset Dr.

1937

Contributing building

Joseph M. Bryan was vice-president of Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company. The Bryan House is a large, two-story, brick and frame Colonial Revival dwelling with a five-bay center block and two-story side wings. Other features include a slate-covered gable roof, round-arched dormers, a dentiled cornice, and a Federal Revival style entrance.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage of the period.

56. VAN WYCK WILLIAMS HOUSE

804 Sunset Dr.

1928

Contributing building

The Williams House is a wonderfully detailed one-and-a-half-story Tudor Revival cottage. It combines Flemish bond brickwork on the first story with stucco and half timbering on the upper story and a steep gabled roof with multi-colored slate shingles of graduated overlap from ridge to eaves. Other notable features include dormers

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with half-timbered gables, a front porch with timber posts, and a side chimney with highly decorative brickwork.

GUEST HOUSE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching one-and-a-story guest house.

57. G. ALLEN MEBANE HOUSE

802 Sunset Dr.

1928

Contributing building

The Mebane House is a two-story brick Tudor Revival style dwelling. Features which contribute to its stylistic character include a steep gable roof with multi-colored rough-cut slate shingles laid in a graduated pattern, half-timbered gable end, a decorative chimney, casement windows, and radiating brickwork around the front entrance. First owner G. Allen Mebane was a cotton broker.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching brick and half-timbered garage.

58. BYNUM M. HUNTER HOUSE

710 Sunset Dr.

1981

Non-contributing building

The Hunter House is a two-story brick dwelling of French stylistic influence. It has a steep hipped roof, multiple French doors, and one-story side wings. West of the house is a wisteria arbor, and east of the house is a latticework brick serpentine wall bordering the patio.

59. JAMES M. DOWTIN, JR. HOUSE

708 Sunset Dr.

1992

Non-contributing building

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The Downtin House is a two-story brick dwelling with a steep hipped roof, three front gables, a recessed central entrance, and segmental-arched casement windows.

- 60. MARION Y. KEITH HOUSE
1603 Carlisle Rd.
1930
Contributing building

Pediatrician Marion Y. Keith was the original owner of this Colonial Revival dwelling. The two-story brick house has a slate-covered gable roof with a dentiled cornice, A five-bay facade with a pedimented central entrance porch, and slightly recessed two-story side wings one bay in width. A large two-story ell has been added to the rear of the house. A small playhouse is in the back yard.

GARAGE
Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-story brick garage.

- 61. H. LUTHER COBLE HOUSE
1605 Carlisle Road
1920
Contributing building

The Coble House is a two-story frame dwelling of Craftsman style influence. The L-shaped house has a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, shed dormers, and a second story bracketed overhang across the southern two bays of the facade. This is echoed by a center bay window box. A terrace stretches across the southern two bays of the facade. The original south side pergola-like porch has been enclosed. A small playhouse is in the back yard. H. Luther Coble was secretary of Southern Real Estate Company and of the Irving Park Company and was secretary-treasurer of City Development Company.

- 62. ROSSELL-CONE HOUSE
1607 Carlisle Rd.
1919
Contributing building

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J. E. Rossell was the original owner of this house in 1919. He and his family lived here for several years and then sold the property around 1923 to Herman Cone, who doubled its size with a large rear ell. The Cones remained here until moving across the golf course to Country Club Drive more than a decade later (see #84). The Rossell-Cone House is a two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling with a gambrel roof, a pent eave across the first story of the facade, a central classical entrance, and one-story side wings--the one on the north side a porch with Charles Barton Keen-type heavy columns. A two-story gambrel-roofed ell extends to the rear of the house, terminating in a small porch--again with heavy columns--and a second-story sleeping porch.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind (west of) the house is a two-car frame garage with beveled weatherboard siding and a gable roof.

SERVANT'S HOUSE

Contributing building

Behind (south of) the garage is a one-story frame servant's house with beveled weatherboard siding and a hipped roof. What appears to be these same buildings (garage and servant's house) are shown on the 1925 Sanborn map.

63. SIDNEY B. ALLEN HOUSE

721 Hood Place

1953

Non-contributing building

The Allen House is a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a brick first story, a frame second story, a broad gable roof with pedimented dormers, and one-story side wings.

64. J. EDWIN LATHAM HOUSE

725 Hood Place

1935

Contributing building

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The Latham House is a rambling one-and-a-half-story brick house of Colonial Revival influence. It has a slate-covered gable roof with segmental-arched dormers, a dentiled cornice across the main block of the house, brick corner quoins, and a classical entrance. A series of one-story wings extends from the east and west sides of the house. An ironwork gazebo is in the east side yard. J. Edwin Latham was president of Greensboro Warehouse and Storage Company and J. E. Latham Company, Real Estate.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-story, two-bay frame garage with dormers.

65. GEORGE E. PERRIN HOUSE

801 Hood Place
1936

Contributing building

George E. Perrin, a certified public accountant, was a partner in A. M. Pullen and Company and a consultant to the American Academy of Accounting Inc. William C. Holleyman, Jr. designed his Hood Place house, which constitutes a 1930s example of the Colonial Revival style. It is a two-story brick structure with brick corner quoins, a slate-covered gable roof, and gable-end chimneys. Other features include a three-bay facade with segmental-arched and keystone windows, a Georgian Revival central entrance, a one-story west side wing, and a two-story brick and frame ell on the rear.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a one-story frame garage with brick trim which appears to be of more recent construction date than the house.

66. JOHN K. VOHRINGER, JR. HOUSE

803 Hood Place
1936

Contributing building

The Voehringer House is a large, two-story brick Tudor Revival

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dwelling. It was designed by Greensboro architect William C. Holleyman, Jr. Stylistic features include a steep, slate-covered gable roof with multiple cross gables, a decorative chimney, half-timbered areas, an impressive stone and brick entrance vestibule, corbelled brickwork detailing, and casement windows. John K. Voehringer, Jr. was president of Mock Judson Voehringer Company of North Carolina, a manufacturer of ladies full-fashioned hosiery.

67. **CHARLES C. HUDSON HOUSE**

801 Woodland Dr.

1927

Contributing building

The Hudson House is a two-story brick Mediterranean-style dwelling designed by prominent Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann. It has a low hipped roof (originally covered with Spanish tiles), a second story bay window, a second story balcony, and a one-story sun room on the south side of the house with a series of casement windows with round-arched fanlights. On the rear of the house is an arcaded porch which extends to an arcaded passage (probably an addition) leading to the garage. The most notable feature of the exterior is the decorative glazed terra cotta work found surrounding the front entrance and on the twisted columns of the sun room and rear porch. C. C. Hudson was president of Central Industrial Bank, Kirkwood Realty Company, and president and treasurer of Hudson Realty Company.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-story brick garage which retains its Spanish tile roof.

CANOPY

Non-contributing structure

Just north of the covered rear walkway is a metal, flat-roofed canopy, said to have replaced an earlier canvas canopy.

68. **MCDANIEL LEWIS HOUSE - II**

803 Woodland Dr.

1936

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Contributing building

McDaniel Lewis was vice-president and treasurer of Lewis and Hall, Inc., which dealt with investment securities. William C. Holleyman, Jr. designed Lewis's two-story brick house of French influence. It has a low hipped roof, interior chimneys, brick corner quoins, three-part windows with broad segmental-arched lintels, and a classical central entrance with a recessed door. A terrace carries across the front of the house, and a one-story wing extends from the south side.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage which appears to post-date the house.

69. ERNEST P. ROSS HOUSE

805 Woodland Dr.
1924

Contributing building

The Ross House is a two-story brick Colonial Revival/Craftsman-style dwelling designed by Charles C. Hartmann. It features a broad gable roof, a five-bay facade, twelve-over-one sash windows, and a central entrance with a broad gabled porch with bracketed eaves and classical columns. A porte cochere extends from the south side of the house, and a one-story sun room from the north side. Ross was auditor for Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-story frame garage.

70. FRANK W. HOPE HOUSE

807 Woodland Dr.
ca. 1925

Contributing building

The Hope House is a handsome two-story brick dwelling of Mediterranean

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style influence. The house has a green tile hipped roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves, a five-bay facade, and a central entrance with classical columns, a broad arched opening, and a tile roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and a balustraded roof deck. The one-story south-side porch and north-side sun room also display the tile roof and bracketed eaves found on the main roof and central entrance. Frank Hope was vice-president of Greensboro Bank and Trust Company.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a brick garage with the same green tile roof and overhanging bracketed eaves as the house.

71. SHAHANE R. TAYLOR HOUSE

809 Woodland Dr.

1930

Contributing building

The Shahane House is a simple two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling whose single exterior ornamentation is the Federal Revival entrance with sidelights and double fanlight. Otherwise, the house features a gable roof, gable-end chimneys, a three-bay facade, and one-story side wings. In the backyard is a playhouse on stilts. Shahane Taylor was a physician.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage.

72. WILLIAM L. STAINBACK HOUSE

811 Woodland Dr.

1926

Contributing building

The Stainback House is a finely detailed Colonial Revival dwelling. The two-story brick house features a gable roof covered with tiles, a cornice with both dentils and modillions, classically-detailed dormers, and windows with stone lintels and keystones. The five-bay facade has an elaborate classical entrance with a balustraded roof

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deck, and each of the one-story side wings--a porch and a sun room--has a dentiled cornice and a balustraded roof deck. The south side chimney is split by an arched window. William Stainback was a traveling salesman.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching brick garage.

73. ROBERT W. GLENN HOUSE

815 Woodland Dr.

1925

Contributing building

Robert W. Glenn was branch manager of Ciba Company Inc. and treasurer of Hardy Nokol Company Inc. The house where he and his wife, Kate, resided is a large two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a slate-covered hipped roof and hipped dormers. A handsome Georgian Revival entrance is centered on the seven-bay facade. Two bay windows project from the south side of the house. A large one-story addition with Palladian windows and metal roof has been added recently to the north side. A brick wall encloses the back yard.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

The original brick garage remains behind the house, but is architecturally compromised by the large ell addition with metal roof which has been added recently.

74. ALBERT J. KLUTZ HOUSE

1001 Country Club Dr.

1927

Contributing building

The Klutz House is a large two-story English Manorial style dwelling. It has a steep gabled roof with multiple cross gables and a single dormer sheathed with multi-colored slate tiles. The house is covered with textured stucco, except for those gables which have alternating brick and stuccoed diamonds or squares. The front entrance is

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recessed behind an arch, and a terrace runs across the facade. One of the most distinguishing features of the house is the north side, where the roof slope runs from the ridge down to the first story eaves level ending in a wide overhang. This roof slope is interrupted by a chimney and two inset dormers. Albert J. Klutz was president of the Greensboro Building and Loan Association. He moved to this house in 1928 from Fisher Park Circle. A painted block wall runs around the sides and rear of the property.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a compatible brick garage.

75. WILLIAM C. BOREN, JR. HOUSE

912 Country Club Dr.

1941

Contributing building

William C. Boren, Jr. was president of Carolina Steel and Iron Company, Odell Hardware Company, and Pomona Terra-Cotta Company. He and his wife, Annie, were first listed at this address in the 1942 City Directory. The house is a large two-story brick Colonial Revival style dwelling with a one-and-a-half-story wing attached to the east side of the house by a brick hyphen. The house has a slate-covered gable roof, brick corner quoins, keystone window lintels, and a five-bay facade with a central Georgian Revival entrance with a swan's neck pediment. The rear of the house has a large screened porch, and behind the house is a diminutive child's play house.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a garage of modern materials.

76. JARED C. FOX, JR. HOUSE

908 Country Club Dr.

1956

Non-contributing building

The Fox House is a large two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling not

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unlike many that were built from the 1930s onward. It has a slate-covered gable roof with a dentiled cornice, a well-developed Georgian doorway, brick corner quoins, and a two-story wing projecting from each side of the main block.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage.

77. BEVERLY C. MOORE HOUSE
906 Country Club Dr.
1952
Non-contributing building

The Moore House is a large two-story brick Neoclassical Revival dwelling with one-story side wings. The house is stylistically dominated by its pedimented tetrastyle front portico. Like the other houses in this block, an expansive lawn leads to the front.

78. RAY H. TAYLOR HOUSE
904 Country Club Dr.
1949
Non-contributing building

The Taylor House is a two-story brick house of mixed stylistic tendencies. It has a gable roof, a second story ironwork balcony onto which French doors open, a central entrance with sidelights and transom, and a one-story glass-enclosed side wing. Behind the house is a small brick outbuilding.

79. EMMY C. GREEN HOUSE
902 Country Club Dr.
1952
Non-contributing building

The Green House is a large two-story brick late Tudor Revival dwelling that is non-contributing only because of its date of construction. Special features include a multi-colored gable roof, a great stone entrance with a recessed Tudor door, a half-timbered area, a decorative front chimney, and casement windows, some with decorative

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stone surrounds. One-story wings project from the sides of the house. A garden is laid out behind the house.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a matching brick and half-timbered garage.

80. VICTOR B. HIGGINS HOUSE

900 Country Club Dr. (1501 Kirkpatrick Place)

1940

Contributing building

First owner Victor B. Higgins was an engineering contractor. His house was designed by local architect William C. Holleyman, Jr. It is a late Tudor Revival two-story brick house with one-story wings. The house features a steep slate-covered gable roof with several cross gables, decorative chimneys, a double-leaf front door with a diamond nail pattern surrounded by half-timbering, a bay window, casement windows, and an ironwork balcony. Behind the house are an elaborate stone barbecue pit and tiered stone garden steps.

81. W. HOUSTON HENDRIX HOUSE

820 Country Club Dr.

1938

Contributing building

The Hendrix House is a simple two-story brick Tudor Revival style house with a slate-covered gable roof with cross gables, a dove-cote effect in gable ends, hipped dormers, casement windows, a bay window, and a decorative Tudor Revival front entrance. On the west side of the house is a handsome open porch with decorative timber trim. A terrace runs in front of the house. Behind the house is an arbor-covered walkway.

82. PAUL W. SCHENCK HOUSE

812 Country Club Dr.

1925

Contributing building

The Schenck House is a large two-story frame Neoclassical Revival

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style dwelling which projects a "Mount Vernon" effect. The house has a multi-colored slate gable roof which sweeps forward in front to shelter the two-story portico. Other features include hip-roofed dormers, a five-bay facade with a central entrance surrounded with sidelights and a fanlight transom, French doors across the first story facade, and two-story side wings. Attached to the east side of the house is a porte cochere which appears to be an addition. Paul Schenck was general agent for Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company and Manager of Carolina Insurance Agency.

GARAGE.

Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-and-a-half-story frame garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

83. TIMOTHY B. BURNETT HOUSE
810 Country Club Dr.
1980
Non-contributing building

The Burnett House is a long one-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling with a hipped roof and a five-bay facade with an elaborate classical portico and entrance. Wings are connected by brick hyphens to either side of the house.

84. HERMAN CONE HOUSE
806 Country Club Dr.
1934
Contributing building

Herman Cone was first vice-president of Revolution Cotton Mills, treasurer of Proximity Manufacturing Company, and assistant treasurer of Cone Export and Commission Company when he and his wife, Louise, moved from their former house at 1607 Carlisle Road (see #62) across the golf course to their new house. Designed by Greensboro architect William C. Holleyman, Jr., the Chateausque style mansion was seen by many as a positive sign that the Depression was on its way out. The two-and-a-half-story brick and stone house features a round stair tower, a porte cochere, decorative chimneys with terra cotta chimney pots, half-timbered detailing, gable end "dove cotes," casement

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windows, decorative leaded copper down spouts, and an array of other details. Since 1990 the present owners have conducted a major renovation of the house, retaining most of its features but adding skylights and totally remodelling the kitchen. The grounds feature gardens, a south side terrace, a service court, and a brick and ironwork fence.

OLD GARAGE/SERVANTS' QUARTERS Contributing building

Northeast of the house stands the original one-and-a-half-story garage, servants' quarters, and service rooms. The basement held the boiler room with a heating tunnel leading to the house. Skylights and new doors have been added, but the building as a whole continues to contribute to the character of the estate.

NEW GARAGE Non-contributing building

East of the old garage is a one-story four-bay brick garage built in 1992. A brick courtyard defines this service area.

PARTY HOUSE Non-contributing building

Southwest of the house is a large one-story brick building with half-timbered gables and a corner tower built in 1992 as a house for parties.

POOL Non-contributing structure

South of the house and east of the party house is a 1992 naturalistic grotto-like swimming pool. To accommodate the pool, much of the south lawn had to be regraded and redesigned.

GARDEN WALL Contributing structure

West of the house is a decorative brick platform and wall which were originally part of the garden design.

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85. J. SPENCER LOVE HOUSE - I
710 Country Club Dr.
1936-1937
Contributing building

This was the residence of J. Spencer Love, president of Burlington Mills, and his family. The Love House is a palatial Georgian Revival mansion inspired by eighteenth century Virginia houses. It features Flemish bond brickwork, a steep hipped roof with segmental-arched dormers and a modillioned cornice, a five-bay facade with a swan's neck pedimented entrance, a string course between floors, and brick corner quoins. Large one and two-story wings project from either side of the main block. An expansive landscaped lawn fronts the house and is bordered by a molded brick wall. Brick steps lead to the front entrance. A gazebo stands in back of the house along with several more substantial buildings and structures listed below.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Northwest of the house is a long brick garage which matches the house is design.

BERMUDA HOUSE

Non-contributing building

Northeast of the house is a two-story stuccoed Bermuda-style house built in 1984.

POOL

Non-contributing structure

Behind the house is a swimming pool.

TENNIS COURT

Non-contributing structure

Behind the house is a tennis court.

BOAT GARAGE

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Non-contributing building

In the northwest corner of the property is a brick garage for boat storage.

86. CLAIBOURNE W. POINDEXTER HOUSE

702 Country Club Dr.
1987

Non-contributing building

Behind the McAlister House (#87) stands the Poindexter House, a one-story stuccoed house with a gable roof. The Poindexters built this house when their previous house (#87) became too large for their needs.

LOG HOUSE

Non-contributing building

Also on the property is a one-story log house of undetermined date and origin.

87. ALEXANDER WORTH MCALISTER HOUSE

700 Country Club Dr.
1919

Contributing building

This large and impressive house was one of several in Irving Park designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen. Typical of Keen's houses, the McAlister House is stuccoed with a green tile roof. The two-story dwelling has a thirteen-bay facade which terminates at each end with a slightly projecting pavilion. Other features include pedimented dormers, sash windows, French doors, a central classical entrance with a swan's neck pediment, and pergola-like sun rooms at each end pavilion. On the rear of the house is a large Palladian window. The house is set far back from the road with a long drive leading to it. A. W. McAlister (1862-1946) was one of Greensboro's most prominent citizens during the early twentieth century. Among his many accomplishments, McAlister founded and was president of Pilot Life Insurance Company, president of Southern Real Estate Company (of which the Irving Park Company was a subsidiary), president of the Irving Park Company, founder of the Greensboro Board of Public

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Welfare, and a member of the North Carolina Board of Public Welfare from 1916 until 1944. McAlister is often credited with having introduced golf to Greensboro during the first decade of the century, and he was one of the founders and first president of the Greensboro Country Club.

POOL HOUSE/POOL
Contributing building

East of the main house is a pool house and pool. The pool house post dates the 1925 Sanborn, but it is in the style of the main house and appears to have been built within the district's period of significance.

LOG HOUSE
Non-contributing building

Northeast of the house is a log house of undetermined date and origin.

88. RALPH C. PRICE HOUSE
1801 Carlisle Rd.
1956
Non-contributing building

The Price House occupies a large wooded lot at the corner of Carlisle Road and Country Club Drive. The house is a large two-story brick Georgian Revival dwelling with a slate-covered hipped roof, a five-bay facade with central pediment, a central entrance with enlarged sidelights and arched transom, and one-and-a-half-story side wings. A stream runs through the front yard, and gates announce the two entrances to the house.

GARAGE/GREENHOUSE
Non-contributing building

North of the house is a one-story matching brick garage with a central cupola and an attached glass greenhouse.

POOL HOUSE/POOL
Non-contributing building

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Southeast of the house is a one-story brick pool house and swimming pool.

89. THOMAS L. PRESSON HOUSE
1800 Carlisle Rd.
1981
Non-contributing building

The Presson House is a Williamsburg-style one-and-a-half-story brick and frame house with large bay windows flanking the recessed front entrance and five pedimented dormers.

90. CLAUDE T. WHITTINGTON HOUSE
600 Country Club Dr.
1939
Contributing building

The Whittington House is a large two-story brick dwelling with a two-story portico across the main block. It features a slate-covered gabled roof, a brick corbelled cornice, brick corner quoins, a central classical entrance, and a two-story wing on the east side. One-story wings on either side of the house are probably additions.

91. BRITT M. ARMFIELD HOUSE
510 Country Club Dr.
1939
Contributing building

The Armfield House is a two-story brick Neoclassical Revival dwelling with a slate-covered gable roof, a two-story Tuscan portico across the main facade, a central Federal Revival-style entrance with sidelights and transom, and one-story side wings. When the Armfields first occupied the house, Britt Armfield was vice-president of Armco Finishing Company.

92. HENRY FLOYD COBLE HOUSE
508 Country Club Dr.
1923
Contributing building

H. Floyd Coble was the proprietor of the O'Henry Drug Store. The

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Coble House is a two-story wood-shingled dwelling with a steep hipped roof, a right front cross gable, a shed dormer, an asymmetrical facade, and a central entrance with a round-arched hood. One-story wings remain on both sides of the house, but a two-story west side wing appears to have been added in recent years.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a matching one-and-a-half-story wood-shingled garage which appears to be original.

93. JOHN C. WINDER HOUSE

506 Country Club Dr.

1923

Contributing building

John C. and Helen McA. Winder are of the earliest known owners of this two-story brick dwelling with Flemish bond brickwork. It has a slate-covered gable roof, three shed dormers across the front, a three-bay facade with a central Georgian Revival entrance, and one-story side wings with balustraded roof decks. The house was featured in the 1924 publication of ART WORK OF PIEDMONT SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA as a frame house, and at that time the side wings were open porches. Although the house subsequently has been veneered in Flemish bond brickwork and the side porches have been enclosed, it is still clearly recognizable as the Winder House of 1924.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a brick garage whose massing is different from the frame garage shown in the 1924 photograph and appears to be a newer structure.

94. WILLIAM E. PHIPPS HOUSE

504 Country Club Dr.

ca. 1921

Contributing building

The Phipps House is a large two-story brick dwelling exhibiting some

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Craftsman-style influences. The house has a clipped gable roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves, a shed dormer, three-part windows, and an entrance porch with heavy brick posts and front and side hipped roofs supported on carved brackets. One-story porch and sun room wings extend from either side of the house. A two-story frame ell on the rear of the house appears to be an addition.

GARAGE

Contributing building

The brick garage behind the house appears to be contemporary with it.

95. **WILLIAM H. HOLDERNESS HOUSE**
500 Country Club Dr.
1935
Contributing building

Attorney William H. Holderness was the first known owner of this two-story brick house of modern Colonial Revival design. It is believed to have been designed by Greensboro architect William C. Holleyman, Jr. The house is characterized by a slate-covered roof with parapeted gable ends, a modillioned cornice, brick corner quoins, a central classical entrance with broken pediment surround, and both one and two-story side wings. A two-story brick ell extends from the rear of the house, and a low latticework brick wall connect it with the east end of the house, forming a garden courtyard.

96. **BARNET G. SASLOW HOUSE**
404 Country Club Dr.
ca. 1937
Contributing building

Greensboro architect William C. Holleyman, Jr. designed the Saslow House, which is a two-story brick dwelling of French Eclectic design. It features a slate-covered hipped roof, half-timbered detailing, segmental-arched windows, and a recessed front entrance with a French door and a segmental-arched transom. A two-story wing projects from the east side of the house and is connected to a one-story garage, while on the west side of the house is one-story shed-roofed wing. A garden stretches behind the house. Barnet Saslow, the first known owner, was president of Saslow's Inc., dealers in credit jewelry,

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diamonds, and silverware.

97. **H. SMITH RICHARDSON HOUSE**
1700 Granville Rd.
1924
Contributing building.

First owner H. Smith Richardson was president of Piedmont Finance and Realty Company and president/general manager of Vick Chemical Company. His large stuccoed house with green tile roof was one of several in Irving Park designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen. The rambling two-story house has a five-bay center block with a gable roof, French doors and a classical porch. Each end of the house has a pair of hip-roofed wings which project at an angle to the front and to the rear of the house. The rear of the house has hipped dormers and a central round-arched window.

GARAGE
Contributing building

At the rear of the property is a one-and-a-half-story stuccoed garage with a green tile roof and inset dormers. It was built between 1925 and 1933.

98. **J. SPENCER LOVE HOUSE - II**
1610 Granville Rd.
1954
Non-contributing building

This was the home of Burlington Mills president J. Spencer Love after he moved from 710 Country Club Dr. (#85). The house is a large two-story brick dwelling with a low hipped roof. The five-bay center block features a second story ironwork balcony across the facade. Two-story brick wings project from either side of the house, and a two-story stuccoed wing projects from the rear of the house. A playhouse stands in the back yard.

99. **BUNKEMEYER-BALLIETT HOUSE**
1606 Granville Rd.
ca. 1918
Contributing building

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On the 1919 Sanborn map, a house of this approximate configuration is labeled A. C. Bunkemeyer. By 1921, however, Carl J. and Evelyn Balliett were listed here in the city directory. The house is a two-story frame Colonial Revival style dwelling with a gable roof, a three-bay facade with paired and tripled windows, and a center bay classical entrance porch with lattice between the posts and brackets. One-story porches project from either side of the house, behind which are two-story wings.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Northeast of the house is a frame garage with a hipped roof and a side shed.

SERVANT'S HOUSE

Contributing building

At the southeast corner of the property is a small frame servant's house.

100. GEORGE D. THOMPSON HOUSE

1604 Granville Rd.

1938

Contributing building

The Thompson House is a simple two-story brick and frame Colonial Revival dwelling. It features a gable roof, a three-bay facade, a classical entrance with segmental-arched pediment, and one-story side wings. George Thompson was manager of the new business department at Security National Bank.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-story brick garage.

101. LETTIE W. MEBANE HOUSE

310 Wentworth Dr.

Undetermined date

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Non-contributing building

The core of this one-story frame dwelling may be the same as that shown on the 1919 and 1925 Sanborn maps. However, its present appearance, with its added west wing and rear ell, broad gable roof, delicate entrance porch, and vinyl siding, suggest a primary appearance dating from the 1940s or after.

102. HAZEL P. HARDIN HOUSE

308 Wentworth Dr.

1920

Contributing building

The Hardin House is a boxy two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling typical of many built during the period. It has a broad gambrel roof, a shed dormer across the front, an overhanging pent eave at first story level, and a central classical entrance porch. A one-story porch is on the west side of the house. Hazel P. Hardin was sales manager of Southern Real Estate Company.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-story frame building which appears to have been the original garage.

103. MARY L. CAINE HOUSE

306 Wentworth Dr.

1962

Non-contributing building

The Caine House is a modern Colonial Revival dwelling. The one-story brick structure has a low hipped roof, brick corner quoins, and a classical pedimented entrance porch at the center of the three-bay facade.

104. JOHN BERRY HOUSE

304 Wentworth Dr.

1922

Contributing building

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Dr. John Berry was the first known occupant of this two-story frame house designed to look like a one-and-a-half-story bungalow. The three-bay-wide dwelling has a gable roof which sweeps low in front to incorporate an engaged classical porch and a three-bay shed wall dormer.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a gable-roofed framed garage which may be the one shown on the 1925 Sanborn map.

105. **T. D. BLAIR HOUSE**
302 Wentworth Dr.
1921
Contributing building

T. D. Blair was agency manager for Pilot Life Insurance Company. His one-and-a-half-story wood-shingled cottage appears to have been built from the same plan as the Frederick J. Pate House (see #16) at 202 Meadowbrook Terrace. However, the two houses make use of different materials and some details. The Blair House has a broad, front-facing gable roof which extends on the east side to shelter what was originally the southeast corner porch (now partially enclosed). The hooded entrance is at the southwest corner of the house, while the center of the facade is devoted to a pair of triple windows--one on each floor. The east side of the house has a large cross gable, while the west side has a small shed dormer and a small cross gable. The yard is enclosed by a wooden picket fence.

106. **LESLIE C. LANE HOUSE**
300 Wentworth Dr.
1925
Contributing building

The Lane House is a two-story brick four-square dwelling. It features a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, a three-bay facade with a central pedimented entrance porch, a door with sidelights and a fanlight transom, and single, paired, and tripled windows. On the east side of the house is a one-story sun room with a balustraded roof deck, and behind that, a two-story wing.

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GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a one-story frame garage of undetermined date.

107. **BYNUM J. MERRITT HOUSE**
203 Wentworth Dr.
ca. 1929
Contributing building

The Merritt House is a two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling typical of the 1920s. It has a gable roof with a modillioned cornice, a five-bay facade and a central classical entrance with a pedimented porch. On the east side of the house is a one-story sun room, and on the west side is a one-story porch, both with balustraded roof decks. Early owner Bynum J. Merritt was vice-president of Southern Silk Mills.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a brick garage which appears to be original.

108. **MADELINE M. MCCALLUM HOUSE**
205 Wentworth Dr.
1949-1950
Non-contributing building

The McCallum House is a one-story brick ranch-style house with a low hipped roof and projecting end bays.

109. **T. A. GLASSCOCK HOUSE**
207 Wentworth Dr.
1939
Contributing building

This late Colonial Revival house is a two-story brick dwelling with a gable roof, brick quoins at each corner and flanking the center entrance bay, a three-bay facade, and a simple classical entrance porch. A one-story sun room projects from the east end of the house,

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and a one-story brick guest house is attached to the rear of the house by a one-story frame ell.

110. MCADOO-SANDERS-TATUM HOUSE
303 Wentworth Dr.
ca. 1915
Contributing building

The 1919 Sanborn map shows this house as the residence of J. P. Sanders, and the 1922 city directory lists Sanders in Irving Park. By 1924 the house was illustrated in ART WORK OF PIEDMONT SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA as the residence of Benton B. Tatum. However, it was probably initially the home of William D. McAdoo. He owned a large tract of land, now bounded N. Elm Street, Cornwallis Drive, Granville Street, and Irving Place, which he had laid out as "Country Club Development" on a 1916 plat map. (Within several years this area had been redesigned and included in Robert B. Cridland's revised and expanded map of the Irving Park development.) On the 1916 plat, the area south of Country Club Drive was labeled "W. D. McAdoo's Home." The 1915-16 and 1918-19 city directories suggest, as well, that this could have been his home. The house is one of the most architecturally interesting of those built during Irving Park's early years. Its design owes much to the Craftsman and Prairie styles. The two-story frame dwelling is weatherboarded on the first story and wood-shingled on the second. Its outstanding roof is composed of a series of symmetrically arranged low, sweeping hips with widely overhanging eaves, all topped by a balustraded deck. A broad wrap-around porch features Tuscan columns set on granite plinths and a plain balustrade. The granite is repeated in the chimneys. The central door and sidelights are composed of leaded and beveled glass. The house occupies a large corner lot with an east side garden.

GARAGE

Contributing building

At the rear of the property is an architecturally significant garage which matches the house in its use of weatherboards, wood shingles, leaded glass, and a low hipped roof. In front of the garage stands an early gas pump.

111. VINCENT E. PAUL HOUSE

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305 Wentworth Dr.
1988
Non-contributing building

The Paul House is a two-story brick house with a hipped roof, a three-bay facade, casement windows, and a central entrance with a simple porch with classical posts and a segmental-arched roof. Behind the house is a shed.

GARAGE
Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a matching garage.

112. **MARION G. FOLLIN, JR. HOUSE**
307 Wentworth Dr.
1940
Contributing building

Although this house has been sheathed in aluminum siding, it still displays its strong Colonial Revival design. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a gable roof, a cornice with both dentils and modillions, a three-bay facade, and a handsome classical entrance. Two-story wings project from either side of the house. First known occupant Marion G. Follin, Jr. was secretary-treasurer of Gate City Life Insurance Company.

GARAGE
Contributing building

Behind the house is frame garage and servant's room which appears to be contemporary with the house.

113. **FRANCIS A. BROOKS, JR. HOUSE**
312 Irving Place
1953
Non-contributing building

The Brooks House is a one-story brick dwelling oriented toward the corner of Irving Place and Granville Road. The house features classical detailing and its length is broken up by the use of

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projecting front wings and a recessed porch.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a matching garage.

114. EDGAR D. BROADHURST HOUSE

310 Irving Place
1922

Contributing building

The Broadhurst House is a two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling. It features a gable roof, shed dormers, and a long five-bay facade. The hooded central entrance has sidelights and a fanlight transom and is flanked by tiny four-over-four sash windows. On the east side of the house is a one-story sun room and a second story sleeping porch. Edgar Broadhurst was an attorney.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

115. W. E. BLAIR HOUSE

306 Irving Place
1925

Contributing building

W. E. Blair was the earliest known owner of this two-story brick Colonial Revival house. He was third vice-president of the North Carolina Trust Company, assistant secretary/treasurer of City Development Company, treasurer of Southern Real Estate, and treasurer of the Irving Park Company. The Blair House has a steep gable roof, gable end chimneys, three pedimented dormers of unusual design, a five-bay facade, and an elaborate doorway with a classical entrance porch with a balustraded roof deck. One-story sun rooms with round-arched windows and balustraded roof decks project from either side of the house. Attached to the rear of the house is a porte cochere.

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GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a brick garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

116. J. R. YOUNG HOUSE

304 Irving Place
1925

Contributing building

The Young House is a handsome two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling with a gable roof, a dentiled cornice, weatherboard siding, a five-bay facade, and a pedimented center entrance porch. Two-story wings extend from either side of the house, and the east side is extended further by a one-story wing. (The west side wing and the one-story east side wing are additions.) J. R. Young was department manager of Cone Export and Commission Company. The front lawn is enclosed by a wrought-iron fence with brick piers.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a large one-story frame garage of more recent origin.

117. LINDON M. HUMPHREY HOUSE

210 Irving Place
ca. 1927

Contributing building

Lindon M. Humphrey, a dentist, was the first known occupant of this large brick house. The two-story house is characterized by a slate-covered gable roof, shed dormers, a six-bay facade (the west end bay of which may be an addition), and a recessed entrance porch with a pedimented surround. The three windows above the central entrance have curious wooden valance-like hoods. The west end bay features an arched four-part window on the first story and a one-story sun room extension. A simple arched porte cochere extends from the right side of the house.

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GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a brick garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

STORAGE BUILDING

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a frame storage building with a side shed. It appears to be a later addition to the property.

118. W. B. VAUGHT HOUSE - II

208 Irving Place

ca. 1921

Contributing building

W. B. Vaught, an employee of Cone Export and Commission Company, appears to have been the first occupant of this two-story frame house. He was first listed at this location in the 1922 city directory. The 1925 Sanborn map shows the house, but without the east wing and with the west wing shown as a two-story porch. By 1933, however, the house appears to have taken on its present form. It features a low hipped roof, a Palladian style entrance porch, and slightly recessed two-story side wings.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage which appears to have been the second garage, which had been built by 1933.

119. LULA M. DICKINSON HOUSE

206 Irving Place

ca. 1960

Non-contributing building

The Dickinson House is a one-story brick dwelling with a broad hipped roof, projecting end bays which flank a recessed porch, and brick corner quoins.

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120. EDGAR F. CANN HOUSE
204 Irving Place
1920
Contributing building

The Cann House is a typical Colonial Revival dwelling of the 1910s and 1920s. The two-story frame house has a gambrel roof, a shed dormer across the front, gable end chimneys, a five-bay facade, and a central Georgian Revival entrance with a segmental-arched pediment. Originally there was a porch on the west side, but it has been enclosed, and a large two-story ell has been built to the rear of the house.

GARAGE
Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage of undetermined date of construction.

121. EVA L. TURNER HOUSE
200 Irving Place
1949
Non-contributing building

This two-story brick house with two-story rear ell is in the process of being enlarged and remodelled with a pedimented center, a stuccoed surface, and decorative corner quoins.

122. J. E. ROSSELL HOUSE
1609 St. Andrews Rd.
ca. 1925
Contributing building

J. E. Rossell was the first known owner of this two-story frame gambrel-roofed house which is very similar to his earlier house at 1607 Carlisle Rd. (see #62). Though it has been sheathed with aluminum siding, it retains its essential stylistic features. In addition to its gambrel roof, the house features a gambrel end chimney, a shed dormer across the front, and a three-bay facade with a classical central entrance. The one-story porch on the north side is an addition.

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GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

123. SYDNEY BLUHM HOUSE
1611 St. Andrews Rd.
ca. 1925
Contributing building

The house of cotton broker Sydney Bluhm appears to have been built from the same plan as 1609 St. Andrew's Rd. (#122). This house, however, is stuccoed. Otherwise, it, too, is a gambrel-roofed two-story frame dwelling with a three-bay facade and a classical central entrance. The south side of the house has an open porch on the first story and a sleeping porch on the second.

COTTAGE

Contributing building

At the west (rear) edge of the property is a small frame gambrel-roofed cottage which appears to have been originally the garage.

124. EUGENE S. TALIAFERRO
201 Irving Place
ca. 1952
Non-contributing building

The Taliaferro House is a late Colonial Revival two-story brick dwelling with a low gable roof, gable-end chimneys, brick corner quoins, a classical central entrance on the three-bay facade, and a one-story wing on the east side.

125. EDGAR N. SNOW HOUSE
205 Irving Place
ca. 1920, 1993
Non-contributing building

Edgar N. Snow is the earliest known owner of this two-story Colonial

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Revival frame house. In 1993 the house was remodeled with changes including the stuccoing of the exterior and the addition of decorative quoins and other features. These changes have substantially altered the character of the house.

COTTAGE

Non-contributing building

This one-story frame structure was the original garage but has been remodeled and its use changed.

126. WILLIAM A. BALSLEY HOUSE
207 Irving Place
1948
Non-contributing building

The Balsley House is a one-story brick dwelling with a hipped roof, a recessed entrance, and a west side porch.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage.

127. PARRAN JARBOE HOUSE
206 Sunset Dr.
1915
Contributing building

Dr. Parran Jarboe was the original of this Mediterranean Revival-style dwelling which was designed by Greensboro architect Raleigh James Hughes. The two-story stuccoed house has a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves with decorative rafter ends. The three-bay facade has a classical central entrance porch with Ionic columns and a balustraded roof deck which shelters the round-arched doorway. Flanking the entrance are large round-arched windows. One-story porches with decorative latticework and elaborate classical detailing extend the living space on either side of the house. A terraced lawn leads to the front of the house. Behind the house are a garden and garden shed.

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128. DUNCAN C. CATER HOUSE
200 Sunset Dr.
1951
Non-contributing building

The Cater House is a two-story brick dwelling with classical detailing but an asymmetrical design. It features a hipped roof, corner quoins, a central recessed entrance with a Palladian window above, and one-story side wings. The rear of the center block of the house is nearly consumed with an oversized Palladian window.

GARAGE
Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage.

129. W. B. VAUGHT HOUSE - I
108 Sunset Dr.
1915
Contributing building

This Mediterranean Revival-style house has had some alterations since it was pictured in ART WORK OF PIEDMONT SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA in 1924, but it still retains its essential character. The house is a two-story stuccoed dwelling with a red tile hipped roof, hip-roofed shingled dormers with diamond muntins, widely overhanging bracketed eaves, and casement windows. The facade features a central arched entrance, large arched windows flanking the entrance, a second story ironwork balcony, and a two-story porch wing on the west side. A terrace runs across the front of the house. A stuccoed wall borders the rear yard with its garden.

GARAGE
Contributing building

Behind the house is a large stuccoed garage and service building with a tile roof, eaves, and dormer which match those details of the house.

130. KENNETH M. BRIM HOUSE
106 Sunset Dr.
1938

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Contributing building

The Brim House is a two-story brick Neoclassical Revival style house with a gable roof, a five-bay facade, and a two-story full-facade portico with slender classical posts. The central entrance has a pedimented surround, the west side has a bay window, and the east side has an added one-story sun room.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

Behind the house is a large frame garage which appears to be of a more recent construction date.

131. R. J. HOLE HOUSE

102 Sunset Dr.

1922

Contributing building

The Hole House is a large two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling. It features a gable roof, gable-end chimneys (the west one pierced by a window), a five-bay facade, and a central entrance of classical influence. One-story porches on either side of the house have ironwork balustraded roof decks. A two-story wing projects from the rear of the house. Earliest known owner R. J. Hole was vice-president and manager of Southern Gas and Power Company.

GARAGE

Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-story, compatible frame garage.

132. IRVING PARK MANOR APARTMENTS

1800 N. Elm St.

1928

Contributing building

Residents were first listed at the prestigious Irving Park Manor Apartments in the 1929 city directory. The eighteen apartments in the three connected buildings were at times occupied by past or future Irving Park residents, and the basement level included rooms for

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servants. The apartments consist of three sections: the projecting center section called Irving Hall, the north wing called Stratford Hall, and the south wing called Haddon Hall. The apartments are among the finest of those built in Greensboro during the 1920s. The three-story brick buildings are wonderfully detailed with a variety of Tudor Revival stylistic conventions. Among these are half-timbering in several patterns, cut stonework accenting entranceways, diamond-muntined windows above entrances, casement windows elsewhere, a multi-colored slate roof, and a decoratively paneled central chimney. Behind the apartments initially there was a long, one-story brick garage for twenty-four cars, but it no longer remains.

133. COUNTRY CLUB APARTMENTS

1700 N. Elm St.

1937

Contributing buildings (3)

Designed by prominent Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann, the Country Club Apartments are architecturally distinctive in utilizing a combination of classical and modern design features. The eighty-five apartments are arranged in three separate white brick structures, which are themselves arranged in a number of projecting and receding sections to prevent visual monotony. Most sections have a modern flat roof, but these are interrupted by sections with more traditional gable roofs with chimneys and dormers. All sections have casement windows, classical stone entrance surrounds, corbeled brick cornices and string courses, and brick corner quoining. The buildings are arranged around a park-like inner court with sidewalks, benches, trees, and other plantings. Sunset Circles loops around the outside of apartment buildings, connecting at N. Elm Street with Sunset Drive and Meadowbrook Terrace. The land between Sunset Dr. and Buffalo Creek includes lightly wooded areas, two small sheds, and a gravel parking area near N. Elm Street.

134. ELM STREET BRIDGE

N. Elm St. over Buffalo Creek

1921

Contributing structure

The Elm Street Bridge appears nearly identical (except for the guard rail paneling) to the one illustrated and photographed in the ca. 1915

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promotional brochure for Irving Park. Yet the marble placque on the east guardrail bears the date of 1921. G. L. Blair was the engineer. The concrete bridge has paneled guardrails and three segmental-arched supports over Buffalo Creek, making it a picturesque structure adjacent to The Meadow (see #140).

135. **BEAVERS HOUSE**
100 Meadowbrook Terrace
1979
Non-contributing building

The Beavers House is a one-story brick dwelling with a hipped and gabled roof, brick corner quoins, and a recessed front porch.

136. **BROWN-NEALE HOUSE**
104 Meadowbrook Terrace
1939-1940
Contributing building

The Brown-Neale House is two-story brick dwelling of late Colonial Revival design. It features a low-pitched gable roof with two front cross gables, a three-bay facade with a Georgian Revival central entrance, and brick corner quoins. One-story wings project from either side of the house. This was first the home to Mrs. Mary F. Brown and Eileen M. Neale, who were secretary-treasurer and president, respectively, of Neale's Inc.

- CARPORT**
Non-contributing structure

Behind the house is an open carport.

137. **JAMES L. FRINK HOUSE**
106 Meadowbrook Terrace
ca. 1950
Non-contributing building

The Frink House is a one-story brick and frame ranch style house with a low hipped roof and brick corner quoins. Behind the house is a frame garage with a balustraded roof deck.

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138. PAUL H. HARRELL HOUSE
110 Meadowbrook Terrace
1941
Contributing building

The Harrell House is a one-story frame dwelling, a free-form version of Williamsburg Colonial Revival. It has a hipped and gabled roof, gabled dormers, a central classical entrance, a front bay window, and a projecting right front wing.

GARAGE

Non-contributing building

East of the house stands a hip-roofed frame garage which appears to be of a more recent construction date.

139. GREENSBORO COUNTRY CLUB
410 Sunset Dr.
1911-present
Contributing site

The development of the Greensboro Country Club was an integral part of the development of Irving Park. The club was incorporated on April 3, 1911. On April 22, 1911, the new club purchased 58.52 acres--which became the core of the club--from A. M. Scales for \$11,700. Covenants were included in the deed which were designed to protect both the country club in its development and A. M. Scales in his blossoming residential development that was to become Irving Park. The golf course opened in November 1912, and the first clubhouse on the site was erected ca. 1913. During the next two decades, additional land was added to the country club for expansion of the golf course, and the club property in Irving Park now constitutes approximately 111 acres. The development of the Greensboro Country Club and its recreational facilities through the years has served to ensure that Irving Park would become and remain a prestigious and exclusive residential area in Greensboro. The country club is both the psychological and the physical heart of Irving Park. A variety of resources listed below are part of the Greensboro Country Club.

CLUBHOUSE

Non-contributing building

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The present clubhouse, designed by architect William Freeman, is the fourth of those built at this site and dates from 1986-1987. It is a large one-story building with one-and-a-half-story center section and a basement level. The building has a parapeted cornice, French doors with segmental-arched transoms, and a classical front portico with a balustraded roof. Driveways and parking are found on the south and east sides of the building, and the golf course surrounds it.

GOLF COURSE

Contributing site

The eighteen-hole golf course, located on the rolling hills around the clubhouse, runs between Sunset Drive and Country Club Drive and between Edgedale Road and Lafayette Avenue, except for a section which runs southwest of Sunset Drive along either side of Lafayette Avenue. It is not clear who laid out the original course--A. W. McAlister himself may have had a hand in it--but by the mid 1920s the present course had been designed by premier American golf course architect Donald J. Ross and was constructed between then and the end of the decade. In 1932 the lake on the No. 13 fairway was built. Except for changes to holes No. 13, 16, and 18, the course continues to reflect Ross's design. Several small golf shelters are located along the course.

POOL HOUSE/POOL

Non-contributing building

Behind the clubhouse is the pool house--a ca. 1960 one-story brick building with a low hipped roof--and the swimming pool.

TENNIS BUILDING

Non-contributing building

Northeast of the clubhouse is the one-story brick 1960s tennis building with a low hipped roof and a wrap-around porch.

TENNIS COURTS

Non-contributing structure

East of the tennis building is a block of eight tennis courts enclosed

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by a chain link fence.

SERVICE BUILDINGS

Non-contributing buildings (2)

Two low, flat-roofed golf course service buildings are located southwest of the clubhouse along Sunset Drive. One is a metal building and the other is a concrete building, both dating from the 1960s. They serve as the combined golf course maintenance shed, caddy house, and cart storage shed. Their visual impact on their surroundings is diminished through the use of earth berms and wood fencing.

140. **THE MEADOW**

bet. Elm St. & Latham Rd., Meadowbrook Terrace & Buffalo Creek
ca. 1915
Contributing site

The Meadow, labeled as such in the ca. 1915 Irving Park promotional brochure, was one of the early planned park areas for the development. It is a flood plain bordered on the south side by Buffalo Creek and consists primarily of meadowland with some trees and a low stone retaining wall. The Meadow is made more picturesque by the arched Elm Street Bridge (#134) at its east end. The park continues on the south side of the creek, but this area is not a part of Irving Park.

141. **THE DALE**

bet. Edgedale Rd., Allendale Rd., Sunset Dr. & Meadowbrook Terrace.
ca. 1913
Contributing site

The Dale, labeled as such in the ca. 1915 Irving Park promotional brochure and on a 1913 map of the Greensboro area, was one of the early planned park areas for the development. It is a lightly wooded green space with a small stream running its length onto which the houses of Edgedale and Allendale roads face.

142. **HOOD PARK**

bet. Sunset Dr., Carlisle Rd., and Hood Place
ca. 1920
Contributing site

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Hood Park is another of the small parks in the older section of Irving Park. It, too, is lightly wooded and features a small stream. Robert B. Cridland's revised and enlarged plan of Irving Park (ca. 1920) shows it labeled as "Park" and laid out with curving walkways, as it is today. When the walkways were actually laid out, however, is not clear, since the 1925 Sanborn map does not indicate this as a planned park.

143. **VACANT LOT**

Lafayette Ave. at the golf course

This undeveloped tree-covered lot descends from the street toward the creek that bisects the southwest green of the golf course.

144. **VACANT LOT**

Lafayette Ave, north side

Like the one immediately to the northeast, this undeveloped lot is similar to that directly to the northeast.

145. **HOWARD HOUSE**

1907 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1960

non-contributing building

This one-story brick house features a symmetrical composition with a central entry pavilion marked by a Colonial-Revival main entry that is flanked by expansive nine-over-nine double-hung windows.

146. **REAMS HOUSE**

1905 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1950

non-contributing building

The Reams House is a two-story brick Colonial-Revival house distinguished by a center-bay, front-gable, two-story porch supported by square columns.

147. **LINEWEAVER HOUSE**

1903 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1960

non-contributing building

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Intricately-detailed wrought iron posts support a full-facade porch on this one-story side-gabled brick house with flanking intersecting gable wings.

- 148 **CONE HOUSE**
1901 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1950
non-contributing building

A one-story brick rectangle covered by a hip roof, this Colonial Revival-style house features a symmetrical composition distinguished by expansive, multi-pane wooden sash.

- 149 **EDWARDS HOUSE**
1900 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1970
non-contributing building

Unlike its eclectic neighbors, this brick and frame contemporary ranch house features sweeping one-story composition, large windows and a carport.

- 150 **SPERBER HOUSE**
1902 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1950
non-contributing building

This story-and-a-half brick Colonial Revival house features a symmetrical composition dominated by a five-bay center porch with an engaged roof and wooden columns. The fenestration is symmetrical and is distinguished by a Adamesque-Revival main entry with a fanlight and sidelights.

- 151 **FORMEY HOUSE**
1904 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1970
Non-contributing building

Set on a landscaped terrace, this one-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival house features a symmetrical composition around a semi-circular portico supported by wooden columns. The side-gable roof contains gabled wooden dormers.

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- 152 **FRANKLIN HOUSE**
1906 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1950
non-contributing building

This two story brick house features a one-story shed roof porch supported by wooden columns and minimal traditional details.

- 153 **VACANT LOT**
south side of Lafayette Ave.

This tree-covered lot slopes upward away from Lafayette Avenue.

- 154 **ANDREW HOUSE**
1910 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1970
non-contributing building

Distinguished by a sweeping intersecting gable roof, this one-story brick ranch house features a glass-end front gable that opens to a northwest view of the golf course.

- 155 **VACANT LOT**
south side of Lafayette Ave.

Like the other vacant lots on Lafayette Avenue, this one features a dense tree canopy.

- 156 **PROCTOR HOUSE**
1912 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1950
non-contributing building

Minimal Traditional in style, the one story, brick Proctor House is set high upon a terraced lawn.

- 157 **VACANT LOT**
south side of Lafayette Ave.

This vacant lot slopes sharply above the street and is shaded by a tree canopy.

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158 **RUFFIN HOUSE**
1914 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1950
non-contributing building

This brick one-and-one-half-story L-plan house features Colonial-Revival-style details and expansive, multi-pane wooden sash.

159 **MERRITT HOUSE**
1916 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1990
non-contributing building

A two-story, brick, neo-Chateau-esque house set under a hipped roof, the Merritt House is probably of recent construction.

160 **BULLUCK HOUSE**
1918 Lafayette Ave.
ca. 1950
non-contributing building

This two-story house features a brick first story and a weatherboarded second story with an end-bay pedimented entry portico and Minimal Traditional detailing.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE -

Architect/Builder:

Barton, Harry
Ellis, A. Raymond
Hartmann, Charles C.
Holleyman, William C., Jr.
Hughes, Raleigh James
Keen, Charles Barton
Simmons & Sawyer

Summary:

Irving Park was developed as and remains Greensboro's premier park suburb. The development of Greensboro's most prestigious neighborhood began in 1911 when the newly incorporated Greensboro Country Club purchased a tract of 58.52 acres from Alfred M. Scales. The following year Scales began selling lots with restrictive covenants on the south side of the country club property for the erection of high-income housing. In 1914 the Irving Park Company was incorporated, and it directed the successful continued development of the neighborhood from that point to the Depression. Nationally acclaimed landscape architect John Nolen designed a comprehensive plan for Irving Park ca. 1914; around 1920, Philadelphia and Atlanta-based landscape architect Robert B. Cridland enlarged and revised Nolen's plan. Irving Park's plan emphasizes a park-like setting achieved by its curvilinear layout of tree-lined boulevards and streets, central placement of the Greensboro Country Club with its Donald Ross-designed eighteen-hole golf course, and three small wooded parks--The Meadow, The Dale, and Hood Park. The whole is enhanced by rolling hills and Buffalo Creek and its tributaries. During the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s Irving Park saw some of the finest residential construction in Greensboro. Excellent examples of the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Craftsman/Prairie, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Chateausque, and French Eclectic styles architecturally represent the period of significance, 1911-1941. Many of these houses were designed by prominent local and out-of-state architects, including A. Raymond Ellis of New York, Charles Barton Keen of Philadelphia, and Charles C. Hartmann, Raleigh James Hughes, William C. Holleyman, Jr. and Harry

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Barton of Greensboro.

The Irving Park Historic District is associated with the historic context "Modern Suburbanization and Industrialization of Greensboro, 1900-1941" as discussed in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Greensboro, North Carolina, 1880-1941." Within this context, it fulfills Criterion A for listing in the National Register because of its local contributions in the area of community planning and development. It fulfills Criterion C because of its architectural significance and landscape architecture. Irving Park as a whole fulfills the registration requirements outlined in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Greensboro, North Carolina, 1880-1941" for residential neighborhoods in Greensboro as the best representative of the picturesque suburb in the city. The majority of its resources date from the neighborhood's period of significance and continue to evoke the sense of a coherent community through winding streets and planted boulevards, parks, building setbacks, and historic buildings and structures. Other property types found within the Irving Park Historic District include single-family private houses representing early twentieth-century period revival styles such as the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and other styles; multiple-family dwellings represented by the Irving Park Manor and Country Club apartments; parks, including the Greensboro Country Club, The Meadow, The Dale, and Hood Park; bridges, as exemplified by the well-preserved 1921 Elm Street Bridge; and the stone entrance gates. For all of these property types, there is a high degree of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Historical Background:

The development of what was to become the Irving Park neighborhood began with the April 3, 1911, incorporation of the Greensboro Country Club. The two primary objectives of the club, as stated in its Certificate of Incorporation, were 1) the promotion and encouragement of outdoor and athletic games and exercises, including golf, tennis, croquet, bowling, automobiling and all other forms of wholesome and healthful sports, games and amusements; and 2) the development of the property of the corporation for country homes and residences for its members and other persons (Record of Incorporations Book F, 253-254). To begin to accomplish these tasks, on April 22, 1911, the Greensboro Country Club purchased 58.52 acres of land from Alfred M. and Bessie

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T. Scales for \$11,700. This land, known as the Scales farm, was located west of N. Elm Street and north of Sunset Avenue (Deed Book 230, 21). It was described thusly in the GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS:

The property is on the crest of a ridge, and overlooks the city from one of the highest elevations in the vicinity of Greensboro. Situated in the midst of a beautiful forest of oak and pine and having on it pure water and abundance of shade, makes the spot a most inviting one and thoroughly adapted to the service to which it would be put (GDN, March 7, 1911).

This particular property was chosen, in part, upon the assurances of the Public Services Company that a street car line would be built to within 400 yards of the club property (GDN, March 7, 1911). The deed contained a set of restrictive covenants concerning the use of the property that was designed to protect the investments of both the country club and Scales. The deed also indicates that at least some of the area had been laid out by civil engineer W. B. Trogdon (Deed Book 230, 21).

A. M. Scales continued with his development plans. On December 5, 1911, he contracted with the city for a franchise and easement to extend a water and sewer line to the area (Deed Book 236, 18). On May 29, Scales executed a group of deeds to such people as Aubrey L. Brooks, Junius I. Scales, R. Jesse Mebane, H. R. Bush, and Cummins A. Mebane for lots of land along the south side of Sunset Drive, as laid out in a plat made by W. B. Trogdon Deed Book 236, 272-273, 294, 312-313, 320, 330, 331, 688). A 1913 map of Greensboro suggests that Trogdon's plat, referred to also in later deeds, covered the area west of N. Elm Street between Sunset Drive and Meadowbrook Terrace to the south, continuing along the south side of Sunset Drive to present-day Briarcliff Road, and including on the north side of Sunset Drive the 1911 country club tract and continuing eastward along present-day Irving Place to N. Elm Street (Brewer Map). Restrictive covenants were placed on these deeds which set the tone and intent for the quality of residential development that was to occur. Among these covenants were that houses had to be valued at a minimum of \$5,000; only houses and domestic outbuildings could be constructed; houses were required to have a front set-back of at least fifty feet and could not come closer than fifteen feet to any side property line; and no house could be built on a lot of less than one hundred front feet. It was also a condition of the deeds that the buyers agreed to begin

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the construction of dwellings on their lots within one year from the date of the deed. The deeds also made clear that, although these lots were based on a plat drawn by W. B. Trogdon, Scales had the right to make future changes to streets, roads, and lanes in his overall development although not to those onto which these properties abutted (Deed Book 236, 312-313, and others cited above).

These first deeds reveal the kind of people who were to populate the development that was to become Irving Park. Attorney Aubrey L. Brooks was general counsel for the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company. Junius I. Scales was also an attorney. R. J. Mebane was second vice-president of North Carolina Trust Company, third vice-president and assistant manager of Southern Life and Trust Company, and treasurer of Greensboro Securities Company. C. A. Mebane was vice-president of Southern Underwriters, and Harry R. Bush was president of Dixie Fire Insurance Company (Irving Park). This preponderance of insurance men was no accident. Rather, it reflected the successes of this industry in twentieth-century Greensboro. These men were all charter members of the country club (GDN, March 7, 1911).

As the first houses in the neighborhood were being constructed in 1912-1913, activity was taking place on another front. In November of 1912, the country club golf course opened (GCC Newsletter). In 1913, the club built a clubhouse, a handsome wood-shingled structure with a raised basement, a wrap-around porch with paired Tuscan columns, and a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves and hipped dormers. Projecting from the rear of the clubhouse was a bowling alley topped by a pergola.

On June 2, 1914, the Irving Park Company was incorporated with A. M. Scales as a major stockholder (Record of Incorporations Book D, 424-425). This was the official birth of the company that was to lead the development of Irving Park for the next several decades, although the name "Irving Park" had appeared in a deed as early as March, 1913 (Deed Book 245, 204-205).

The week after the incorporation, on June 9, 1914, A. M. Scales sold to the Irving Park Company three tracts of land, with the descriptive comment that "Out of these three tracts Irving Park has been constructed...." The lands previously sold by Scales to the Greensboro Country Club and to various individuals were excluded from the conveyance, and further, the land was sold subject to the streets already mapped out and "The Dale," a park previously created for the use of the residents of Irving Park. Presumably, it was W. B. Trogdon who had platted these streets and park (Deed Book 263, 81).

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One of the first things the Irving Park Company did after incorporation was to publish a promotional brochure. It listed A. W. McAlister as president of the company. He was president of the Pilot Life Insurance Company, first president of the Greensboro Country Club, and is often credited with having brought golf to Greensboro. Other officers listed were A. M. Scales, vice-president; R. G. Vaughn, vice-president; and R. C. Hood, Secretary and Manager. Directors, in addition to the officers, were W. E. Blair, R. J. Mebane, and H. L. Coble. The brochure included photographs of the landscape of Irving Park, several of the roads, the country club, and the stately houses of its first residents. The brochure also extolled the merits of living in Irving Park and described its present beauty as well as plans for future development of the company's nearly 350 acres. The "set of reasonable restrictions" to protect homeowners was another topic of discussion. At the end of the brochure narrative, the following announcement was made:

The leading landscape architect of the United State, Mr. John Nolen, of Cambridge, Mass., has been employed to furnish plans for and superintend the development of Irving Park (Irving Park).

John Nolen was one of America's most important early-twentieth-century planning pioneers. In 1911 he designed Myers Park in Charlotte, and this much-publicized plan was greatly admired around the country. Those who could arrange for his planning services did so (Myers Park NRN). The Irving Park Company was one of the lucky clients, and around 1914-1915 Nolen designed a plan for Irving Park. This plan incorporated the earlier work of W. B. Trogdon, but was much more comprehensive in scope. The plan covered almost all of present-day Irving Park, from N. Elm Street westward to Battleground Avenue, with curvilinear roads, parks, large lots, and landscape plantings (Nolen Plan).

In May of 1914 John Nolen spent several days in Greensboro. Following his visit, he made a brief report to the city on his general impressions of Greensboro, along with recommendations concerning the more obvious problems of city development and improvement (Nolen Report). In 1917 Nolen was invited back by the Chamber of Commerce to give a pep talk to the city's business and professional leaders on the importance of city planning. Because of heavy previous commitments, he was not making a bid for the preparation of a city plan for Greensboro. Nevertheless, he did advise that such a plan be

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undertaken (GDN, February 22, 1917). (The city proceeded to hire Charles Mulford Robinson, major proponent of the City Beautiful Movement, but he died before his plan could be completed.)

Perhaps because of Nolen's commitments elsewhere, he apparently ceased his design work for the Irving Park Company by the end of the 1910s. In his place, they hired Robert B. Cridland around 1920 to prepare additions and revisions to John Nolen's plan (Cridland Plan). Cridland was a landscape architect from Philadelphia and Atlanta, who had formerly worked for the Thomas Meehan firm outside Philadelphia. In 1916 the Vanderbilts engaged Cridland to work at their Hyde Park estate overlooking the Hudson River in New York. Between then and 1934 he developed new designs for each area of the formal gardens, along with other design work on the estate (Vanderbilt Mansion Report). In 1918 Cridland published PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING, an enormously popular book which had gone through three editions and nine printings by 1929.

Robert Cridland's plan for Irving Park added the area of the neighborhood located north of Irving Place and east of Granville Road. This area had been previously owned by W. D. McAdoo, who in 1916 had had a plat drawn for the area, labeled as Country Club Development. Apparently McAdoo sold his property to the Irving Park Company instead of consummating his plan. Revisions to Nolen's plan included such changes as the re-drawing of some streets, the realignment of some lots, and the design of Hood Park with curvilinear walkways. While Cridland's plan made some changes to Nolen's, the general concept remained the same. The same sorts of changes were later made to Cridland's plan, though the dates and authorship of these changes are not known. Most of these minor changes took place in areas to the north, west, and south of the historic district which were not actually developed until mid-century.

On November 5, 1921, the Greensboro Country Club suffered the loss of its clubhouse to fire. The directors immediately decided to rebuild, and the following year a new clubhouse was erected (GDN, November 6, 1921). The architect of this clubhouse is not documented, but stylistically it appears to have been the work of Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen, who also designed the A. W. McAlister House (#87), the H. Smith Richardson House (#97), and the William Y. Preyer House (#48) in Irving Park. By the end of the 1920s, the club had also instituted a plan for the golf course designed by America's premier golf course architect, Donald J. Ross. These actions on the part of the country club reflected their positive position on the

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present and future status of both the country club and the neighborhood.

In fact, the 1920s were boom years for affluent Irving Park. The heaviest period of building in the neighborhood's history took place in the first half of the 1920s, with construction continuing, but to a lesser degree, during the second half of the decade. The Depression, however, affected Irving Park as elsewhere, and construction all but halted. Irving Park Company, itself, went into receivership, and remaining land began to be liquidated to pay the company's debts (Weill Interview). Although house construction picked up significantly during the second half of the 1930s, in 1940 the Irving Park Company was dissolved (Records of Corporations, Book Q, 531).

Throughout its period of significance (1911-1941), Irving Park was the construction site of many of the finest houses in Greensboro. Many were architect-designed and serve as excellent representatives of the various architectural styles popular during the period. The Colonial Revival, along with the related Neoclassical Revival, was the most frequently built style. Prime examples include the homes of R. J. and C. A. Mebane (#43 & 44), Lynn Williamson (#24 - Charles C. Hartmann), J. Spencer Love (#85), and Aubrey L. Brooks (#45 - A. Raymond Ellis). The second most popular style in the neighborhood was the Tudor Revival, exemplified by the Carl I. Carlson House (#52), the Van Wyck Williams House (#56), the Albert J. Klutz House (#74), and the Irving Park Manor Apartments (#132). The Mediterranean Revival was also well-represented. Of particular note are the Parran Jarboe House (#127 - Raleigh James Hughes), the Charles C. Hudson House (#67 - Charles C. Hartmann), and the Frank H. Hope House (#70). The McAdoo-Sanders-Tatum House (#110) and the Page-Scales House (#21) are both fine examples of the combined Craftsman/Prairie styles. The Herman Cone House (#84 - William C. Holleyman, Jr.) is an excellent, but lone example of the Chateausque style. In the late 1930s, several houses were built that could be described best as French Eclectic. The Thornton Brooks House (#46 - William C. Holleyman, Jr.) serves as a good representative of these houses. In addition to the above mentioned dwellings and those previously described as the work of architect Charles Barton Keen, many others throughout the district contribute to its significant character.

During World War II, no construction took place in Irving Park, and during the second half of the 1940s construction was slow. When building picked up again, its character was different. Houses tended to be smaller and represented newer styles. Since mid-century, most

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of the building activity in the Irving Park neighborhood has taken place outside the boundaries of the historic district. The few houses which have been built within the district since mid-century are upscale and do not constitute intrusions to the character of the district. Consequently, the Irving Park Historic District has remained strongly representative of the earlier periods of its development.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Irving Park Historic District is shown by the heavy line on the accompanying district map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the Irving Park Historic District was drawn to include that part of the Irving Park neighborhood which possesses the strongest concentration of resources from the district's period of significance, 1911-1941. Beyond the boundary, the resources are predominantly representative of the neighborhood's post-1950 development.

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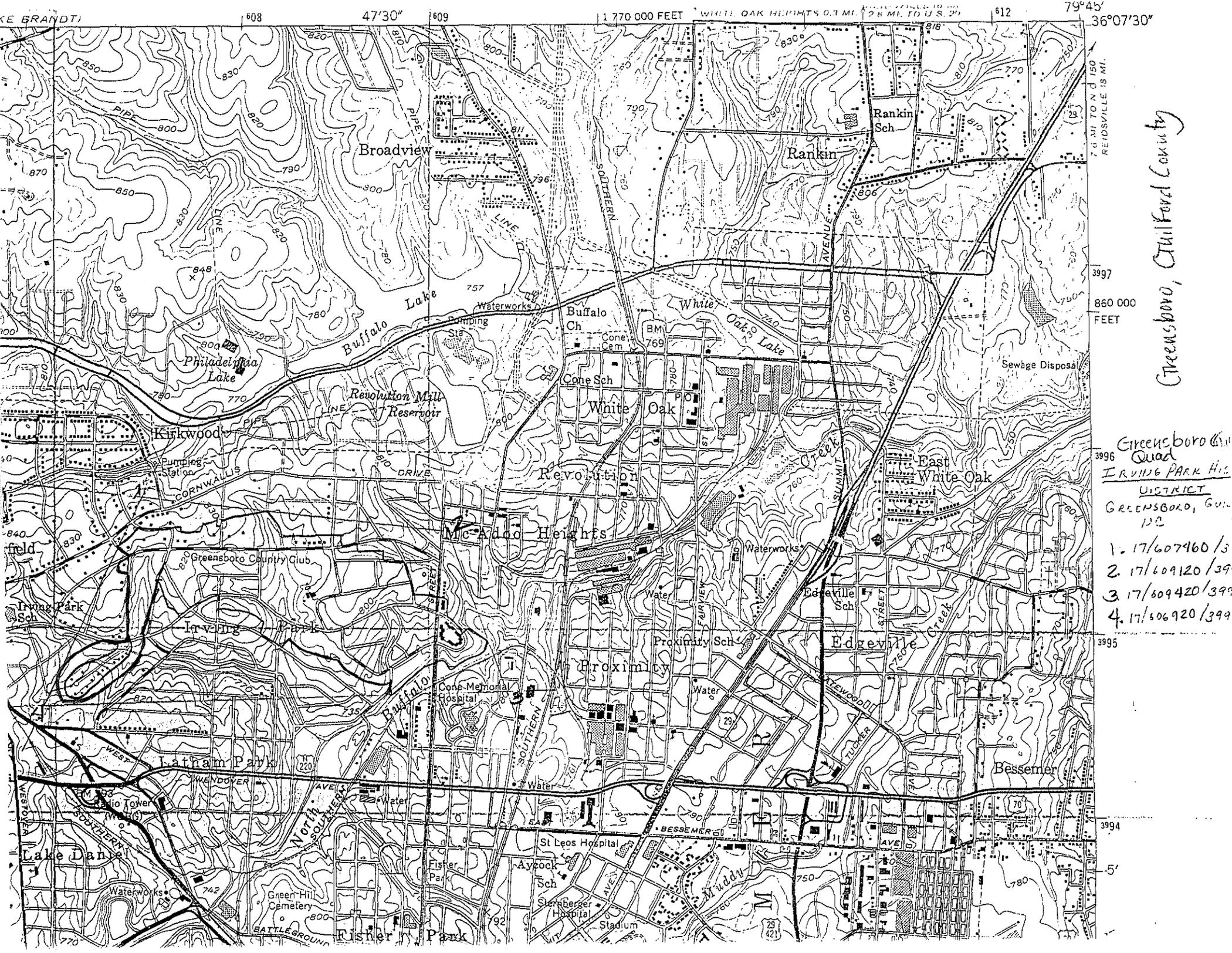
PHOTOGRAPHS -

The following information applies to all nomination photographs:

- 1) Irving Park Historic District
- 2) Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina
- 3) Laura A. W. Phillips
- 4) 2/94
- 5) State Historic Preservation Office

The photographs are keyed by letter to the district sketch map.

- A: 1) General view
6) View to northwest from 206 Sunset Drive across golf course to Irving Place
- B: 1) Sunset Drive
6) View to west from 206 Sunset Drive
- C: 1) Meadowbrook Terrace
6) View to northwest
- D: 1) Greensboro Country Club: golf course and clubhouse
6) View to east from Carlisle Road & Sunset Drive
- E: 1) The Meadow and Elm Street Bridge
6) View to east
- F: 1) The Dale
6) View to south
- G: 1) Robert Jesse Mebane House - I
6) View to southwest
- H: 1) J. Spencer Love House - I
6) View to north
- I: 1) Aubrey L. Brooks House
6) View to southwest
- J: 1) Carl I. Carlson House
6) View to southwest
- K: 1) Irving Park Manor Apartments
6) View to east
- L: 1) Parran Jarboe House
6) View to north
- M: 1) Alexander Worth McAlister House
6) View to northeast
- N: 1) McAdoo-Sanders-Tatum House
6) View to southwest
- O: 1) Country Club Apartments
6) View to east
- P: 1) 1907 Lafayette Ave.
6) View to north



Greensboro, Guilford County

Greensboro City
 3996 Quad
 IRVING PARK HIGH DISTRICT
 GREENSBORO, GUILFORD COUNTY, N.C.
 1. 17/607460/3996
 2. 17/609120/3996
 3. 17/609420/3996
 4. 17/606920/3996

3995

3994

5'

608 47'30" 609 1 1770 000 FEET WIRTH OAK HEIGHTS 0.3 MI. 2.8 MI. TO U.S. 29 79°45' 612 79°45' 36°07'30"

7.6 MI TO N.J. 150 REIDSVILLE 19 MI.

3997
 860 000 FEET

Sewage Disposal

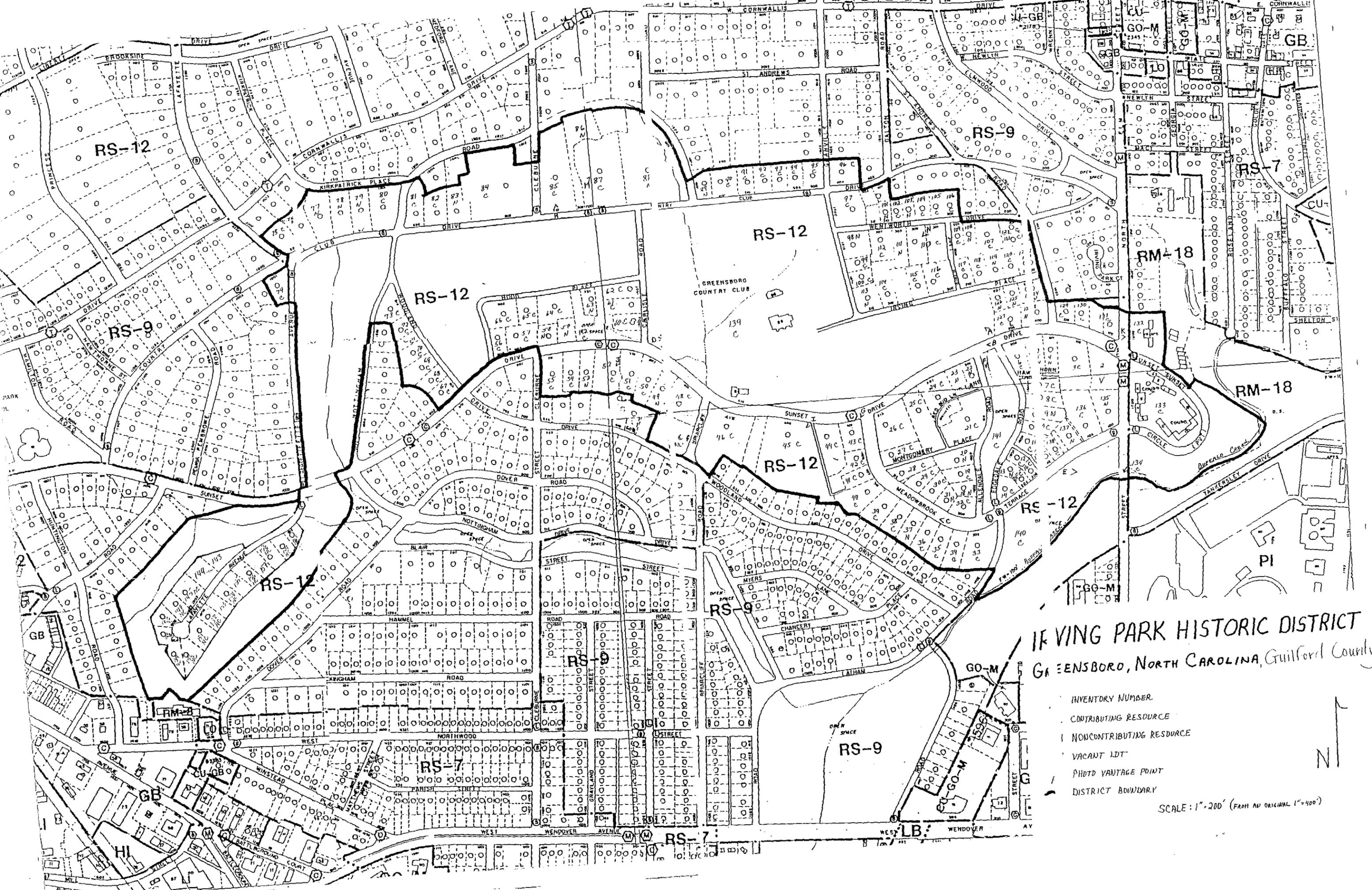
3996
 3995

3995

3994

5'





IRVING PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
 GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County

- INVENTORY NUMBER
- CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
- NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
- VACANT LDT
- PHOTO VANTAGE POINT
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY

SCALE: 1" = 200' (FROM AN ORIGINAL 1" = 400')

N