

THE GROOME-SHEVEL BUILDING

532-536 South Elm Street,
Greensboro, North Carolina 27406

Application for Guilford County Local Historic Landmark Designation

Prepared by Samantha Smith and Rebecca Lowe

May 2019

Guilford County Planning & Development Department

Guilford County
Historic Preservation Commission

HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY

- "Groome Building" was historically used in local newspapers until the early 1900s.
- "Shevell Building" was used when the building was listed as a contributing building in the Downtown Greensboro National Register Historic District in July 1991.
- **"Groome-Shevel Building"** is recommended by the consultants to include the historic name and the correct spelling of the given name on the National Register Nomination.
- "Shevel" is pronounced sh-uh-vel (rhymes with bell.)

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

- 532-536 South Elm Street, Greensboro, NC 27406

TAX MAP, BLOCK, LOT # 536

DEED BOOK & PAGE # 7729-843

PLAT BOOK AND PAGE# unknown, see attached tax map

ZONING COMM

Amount of land/acreage to be designated
0.11 acres

Interior to be designated
☒Yes ☐No

Property Owner's Address & Phone:

Andrew Zimmerman
1515 Gate City Blvd.
Greensboro, NC 27403

E-mail? david.zimmerman@mac.com

Applicant's Address & Phone:

Samantha Smith
4215 Henderson Road
Greensboro, NC 27410

E-mail? samantha@gatecitypreservation.com

The application is due no later than twelve noon (12 noon) on the **last** Tuesday of the month, 21 days before the regularly scheduled meeting held on every third (3rd) Tuesday of the month. Please address to:

Guilford County Planning Department
ATTN: Historic Preservation Commission
PO Box 3427
Greensboro, NC 27402

READ CAREFULLY AND SUPPLY ALL INFORMATION

The following information must be supplied in a *report format* before the application can be reviewed, deemed complete and placed on the agenda. Please attach additional sheets or a research report. *(A minimum of eleven (11) reports are required)*

1. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:** In order to recommend designation of a landmark, the property must be deemed historically, architecturally or archaeologically significant. Please provide a brief statement explaining why this property should be a designated landmark. See examples on page 3. ***Copies from JW Jones and Sumners***

2. **MAPS:** Provide a scaled plot plan of the property showing lot lines and location of all buildings. Indicate the area and building(s) to be designated as a landmark. See example on page ?.

3. **ARCHITECTURAL:** Describe the original and current appearance of the significant structures such as houses, barns, well houses, and other buildings to be designated, includes photos or illustrations. The description should include the following: date of construction; date(s) of alterations, description of overall form, and exterior and interior details. Include a drawing of the existing and original (if different) floor plan with rooms labeled. ***Example from Sumners House***

4. **HISTORICAL:** Tell the history of the property. The details should include the following: uses of the property, photos (or copies); list of owners (from Grantor-Grantee index), a detailed description of builders or architects if known. Also, attach and ***describe*** newspaper articles, excerpts from books, cemetery records, deeds, oral histories etc. Any additional information, literature, illustrations, newspaper articles or other media that you feel will contribute to the application can be submitted but become property of the Commission. List research sources as a bibliography.

5. **PHOTOGRAPHS:** *Please submit a complete photographic record of the property in each report. In addition to prints, all photographs shall be submitted on a CD-R in TIF or JPG format*

6. *Bibliographies, foot notes and chain of title are necessary to be considered a complete report.*

I. Abstract

Statement of Significance

The Groome-Shevel Building is being proposed for designation because of its architectural and historical significance to the history of Guilford County, specifically the urbanization and early development of South Elm Street as downtown Greensboro's commercial center.

The Groome-Shevel Building is **architecturally** significant to the history of Guilford County because it represents the urbanization and early development of South Elm Street as Greensboro's main commercial district in the early twentieth century. The Italianate architectural features of the Groome-Shevel building exemplify the trends and styles of early twentieth century commercial building practices in downtown Greensboro. The well-preserved storefronts with transom leaded windows were installed after the 1936 tornado and have become part of the building's lengthy architectural history as excellent examples of mid twentieth century storefronts.[1]

Furthermore, the Groome-Shevel building is **historically** significant to Guilford County because it has housed several significant businesses over its 120-year history as a "variety store," including the Lunsford Richardson Drug Company, the Goldstein/Shevel Furniture Company, the Greensboro Coca-Cola Bottling Company, and the Greensboro Commercial School. On December 18th, 1901, The *Greensboro Patriot* reported that the Groome Building "is an important addition to the rapidly growing business interests of the Southside."[2] Today, the building continues its legacy as an important part of the South Elm renaissance, carrying on its historic use as home to local businesses.

Archaeological Comments

No known archaeological features are present at this time.

Integrity Statement

The current property owners began rehabilitation to the interior and exterior of the building in January of 2016 to leverage Historic Tax Credits, since the building is a contributing structure in the Downtown Greensboro National Register Historic District. In all cases, they carefully followed the National Park Service guidelines for historic property renovation and were awarded tax credits in early 2017.[3] The original floors were structurally reinforced and original doors were salvaged. Original beadboard ceilings, metal ceiling tiles, and interior support columns were preserved. Interior brick walls remained unpainted.[4] The entrance stairs were restructured, and an elevator was installed to meet current building codes. The exterior was restored. Non-historic paint was stripped away from exterior doors and trim. Windows were repaired and, in some cases, replaced with like materials following NPS guidelines. Great care was taken to restore all original building details. The storefront doors, window trim, tile, and marble facade are either original or were replicated to match the original design. To see a detailed timeline of all known building alterations, see section III, Architectural.

- Location: The Groome-Shevel Building is located in its original location and is surrounded by other historic buildings and features from its period of significance.
- Design: The Italianate architecture of the Groome-Shevel building exemplifies the design trends and styles of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial building practices in downtown

[1] Heather M. Slane, "Shevel Building," Downtown Greensboro Historic Property Survey Summary (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, updated September 2018).
[2] "Local News Items," *The Greensboro Patriot,* Vol. 80, No. 51, December 18, 1901, accessed May 9, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/61987403.
[3] Ramona M. Bartos, "Letter from Ramona Bartos to Jennifer Parker. Historic Preservation Certification Submission, Shevell Building, 532-536 S. Elm Street, Greensboro, Guilford County, NC, NPS #35526." June 28, 2017. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office.
[4] Nathan Kirby, "Shevell Building," Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 2, Description of Rehabilitation (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2016), Section 5.

Greensboro. The well-preserved storefronts, rebuilt after the 1936 tornado, have become part of the building's lengthy architectural history and are great examples of early 20th century storefronts.

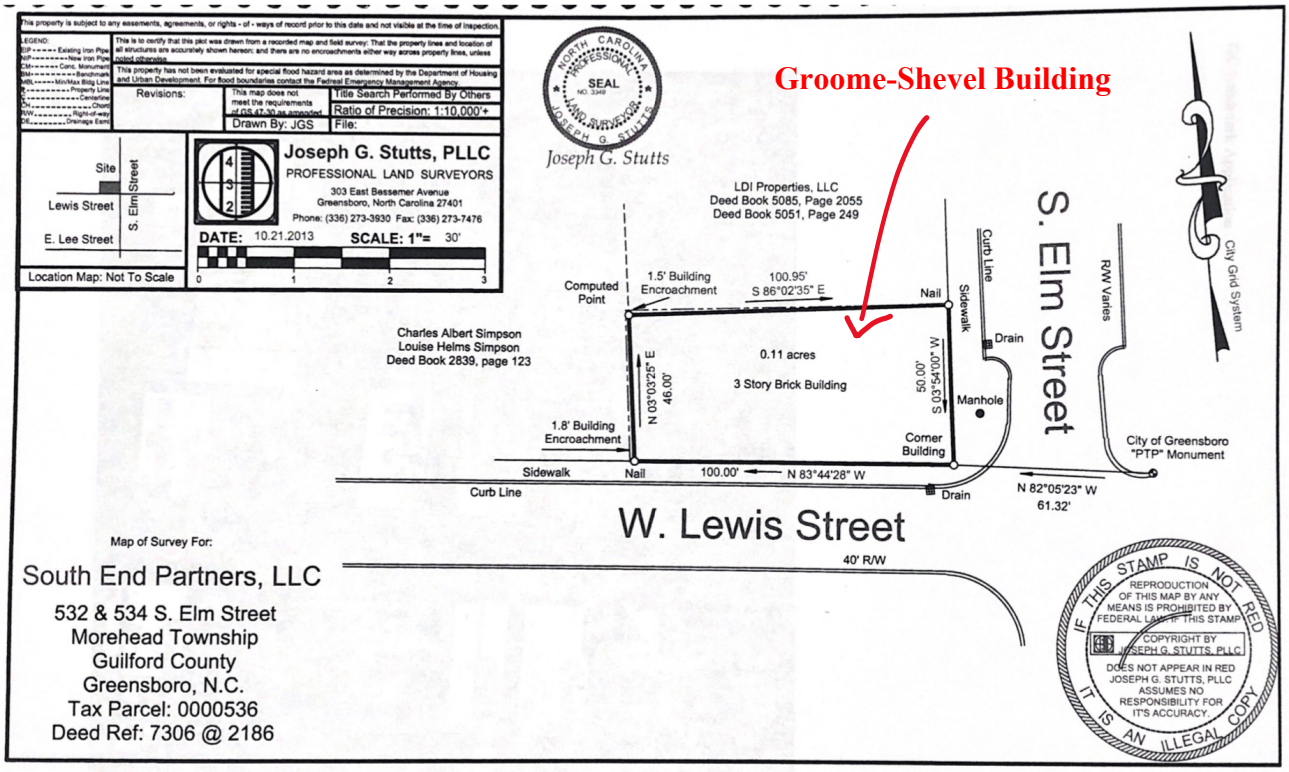
- Setting: The Groome-Shevel Building contributes architecturally and historically to the setting of the South Elm commercial district as one of its well-preserved, Italianate storefronts from the late nineteenth century.
- Workmanship: Both the interior and exterior architectural details of the Groome-Shevel building show a high level of craftsmanship and design.
- Materials: Many of the original materials from the Groome-Shevel Building's construction are still present in the building.
- Feeling: Because the building's renovation was completed as a tax credit project, care was taken to preserve the feeling of the building.
- Association: The Groome-Shevel building is associated with the early twentieth century commercial development of downtown Greensboro.

Proposed Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for Local Landmark designation is the building's footprint.

II. Maps

Groome-Shevel Building Site Plan



Guilford County Tax Map

532-536 South Elm Street



Parcel Number	536	Total Out Building Value	37000
PIN	7864632912	Total Land Value	172800
Owner History	Card Image	Total Deferred Value	0
Owner	ZCD LLC	Bldg Card	1
Mail Address	3412 OLD ONSLOW RD	Appraisal Model Code	1
Mail City	GREENSBORO	Deed Date	8/7/2015
Mail State	NC	Neighborhood	7864C12
Mail Zip	27407	Property Type	COMM
Property Address	532 534 S ELM ST	Structure Size	
Legal Description	532 S ELM ST	Lot Size	0.11
Deed	007729-00843	Year Built	1900
Plat		Bedrooms	
Condo		Bathrooms	
Total Assessed	999900	Grade	B-5
Total Building Value	790100	OBJECTID	0

Disclaimer: While every effort is made to keep information provided over the internet accurate and up-to-date, Guilford County does not certify the authenticity or accuracy of such information. No warranties, express or implied, are provided for the records and/or mapping data herein, or for their use or interpretation by the User.

Map Scale
1 inch = 42 feet
5/15/2019

III. Architectural

Architectural Importance

The Groome-Shevel building is significant to Guilford County because of the high integrity of its architecture and its association with the early twentieth century commercial development of downtown Greensboro. Located in its original setting on the corner of South Elm and Lewis streets since its construction in 1897, the building exudes a sense of place through its well-preserved Italianate details. [5]

The Italianate architecture of the Groome-Shevel building exemplifies the design trends and styles of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial building practices in downtown Greensboro. The well-preserved storefronts, rebuilt after the 1936 tornado, include restored transom leaded windows, a significant surviving feature in the Downtown Greensboro Historic District.[6]

Architectural Description

Setting

The Groome-Shevel Building, located at 532-536 South Elm Street, is a contributing building in the Downtown Greensboro National Register Historic District.[7] Roughly bounded by Market Street and Gate City Boulevard, South Elm's historic buildings are concentrated in the 100-600 block, stretching about half a mile from north to south. A character-defining trait of the district is the Southern Railway, which contributed to Greensboro's early twentieth century nickname, the "Gate City."[8] As downtown developed in the early twentieth century, "the city's commercial center stretched south towards the railroad station."[9]

Similar to many other post-Civil War main streets in America, South Elm is defined by its dense and well-preserved stock of three-story, red-brick, Italianate commercial buildings with granite details.[10] The oldest buildings in the district were erected during the second half of the 1880s.[11] Built in 1897, the Groome-Shevel Building possesses all of those character-defining features. The building has "simple yet elegant details" that were likely designed by the same architect as surrounding commercial buildings, namely its red-brick facade and granite belt courses.[12] Like other late nineteenth century commercial buildings in the district, the Groome-Shevel Building contributes to downtown Greensboro's "own flavor that is distinct from other cities across the region."[13] Located on the west side of South Elm Street, the Groome-Shevel Building sits on a corner lot, facing both South Elm and Lewis streets.

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[5] "Local News," *The Greensboro Patriot,* March 10, 1897, accessed May 9, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/62314980 ; and "Brief Local Matters," *Greensboro Telegram*, Saturday, October 30, 1897, accessed May 9, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/62730000.

[6] Heather M. Slane, "Shevel Building," Downtown Greensboro Historic Property Survey Summary (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, updated September 2018).

[7] Marvin A. Brown, "Downtown Greensboro Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, July 1991), p. 17.

[8] Benjamin Briggs, "Historic Railroad Stations of Guilford County," Preservation Greensboro Blog, last modified December 15, 2014, accessed May 10, 2019, https://preservationgreensboro.org/historic-railroad-stations-of-guilford-county/.

[9] Benjamin Briggs, "South Elm Street: North Carolina's Urban Edge," Preservation Greensboro Blog, last modified August 21, 2015, accessed May 10, 2019, https://preservationgreensboro.org/south-elm-street-north-carolinas-urban-edge/.

[10] Laura A. W. Phillips, "Downtown Greensboro Historic District (Additional Documentation)," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, April 2003).

[11] Marvin A. Brown, "Downtown Greensboro Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, July 1991), p. 17.

[12] Benjamin Briggs, "A Style Of Our Own: Greensboro's Unique Brick and Granite Facades," Preservation Greensboro Blog, last modified August 6, 2009, accessed May 10, 2019, https://preservationgreensboro.org/a-style-of-our-own-greensboros-unique-brick-and-granite-facades/.

[13] Benjamin Briggs, "A Style Of Our Own: Greensboro's Unique Brick and Granite Facades."

South Elm (East) Elevation

As one of the largest buildings on South Elm Street, this three-story, four-bay-wide building with crawl space is constructed of common bond brick, punctuated by a row of headers to every seventh row of stretchers. There is a row of eight windows on both the second and third floors that are wood sash, two-over-two windows, paired together and bounded by wood trim to structure the four bays. Replacement windows were installed only where original windows were missing or severely deteriorated and were designed with the highest level of sensitivity and care to match the original style and materials of the original windows.[14] Four granite belt courses run the full length of the South Elm (east) facade on the second and third stories to frame the paired windows.

The two storefronts on the South Elm (east) elevation were likely built after the devastating tornado that wrecked Greensboro in 1936.[15] They are excellent examples of mid-twentieth century storefronts with a high level of integrity, retaining "their original configurations, including recessed entrances, paired one-light doors, and metal-framed windows on bulkheads, that are covered with later imitation marble" as well as matching Greek-key tile entryways.[16] Large, striking, leaded-glass transom windows punctuate both storefronts and a one-light, paneled door on the north side of the South Elm (east) elevation. The exterior brick on the first floor is painted cream.

The storefront level and second story are divided by a decorative metal cornice with wood molding and dentil detailing. The facade, along with the storefronts, is symmetrical with identical window treatments on the second and third stories. The parapet echos the decorative cornice between the first and second stories, with grander, decorative modillions.

Lewis Street (South) Elevation

The Lewis Street (south) elevation is less symmetrical than the front (east) elevation, but carries through similar architectural features. The side elevation of the building, facing Lewis Street, is four bays wide and continues the same common bond brick. The first story is partially cream painted, similar to the first story of the front facade. A major difference from the front elevation is the lack of running granite belt courses. Instead, granite features are found in the form of lintels and sills. The building has a small crawl space with vents that open to Lewis Street.

The bay configuration on the first story, from east to west, is: a four-light round-arch half window, four-light round-arch half window, door, three-light round arch window over two light square window, and a storefront. All three round-arch windows on the first story mimic the grander, Palladian windows commonly used by American architects in the 18th century. The half windows have four lights, granite sills, and three header courses of arched brick detail above the window. The full window has three lights in the round-arch and two lights in a square window below the arch. This window also has a granite sill and the three courses of arched header bricks. Non-historic paint on the original double door on the first floor was stripped. The door has a three-light, round-arch window above it with the same three courses of header bricks above. Each door has two lights, a small one above and larger below, and decorative panels at the foot of each door.

The Lewis Street storefront, like the South Elm storefronts, has high integrity. Similar in form to the other storefronts, the Lewis Street storefront shares common features, including recessed entrances, paired one-light doors, and metal-framed windows on smaller, wooden bulkheads. Instead of leaded transom windows, the Lewis Street storefront has a metal cornice, reflecting the parapet on the façade with red painted Italianate brackets and molding details. The Lewis Street storefront also has two simple, slim metal columns with minimal ornamentation. The columns, cornice, and surrounding brick are painted cream.

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[14] Nathan Kirby, "Shevell Building," Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 2, Description of Rehabilitation (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2016), Section 5.

[15] J. B. Kincer, "Tornado Disasters in the Southeastern States, April 1936," *Monthly Weather Review,* 147, no. 6 (June 2019): 168-171, accessed May 5, 2019, https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0493(1936)64<168:TDITSS>2.0.CO;2.

[16] Heather M. Slane, "Shevel Building," Downtown Greensboro Historic Property Survey Summary.

The second and third story windows on the Lewis Street (south) elevation are two-over-two, wood sash windows with granite lintels and sills. There are eight windows on the second and third stories that line up in a symmetrical fashion. Two rows of metal star anchors run above the second and third story granite lintels. The historic fire escape was rehabilitated during the tax credit renovation.[17]

Interior

When the current owners acquired the building in 2015, all that was left of the original structure on the first floor was the open shell of the original building. To accommodate modern business needs, offices were built in the center hall during the 2016 renovation, while preserving every remaining historical feature. The flooring is a mix of original, preserved heart pine flooring, and similarly-milled replacement flooring made to match the original materials only where they were deteriorated beyond salvage. Wooden trim was preserved or restored using timbers that came down during the building's 2016 renovation. Most walls are exposed brick with historic timbering and, in some instances, have early twentieth century painted advertisements. Some walls are original heart pine beadboard. Where drywall was used, original features, like historic timbers, were left uncovered. In the back of the building, dental molding was installed to match the interior storefront molding. The ceilings in the front of the building are original metal tiles and, in the back, replaced beadboard. HVAC was left exposed and installed away from walls and windows. The interior stairs leading to the second and third stories were reconfigured to meet modern building codes, but they match the original materials and feeling of the historic areas. They, along with an elevator, are located in the back of the building, while the original exterior stair is located at the north end of the building.

The second floor, like the first, preserved the historic elements of the building's original shell. Instead of installing office spaces, open concept furniture was used to utilize the space for modern business needs. Original, exposed brick walls were preserved. Where floors and ceilings were deteriorated, matching heart pine straight milled flooring or beadboard was installed. Historic timbers were preserved and left uncovered. HVAC was left uncovered and positioned away from walls and windows.

The third floor has the highest integrity of all the interior spaces. The floors are original heart pine straight milled boards. The historic timber columns were left uncovered. The walls are exposed brick. Like the timbers, the beadboard ceilings and open rafters are historic. The exterior stair on the north side of the building was renovated to meet modern building codes, but has a high level of integrity. The stair railings are original, but the stairs themselves had to be replaced with the matching modern flooring for safety. Where possible, all historic materials were preserved.

Construction Timeline

- 1896 Land Purchased
- 1897 Original Construction
- 1936 Storefront remodeled after devastating tornado

1976 Alterations

- Small kitchen and HVAC (?) installed
- Transom windows covered

2016 Restoration

- **Roof:** The Engineer determined that the original roof structure was hazardous. He sistered the roof with 2x8 laminated veneer lumber beams and installed new insulation board and a TPO roof on top of the existing metal roof deck.
- **Masonry:** The original exterior and interior brick was mostly intact but deemed insufficient for load bearing. The engineer repointed the brick with a matching mortar and kept the brick exposed.

[17] Nathan Kirby, "Shevell Building."

- **Exterior Woodwork**: The Lewis Street storefront cornice and canopy was repaired in place. The wood trim around the first story of the front (east) elevation's transom windows was restored.
- **Windows:** The original wooden windows were noticeably deteriorated beyond repair. New wooden window replicas were installed to exactly replace originals. The fire escape window was replaced with a door built to look like the original windows. This was required by the local fire official. On the Lewis street (south) elevation, the half-round windows on the first floor were repaired in place.
- **Interior Woodwork:** Existing dentil moldings along the top of the storefront on the South Elm (east) elevation were restored.
- **Floors:** Original wood floors were in fairly good condition, but there was some significant water damage. Where subfloor was structurally sufficient, the original floors remained intact. Where floors were removed to repair subfloor, original floors were harvested where possible.
- **Walls:** Most walls are exposed brick with original painting. The walls were repaired where needed but left original where possible.
- **Ceilings:** The ceiling materials vary but are mostly wooden or exposed ceilings with some beadboard. Tin ceilings were found in some ground floor areas. The ceilings were kept original and untouched.
- **Kitchen:** A small, extremely deteriorated kitchen that was added in a 1976 remodel was removed.
- **Plumbing:** The existing plumbing was not sufficient, so new plumbing was installed.
- **HVAC:** Original HVAC had exposed duct work (installation unknown, possibly from the 1976 renovation). New system was installed with exposed metal duct work where possible. The duct was set back from all perimeter walls and windows.
- **Electrical**: New electrical services and system installed.
- **New construction:** A new roof addition shaft added a required roof access, not visible from adjacent blocks.

IV. Historical

Groome-Shevel Building History

The Groome-Shevel Building, part of the more architecturally diverse portion of the 500 block of South Elm, hosted historically significant businesses from 1897-1930. The National Register Nomination for the Downtown Greensboro Historic District, of which the Groome-Shevel Building is a contributing structure, refers to the building as the "Shevell Building – ca. 1898," however, historical data from newspapers, city directories, and deeds indicate the correct spelling of the name to be "Shevel" and the date of construction to be 1897. Shevel comes from the Russian-Jewish furniture storeowner Max Shevel, who worked in the building from 1899-1900. Early twentieth century newspapers refer to 532-536 South Elm as the "Groome Building; therefore, the consultants recommend the name "Groome-Shevel Building," recognizing the historic name and correcting the spelling of the National Register nomination. The Groome-Shevel building is historically significant to Guilford County because it has housed important local businesses over its 120-year history and was important to the early development of downtown Greensboro's commercial district.

On February 15, 1891, the South Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company purchased the land from Julius A. Gray and the Morehead heirs.[18] On August 29, 1896, Reverend Dr. Pinkney L. Groome purchased the land.[19] The 1896 Sanborn insurance map shows no building at this property, but by winter 1897, construction was completed for the new "Groome Building."[20] The architect of the building is

[18] Guilford County Deeds Book, Book 84, p. 247.
[19] Guilford County Deeds Book, Book 104, p. 378.
[20] Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina. Sanborn Map Company, March, 1896.

unknown. The following history of the Groome-Shevel Building details the ownership and important businesses within 532-536 South Elm Street that represent Greensboro's nineteenth and early twentieth century economic boom.

In the 1880s, the railway shifted the commercial business district from Market Street to South Elm Street and started the "trend toward commercial specialization and spurred the transformation of much of the city's economic activity from retail to wholesale trade. Greensboro's merchants no longer thought only of serving their immediate surrounding area, but began to cater to the needs of consumers throughout the central part of the state and much of the southeastern part of the country."[21] The Groome-Shevel building was constructed in 1897 during the 1890-1899 developmental phase of Greensboro's downtown, when the "economy began to respond to the changes that took place in the previous decade." [22] During this period the "city was becoming a more important rail center, local merchants were responding to new markets opened up by the rail system" and Greensboro's population boomed from a "village of 3,317 persons and by the decade's end it was a growing city of 10,135."[23] Dr. Pinkney L. Groome's intention for the building was two-fold: commercial business in the two downstairs storefronts, and apartment flats in the second and third floors.[24] Dr. Groome's intention for a joint commercial and residential building worked. Since 1897, the building hosted multiple businesses and offices on the first and second floors and residences on the third floor. The Groome-Shevel Building hosted several famous commercial and retail businesses for the majority of its history such as: Lunsford Richardson, the inventor of Vicks VapoRub; the Goldstein & Shevel Furniture Company (the second namesake for the building); the Greensboro Coca-Cola Bottling Company, the first location of a Coca-Cola bottling company in North Carolina; and, the Greensboro Commercial School, a progressive and influential school for both women and men to learn office skills. These businesses either contributed significantly to the growth of Greensboro's economy or are a representative trend of the types of businesses found in the Downtown Greensboro Historic District.

The first significant business to operate in the Groome-Shevel Building was the L. Richardson Drug Company in 1898, which specialized in wholesale and manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs. In Spring 1898, pharmacist Lunsford Richardson separated from his drug store business at "Richardson & Fariss" to start the L. Richardson Drug Company in the Groome-Shevel Building (534 South Elm Street).[25] He invented Vicks VapoRub in 1894, while working with Fariss, which led to his "lifelong interest in chemistry, inventing a variety of over-the-counter medications. In order to promote his medicines, Richardson sold the drugstore and established a wholesale business, the L. Richardson Drug Company."[26] The company served more than the local Greensboro community. Richardson sent his traveling salesmen to call on "retail merchants in about twenty counties surrounding Greensboro, and they sold the twenty-one *Vicks Family Remedies* as well as standard drug items. At that time there were only four other wholesale drug companies in North Carolina."[27] By September 1898, the L. Richardson Drug Company quickly outgrew the Groome-Shevel Building and moved "into the W.G. Mebane Co. building."[28] The address of this new location was 329-331 South Elm

[21] Ray Manieri, "Downtown Greensboro Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1980), Section 8, p. 1.
[22] Ray Manieri, "Downtown Greensboro Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1980), Section 8, p. 3.
[23] Ray Manieri, "Downtown Greensboro Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1980), Section 8, p. 3.
[24] "Local News," *The Greensboro Patriot,* March 10, 1897, accessed May 9, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/62314980.
[25] Lunsford Richardson, "To Wide Awake Druggists and Merchants," *The Greensboro Patriot,* April 13, 1898, accessed May 15, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/62316862.
[26] "Lunsford Richardson (1854-1919)," North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program, accessed May 2, 2019, http://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?MarkerId=J-112.
[27] H. Smith Richardson, The Early History and Management Philosophy of Richardson-Merrell (Richardson-Merrell, Inc., 1975), 17.
[28] "Growing and Enlarging. The L. Richardson Wholesale Drug Company," *The Greensboro Telegram,* September 28, 1898, accessed May 9, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/64488222.

Street.[29] The *Greensboro Telegram* lauded that Richardson's company deserved "the full measure of success they are attaining. They work hard and their prices are as low and often lower than Richmond or Baltimore we are told. The city of Greensboro can but take a just pride in enterprises such as this."[30] From 1903-1905, the L. Richardson Drug Company moved to its third location, a five-story building at 344 South Davie Street.[31] On April 12, 1985, a fire broke out in the 300 block of South Davie consuming much of that area including 329-331 South Elm and 334 South Davie Street, which destroyed the last two business locations for the L. Richardson Drug Company.[32] Because the second and third locations of his business were destroyed in the fire, the Groome-Shevel Building is the only extant building associated with L. Richardson's wholesale drug and manufacturing period where Vicks products were first being sold in a wider local market.

The current name listed in the National Register Nomination of Downtown Greensboro Historic District lists 532-536 South Elm Street as the "Shevell Building – ca. 1898," which was designated by Ray Manieri who interviewed locals for the name of the building. "Shevell" is the incorrect spelling of Max Shevel, a Jewish man born in 1873 in Imperial Russia.[33] Shevel immigrated to the United States in his early adulthood.[34] His Greensboro furniture store business partner was Jacob Goldstein, also born in Imperial Russia, in 1874.[35] Between the time of Shevel and Goldstein's births in Russia to their appearance in Greensboro, North Carolina, millions of Jews were fleeing the Russian pogroms, which were government initiated assassinations and attacks on Jewish populations in the 1880s after the assassination of Czar Alexander II. In response, Eastern European and Russian Jews participated in a mass immigration from Russia to the United States.[36] Goldstein and Shevel mostly likely emigrated from Russia to escape the persecution of the pogroms, and sought new life and opportunities in America. Max Shevel and Jacob Goldstein are a part of the Jewish business history in downtown Greensboro at the turn of the twentieth century. Other Jewish businesses in downtown were Schiffman's Jewelry, Max Tempo's Southern Junk and Hide Company, and Isaac Isaacson's two successful clothing stores on South Elm Street.[37]

Max Shevel's Greensboro furniture career started in 1899 in the Groome-Shevel Building (532 South Elm Street).[38] In 1900, he and Goldstein entered business together. On June 6, 1900, N. J. McDuffie announced the sale of his furniture business to "Goldstein & Sherwood, from Danville, who will hereafter conduct the business in all its branches."[39] Sherwood was a mistype by the Greensboro Telegram and the paper corrected it to Shevel on June 7, 1900.[40] Goldstein and Shevel claimed to be "Leaders in the Furniture

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[29] "True Economy," *News and Observer (Raleigh, N.C.),* September 9, 1899, accessed May 6, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/78457858.
[30] "Growing and Enlarging," *The Greensboro Telegram.*
[31] Young Men's Business Association, *Progressive Greensboro, the Gate City of North Carolina, Also a Series of Comprehensive Sketches of Representative Business Enterprises* (Greensboro, N.C.: Young Men's Business Association, 1903), 53.
[32] Joseph Rodriguez, "April 13, 1985 A Disaster Downtown," *The Greensboro News & Record*, February 11, 2010, accessed May 8, 2019, https://www.greensboro.com/life/april-a-disaster-downtown/article_b75a3516-b157-51fa-a2d7-0250079cc008.html
[33] Death Certificate for Max Shevel, March 20, 1971, File No. 91, North Carolina State Board of Health. accessed May 20, 2019, Ancestry.com, https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1121&h=236754&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=RHI4&_phstart=successSource.
[34] "Mr. M. Shevel Died at Home," *Durham Morning Herald*, March 15, 1917, accessed May 20, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/75281379.
[35] Death Certificate for Jacob Goldstein, January 18, 1935, File No. 30, North Carolina State Board of Health, accessed May 20, 2019, Ancestry.com, https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1121&h=1812740&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=RHI7&_phstart=successSource.
[36] "Modern Jewish History, Pogroms," Jewish Virtual Library A Project of AICE, accessed May 18, 2019, https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/pogroms-2
[37] Kurt Lauenstein, Temple Emanuel, Greensboro 1907-2007, One Hundred Years of a Unique Jewish Experience in the South, (Greensboro: Temple Emanuel, 2008), 11.
[38] Hill Directory Co., Greensboro, North Carolina City Directory, (Richmond, VA.: Hill Directory Co.), 1899-1900, page 306, accessed May 16, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensborogu18991900unse/page/306.
[39] N.J. McDuffie, "Announcement," *The Greensboro Telegram,* June 6, 1900, accessed May 18, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/63452431.
[40] "Groupings," *The Greensboro Telegram,* June 7, 1900, accessed May 18, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/63452443.

Business of Greensboro," surpassing others "Because we carry a large stock to select from of all the up-to-date Furniture, where you can at all time find just want you want at low prices."[41] This partnership was short-lived. By August 18, 1900, the pair offered an advertisement for a "mid-summer reduction sale."[42] On August 31, 1900, the *Greensboro Telegram* reported, "Goldstein & Shevel…have dissolved co-partnership. Mr. Goldstien [sic] has sold his interest to Mr. Shevel, who will conduct the business in the future. The retiring partner will return to Danville."[43]In reality, it was Shevel who married and moved to Danville.[44] The Greensboro City Directories reveal that in 1901 Goldstein continued the furniture business under his own name in the Groome-Shevel Building rather than leaving it to Shevel.[45] Goldstein occupied the building until 1905.[46] The Groome-Shevel Building is connected to the immigration history of Russian and Eastern European Jewish businessmen, indicating how downtown Greensboro was an attractive location for entrepreneurial immigrants in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In 1902, the Groome-Shevel Building's contribution to the city's developing market and economic growth took a new turn when "three North Carolina entrepreneurs – [James B.] Harrison, J. Luther Snyder, and J.P. Gibbons set out to bring bottled Coca-Cola to the Carolinas.[47] Manager James B. Harrison began "selling Coca-Cola in bottles in Greensboro, NC, launching North Carolina's first Coca-Cola bottling company."[48] The flagship location was on the second floor of the Groome-Shevel Building from 1902-1906 before the company moved to 114 Fayetteville Street.[49] The Greensboro Coca-Cola Bottling Company created an accessible product that would help Coca-Cola boom in the North Carolina market. Before the bottling company existed, customers could only drink Coca-Cola from drugstore soda fountains. The distribution of Coca-Cola in glass bottles "helped build a thirst for Coke that survived the Great Depression and the sugar rationing" of both World Wars.[50] The Groome-Shevel Building embodies the beginning of an important business that grew rapidly over the course of North Carolina's twentieth century commercial history, and the Coca-Cola Bottling Company kicked off a worldwide phenomenon of readily available soda consumption for one of the world's most popular drinks.[51]

From 1920-1933, the Groome-Shevel Building hosted the Greensboro Commercial School, a formal training school for the civil service and commercial employees.[52,53] This school was a Greensboro enterprise

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[41] "Goldstein & Shevel, Successors to N.J. McDuffie," *The Greensboro Telegram,* July 17, 1900, accessed May 20, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/63452442

[42] "Goldstein & Shevel's Mid-Summer Reduction Sale," *The Greensboro Telegram,* August 18, 1900, accessed May 18, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/64243028.

[43] "Mr. Shevel Buys His Partner's Interest," *The Greensboro Telegram,* August 31, 1900, accessed May 18, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/64243128.

[44] "A Jewish Wedding," *The Greensboro Telegram,* December 28, 1900, accessed May 6, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/64810542.

[45] Hill Directory Co., Greensboro, North Carolina City Directory, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co.), 1901, page 194, accessed May 16, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguil190102unse/page/194.

[46] Hill Directory Co., Greensboro, North Carolina City Directory, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co.), 1905-1906, p. 160, accessed May 16, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguil190506unse/page/160.

[47] Funding Universe, "Coca-Cola Bottling Co. Consolidated History," Company History, accessed May 24, 2019, http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/coca-cola-bottling-co-consolidated-history/.

[48] Coke Consolidated, "Heritage, Stewardship, J.B. Harrison," Our Heritage, accessed May 9, 2019, http://www.cokeconsolidated.com/heritage.

[49] Hill Directory Co., Greensboro, North Carolina City Directory, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co.), 1907-1908, p. 58, accessed May 24, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguil190708unse/page/58.

[50] Funding Universe, "Coca-Cola Bottling Co. Consolidated History."

[51] The Coca-Cola Bottling Company became Coke Consolidated, the largest bottler in the United States, and the modern day corporate headquarters is based in Charlotte, N.C. // Coke Consolidated, "About Us," accessed May 27, 2019, http://www.cokeconsolidated.com/products-and-service-area.

[52] "We Have Moved Into New Quarters," *Greensboro Daily News*, January 11, 1920, accessed May 24, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/75264363.

[53] Hill Directory Co., Greensboro, North Carolina City Directory, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co.), 1933, p. 169, accessed May 24, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguil1933unse/page/164.

since 1901, before moving to the Groome-Shevel Building.[54] Graduates were employed in places like the Southern Railway Company and Odell Hardware Company. [55] The Greensboro Commercial school met the "demands for young men and women with a commercial education…from all over the state."[56] Professor Elliot McClung led the school and did not distinguish between formal secondary education or grammar-level as an admissions requirement, and taught both men and women.[57] The school chose the Groome-Shevel Building for its class space due to a need for "more floor space" to accommodate new students in 5,000 square feet of space.[58] Some of the professions taught at this school were "bookkeeping, accounting, banking, shorthand, touch typewriting, penmanship, English, salesmanship, civil service, and all commercial branches."[59] Graduates made a large base of "dependable employees" available for all types of Greensboro businesses.[60]

On April 2, 1936 at 7:15 PM, a tornado struck south downtown Greensboro, including Five Points (currently the intersection of Elm-Eugene and Gate City Boulevard), South Elm Street, and the McAdoo Avenue portions of downtown. The tornado destroyed or damaged 300 buildings, killed 13, injured 144, and caused nearly $2,000,000 in damage.[61] "On South Elm Street almost an entire block was in ruins, window fronts were demolished and autos overturned in the streets covered almost entirely with fallen debris."[62] Articles from *The Greensboro Record* indicate the tornado began "from the intersection of Lee Street and South Elm street…the tornado swerved to the north and headed up and across Elm street. Extensive damage was wrought in this section, just south of the Southern railway tracks."[63] The National Register Nomination suggests the Groome-Shevel Building's "entire lower façade may have been replaced after the 1936 Tornado."[64] The only written evidence for damage comes from this quote: "A grocery store on a corner of Lewis and South Elm street, the back and front of the store demolished and partly swept away and a serene pyramid of canned goods standing in the middle of the display floor, a lemon resting undisturbed on the topmost can. – Grocery stores with windows and half the sides smashed out using storm-made spaces for emergency displays and still doing business."[65] From 1934 to 1936, Robert N. Hauser owned a grocery and meats store in the Groome-Shevel Building.[66] However, there were other grocery stores on the corner of

[54] "Commercial School is in New and Better Quarters," *The Greensboro Patriot,* January 15, 1920, https://www.newspapers.com/image/63098069.
[55] "Bookkeeping Shorthand," *Greensboro Daily News,* April 8, 1917, accessed May 26, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/73624151.
[56] "Commercial School is in New and Better Quarters," *The Greensboro Patriot,* January 15, 1920, accessed May 13, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/63098069.
[57] "Greensboro Commercial School and its work," *The Reidsville Review*, March 7, 1923, accessed May 25, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/80494827.
[58] "We Have Moved Into New Quarters," *Greensboro Daily News*, January 11, 1920, accessed May 13, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/75264363.
[59] Hill Directory Co., Greensboro, North Carolina City Directory, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co.), 1923, p. 106, accessed May 24, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguilfo1922unse/page/106
[60] *Reidsville Review,* "Greensboro Commercial School and its work," March 7, 1923.
[61] Margaret Moffett, "Tornado of 1936 spawned death, destruction in South Greensboro," *Greensboro News and Record,* April 2, 2016, accessed May 23, 2019, https://www.greensboro.com/news/tornado-of-spawned-death-destruction-in-south-greensboro/article_59170117-9c34-59ce-b8fa-7070030dbca1.html.
[62] "Local Men Eyewitness To Tornado Give A Graphic Description of The Scene," *The Burlington (N.C.) Daily Times-News,* April 3, 1936, accessed May 25, 2019, https://www.newspapers.com/image/52577032.
[63] "Business Hard Hit by Tornado," *The Greensboro Record*, April 3, 1936, p. 18
[64] Ray Manieri, "Downtown Greensboro Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1980), Section 7 Inventory List, p. 17.
[65] William C. Burton, "Tornado Sketches," *The Greensboro Record*, April 3, 1936, p. 18, accessed May 24, 2019, https://www.greensboro.com/april-greensboro-record-page/pdf_d761f190-33d3-5465-b54a-3339f58ed9b6.html.
[66] Hill Directory Co., Greensboro, North Carolina City Directory, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co.), 1934, accessed May 22, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguil1934unse/page/432; Hill Directory Co., 1935, p. 460, accessed May 22, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguil1935unse/page/460 ; Hill Directory Co., 1936, p. 570, accessed May 22, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguil1936unse/page/570 .

Lewis and South Elm such as Carl A. Pike at 603 South Elm.[67] The *Greensboro Record*'s lack of distinction to which grocery store suffered such terrible damage makes it difficult to conclude if the destroyed grocery store was the Groome-Shevel Building or 603 South Elm. The only other potential clue about the level of damage to the Groome-Shevel Building is the absence of a business tenant in the building in 1937.[68] The Greensboro History Museum has photographic evidence showing damage of buildings at various points of South Elm and Lewis Streets, but it is difficult to determine if the Groome-Shevel Building is pictured.[69] The extent of tornado damage is unknown because of the lack of distinct photographic evidence and descriptive written evidence, however, judging by the amount of original construction materials that survive today, namely late nineteenth century brick and timbers, much of the building's original structure did survive the tornado, thus the integrity remains for the L. Richardson Drug Company, Goldstein & Shevel Furniture Company, Coca-Cola Bottling Company, the Greensboro Commercial School, and other retail businesses established in the Groome-Shevel Building since 1897.

Grantor-Grantee Index

Grantors	Grantees
Morehead (heirs), John M. Morehead (February 15, 1891)	South Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company (February 15, 1891)
South Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company (August 29, 1896)	Groome, Pinkney L. (August 29, 1896)
Groome, Pinkney L. (Unknown)	Groome, Cora M. (Unknown)
Groome, Cora M. (August 23, 1919)	Smith, Erskine R. & Louise W. (August 23, 1919)
Smith, Erskine R. & Louise W. (August 25, 1919)	Rainey, B. W. & Martha J. (August 25, 1919)
Rainey, B. W. & Martha J. (January 1, 1926)	Alfred Moore Scales (Trustee and holder of the defaulted bonds) (January 1, 1926)
Rainey, B. W. & Martha J. (August 10, 1927)	Buice, W. S. and Janie Pearl (August 10, 1927)
Alfred Moore Scales (March 29, 1933)	Trustees of Western North Carolina Conference (J. B. Ivey; C. C. Weaver; I. F. Craven; E. K. McLarty; S. B. Turrentine; A. W. Plyler; J. A. Bell; Leon Cash & C. M. Pickens (March 29, 1933)
Trustees of Western North Carolina Conference (J. B. Ivey; C. C. Weaver; I. F. Craven; E. K. McLarty; S. B. Turrentine; A. W. Plyler; J. A. Bell; Leon Cash & C. M. Pickens (December 16-17, 1948)	Weaver, Carroll O and Sadie S. Weaver (December 16-17, 1948)

[67] Hill Directory Co., Greensboro, North Carolina City Directory, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co.), 1936, p. 460, accessed May 26, 2019, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguil1936unse/page/460.
[68] Hill Directory Co., Greensboro, North Carolina City Directory, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co.), 1937, accessed May 22, 2019, p. 463, https://archive.org/details/greensboroguil1937unse/page/462.
[69] Photograph "Tornado damage on S. Elm St. -- 1936," Photograph Collection 1970.279.5A; Photograph "Tornado damage at S. Elm & Lewis St. -1936" Photograph Collection 1983.183.8; and, Photograph "Tornado damage to rear of buildings on S. Elm at Lewis St" 1983.183.10, location Greensboro History Museum, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Weaver, Carroll O and Sadie S. Weaver (Unknown)	Vinson Sr., E. L. (Unknown)
Vinson Sr., E. L. (October 29, 1976)	Rhyneland, Inc. (October 29, 1976)
Rhyneland, Inc. (November 28, 2005)	Rhynestone, Inc. (November 28, 2005)
Deksi LLC, Glover Durant M., Rhynestone Antiques LLC, Rhynestone Inc, Southern Community Bank & Trust (December 29, 2011)	Southern Community Bank & Trust (December 29, 2011)
Capital Bank, National Association and Southern Community Bank and Trust (October 23, 2013)	South End Partners, LLC (October 23, 2013)
South End Partners, LLC (August 7, 2015)	ZCD, LLC (August 7, 2015)

V. Finding Aid for Photographs and Supporting Documents

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  - Fig. 5: Dentils
  - Fig. 6: Modillions
  - Fig. 7: Storefronts
  - Fig. 8: Windows
  - Fig. 9: Lintels and Sills
  - Fig. 10: Metal features
- Figs. 11-18: Interior features
  - Fig. 11: Floors
  - Fig. 12: Doors
  - Fig. 13: Ceilings
  - Fig. 14: Walls
  - Fig. 15: Stairs
  - Fig. 16: First Floor
  - Fig. 17: Second Floor
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  - Fig. 19: First Floor
  - Fig. 20: Second Floor
  - Fig. 21: Third Floor

VI. Chain of Title

- **BK 0084 PG 0247**
  - Recorded on February 15, 1891, land purchased by auction on February 5, 1889
  - Grantor: the heirs of John M. Morehead, executed and witnessed by Julius A. Gray from the South Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company, who was "appointed a commissioner to make sale of the lands lying in Guilford County." "Whereas on the petition of the heirs at Law of John M. Morehead decided in the superior court of Guilford County filed in part for the partition of lands and for part for a sale of lands and a discussion of the money it was decreed that the land therein payed the should be sold and to effect this object."[70]
  - Grantee: John A. Gilmer was the last and highest bidder, $1,045. John A. Gilmer did transfer and assign his purchase to S. S. Brown who then transferred and assigned his purchase to Julius Gray of the South Piedmont's Land and Manufacturing Company
- **BK 0104 PG 378**
  - Recorded on August 29, 1896
  - Grantor: South Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company
  - Grantee: Pinkney L. Groome
- **BK ???? PG ???- Referred to in next deed, no BK and PG offered**
  - Recorded on August 23, 1919
  - Grantor: Cora M. Groome and others
  - Grantee: Erskine R. Smith
- **BK 0327 PG 0390**
  - Recorded on August 25, 1919
  - Grantor: Erskine R. and Louise W. Smith
  - Grantee: B. W. Rainey
- **BK 506 PG 561- Deed of Trust**
  - Recorded on January 1, 1926
  - Grantor: B. W. Rainey and Martha J. Rainey
  - Grantee: A. M. Scales, Trustee and holder of the bonds, and Southern Real Estate Company [Guarantor]
- **BK 0567 PG 0462**
  - Recorded on August 10, 1927
  - Grantor: B. W. and Martha J. Rainey
  - Grantee: W. S. and Janie Pearl Buice
- March 15, 1933, there was a default on payments. A. M. Scales, Trustee, posted notice on the Guilford County Courthouse door that the property was up for public auction.
- **BK 709 PG 459**
  - Recorded on March 29, 1933
  - Grantor: A. M. Scales, Trustee to Home Mission Committee of the Synod of North Carolina in Connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States Inc.
  - Grantee: The highest bidders of the auction (J. B. Ivey; C. C. Weaver; I. F. Craven; E. K. McLarty; S. B. Turrentine; A. W. Plyler; J. A. Bell; Leon Cash & C. M. Pickens, Trustees of Western North Carolina Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Mrs. M. E. Small, and Mary T. Wilson
- **BK 1251 PG 292**

[70] Guilford County Register of Deeds, BK 0084 PG 0247. February 15, 1891.

  - Recorded on December 17, 1948
  - Grantor: Board of Trustees, Western North Carolina Conference, Methodist Church, Inc.
  - Grantee: Carroll O. and Sadie S. Weaver
- **BK 1251 PG 294**
  - Recorded on December 16, 1948
  - Grantor: Will of Mary E. Small
  - Grantee: Carroll O. and Sadie S. Weaver
- **BK 1251 PG 296**
  - Recorded on December 16, 1948
  - Grantor: Mary T. Wilson (widow)
  - Grantee: Carroll O. and Sadie S. Weaver
- **BK 1251 PG 297**
  - Recorded on December 17, 1948
  - Grantor: Home Mission Committee of the Synod of North Carolina in Connection with Presbyterian Church in U.S., Inc.
  - Grantee: Carroll O. and Sadie S. Weaver
- **BK ??? PG ???- Referred to in next deed, no BK and PG offered**
  - Recorded on ?
  - Grantor: Carroll O. Weaver
  - Grantee: Vinson Realty Co. Inc.
- **BK 2845 PG 359**
  - Recorded on October 29, 1976
  - Grantor: E. L. Vinson, Sr. President of Vinson Realty Co., Inc.
  - Grantee: Rhyneland, Inc
- **BK 6441 PG 0880**
  - Recorded on November 28, 2005
  - Grantor: Rhyneland, Inc.
  - Grantee: Rhynestone, Inc.
- **BK 7306 PG 2186**
  - Recorded on December 29, 2011
  - Grantor: Deksi LLC, Glover Durant M., Rhynestone Antiques LLC, Rhynestone Inc, Southern Community Bank & Trust
  - Grantee: Southern Community Bank & Trust
- **BK 7543 PG 2700**
  - Recorded on October 23, 2013
  - Grantor: Capital Bank, National Association and Southern Community Bank and Trust
  - Grantee: South End Partners, LLC
- **BK 7729 PG 841**
  - Recorded on August 7, 2015
  - Grantor: South End Partners, LLC
  - Grantee: ZCD, LLC

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VIII. Figures

Elevations

Fig. 1: South Elm (east) elevation



Fig. 2: Lewis Street (south) elevation



Exterior Features

Fig. 3: Brick



Fig. 4: Granite



Fig. 5: Dentils



Fig. 6: Modillions



Fig. 7: Storefronts









Fig. 8: Windows



Fig. 9: Lintels and Sills



Fig. 10: Metal features







Interior Features

Fig. 11: Floors





Fig. 12: Doors



Fig. 13: Ceilings











Fig. 14: Walls









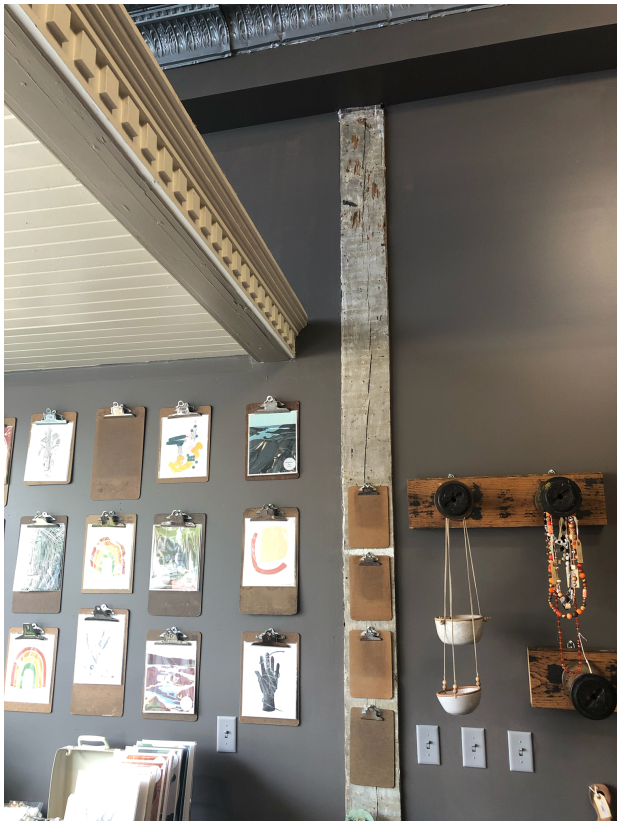






Fig. 15: Stairs



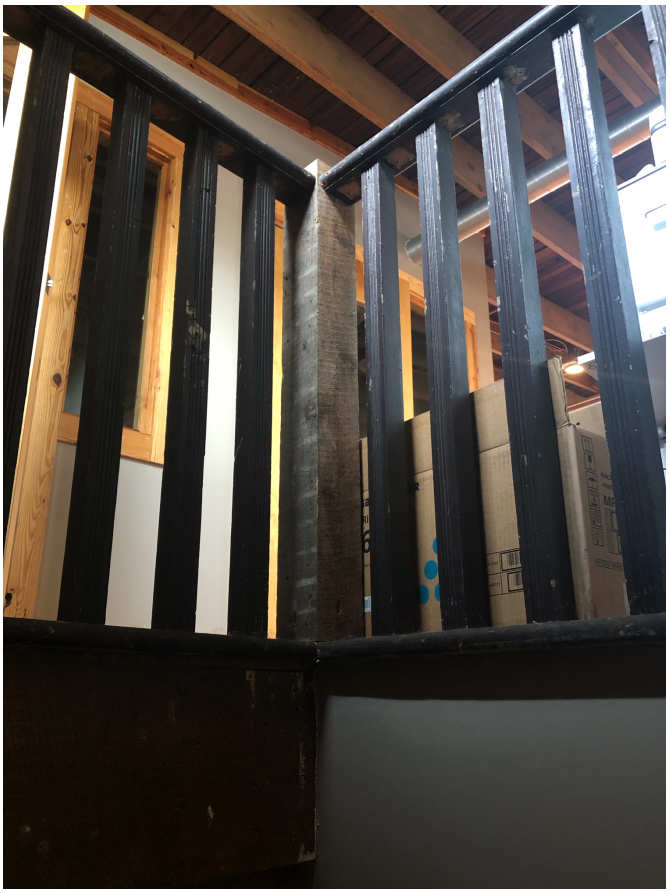






Fig. 16: First Floor



Fig. 17: Second Floor

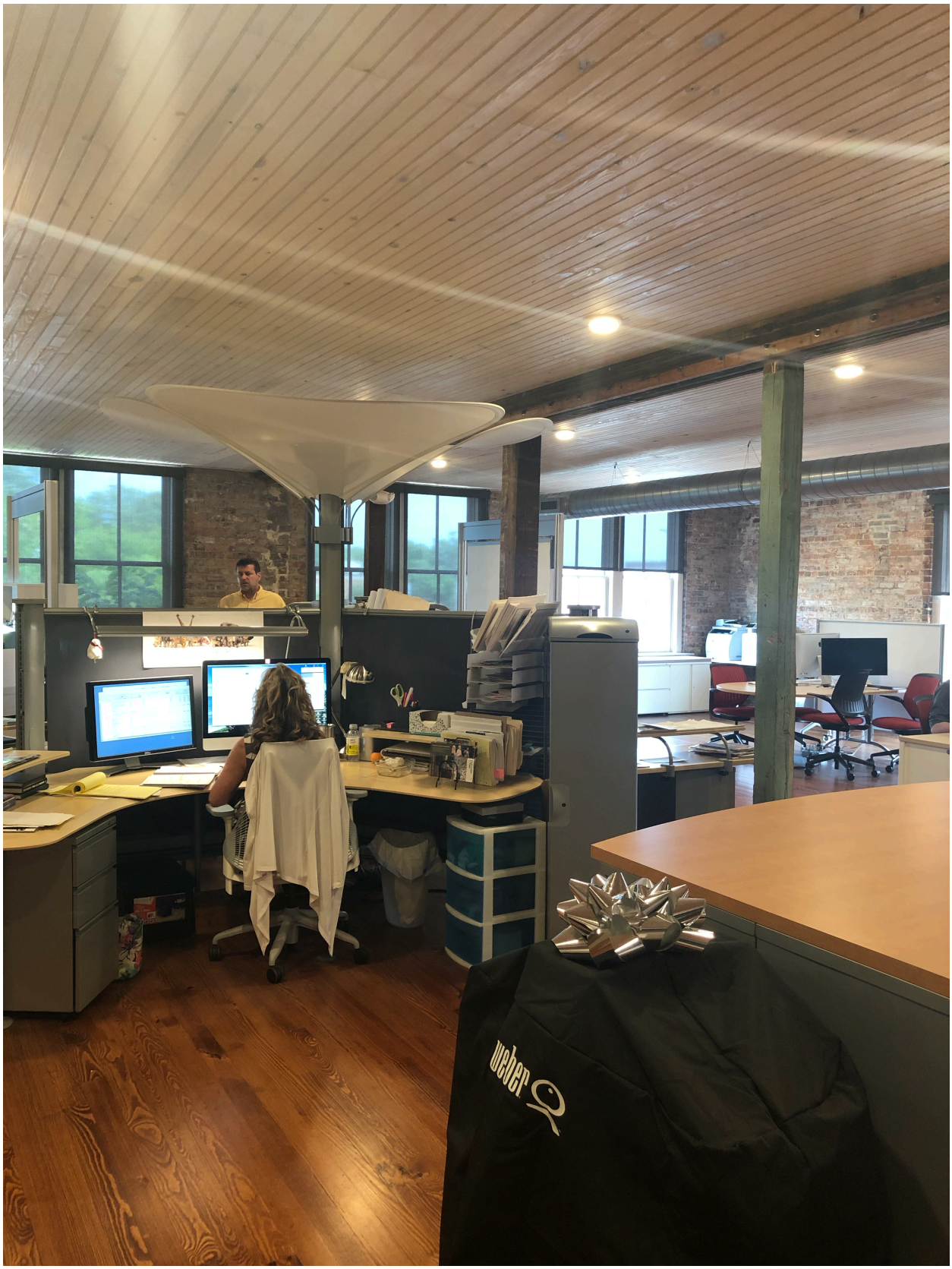


Fig. 18: Third Floor



Floorpans from the 2016 renovation

Fig. 19: First Floor

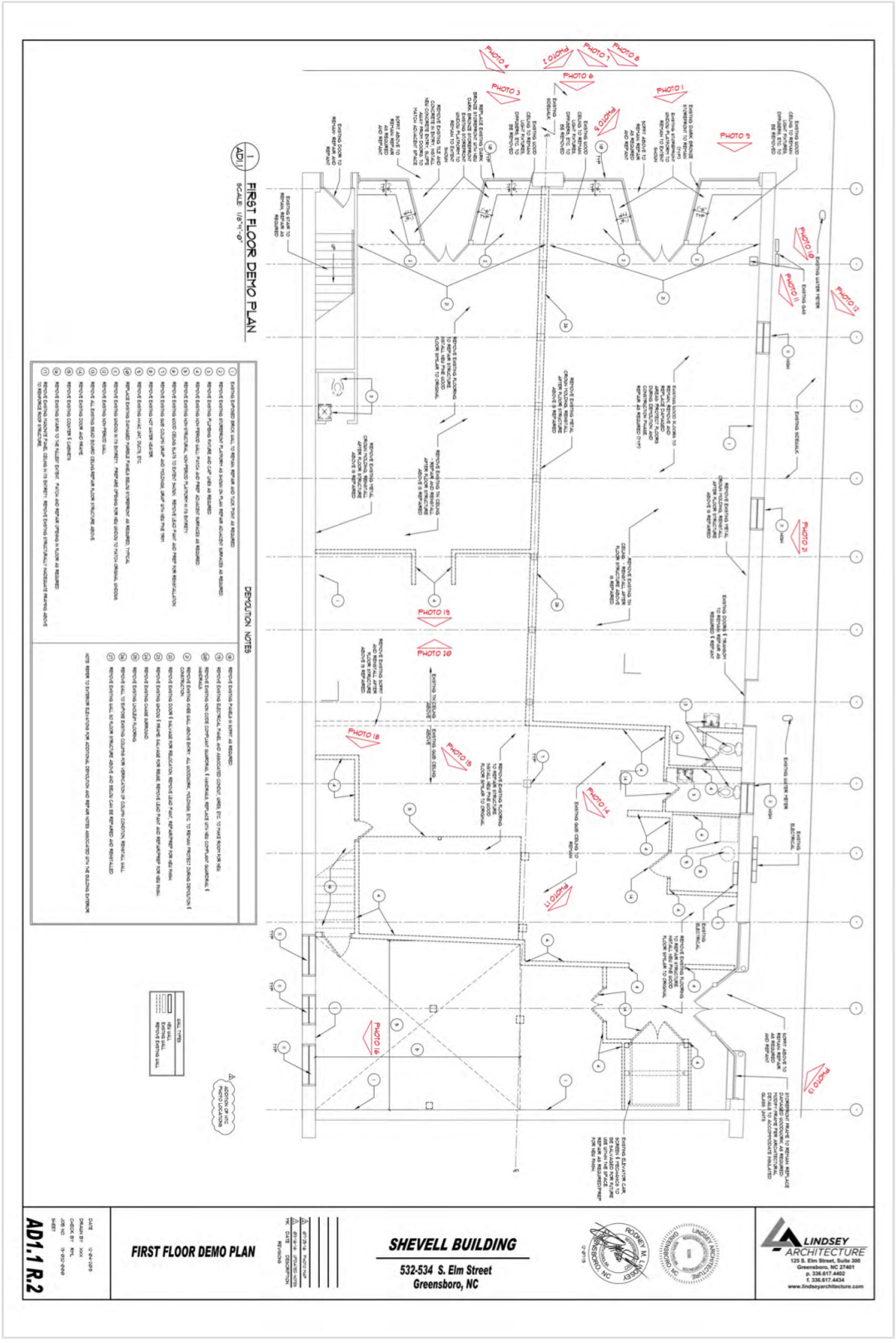


Fig. 20: Second Floor

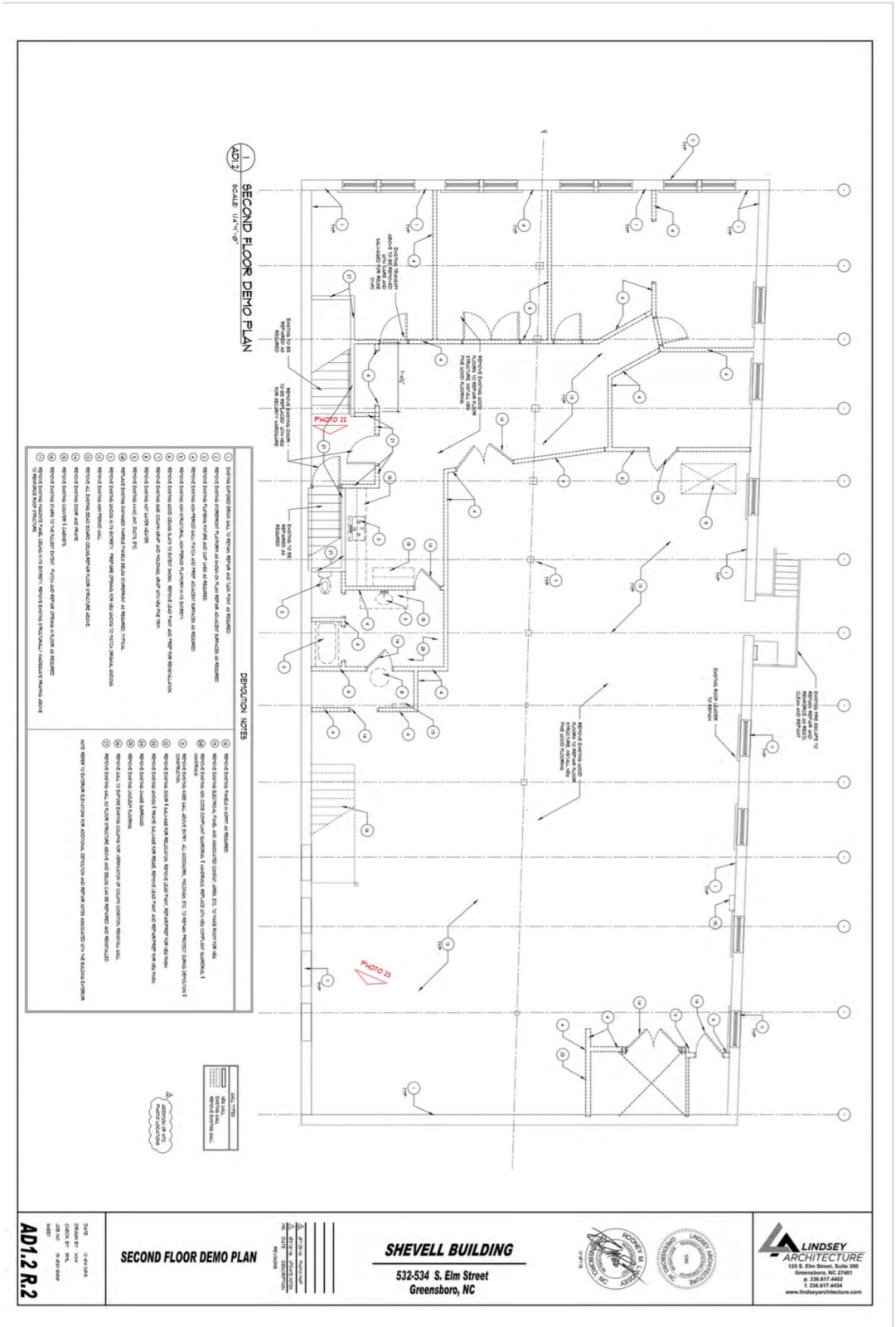
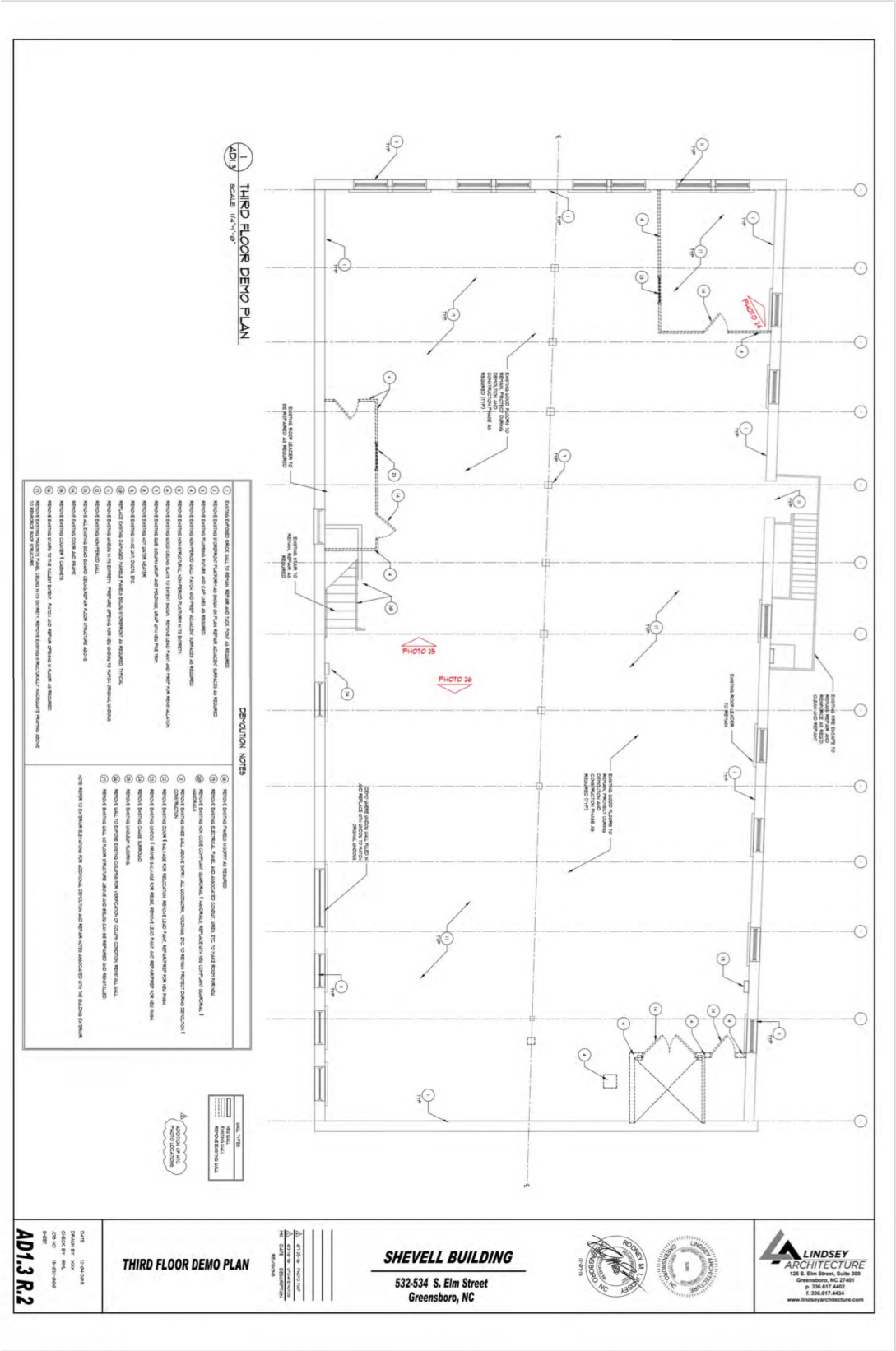


Fig. 21: Third Floor



I, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF; AND SUPPORT LANDMARK DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY DEFINED HEREIN.

I also acknowledge that the Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission may require additional information.

Andrew Zimmerman May 28, 2019

Signature of Owner Date

I also acknowledge that the designation includes the interior, interior features and details; exterior, exterior features and details of all structures; and land, unless otherwise noted in the application. Any alterations of the property and/or features designated, requires an approved C*ertificate of Appropriateness (COA)* issued by the Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission.

Andrew Zimmerman May 28, 2019

Signature of Owner Date