LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION
APPLICATION

1. Name of Property  YWCA Administration Building

2. Owner’s Name & Address  West End Renaissance Residence Development, LLC.
                        1105 Brookstown Avenue
                        Winston-Salem, NC  27101

3. Property Location  1201 Glade Street, Winston-Salem, 27101

4. Amount/acreage of land to be designated  1.11 acres (parcel containing the 1942 building)

5. Interior to be designated?  No

6. Tax information:  Tax block(s) 0122  Tax Lot(s) 105

Please complete the following information on additional sheets of paper:

7. When was the structure erected? For Whom? (If you don’t know the exact date, please give a
general time frame.) Have there been additions or modifications? If so, please describe and
give dates.

8. Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the structure? Do architect’s
plans or construction accounts exist? If so, where can these be found?

9. Are there any old photographs of the structure? Please give the location of photographs and
approximate date(s) made.

10. How has the building been passed down through the years? Please give a brief chain of title.

11. What was the structure’s original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been
moved? List the sources of your information.

12. What is the specific significance of this property? Include a list of the sources for your
information.

13. Describe the architecture and present condition of the structure, also including any outbuildings
or other appurtenant features to be included in the designation. If the property has been
restored, what were the dates of the restoration? Was the restoration done under the
supervision of any historic preservation organization? If the property has not been restored, is
restoration planned for this property?

14. Is the property listed in any existing architectural or historical survey such as the National
Register of Historic Places? If so, please give the title and date of each listing.

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Fearnbach History Services, Inc.
In addition to the written application, the following materials must be submitted simultaneously:

- A black and white 8 x 10 photograph clearly depicting the property being designated.
- Color digital photographs showing all sides of the main structure and any outbuildings (may include architectural details, interior and exterior, which add to the property’s significance).
- A tax map showing the location of the property, including any buildings and appurtenant features.

Application Fee $50.00 (Checks Payable to Forsyth County).

The following information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

18 Mar 2013  [Signature]

Date Signature of Property Owner
William G. Benton, for West End Renaissance Residence Development, LLC

Mailing Address:
West End Renaissance Residence Development, LLC.
1105 Brookstown Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101
7. Property Evolution

Winston-Salem architect Harold Macklin specified the use of African American brick maker George Black’s hand-molded bricks for the YWCA’s Colonial Revival-style administration building erected by Frank L. Blum Construction Company at 1201 Glade Street in 1942.¹ Raleigh architect Edward Waugh’s firm designed the Modernist 1957 gymnasium and swimming pool, characterized by brick veneer and a steel-framed glass curtain wall at its Clover Street entrance.² Winston-Salem architect Edwin E. Bouldin Jr.’s brick, steel, and glass 1982 addition, called the “Link,” spanned the distance between the two buildings, enclosing a two-story entrance vestibule, a pool, exercise studio, and locker rooms.³ Frank L. Blum Construction Company began demolishing the 1957 and 1982 additions on February 25, 2013, returning the site to its 1942 appearance.

8. Architectural Plans

Plans for all building sections are in the possession of the YWCA and the developer. Digitized images of the 1942 structure are included in the application submittal.

9. Historic Photographs

The YWCA has some historic images in their collection and many appear in newspaper articles. The March 22, 1942, *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* issue’s extensive coverage of the opening on pages 30 and 31 contain many photographs. Harold Macklin’s son Ronnie Macklin also possesses a collection of images.

10. Ownership History

James A. and Pauline B. Gray donated 3.6 acres in West End to the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company (acting as the Winston-Salem Foundation’s trustee) on December 22, 1938, with the understanding that the property would be used to fulfill the YWCA’s mission. The land had previously belonged to the Vaughn and Gilmer families. James G. Hanes Sr. chaired the fundraising committee for the Glade Street building’s construction. His son James G. Hanes Jr. and daughter-in-law Helen donated a contiguous approximately two-acre tract that was once part of the John Wesley Hanes estate to the YWCA on December 23, 1965.⁴

¹ Harold Macklin, “Administration Building for Young Women’s Christian Association, Winston-Salem, N. C.,” December 2, 1940. The plan sheets indicate that architect Gorrell R. Stinson, who worked with Macklin and soon became a partner in the firm, drew some of the plans.
The YWCA utilized the complex until moving to a new facility at 1300 South Main Street in 2007. Benton Investment Company, headed by Winston-Salem developer William G. Benton, negotiated the Glade Street property’s acquisition by West End Renaissance Residence Development, LLC., in 2012 and engaged Marty Marion and Anne Tambling of Metropolis Architecture to plan the 1942 building’s adaptive use and the construction of single-family homes on the adjacent 4.5-acre tract.\(^5\) Frank L. Blum Construction Company is the general contractor for the administration building rehabilitation while Richard Alexander will likely erect the surrounding houses.

11. Function and Location

The YWCA Administration Building originally served as a community center and recreational facility and has never been moved.

12. Areas of Significance: Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation, Social History

The Glade Street YWCA Administration Building is locally significant due to its use by the Young Women’s Christian Association of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County for sixty-five years as the organization facilitated women’s mental, physical, and social well-being through sustenance, advocacy, education, training, and recreational opportunities. The structure is also architecturally important as an intact example of local architect Harold Macklin’s oeuvre representing the Colonial Revival style’s enduring popularity. Frank L. Blum Construction Company’s expert craftsmanship and use of George Black’s handmade bricks further contributes to the building’s significance.

**Winston-Salem YWCA Social History and Recreation Context**

Wives and daughters of Winston’s leading industrialists and businessmen led the effort to establish a Young Women’s Christian Association chapter in January 1908. Members elected Susie Barber Jones to serve as their first president, with Katharine Smith Reynolds, Virginia Richardson Shaffner, Maude Bohannan, Agnes Parks Jones, and Caro Buxton filling the remaining board positions. The organization initially operated from the second floor of the Gilmer Building at 215 South Main Street, providing support services for young women seeking employment in the booming city, but soon outgrew that location, as membership grew to 413 by 1909. Administrators thus commissioned Chicago architects Shattuck and Hussey to design a distinctive structure featuring stuccoed walls, shaped parapets, and a Ludowici-Celadon tile roof. Constructed by Lexington, N. C., contractor W. L. Harbin at First and Church Streets’ southeast corner, the YWCA opened on April 12, 1917. The institution offered white women business and domestic skill instruction, recreational facilities, and lodging at that site for twenty-five years before moving to a new building on Glade Street in March 1942.\(^6\)

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\(^5\) Forsyth County Deed Book 3081, p. 593; Plat Book 60, p. 131; Deed Book 3105, p. 1041.

The association also sponsored an African American branch on Chestnut Street. On January 5, 1918, Jane Thornton Melton and Adele Ruffin organized seventy-five charter members who met in several locations before renovating a brick Chestnut Street commercial building that had previously served as an automobile repair garage in 1922. In addition to recreational activities, the facility housed City Health Department clinics, a Girl Reserve chapter, and myriad other social and educational programs. As additional space became necessary, community leaders began raising funds for a new building in the early 1940s. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company donated $200,000 toward the cost of the structure on Patterson Avenue, completed in 1953, that housed both the African American YWCA and YMCA. The white and black YWCA branches combined services at the Glade Street location in 1974. 

**Camp Betty Hastings**

In 1933, prominent Winston-Salem attorney Fred S. Hutchins bequeathed fifty-three acres to the YWCA to use as a camp for girls, thus expanding the organization’s programming opportunities. The complex off Walkertown Road approximately ten miles from downtown bears the name of former Winston-Salem YWCA president Betty Linville Hastings (1884-1968), who, in conjunction with Jane Skinner, oversaw its development. Contractors began working on the grounds in March 1933 and the YWCA’s Younger Business Girls and Athletic Clubs financed the completion of a thirty- by-fifty-foot building encompassing a kitchen, living room, and dining room. Other donors funded $2,000-worth of plumbing and electric installations. As the project moved forward, the Works Progress Administration subsidized a substantial portion of the building and dam construction, allocating $17,500 to the endeavor in 1935. Camp Betty Hastings, which also served as a meeting, conference, and retreat center for the YWCA and other local organizations, operated until 1985, when Billy J. and Velma Simmons purchased the property. The former camp complex includes a large administration building, a dining hall, six cabins, a caretaker’s house, sheds, privies, and stone walls, steps, and freestanding grills.

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October 2012. Walter F. Shattuck and Harry H. Hussey’s firm Shattuck and Hussey, established in 1909, specialized in YMCA and YWCA building design, planning those and many other commissions throughout the United States from their main offices in Chicago as well as a New Jersey branch. After the YMCA engaged Hussey, a native of Toronto, Canada, to oversee the construction of their facilities in China, the firm also opened a Shanghai location in 1915. The Rockefeller Foundation commissioned Hussey to design the medical school it began erecting in Peking the following year.


Glade Street YWCA

James G. Hanes Sr. chaired the fundraising committee for the Glade Street administration building’s construction and worked with Fred F. Bahnsen and Charles M. Norfleet to guide the building committee headed by Mr. Bahnsen’s wife, Bleckner R. Bahnsen. Harold Macklin designed the two-story structure that Frank L. Blum Construction Company began erecting in 1941. Local business, civic, and religious leaders presided at the cornerstone-laying ceremony on September 28th of that year and approximately two thousand YWCA members began utilizing the building in March 1942.9

In addition to housing a full slate of programs, the structure served as a meeting place for community initiatives to express solidarity and support the military during World War II. YWCA membership climbed rapidly during the city’s 1950s population boom, numbering six thousand at Glade Street and 1,600 at Patterson Avenue by 1964. In 1970, around 13,000 participants enrolled in adult education classes ranging from interior decoration to book keeping and twenty-three clubs provided outlets for groups such as teenagers, single parents, young homemakers, and seniors. These numbers increased following the facilities’ 1974 integration. Two years later, Martha Young became the YWCA’s first African American executive director. Although women were able to become full YMCA affiliates after the West End Boulevard complex opened in January 1976, most YWCA members remained loyal to their organization.10

The YWCA began constructing a new facility at 1300 South Main Street in January 2006 and opened the building in 2007.11 Known as the Gateway Fitness Center given its location just south of Old Salem and downtown, the complex encompasses a gymnasium, swimming pool, indoor track, and group exercise and meeting rooms. The YWCA closed the Glade Street location upon the new facility’s completion.

Architectural Context

The Glade Street YWCA is locally significant as an intact example of Harold Macklin’s oeuvre representing the Colonial Revival style’s enduring popularity. The traditional design not only embodied a comforting aesthetic during the politically and economically unstable World War II era, but blended well with the West End neighborhood’s historic character.12 Like many other architects working in the period, Macklin turned to early American landmarks for inspiration throughout his career. He employed Colonial Revival massing, rubbed brick, and classical features such as quoins, pedimented surrounds, and denticulated cornices in his designs for the 1925 Realty Building at 216


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West Fourth Street, the 1927 and 1941 Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Buildings on North Marshall and North Spruce Streets, the 1940 Old Town Club Clubhouse, and the 1942 Glade Street YWCA. Such elements enjoyed widespread prevalence beginning in the late nineteenth century and continued to resonate throughout the twentieth century, enjoying revivals during the United States’ anniversary celebrations in 1926 and 1976.\footnote{Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson asserts that the Colonial Revival is not a formal style or a movement, but rather an attitude that has remained “the United States’s most popular and characteristic expression.” Richard Guy Wilson, The Colonial Revival House (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6.}

Only a few established local architecture firms remained in business through the depression and World War II years, but the number of Winston-Salem’s practicing architects increased dramatically during the post-war building boom. Harold Macklin and William Roy Wallace’s practice, Macklin and Wallace, and Northup and O’Brien, Willard C. Northup and Leet A. O’Brien’s firm, were the only architects advertising in city directories in the early 1930s. Macklin and Wallace created independent practices in 1932. These firms, the only three listed through the mid-1940s, designed much of the city’s built environment during this period.\footnote{Ernest H. Miller, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, City Directories (Asheville: The Miller Press, 1928-1931); Hill’s Winston-Salem (Forsyth County, North Carolina) City Directories (Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1932-1960); Tise, Building and Architecture, 36; Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County, 1978.}

Harold Macklin

Born April 11, 1885, in the English village of Portland, Dorset, Harold Macklin was educated in Salisbury and London and apprenticed in the firm of Fogerty and Parnell in Bournemouth, Hants, where he worked as an “improver” for two years and a draftsman for three before moving to Canada by 1906. Macklin’s younger brother Charles resided in Oklahoma City, and Canadian border crossing records indicate that Harold may have joined him around 1909. Macklin stated in his American Institute of Architects application that he began practicing architecture in July 1910.\footnote{Canadian Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1906; Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, RG 85, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration; Harold Macklin, “Application for Membership” and associated correspondence, AIA Archives, Washington, D.C.}

He collaborated with many architects and engineers over the course of his career. One of Macklin’s earliest partnerships was with Oklahoma City architect Walter Roy Faught, creating Macklin and Faught. The men moved from Oklahoma City to Wichita, Kansas, by 1916. Their commissions included a junior high school and Southwest Ward School in Chickasaw, Oklahoma, as well as First Methodist Church in Iola, Kansas. Faught returned to Oklahoma City to work for Burrell Engineering by 1918, however, and Macklin relocated to Columbia, South Carolina, where he was P. H. Norcross’s chief draftsman at Camp Jackson.\footnote{Harold Macklin, “Application for Membership,” WW I registration card. Texas native Walter R. Faught (October 17, 1883 – March 6, 1955) was a draftsman in Oklahoma City firms including W. A. Wells (1906), Van Metter & Schmitt (1908), and W. S. & H. Layton (1910). Worley’s Directories of Oklahoma City, 1906, 1908, 1910; Polk-McAvery Directory Company’s Wichita City Directory, 1916; R. L. Polk and Company’s Oklahoma City Directory, 1918.}

Macklin’s February 1919 marriage to Isma Ingle Stultz precipitated his move to Winston-Salem, where he served on general contractor Harry F. Hann and Company’s management team for two years. He pursued licensure from the North Carolina State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration, awarded on January 28, 1920, and opened an office in the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company.
Building. Macklin joined the American Institute of Architects on March 10, 1921, and his business boomed through the decade, as he was among the architects designing myriad commercial, educational, institutional, religious, and residential buildings as Winston-Salem grew to be North Carolina’s largest and wealthiest city.\(^7\)

Macklin’s correspondence with the AIA indicates that he briefly operated a Charlotte office but maintained a Winston-Salem presence. Walter Faught joined him in North Carolina in 1924, remaining for about two years before relocating to San Antonio, Texas. After 1925, the firm’s offices were in the Gilmer Building at 420 West Fourth Street, which Macklin designed. He then moved into a slightly earlier commission, the Realty Building at 216 West Fourth Street. Macklin’s work garnered widespread recognition when the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects named his design for the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building at 418 North Marshall Street the state’s best commercial building in 1927. As the decade drew to a close, Macklin worked with architects in the YMCA’s New York office to design the Spruce Street YMCA, completed in 1928. That same year, he supervised construction of the imposing Gothic Revival-style St. Paul’s Episcopal Church designed by nationally-recognized architect Ralph Adams Cram of Cram and Ferguson’s Boston firm. He also partnered with William Roy Wallace, who had worked for Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen, to form Macklin and Wallace. The firm’s educational commissions included Macklin’s design for the 1931 African American Atkins High School in collaboration with the Rosenwald Fund’s consulting architect, Walter R. McCormack of Cleveland, Ohio. The Chatham Block at 301-311 West Fourth Street, finished in 1932, was a significant commercial project during the period. When the dearth of building activity during the Great Depression prompted Macklin to take a short sabbatical that year, Wallace organized an independent office.\(^8\)

Gorrell R. Stinson served as a senior draftsman in Macklin and Wallace’s practice from 1930 until its 1932 dissolution. Stinson, a Booneville, North Carolina, native, attended the University of Pennsylvania and gained experience as a student draftsman at Charles Barton Keen’s Philadelphia firm in 1924 and 1925, where he likely met William Roy Wallace. He then moved to Winston-Salem, where he worked in C. Gilbert Humphrey’s architectural practice for a year and then for Hall Crews from 1927 through 1929. Following his subsequent tenure with Macklin and Wallace, Stinson found employment as a senior draftsman with Northup and O’Brien. He moved to Elkin, North Carolina, and created the firm of Franklin and Stinson in 1938, but returned to Winston-Salem to work with Macklin from 1939 to 1941, during which time he assisted with the Glade Street YWCA construction document preparation. After a two-year stint in the New River, North Carolina, office of Carr and Griener, Stinson accepted a position at Walter W. Hook’s Charlotte practice in 1944 where he remained only a

\(^7\) Harold Macklin, “Application for Membership;” Harold Macklin, Architect, Dies After 5-Week Illness,” Twin City Sentinel, November 15, 1947. Macklin’s early Winston-Salem commissions include the 1922 Matton-Carmichael House at 705 Manly Street, one-story South Side Graded School (announced in the Manufacturers Record on December 7, 1922, p. 119) and a $30,000, two-story, residence for Reverend R. W. Carle (The American Contractor, April 8, 1922, p. 74).

few years before collaborating with Macklin to establish Macklin and Stinson in 1946. The firm’s commissions included Modernist educational buildings such as the 1946 Summit School before Macklin’s untimely death on November 14, 1947, at the age of 62. Contractors completed one of his last designs, the expansive Mineral Springs High School, in 1948.

Representative Commercial and Institutional Commissions

Ancient Grecian and Roman architectural features, intended to symbolize democracy, permanence, and refinement, served as the archetypes for early-twentieth-century Winston-Salem structures including the Carnegie Library, Hotel Zinzendorf, Masonic Temple, Cherry Street YMCA, and U. S. Post Office, while the Forsyth County Courthouse and City Hall manifest a more austere classicism. Harold Macklin’s commissions including the Gilmer Building, Spruce Street YMCA, Atkins High School, and Chatham Block also reflected a classical influence, while his Colonial Revival and Modernist designs became trendsetting local examples of those styles.

Commercial Building, 1924, 315 West Fourth Street

Home Builders Company engaged Macklin to design this classically-influenced structure. The Renaissance Revival-style façade features a storefront surrounded by limestone-veneered pilasters supporting a matching entablature capped with a denticulated cornice. All-header brick veneer sheathes the second story comprising five central round-arched windows flanked by classical columns and pilasters. Limestone accents including rondels, a denticulated cornice, and a stepped parapet with corner finials ornament the façade’s upper section.

Realty Building/Patten Building, 1925, 216 West Fourth Street

R. J. Reynolds Realty Company commissioned the construction of this narrow five-story office building and rented the space to professionals. Macklin employed bands of six-over-one sash windows to illuminate the three-bay façade and fourteen-bay side elevations. Colonial Revival features include brick laid in English bond with cast-stone window sills, keystones, and cornices. On the upper floor, round-arched openings surround the recessed stuccoed panels inset with blue and terra-cotta-colored tiles framing the façade windows. A denticulated cornice, cast-stone coping, and urn finials cap the parapet.

Gilmer Building, 1926, 416-424 West Fourth Street, Local Landmark 1981, National Register

19 Stinson, born on August 1, 1904, retired on August 1, 1974, and passed away on September 2, 1986. His career also included employment in architect George Watts Carr’s Durham office in 1934. Stinson’s AIA application does not include the first name of his Elkin partner, Mr. Franklin, and city directories do not exist for the town. A local history publication mentions architect John Franklin and surveyor Gwyn Franklin practicing the 1940s. Correll Robert Stinson, “Application for Membership” and associated correspondence, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.; Miller’s and Hill’s Winston-Salem City Directories, 1930-1932; Hill’s Durham City Directory, 1934; death certificate; Town of Elkin, Elkin 1889-1989: A Centennial History (Charlotte: The Delmar Company, 1989), 89; Martha Smith, Branch Librarian, Elkin Public Library, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, March 5, 2013.


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Brothers John Lash and Powell Gilmer purchased a corner lot from Thomas S. Rucker in 1924 and erected a commercial building that they sold to Home Builder’s Company upon its completion in June 1926. Macklin specified ivory-glazed terra cotta sheathing on the Gilmer Building’s façade, which encompasses four storefronts flanking an arched central entrance leading to second-floor offices. Paneled pilasters frame the storefronts, carrying an entablature capped with a denticulated cornice above prismatic glass transoms. Three-over-one sash windows illuminate the second story, separated by classical foliated panels with ivory decoration on turquoise fields topped with an Egyptian-style cavetto frieze, executed in turquoise and red between a classical egg-and-dart band and a projecting cornice. A paneled parapet surmounts the façade.

Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building, 1927, 418 North Marshall Street

Macklin emulated elements of two early American landmarks, Philadelphia’s Independence and Congress Halls, in his design for this finely articulated Georgian Revival-style office building erected during the United States’ sesquicentennial celebration. The stately structure is executed in Flemish bond with broken pedimented cast-stone surrounds ornamenting the two outer façade entrances. The central entry is more elaborate, with a fanlight, classical entablature, wrought-iron balustrade, and a Palladian window surmounting the central double-leaf door. Cast-stone keystones embellish the window surrounds, which are arched on the first floor. A denticulated cornice caps the façade below a standing-seam metal roof pierced with dormers and adorned with a central cupola. The elegant exterior disguises a substantial steel frame intended to support heavy newspaper printing presses. The North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects recognized Macklin’s design with an award for the state’s best commercial building in 1927.21

Spruce Street YMCA, 1928, 315 North Spruce Street, National Register 1984, Local Landmark 1995

Like many of the city’s other significant institutional buildings erected during the 1920s, Macklin’s design for the Young Men’s Christian Association’s four-story facility on Spruce Street features classical details executed in limestone in contrast with Flemish bond brick walls. The façade is much more elaborate than the secondary elevations. At its center, Corinthian pilasters flank three bays of paired windows above two arched, recessed entrances distinguished by classical entablatures surmounted by iron roof balustrades. Limestone also accentuates the foundation, belt courses, quoins, keystones, lintels, denticulated projecting cornice, and stepped parapet. Multi-pane double-hung sash illuminate the upper floors, while on the façade’s first story arched openings frame fanlights, casement windows, and the limestone balustrades spanning their bases.

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Atkins High School, 1931, 1215 North Cameron Avenue, National Register 1999

Macklin designed Atkins High School in collaboration with the Rosenwald Fund’s consulting architect, Walter R. McCormack of Cleveland, Ohio, specifying fireproof steel-frame construction and a state-of-the-art central heat and ventilation system. The commanding three-story seventeen-bay main block features a slightly projecting central section embellished with cast-stone pilasters framing its five bays and supporting the cast-stone cornice above the second-story windows. The substantial structure originally encompassed twenty-seven academic classrooms; lecture and study halls; scientific laboratories; home economics, business education, and industrial arts classrooms; an auditorium, a gymnasium, a cafeteria, a kitchen, and offices.22

Chatham Block, 1932, 301-311 West Fourth Street

The Chatham Block embodies a sophisticated modern classicism that reflects early 1930s austerity. Limestone veneer provides a smooth field upon which streamlined pilasters surmounted by carved rosettes delineate storefront bays. Grouped metal casement windows set in slightly recessed panels illuminate the second floor, while arched multi-light transoms framed by classical keystoned arches above plate glass display windows light the western first-story bays facing Fourth Street. A curved canopy shelters the westernmost entrance and a recessed double-leaf door provides access to the adjacent storefront. To the east, a flat-roofed metal canopy wraps around the Cherry Street corner above glass block and plate glass storefronts. Art Deco sconces accentuate the Fourth Street façade.

Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium, 1938, 1250 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive

The City of Winston-Salem funded this stadium’s construction with a Works Progress Administration (WPA) allocation supplemented by a generous donation from R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company president Bowman Gray’s family in his honor. Harold Macklin and Winston-Salem’s public works commissioner R. A. Thomas designed the facility for the WPA. Contractors initiated work after the March 21, 1937, groundbreaking ceremony and had substantially completed the stadium at a cost of $200,000 by February 1938.23

Old Town Club Clubhouse, 1940, 2875 Old Town Club Road

Frank L. Blum Construction Company erected this austere Classical Revival-style brick clubhouse. The main floor originally encompassed an entrance vestibule, a large ballroom and dining room, and the golf pro’s apartment. A screened porch and a patio sheltered by a canvas awning provided outdoor seating overlooking the golf course. The sloping grade allowed for windows on the basement’s north elevation, illuminating the locker and game rooms.24

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24 “Charles Trueblood, ‘Reynolda’s Dream Course To Be Finished This Fall,’” Winston-Salem Journal, July 20, 1939; Winston-Salem Journal, September 16, 1939. The club added the porte cochere sheltering the south entrance as part of the 1970s improvements. The clubhouse has been updated several times; most significantly in 1995. Dunlop White III, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, August 11, 2012.
Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building, 1941, 419 North Spruce Street

Macklin intended for this austere, two-story, seven-bay building to complement the 1927 Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel building to its east on North Marshall Street. Executed in Flemish bond with glazed headers, the Spruce Street structure features a six-panel front door surmounted by a transom and a rubbed-brick broken pediment surround with a pineapple finial. Rubbed-brick lintels accent the windows and a denticulated molded brick cornice articulates the slate roof. Interior end chimneys with corbelled stacks complete the Colonial Revival design. The gutter guards are embossed with “1940,” the year the building’s construction began.

13. Architectural Description

The YWCA Administration Building, completed in 1942, presents a one-story tripartite façade to the street, but the site’s sloping grade allows for a two-story rear elevation. A pedimented portico supported by smooth Corinthian columns and fluted pilasters shelters the double-leaf, paneled front door and leaded-glass fanlight. Rubbed brick lintels above the doors and six-over-six sash windows, quoins, a denticulated cornice, a slate roof, and end chimneys with corbelled stacks distinguish the structure. Matching two-story wings project from the south and west elevations at a slightly lower grade. Wall dormers, hipped on the south wing’s façade and gabled on the rear wing, add visual interest.25

The rear portico, comprising grouped cast-iron Corinthian columns and steel beams supporting a flatroof enclosed with a wrought-iron balustrade, retains a square brick paver floor and pendent lantern-style light fixtures. Three double-leaf doors with eight glazed lights on each side above paneled lower sections provide access into the first floor auditorium, while a single-leaf door to the north opens into a corner room that initially functioned as an arts-and-crafts studio. Multi-pane transoms provide further illumination.

The interior is, for the most part, plainly finished with plaster walls, molded chair rails, and simple window and door surrounds with mitered corners. However, substantial crown molding, knotty pine vertical boards above horizontal-board wainscoting, and robust chair rails embellish the lounge walls in the second floor’s north end, the rear wing’s conference room, and the first floor cafeteria. The Federal-style mantel with fluted pilasters and a paneled frieze surrounding the lounge fireplace is the building’s most elaborate, although the other mantels are nicely detailed. In the auditorium, paneled posts and pilasters with Corinthian capitals support ceiling beams ornamented with floral and fleur-de-lis motifs. As the posts frame the stage, the capitals are only finished on the inner two sides. The room also features a double-leaf south door surmounted by a fanlight and a paneled north door embellished with rondels.

Hardwood floors installed in a herringbone pattern are a unique feature throughout the main level, although commercial carpeting covers them in most rooms. On the first story, terrazzo provides a durable floor surface. Tile sheathes the kitchen and restroom walls. The second story’s original restrooms retain pedestal sinks, pale green tile walls, black-and-white-mosaic tile floors, and pink marble restroom stall partition walls, in addition to later sinks. Wood-paneled interior doors display

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25 The building is rotated slightly east of a true north-south orientation, but for this document’s purposes the description references cardinal directions.

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original brass hardware.

Acoustical tile covers the plaster ceilings and fluorescent lighting has been installed throughout. Circa 1960s globe pendant fixtures illuminate the second story’s central hall. Noteworthy original lighting includes the lounge’s massive multi-arm brass chandeliers, the entrance hall’s rubbed-bronze six-arm chandelier, the entrance vestibule’s pendent, and the copper sconces and lantern-style pendants on the rear portico.

14. Survey Status

The YWCA is a noncontributing building in the West End Historic District due to the fact that it was not yet fifty years old at the time of the neighborhood’s National Register listing in 1986.

Bibliography

Appleyard, David, and Tan Ersoy, email correspondence and interviews with Heather Fearnbach, 2009-2010 and March 2013.


Canadian Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1906


_____ . “Old YW’s Pool Popular With Girls; Building Once Served as Hospital,” Twin City Sentinel, February 6, 1957.


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“Mrs. Hastings was Widow of Judge.” *Twin City Sentinel*, September 28, 1968.


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“YWCA Girls to Erect Cabin on 50-Acre Camp Site at Box Mt.” Winston-Salem Journal, March 31, 1933.

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YWCA Administration Building Location
1201 Glade Street
Tax Block 0122, Tax Lot 105A
PIN #: 6825-76-5652.00
YWCA, 1201 Glade Street, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC
Heather Fearnbach, photographer, 2013

FY00980_WS_YWCA_1201GladeSt_01-10-2013_mf_125, original pedestal sink and tile

FY00980_WS_YWCA_1201GladeSt_01-10-2013_mf_132, first floor, north end, arts-and-crafts studio, looking west

FY00980_WS_YWCA_1201GladeSt_01-10-2013_mf_136, art-and-crafts studio, north elevation

FY00980_WS_YWCA_1201GladeSt_01-10-2013_mf_141, first floor auditorium, looking south

FY00980_WS_YWCA_1201GladeSt_01-10-2013_mf_142, capital detail

FY00980_WS_YWCA_1201GladeSt_01-10-2013_mf_151, first floor cafeteria, looking west
YWCA Front Elevation

Cornerstone
Brick Detail
Old YW's Pool Popular With Girls; Building Once Served as Hospital

By BILL EAST
Sentinel City Editor

As the Governor of North Carolina might say to the Governor of South Carolina... "It's been a long time between swimming pools." The YWCA now has a new swimming pool at its Glade Street location. Some folks who have more candles on their birthday cakes than they care to admit remember when the YWCA had its first swimming pool.

The story goes back to Jan. 30, 1908, when the YWCA was organized in the First Presbyterian Church here "for the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of young women."

Working Girls Met There

A few days later, the association rented rooms in the old Gilmer Building on North Main Street as its headquarters. The rooms served as a place for working girls to meet and chat at noon.

In 1914, the association—already thinking of a building of its own—raised $1,000 as a "kitty" for future construction.

But it was not until March, 1914, that things began moving into high gear. The Winston-Salem Board of Trade offered to help to the tune of $1,636.

In July, the "Y" board authorized the purchase of the S. F. Vance property (in one place, it is called the Wheeler property) at the southeast corner of First and Church Streets for $12,500.

A building campaign—conducted primarily on one day—netted around $40,000 and the YWCA was ready to start work on its permanent home.

Shattuck and Hussy of Chicago were selected as architects. The building contract was awarded to W. L. Harbin of Lexington. The workmen began to move in... The building they built wasn't like a building at all. It looked more like an imposing home in a neighborhood that then already had some imposing homes.

The new YWCA was formally opened on April 12, 1917. The public, which then had its mind occupied with World War I, was invited in to see what it looked like.

In 1918, the YWCA was turned into a temporary hospital during the flu epidemic. Regular YW work was suspended. The living rooms were used as wards. At one time, there were 13 patients in the "Y."

Own Swimming Instructor

In 1923, the association got its own swimming instructor. This attested to the popularity of its pool, especially among teenager and working girls.

A few years later, Winston-Salem's City Hall was built on the opposite corner. There were reports that the city fathers didn't mind one bit being across the street from the pretty girls at the "Y."

In the late 1930s, there was a movement for a new YWCA. A site on Glade Street was obtained and building plans were readied.

The new building there was opened about 1942 just as World War II began to curtail most construction projects.

The old YWCA? It met its doom at the hands of the wrecker's crowbar and hammer.
*1957 Gymnasium and 1982 Link Building demolished March 2013

**Proposed Local Landmark Boundary encompassing 1.11 acres**

YWCA Administration Building
1201 Glade Street
Winston-Salem, Forsyth County

Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / March 2013

Base 2010 aerial photo courtesy of Forsyth County GIS at http://maps2.co.forsyth.nc.us/geodata_08/