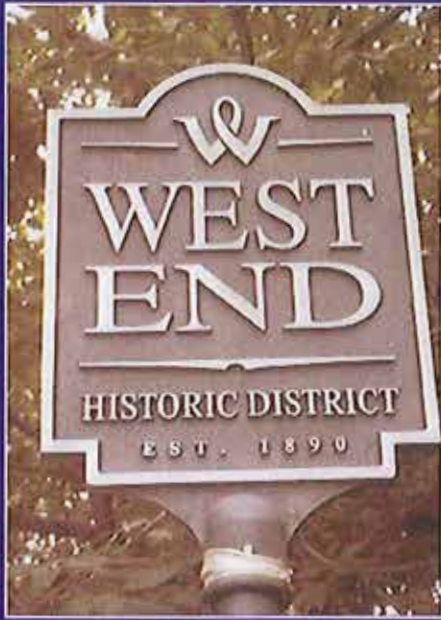


Neighborhood History and Character

The great thing about getting older is that you don't lose all the other ages you've been.
– Madeleine L'Engle (20th century author)



During the late nineteenth-century, the town of Winston began experiencing a noticeable economic boom that left town leaders mindful of the need both to capitalize on this good fortune and to provide housing for the sudden influx of people into the middle and upper classes. The West End neighborhood was designed by Colonel Jacob Lott Ludlow, Winston's first City Engineer, in 1890. Originally conceived as a resort and residential community, West End was laid out by Ludlow to take full advantage of the hilly terrain of the area. Dramatically curving streets, terraced lawns, and park areas were designed in contrast to the strict grid pattern of the remaining sections of the city. The Zinzendorf Hotel was to be the focal point of this picturesque suburban area. The hotel opened in May 1892, but was destroyed by fire on December 1 of the same year. After the fire, a decision was made not to rebuild the hotel, and thus all later development was residential in nature.



By following Ludlow's design, West End developed into a middle and upper class "streetcar suburb." Streetcar suburbs were residential neighborhoods that developed outside the city proper and relied on new streetcar (trolley) lines to provide transportation to and from the city center. During that time, this type of development was very popular and was seen all over the United States, driven by the increasing wealth of the nation and the City Beautiful movement that transformed town planning into an art form. Unfortunately, the automobile boom and suburban migration, after World War II, caused many of these streetcar neighborhoods to disappear as residents abandoned cities. As a result, municipal governments created wider roads linking the new suburbs to the city. Fortunately for Winston-Salem, the West End survived.



District Architecture and Environment

Quality is never an accident; it is always the result of intelligent effort.
– John Ruskin (19th century English critic, essayist and reformer)

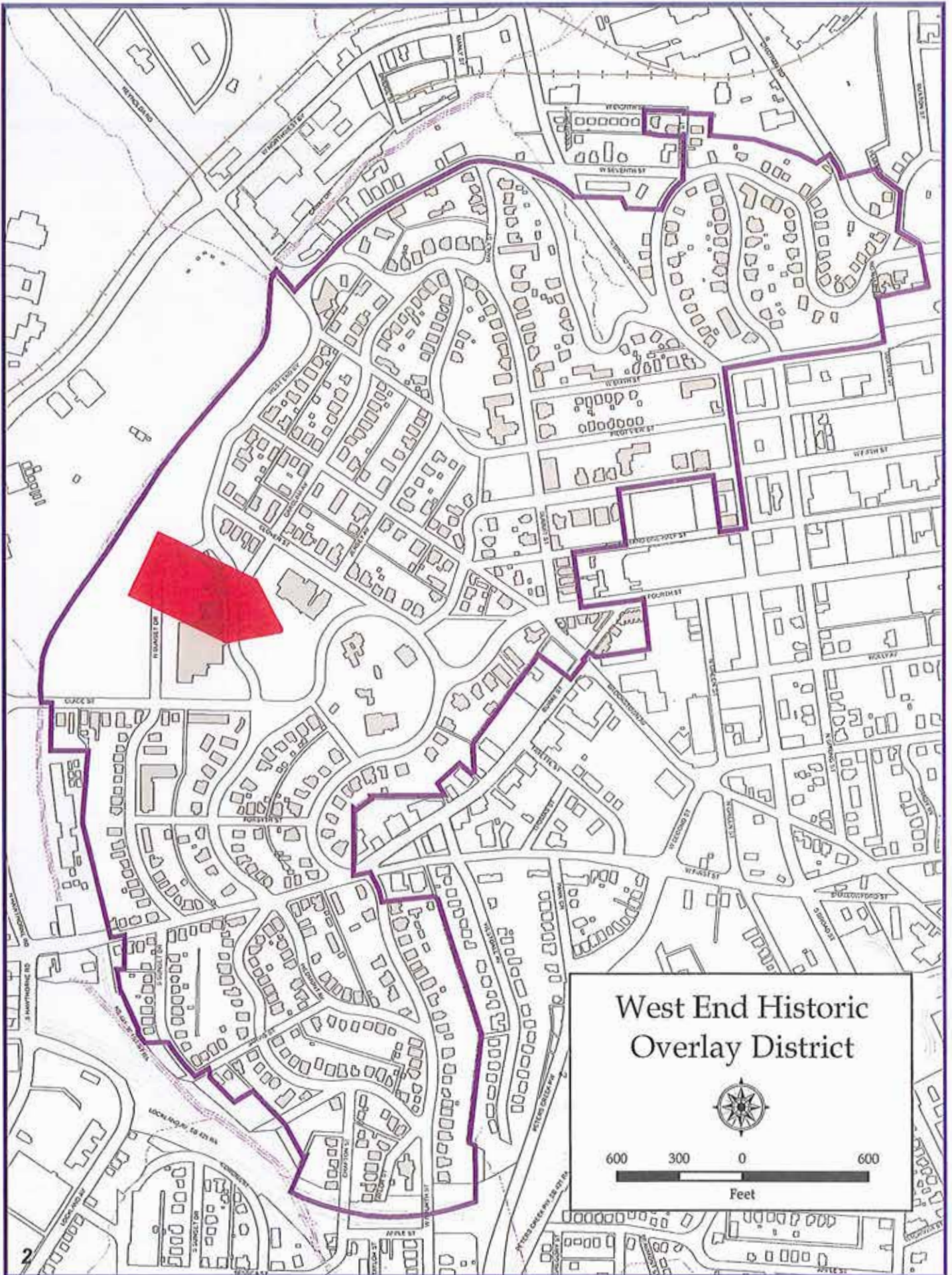
The West End Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 because of its importance to the architectural and historical heritage of Winston-Salem. Winston-Salem and Forsyth County have placed the historical heritage of the community among their most valued and important assets.

West End's physical environment creates a special sense of place. In addition to the architectural styles prevalent in the area, which will be discussed later, the following list of features helps define the area's distinctive character:

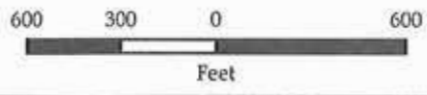
- ◆ System of curvilinear streets
- ◆ Terraced lawns
- ◆ Stone retaining walls and steps
- ◆ Granite curbs
- ◆ Ornamental and functional parks
- ◆ Lush mature vegetation

Each of these factors contributes uniquely to West End's pedestrian scale and urban character.





West End Historic Overlay District



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Winston-Salem architect G. C. Hendricks designed this bungalow, a one-and-a-half-story frame house with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a broad gable roof and front dormer with overhanging braced eaves, and a wrap-around porch with a broad "half-timbered" gable, brick posts and a plain balustrade. The interior features handsome paneling, stained glass, and other details typical of the period. The house was built for John Burk Bost, an office employee of the P. H. Hanes Co., and his wife, Julia. It is one of comparatively few houses in the West End which remain in the original family ownership and occupancy. (OS, TR, CD, SM)

* 335. Y.W.C.A. (FY 980)
1201 Glade St.
1942
N

Located on an entire city block bounded by Glade St., Clover St., and West End Blvd., the Y.W.C.A. is a handsome one-story Colonial Revival building designed by local architect Harold Macklin with bricks made by George Black. Giving the appearance of a large house, the building is rich in material and detail. It has a slate-covered gable roof with interior end chimneys, Flemish bond brickwork with quoined corners and a dentiled cornice, and a Federal Revival portico with slender Corinthian columns and full Classical entablature sheltering a double-leaf paneled entrance with a semicircular transom. While the facade appears to be one-story, the rear of the building is two-stories. Although the Y.W.C.A. is indeed a handsome building, its scale and date of construction prevent it from being officially labeled a "contributing" building in the West End at this time. In 1957 a recreation building was erected behind the original structure (see outbuildings). In 1984 a two-story brick Post Modern link designed by Winston-Salem architect Edwin E. Bouldin, Jr. connected the two earlier buildings. A paved parking lot is on the southwest side of the "Y" and the remainder of the site is hilly wooded land. (OS)

Recreation building
N

Behind the "Y" is the 1957 brick building which houses various recreational facilities including the pool with floor to ceiling windows along one side.

Service building
N

Southwest of the main building stands a low rectangular brick structure with a flat roof.

336. P. Huber Hanes House (FY 981)
1200 Glade St.
ca. 1915