

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**Office of Archives and History**  
**Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Winston Lake Golf Course**

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County FY9164 Listed 12/12/2023  
Nomination by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc.  
Photographs by Heather Fearnbach, December 2021



Looking south on Hole 3.



Looking north on Hole 12.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Winston Lake Golf Course

other names/site number N/A

## 2. Location

street & number 3535 Winston Lake Road, 2790 New Walkertown Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Winston-Salem

N/A vicinity

state North Carolina

code NC

county Forsyth

code 067

zip code 27105

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*[Signature]* 10/20/23  
Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	5	buildings
1	0	sites
4	2	structures
0	0	objects
5	7	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: golf course  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A  
walls N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
other N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation  
Ethnic Heritage/Black

**Period of Significance**

1956-1973

**Significant Dates**

1956  
1964

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Allen, F. Ellwood, recreational facility expert (1956)  
Maples, Ellis, golf course architect (1964)

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Forsyth County Public Library, North Carolina Room  
City of Winston-Salem Recreation and Parks Department

Winston Lake Golf Course  
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** approximately 221.34 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

See continuation sheet for latitude/longitude coordinates

1                                   
Zone Easting Northing

2                                 

3                                   
Zone Easting Northing

4                                 

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather Fearnbach

organization Fearnbach History Services, Inc. date 7/11/2023

street & number 3334 Nottingham Road telephone 336-765-2661

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Winston-Salem

street & number P. O. Box 2511 telephone 336-727-2058

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27102

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

## Section 7. Narrative Description

### Setting

The city-owned Winston Lake Golf Course is a component of Winston Lake Park, developed during the mid-1950s adjacent to an early-twentieth-century municipal reservoir. The park is about two miles northeast of Winston-Salem's central business district between New Walkertown Road to the west and Old Greensboro Road to the east. Waterworks Road, which leads to park amenities other than the golf course, spans the distance between those two primary north-south thoroughfares. The south segment of Winston Lake Road extends north from Waterworks Road to Winston Park Drive, which wraps around the northwestern edge of Winston Lake and continues east and south to Old Greensboro Road. The north segment of Winston Lake Road, accessed from New Walkertown Road, supplies golf course egress and dead ends at the parking lot west of the clubhouse. The intermediary segment of the road is not publicly traversable. The Winston Lake Golf Course National Register boundary encompasses the approximately 221.34-acre portion of the park north of Winston Park Drive that contains the eighteen-hole golf course constructed in two phases in 1956 and 1964. The surrounding wooded areas buffer neighboring mid- to late-twentieth-century residential subdivisions including Fairway Park Estates, platted in 1955 northwest of the course. Atkins High School and Petree Elementary School front Old Greensboro Road at the park's southeast edge, while Carver High School is to the northwest on Carver School Road. Smith Reynolds Airport is also west of New Walkertown Road. Residential development in the surrounding area proliferated through the 1980s.

### Inventory List

The inventory begins with the golf course and associated features and moves to buildings flanking Winston Lake Road. Resources constructed after 1973, the end of the period of significance, are deemed noncontributing due to age.

Winston Lake Golf Course, 1956, 1964, contributing site  
Bridges, 1956, circa 2015, four contributing structures  
Picnic Shelter, circa 1992, noncontributing structure  
Comfort Station, 2018, noncontributing building  
Stafford Grave Marker Wall, circa 2005, noncontributing structure  
E. Jerry Jones Clubhouse, 2001, noncontributing building  
John Faidley Learning Center, 2016, noncontributing building  
Maintenance Building, 1989, noncontributing building  
Chemical Storage Building, circa 1982, noncontributing building

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

## Winston Lake Golf Course, 1956, 1964, contributing site

The golf course is accessed from Winston Lake Road, which extends south from New Walkertown Road and bisects Spaulding Drive, the primary corridor through the Fairway Park Estates subdivision. Winston Lake Golf Course opened on June 16, 1956, initially offering nine holes laid out by Bennington, Vermont-based recreational facility expert F. Ellwood Allen and funded by a \$75,000 municipal appropriation. Grants from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Hanes Dye and Finishing Company, Hanes Hosiery Mills, P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, and Wachovia Bank and Trust subsidized expansion to eighteen holes in 1964 per the specifications of golf course designer Ellis Maples, a Pinehurst native and protégé of renowned golf course designer Donald Ross. The second nine holes are east of the original course. The small, brick, five-room clubhouse was destroyed by fire on November 29, 1967, and replaced in 1968 with a larger Modernist building. In spring 1968, a driving range was constructed adjacent to the Hole 10 fairway and the tees on Holes 8, 11, 13, and 18 were enlarged. Later enhancements included the 1980s construction of a clubhouse addition, maintenance building, cart storage building, and driving range.<sup>1</sup>

Aerial photographs illustrate that the original course configuration is substantially intact. The challenging eighteen-hole course is characterized by hilly terrain, narrow fairways flanked by wooded areas, steep cart paths, and hazards including Brushy Fork and Frazier creeks at the base of ravines. The course, which has three sets of tees for different skill levels, measures 6,213 yards from the longest tees and has a 70.2 course rating (average score compiled by par golfers) and 132 slope rating (difficulty differential for all other players) according to the United States Golf Association. Modifications to Hole 3 in 1985 include the creation of the pond southeast of the green. Upgrades valued at \$1.4 million undertaken in 2001–2002 encompassed reworking the practice green, irrigation system, and tee boxes, and erecting a new clubhouse. In 2014, all greens were reshaped and bent-grass replaced with Diamond Zoysia grass at a cost of \$237,500. The resulting greens are approximately thirty-two percent larger than the original greens, encompassing a total surface area of ninety thousand square feet. Raised lips were created around the edges of fourteen greens. A new bunker was added west of the Hole 7 green. The 1956 practice green was increased in size by four thousand square feet. Trees and branches were removed around tee boxes, fairways, and greens to improve sight lines. Additional municipal-bond-funded projects completed between 2014 and 2018 include cart path resurfacing, on-course comfort station construction, and

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<sup>1</sup> “Winston Lake Negro Park Plans Okayed,” *TCS*, January 21, 1954, pp. 1-2; Bryan Haislip, *A History of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1967), 108; City of Winston-Salem Recreation and Parks Department (hereafter abbreviated WSRPD), *Facilities and Parks, 1991–1992*, 88–89; City of Winston-Salem, “City of Winston-Salem Government Meetings Notes (hereafter abbreviated WSGMN), 1960–1969,” p. 7; “Arson is Suspected in Clubhouse Blaze,” *TCS*, November 29, 1967, p. 3; “Winston Lake Park to Get Clubhouse,” *WSJ*, February 27, 1968, p. 10; Jerry McLeese, “Golf Courses Shape Up,” *TCS*, March 28, 1968, p. 20; “Golf Course Shapes Up,” *WSJS*, April 14, 1968, p. B8; “50 Years of Golf at Winston Lake,” circa 2001 exhibit at the Winston Lake Golf Course clubhouse; American Society of Golf Course Architects, “Ellis Maples,” <https://asgca.org/architect/emaples/> accessed December 2022).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

refurbishment of four wood bridges.<sup>2</sup> Renovation of the driving range at the course's south end, created in 1987 with dredged material from Winston Lake, began in 2021. The putting green adjacent to the driving range was constructed in 2016.

## **Bridges, 1956, 2015, four contributing structures**

Four long bridges with wood superstructure, decking, and railings span creeks at the base of ravines. Structural elements are original. The replacement decking and railings were installed in 2015.

## **Picnic Shelter, circa 1992, noncontributing structure**

Wood posts support the one-story gabled picnic shelter southeast of the clubhouse and east of the driving range tee boxes. The structure has a poured-concrete floor and a corrugated-metal roof. Historic aerial photographs indicate that the picnic shelter was constructed between 1990 and 1994.<sup>3</sup>

## **Comfort Station, 2018, noncontributing building**

The Winston-Salem architecture firm Stitch Design Shop rendered plans for the Modernist one-story flat-roofed comfort station that contains restrooms and a covered seating area.<sup>4</sup> The building stands atop a hill between Holes 3 and 16 overlooking Hole 3. Cementitious siding sheathes the restroom's east, south, and west walls as well as the ceiling and soffits. Green-finished corrugated-metal panels cover the restroom's north wall, the seating area's east wall, and the roof, which has matching coping. Canted round posts support the roof's southwest corner. The open seating area at the building's south end has a gravel floor, formed-concrete V-shaped bench, and formed-concrete water fountain. Concrete walkways extend from the stair and rear (east) parking area to the restroom entrances. The dramatic grade slope to the south and west necessitates a rough-face concrete-masonry-unit foundation on those elevations. Concrete steps with a tubular steel railing facilitate egress from the cart path at a lower elevation west of the building. The parking area is at building grade.

## **Stafford Grave Marker Wall, circa 2005, noncontributing structure**

Fragments of grave markers created between 1807 and 1855 for Stafford family interments are embedded in the low redbrick wall east of Hole 12's green. A low wrought-iron railing with a central double-leaf

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<sup>2</sup> Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning and Development Services and Forsyth County GIS, aerial photographs 1958-2021; United States Golf Association, "Winston Lake Golf Course," <https://ncrdb.usga.org> (accessed December 2022); "Winston Lake Golf Course gets new grass," *The Chronicle* (Winston-Salem), August 8, 2014; Marc Pruitt, "Winston Lake reopens with new zoysia greens," *Triad Golf Today*, August 5, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Forsyth County GIS, aerial photographs, 1990, 1994, <https://mapf.maps.arcgis.com/> (accessed July 2023).

<sup>4</sup> Pete Fala, Stitch Design Shop, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, January 2, 2022.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

gate is south of the wall. The wall's precise construction date has not been determined. However, it is thought to have been erected during the early twentieth-first century and is visible on a 2005 aerial. The railing was constructed between 2012 and 2021.<sup>5</sup>

The Stafford family cemetery's original location is unclear. The City of Winston-Salem moved sixteen interments from a site west of Ebert Road south of downtown to the current site in 1970 in conjunction with Archie Elledge Wastewater Treatment Plant expansion. The grave markers were intact when the cemetery was surveyed in 1975 at its current location, but were subsequently vandalized. Some headstones were completely destroyed or removed.<sup>6</sup>

## **E. Jerry Jones Clubhouse, 2001, noncontributing building**

The clubhouse designed by African American architect Jimmy L. Norwood Jr. of Winston-Salem and erected by Brooks Construction bears the name of longtime African American Winston Lake Golf Course professional E. Jerry Jones.<sup>7</sup> The one-story-on-basement, hip-roofed, variegated-redbrick-veneered building is situated on a hill east of the asphalt-paved parking lot at Winston Lake Road's south end. Concrete walkways and steps provide access from the parking lot, which is at a lower elevation. An asphalt-paved drive extends east from the parking lot, wraps around the clubhouse's southeast corner, and terminates at the golf cart parking area east of the clubhouse.

The building, which faces northwest, is characterized by classical features such as quoins, soldier-course window lintels with cast-stone keystones (round-arched on the façade; splayed above rectangular openings elsewhere), slightly projecting header-course window sills, and simulated-divided-light synthetic sash. Round-arched transoms top the two north window openings on the façade. Two high semicircular windows pierce the wall south of the entrance, a white-finished-aluminum double-leaf door with a rectangular simulated-divided-light transom. A matching door provides egress from the east (rear) patio. The remaining doors (two east and one north) are single-leaf with rectangular transoms.

Gabled porticos with synthetic-shingled gables and square posts shelter the west (primary) and north entrances. The gabled canopy that extends from the east elevation above the expansive concrete patio is executed in the same manner. The flat-roofed east portico with square posts covers pro shop and dining room entrances. The dramatic grade slope to the south and west allows for a full-height basement accessed via a single-leaf steel door and a roll-up garage door on the south elevation. Golf carts are serviced and stored in the mostly open basement.

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<sup>5</sup>Forsyth County GIS, aerial photograph, 2005, <https://mapf.maps.arcgis.com/> (accessed December 2022).

<sup>6</sup> Find a Grave, "Stafford Family Cemetery," <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/1714325/stafford-family-cemetery> (accessed December 2022); Scotty Speas, City of Winston-Salem cemetery supervisor, email correspondence and telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 5, 2022, and July 17, 2023.

<sup>7</sup> "Winston Lake to Get Big Honor," *Chronicle*, March 25, 2010.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

The wide central corridor extends from the west entrance to the dining room, flanked by locker rooms to the south and the pro shop, office, and storage rooms to the north. Interior finishes include gypsum-board walls, acoustical-tile ceilings, large square ceramic tile corridor and locker room floors, and commercial grade carpeting in the dining room, pro shop, and office. Beginning in 2017, Thunderbirds Food and Beverage operated Mulligan's Bar and Grill in the dining room, but the concession area closed in 2020 during the pandemic. Papa Lee's Grill opened on November 12, 2022.

## **John Faidley Learning Center, 2016, noncontributing building**

First Tee of the Triad commissioned Landmark Builders to assemble the one-story, flat-roofed, vinyl-sided, modular building that stands southwest of the clubhouse at the parking lot's south end. An asphalt-shingled pent roof wraps around the building, which rests on a concrete foundation. On the five-bay façade (north elevation), four one-over-one aluminum-frame sash with synthetic paneled shutters flank the central single-leaf door sheltered by a freestanding portico with a pyramidal roof supported by tall tapered stone-veneered piers and truncated square posts. The portico roof rises above the building's roof. A wide straight run of wood steps and a wood ramp with wood railings facilitate egress. All wood stair and ramp elements are unfinished. Two windows pierce the east elevation's north bays. The seven-bay rear (south) elevation encompasses two-sliding aluminum-frame glass doors and a one-over-one sash on either side of the tall central entrance. A wood deck and full-width wood steps with wood east and west railings and three central tubular-steel railings span the entire south elevation. The west elevation is windowless.

## **Maintenance Building, 1989, noncontributing building**

The tall-one-story low-gable-roofed maintenance building is located on Winston Lake Road's west side approximately one-tenth-of-a-mile northwest of the clubhouse. The building is sheathed with green-finished corrugated-metal siding. Square posts support the inset open equipment shed that spans the building's north end. The building has a poured-concrete floor, a tall wide roll-up door on each elevation, and single-leaf steel doors. Asphalt-paved service areas and driveways are north and east of the building.

## **Chemical Storage Building, circa 1982, noncontributing building**

The small front-gable-roofed variegated-redbrick chemical storage building is southeast of the maintenance building at a slightly lower elevation on Winston Lake Road's west side. The building has a single-leaf steel door with a steel-bar security door on the south elevation and high horizontal rectangular aluminum-frame awning windows with slightly projecting header-course sills on each elevation. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

window panes have been painted. Historic aerial photographs indicate that the chemical storage building was constructed between 1980 and 1984.<sup>8</sup>

## Integrity Statement

Winston Lake Golf Course retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as it remains at its original site within Winston Lake Park and continues to serve as a recreational venue. The eighteen-hole course also possesses integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to substantial retention of the 1956 and 1964 hole configurations, as shown by aerial photographs. The course is characterized by hilly terrain, narrow fairways flanked by wooded areas, steep cart paths, and hazards including creeks at the base of ravines. Maintenance such as work on the practice green, irrigation system, and tee boxes completed in 2002, and cart path resurfacing, on-course comfort station construction, and refurbishment of four wood bridges between 2014 and 2018 has been sensitively undertaken. These modifications and tree removal and pruning necessary to maintain site lines are typical elements of golf course renovation that improve quality of play without altering course character. The 2001 clubhouse replaced a 1968 building that despite being enlarged in the 1980s no longer met administrative and guest needs. Resources such as the 1989 maintenance building, 2001 clubhouse, and 2016 John Faidley Learning Center are situated south and west of the course and do not adversely impact its integrity.

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<sup>8</sup> Forsyth County GIS, aerial photographs, 1980, 1984, <https://mapf.maps.arcgis.com/> (accessed July 2023).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

## Section 8. Statement of Significance

Winston Lake Golf Course at Winston Lake Park in northeastern Winston-Salem is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A due to its significance in the areas of Black ethnic heritage and entertainment/recreation. The facility has played an important role in the recreational, social, and political life of the city's African American population from its 1956 opening until the present. Built during an era of de facto racial segregation, when discriminatory practices perpetuated nationwide regardless of U. S. Supreme Court rulings that race-based exclusion from public accommodations was unconstitutional, Winston Lake Park manifested the city's initiative to "equalize" rather than integrate its Black and white recreational venues. Before 1956, African American golfing in Forsyth County was limited to private country clubs including Forsyth and Old Town and the city-owned Reynolds Park Golf Course where Black caddies were permitted to play only when courses were officially shut on Mondays or otherwise not in use. In response to a request from African American community leaders, the Reynolds Park Commission permitted Black golfers to use the course, but no other facilities, on Mondays and Fridays from late November 1953 until Winston Lake Golf Course opened. Some aficionados of the sport traveled to Nocho Park in Greensboro, the first municipal course in North Carolina established for African American golfers, during its operation from 1950 until December 1955. The creation and expansion of Winston-Salem's first golf course to which Black players enjoyed unrestricted admittance was thus a significant achievement for local residents and organizations including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) that demanded desegregation of municipal departments, programs, and venues including hospitals, schools, libraries, recreational facilities, as well as privately-owned concerns such as stores, restaurants, and hotels/motels. The Winston Lake Golfers Association, formed in May 1960, successfully challenged exclusionary practices and inequitable conditions at Forsyth County golf courses and compelled completion of Winston Lake's back nine holes in 1964. The course has always been an important recreational and social venue utilized by a diverse array of community members. A popular destination for local and regional African American golfers, Winston Lake has hosted myriad professional, amateur, and intercollegiate tournaments. Numerous Black players pursuing professional golfing careers have improved skills and gained management experience at Winston Lake. Interracial relationships strengthened through golfing stimulated civic and fraternal organization establishment and execution of community initiatives. Youth clinics and programs developed leadership and teamwork skills and fostered personal growth, thus empowering young people to pursue higher education and realize community uplift. The period of significance begins with the 1956 completion of the first nine holes and ends in 1973 as course operation during the past fifty years is not exceptionally significant.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

## Historical Background and Black Ethnic Heritage and Entertainment/Recreation Context

### Winston Lake Park's Evolution

The city-owned Winston Lake Golf Course is a component of Winston Lake Park, developed during the mid-1950s adjacent to an early-twentieth-century municipal reservoir. In December 1902, the City of Winston engaged engineer J. L. Ludlow to investigate all possible water sources within an eight-mile radius of City Hall. Ludlow deemed Frazier Creek east of town to be the most accessible location, and, after the city acquired property in the watershed, planned the construction of a dam, reservoir, and water treatment plant to supply area residents. The \$105,000 facility, finished in late 1904, generated up to two million gallons of water daily. The 436-acre site also encompassed a plant manager's residence. The property's recreational functions included a shooting range operated by the Forsyth Rifleman beginning in 1924, but the city did not authorize the reservoir's use as a fishing lake until May 1952.<sup>9</sup>

That year, the Winston-Salem Recreation and Parks Department acquired 490 acres upon which to create Winston Lake Park, planned by Bennington, Vermont-based recreational facility expert F. Ellwood Allen with the assistance of a team that included Winston-Salem architect Fred Butner. The Allen Organization, comprising F. Ellwood Allen, his son Stewart E. Allen, and Weaver Weddell Pangburn, submitted a comprehensive plan for all city- and county-owned recreational facilities in February 1953. The proposed Winston Lake Park site plan illustrates amenities ranging from a boathouse and dock to nature trails, camp sites and cabins, athletic fields, a swimming pool, a pavilion for dancing and roller skating, picnic shelters with grills, restrooms, an eighteen-hole golf course, parking areas, and a children's amusement center encompassing a carousel, Ferris wheel, miniature railroad, boat rides, and concession booths to be added as funding became available.<sup>10</sup>

Much of this vision was never realized and the remainder was slowly executed. In 1953, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company donated \$25,000 to allow for picnic shelter and restroom construction completed in June 1956, which was also when the first nine holes of the golf course funded by a \$75,000 municipal appropriation opened. The city installed playground equipment in 1958 and began work on a swimming pool, bathhouse, and larger playground funded by the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and finished in 1963. Construction of the back nine holes of the golf course commenced in 1962 and was finished in

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<sup>9</sup> The Winston Lake dam failed in 1912 but was soon repaired. The city installed a new electric pump at the plant in 1917. "WSGMN, 1900–1906," pp. 10–12, 17–19; "WSGMN, 1920–1929," p. 13; "WSGMN, 1950–1959," p. 12; Raymond E. Ebert, Water Supply Supervisor, "Historical Development of the Winston-Salem Water Supply System," November 8, 1965, p. 8.

<sup>10</sup> The Allen Organization's 1952 master plan for the privately owned Tanglewood Park included many of the same amenities. The Allen Organization, "A Comprehensive Plan for Recreation: Forsyth County and Winston-Salem, North Carolina," February 1953, pp. 55-57; William James Hall and Helen Johnson McMurray, *Tanglewood: Historic Gem of Forsyth County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1979), 19-20.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

April 1964. A fishing clubhouse followed in 1965 and a softball field in 1973. Subsequent improvements included swimming pool renovation and road, picnic shelter, restroom, playground, and nature trail construction.<sup>11</sup>

In December 1981, R. J. Reynolds Industries purchased approximately ten acres of Winston Lake Park to allow for the construction of a YMCA named after the location. Gantt Huberman Architects' design for the building completed in 1985 won a 1987 Honor Award from the American Institute of Architect's Charlotte chapter. Norman E. Joyner served as the first executive director. The Winston Lake YMCA remains an important community center.<sup>12</sup>

A two-phase \$10-million improvement project subsidized by municipal bonds issued in 2014 and 2018 was completed in 2022. Winston Waterworks, opened on May 28, 2018, features a swimming pool, lazy river, splash pad, waterslide, changing room, restrooms, concession stand, and picnic tables. The second phase involved dredging the lake, landscaping, conversion of a boat access pier to a fishing pier, and construction of a pavilion, picnic areas, restrooms, playgrounds, stone steps, and walkways dedicated on June 4, 2022.<sup>13</sup> A 2.4-mile walking trail borders the lake.

## Winston Lake Golf Course

The 1956 opening of Winston Lake Golf Course provided a venue for African American players to enjoy unconstrained access to the sport, still a rarity at the time. Golf historian Pete McDaniel determined that in 1939 less than twenty of the 5,209 golf facilities (700 municipally owned, 1,200 daily fee, and the remainder private) in the United States allowed unrestricted African American play. Most integrated venues were in Northeastern or Midwestern states. Although golf was historically viewed as an elitist leisure activity that epitomized social, economic, and racial stratification, the game's democratization during the mid-twentieth century coincided with a rise in Black civil rights advocacy regarding public accommodations. The U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*,

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<sup>11</sup> "City to Ask Negro Park Project Bids," *WSJ*, February 10, 1954, p. 11; "Winston Lake Negro Park Plans Okayed," *Twin City Sentinel* (hereafter abbreviated *TCS*), January 21, 1954, p. 1; "Negro Park Nears Completion," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* (hereafter abbreviated *WSJS*), September 18, 1955; Haislip, *A History of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation*, 108; "WSGMN, 1960–1969," p. 7; WSRPD, "Winston Lake Park," *Facilities and Parks, 1991–1992*, 88–89. The Allen Organization, 56

<sup>12</sup> Winston Lake YMCA replaced Patterson Avenue YMCA, a 1953 building erected to serve the African American community that stood until October 1985 at 623–625 Patterson Avenue in downtown Winston-Salem. "R. J. Reynolds Purchases Land for New YMCA," *Chronicle*, December 24, 1981; Scottee Cantrell, "Reaching Out," *WSJ*, May 21, 1985; Jennifer Young, "Saving History: Time Capsule Telling Story of Old YMCA Was Almost Lost," *WSJ*, October 29, 1985; Cheryl Williams, "A Year Later: Joyner Assesses YMCA's Programs," *Chronicle*, August 28, 1986; Gantt Huberman Architects, "GHA Awards," <http://www.ganttthuberman.com/awards.php> (accessed November 2013).

<sup>13</sup> "New water park set to open Friday," *Chronicle*, May 24, 2018; Tevin Stinson, "Winston Lake renovations unveiled," *Chronicle*, June 9, 2022.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

*Kansas* that provision of “separate but equal” educational facilities was unconstitutional fueled African American challenges to segregation in other arenas. Public recreational facilities including parks, beaches, swimming pools, tennis courts, and golf courses were highly visible venues at which equal access could be achieved through civil disobedience campaigns and lawsuits. However, despite federal court judgements mandating golf course desegregation in cities including Houston, Texas (1951), Louisville, Kentucky (1951), and Charlotte, North Carolina (1956), and the November 7, 1955, U. S. Supreme Court decision in *Holmes v. Atlanta* requiring Atlanta to immediately integrate municipally owned golf courses, venues that welcomed African American golfers remained extremely limited nationwide. Court-ordered integration often resulted in situations where Black golfers had legal right to play, but were subjected to entrenched racism, threats of violence, and displays of white supremacy.<sup>14</sup>

After Nocho Park in Greensboro, the first municipal course in North Carolina established for African American golfers, was erected in 1950 by the city on hilly terrain near the South Buffalo Creek Sewage Disposal Plant, Black golfers from Winston-Salem traveled to play the nine-hole course. Richard Carter, a caddy at Reynolds Park Golf Course and Forsyth Country Club, and his teenage friends frequently commuted by train to Greensboro and walked to Nocho Park. He noted a significant rise in the number and proficiency of African American golfers as facility access increased. Nocho Park was razed in early 1956, ostensibly to facilitate plant expansion. However, the decision followed a December 1955 verdict calling for the city to integrate Gillespie Park Golf Course that had resulted in the destruction of that facility’s clubhouse by fire and the course’s closure.<sup>15</sup>

It was in this political climate that planning for Winston Lake Park commenced during the early 1950s. African American professionals and community leaders including general practice physician Dr. Hobart Theodore Allen and North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company manager Evander M. Mitchell, both avid golfers, petitioned the City of Winston-Salem to provide a golf course to which Black players had unrestricted access.<sup>16</sup> Their efforts were successful, as the city’s 1953-1954 budget allocated \$75,000 for a course north of Winston Lake. At that time, African American golfing in Forsyth County was limited to

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<sup>14</sup> Pete McDaniel, *Uneven Lies: the Heroic Story of African Americans in Golf* (Greenwich, CT: The American Golfer, 2000), 59; Lane Demas, *Game of Privilege: An African American History of Golf* (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 2017), 151-156, 164.

<sup>15</sup> “Greensboro Provides Negro Golf Course,” *Asheville Citizen Times*, April 9, 1949, p. 9; “Supreme Court Gives Hint on Negro Golf,” *Charlotte Observer*, October 17, 1950, p. 1; “Judge Lifts Racial Barriers to Charlotte’s Golf Course,” *News and Observer* (Raleigh), December 5, 1956, pp. 1-2; Jess Usher, “The Golfers: African American Golfers of the North Carolina Piedmont and the Struggle for Access,” *North Carolina Historical Review*, April 2010, 163-166, 171-172, 176.

<sup>16</sup> In 1960, Dr. Allen and his wife Bessie Lee Harrod, a teacher, engaged Wilson Brothers Lumber Company of Rural Hall to build the brick Ranch house at 3719 Spaulding Drive in Fairway Park Estates, platted in 1955 on New Walkertown Road’s south side adjacent to the golf course. They had previously resided at 1019 Highland Avenue NE. Dr. Harvey and Simona Allen, conversation with HF, July 6, 2012; Forsyth County Deed Book 1502, p. 408; “Fairway Park Estates,” *WSJS*, November 20, 1955, p. 9B; Hill Directory Company, *Hill’s Winston-Salem City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1960-1961); Alan Willis, “Diving Into the Subject,” *TCS*, May 19, 1983, p. 13.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

the private country clubs including Forsyth and Old Town and the city-owned Reynolds Park Golf Course, all venues where Black caddies were permitted to play only when courses were officially shut on Mondays or otherwise not in use. Thus, funeral home proprietor Clark S. Brown and Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church pastor William R. Crawford, the African American members of Winston-Salem's Recreation Commission, requested access to Reynolds Park Golf Course for all Black citizens to encourage more widespread adoption of the sport. In response, the Reynolds Park Commission in late November 1953 permitted Black golfers to use the course, but no other facilities, on Mondays and Fridays until Winston Lake Golf Course opened. The construction process, initially expected to be completed within eight months, took much longer.<sup>17</sup>

Bennington, Vermont-based golf consultant James Colgate Jerome assisted F. Ellwood Allen with initial planning for Winston Lake Golf Course, which like Nocho Park was built on a site with challenging topography. Work on the hilly, densely wooded site punctuated by creeks and ravines commenced in early 1954 under Allen's direction. Within a year, fairways had been cleared, graded, and seeded; tee boxes, greens, bridges, roads, and parking lots constructed; and dead vegetation removed from adjacent woods. The complex included a small, brick, five-room clubhouse designed by architect Fred Butner and erected by Kesler Construction Company at a cost of \$18,686 that stood northwest of the current clubhouse site. A small caddy shelter was near the clubhouse.<sup>18</sup>

Winston Lake Golf Course opened on June 16, 1956, offering nine holes. Although initially utilized primarily by African Americans, the course has been played by golfers of all races since its opening. Black Pinehurst native Ralph Richardson, the course manager and golf professional, reported that 112 golfers played during opening weekend. He promoted the venue with initiatives such as free lessons for female golfers for thirty days. Greens fees were low, as was common at public courses. Men were charged \$1.25 on weekends and holidays and \$0.75 during the week, while women paid \$0.75 regardless of the day and ministers could play at no cost. Yearly memberships were \$35 for individuals and \$45 for families. Richardson attempted to make golf as accessible as possible, regularly holding clinics for youth and adults of all skill levels. Participants benefited from his previous experience as a caddy in Pinehurst and employment at Old Town Club for seven years. During that time, an Old Town member sponsored his travel to play in golf tournaments in Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Toronto. Richardson was also a contender in North Carolina competitions, winning tournaments in Pinehurst and Charlotte. In the first club championship he organized at Winston Lake Golf Course, qualifying members played at their

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<sup>17</sup> "Negroes Ask Use of Park Golf Course," *WSJ*, July 16, 1953, p. 9; "Golf Course Use Granted to Negroes," *TCS*, November 25, 1953, p. 3;

<sup>18</sup> WSRPD annual reports, 1953-1954, p. 4; 1954-1955, p. 23; "Winston Lake Negro Park Plans Okayed," *TCS*, January 21, 1954, pp. 1-2; "Golf Consultant Will Help Map Negro Golf Course," *WSJ*, December 9, 1953, p. 2; "City to Ask Negro Park Project Bids," *WSJ*, February 10, 1954, p. 11; "Aldermen Will Face Busy Slate," *TCS*, November 19, 1954, p. 8; Steve Bennett, "Fireman Say Clubhouse Fire Deliberate," *WSJ*, November 29, 1967, p. 9.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

convenience between August 26 and September 8, 1957. Course improvements were ongoing during his tenure. In 1958-1959, three greens were reworked and sodded with Bermuda grass.<sup>19</sup>

Following Richardson's death in November 1959, Harold Dunovant became Winston Lake's golf professional in January 1960. Dunovant, an African American Winston-Salem native, had caddied at Reynolds Park Golf Course before playing on high school teams while living in New York City and Danville, Virginia. After briefly attending Winston-Salem Teachers College (Winston-Salem State University since 1969), where he was a linebacker on the football team, Dunovant was an apprentice golf professional and instructor at Sam Sharrow Golf School in New York from 1954 until 1958. He then became an assistant golf professional at Western Avenue Golf Course in Los Angeles, California, from whence he returned to Winston-Salem in 1960. Dunovant also played in tournaments and offered private golf lessons during the late 1950s.<sup>20</sup>

Winston Lake Golf Course quickly became a popular destination for local and regional African American golfers. Successful Black golfers inspired emulation, precipitating increased participation in the sport by players of all ages and skill levels. The United Golfers Association (UGA), formed by Black professional golfers in 1925 to sponsor professional, amateur, and intercollegiate tournaments for African American golfers nationwide, hosted events at the course during the late 1950s and 1960s.<sup>21</sup> The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA), created in 1912 to facilitate athletic competitions between historically Black colleges and universities, also held golf tournaments at Winston Lake. The Winston-Salem Teachers College golf team, established in 1958, trained on the course and won its fourth consecutive CIAA golf championship there in May 1962.<sup>22</sup>

Although venues where African American golfers could play slowly increased during the 1960s, discrimination was prevalent at white-only courses and tournaments. Harold Dunovant and the Winston Lake Golfers Association, formed in May 1960, challenged exclusionary practices in Forsyth County. The organization's early members included Diggs Elementary School principal Samuel E. Cary, physician Albert H. Coleman, Carver Crest Elementary School principal Lafayette A. Cook, electrical engineer

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<sup>19</sup> WSRPD annual reports, 1959-1960, p. 29; 1960-1961, p. 29; "Winston Lake Park Golf Course Completed," *WSJS*, June 10, 1956, p. 7B; "Negro Course Doing Good Business," *TCS*, June 22, 1956, p. 14; "Winston Lake Plans Tourney," *TCS*, August 16, 1957, p. 13; Robert Betha, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 4, 2022.

<sup>20</sup> Ralph Richardson died by suicidal drowning in Winston Lake after fatally shooting his estranged wife Helen Hairston Richardson, a Carver High School teacher. "Body Is Found in Winston Lake," *TCS*, December 3, 1959, p. 1; "Winston Lake Pro Selected," *WSJ*, January 12, 1960, p. 11; "Dunovant," *WSJ*, April 25, 2002, B4.

<sup>21</sup> Although UGA membership waned after the Professional Golfers Association was forced by a 1961 court order to admit African American players, the organization remains active. Usher, "The Golfers," 178, 181.

<sup>22</sup> The CIAA was known as the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association until 1950. CIAA, "The History of the CIAA," <https://theciaa.com> (accessed in December 2022); "W. S. Grabs Golf Title," *Pittsburgh Courier*, May 19, 1962, p. 12; Thomas Flynn, Associate Director of Archives, Research, Learning, and Outreach, WSSU Archives and C.G. O'Kelly Library, Winston-Salem State University, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, July 2023.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

Charles W. Gadson, physician Edward L. Davis, Winston-Salem Teachers College business manager James R. Gambrell, Safe Bus Company supervisor Hampton D. Haith, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company employee Samuel M. Jenkins, truck driver Roy Phillips, and Atkins High School teacher Benjamin Warren. The association sponsored golf clinics and tournaments at Winston Lake Golf Course such as the Van Mitchell Golf Tourney, first played in October 1961 in memory of Evander M. Mitchell, who had promoted the course's creation. In March 1962, the association petitioned for the inclusion of Black players in the annual municipally funded Publinx tournament held at Reynolds Park, Tanglewood, and Hillcrest golf courses, all segregated facilities. Hillcrest and Tanglewood were privately-owned daily-fee courses for white players west of Winston-Salem. Although the event was cancelled in early April, Reynolds Park Golf Course, which had reverted to segregated operation upon Winston Lake Golf Course's 1956 completion, was finally integrated on June 7, 1962. Dunovant was fired in September, ostensibly for administrative irregularities. He argued that his dismissal was retribution for advocating for equitable tournament and facility access. A year later, Dunovant led student demonstrations at K & W Cafeteria, the Winston and Carolina theaters, and City Hall that resulted in desegregation of many downtown Winston-Salem businesses by fall 1963.<sup>23</sup>

E. Jerry Jones, an African American native of Livingston, Texas, assumed Winston Lake Golf Course's management in September 1962. Jones, a graduate of Wiley College, a private historically black institution in Marshall, Texas, and his wife Naomi, a public school teacher, had moved to Winston-Salem in 1956. Jones operated a namesake produce company until opening a restaurant in 1961. Although he was not a golf professional, he was a skilled amateur capable of promoting and teaching the sport and possessed the business acumen to manage the course.<sup>24</sup>

The Winston Lake Golfers Association continued pressing for facility upgrades at Winston Lake Golf Course. After Mayor M. S. Benton appointed the organization's president Albert H. Coleman to serve on Winston-Salem's Recreation Commission in June 1963, Lafayette A. Cook headed the golfers association.<sup>25</sup> The group's advocacy stimulated corporate support for improvements at the course. Grants from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Hanes Dye and Finishing

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<sup>23</sup> *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directory*, 1958; "New Golf Assn. at Winston Lake," *WSJ*, June 1, 1960, p. 18; "Van Mitchell Golf Tourney Slated Here," *WSJ*, October 8, 1961, p. B6; "Negro Golfers Seek to Enter Tournament," *WSJ*, March 23, 1962, p. 23; "Negroes Seek Publinx Spots," *News and Observer*, March 25, 1962, Section 2, p. 5; "Winston Golf Cancelled After Bid By Negroes," *News and Observer*, April 3, 1962, p. 12; Jack Trawick, "Recreation Director's Action in Firing Golf Pro is Upheld," *WSJ*, September 12, 1962, p. 6; WSRPD annual report, 1961-1962, p. 3; Harold Dunovant, "Golf Pro's Discharge," *WSJ*, October 6, 1962, p. 6; Mary Giunca, "Involved: History Made in the Shadow of Giants," *WSJ*, February 13, 2000, p. 1; Ralph Gaillard, "E. Jerry Jones had many firsts during his career," *Chronicle*, November 29, 2001, p. B3; Usher, "The Golfers," 186-190.

<sup>24</sup> "Golf Course Manager Is Named," *WSJ*, September 15, 1962, p. 6; "A Pro for Winston Lake," *WSJ*, September 19, 1962, p. 10.

<sup>25</sup> "Mayor Nominates 2 for Recreation Body," *WSJ*, June 13, 1963, p. 7; "Winston Lake Golfers Pick New President," *TCS*, July 12, 1963, p. 10.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

Company, Hanes Hosiery Mills, P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, and Wachovia Bank and Trust subsidized course expansion to eighteen holes per the specifications of golf course designer Ellis Maples. The Pinehurst native and protégé of renowned golf course designer Donald Ross employed a pragmatic design approach informed by his early career in course maintenance and construction. His practice of using natural topography and landscape features such as waterways, ravines, rock outcroppings, and trees as hazards was ideally suited for the Winston Lake Golf Course site characterized by rolling wooded terrain punctuated by creeks. Work began in 1962 and the back nine holes opened on April 15, 1964. An eighty-car parking lot was constructed in anticipation of increased visitor volume. Mayor Benton hit the first ball at the inaugural event and played the entire course with city manager John M. Gold and Winston Lake Golfers Association members Dr. Coleman, Dr. Davis, and Hampton Haith. Visitation steadily grew and the course hosted numerous clinics and tournaments during the mid-1960s.<sup>26</sup>

The clubhouse and its contents including equipment, seven golf carts, and items in twenty-three rented lockers were destroyed by an incendiary fire on November 29, 1967. The blaze was one of many deliberately set throughout the city that fall. On the weekend of November 4<sup>th</sup>, for example, more than one hundred conflagrations decimated buildings including the Salem Lake Park fishing clubhouse, which sustained \$20,000 of damage less than eleven months after the Winston-Salem Recreation and Parks Department assumed the park's ownership. Investigations of the Winston Lake Golf Course fire failed to identify the arsonist.<sup>27</sup>

The course remained open and improvements continued despite the clubhouse loss. In spring 1968, a driving range was constructed adjacent to the Hole 10 fairway and the tees on Holes 8, 11, 13, and 18 were enlarged. E. Jerry Jones managed the course from the caddy house until a 1,707-square-foot Modernist clubhouse designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm of Colvin, Hammill, and Walter was completed in September 1968. The hip-roofed building sheathed in vertical-board siding featured expansive plate-glass windows overlooking the golf course. The clubhouse contained a pro shop, office, snack bar, locker rooms, and storage rooms.<sup>28</sup>

While at Winston Lake Golf Course, E. Jerry Jones became one of the most well-known African American golf professionals in the region. He engaged a diverse staff, created an integrated junior golf

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<sup>26</sup> Haislip, *A History of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation*, 108; WSRPD annual report, 1960-1961, p. 3; 1961-1962, p. 3; 1962-1963, pp. 2, 32; Luix Overbea, "Mayor Opens Winston Lake Golf Course," *WSJ*, April 16, 1964, p. 37; "WSGMN, 1960-1969," p. 7; Jerry McLeese, "A Hole of Natural Beauty," *WSJ*, August 12, 1967, p. 13; "Ellis Maples," <https://www.grandfatherclubnc.com/ellis-maples/> (accessed December 2022).

<sup>27</sup> "Arson is Suspected in Clubhouse Blaze," *TCS*, November 29, 1967, p. 3; Steve Bennett, "Fireman Say Clubhouse Fire Deliberate," *WSJ*, November 29, 1967, p. 9; WSRPD, *Facilities and Parks, 1991-1992*, 68.

<sup>28</sup> "Winston Lake Park to Get Clubhouse," *WSJ*, February 27, 1968, p. 10; Jerry McLeese, "Golf Courses Shape Up," *TCS*, March 28, 1968, p. 20; "Golf Course Shapes Up," *WSJS*, April 14, 1968, p. B8; "Raleigh Golf Team to Visit Winston Lake," *WSJS*, September 15, 1968, p. B5.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

program, reduced greens fees for seniors and students, and established the Winston Lake Amateur-Professional Open Golf Tournament, held annually during his tenure beginning in July 1965. The event, the first major tournament held at the course, featured a golf clinic and exhibitions. Although the competition drew participants and spectators of all races, it was a particularly significant event for Black professionals who had been barred from playing on the PGA tour until 1961. As many as three hundred golfers including African American professionals James Black, Jim Dent, Lee Elder, Walter Hall, Bobby Mayes, Calvin Peete, Bobby Stroble, Jim and Chuck Thorpe, and George Wallace competed at the height of the tournament's popularity. In 1975, Lee Elder, winner of the inaugural Winston Lake Open, became the first African American golfer to play in the Masters. Elder missed the cut that year, but subsequently won four PGA Tour events and eight Champions Tour matches.<sup>29</sup>

Winston Lake Golf Course hosted myriad amateur tournaments. In spring 1966, as youth interest in golf increased, the North Carolina High School Athletic Conference (the interscholastic athletic organization for historically Black high schools) added golf to its list of approved sports. The Twin City Tournament for Winston-Salem's four African American high school teams was held at the course on May 12<sup>th</sup> followed a week later by the first officially recognized statewide high school golf tournament. In July 1966, Winston Lake regulars E. L. Davis, Waddell Fair, and Joe Johnson became the first African American golfers to participate in the Forsyth Invitational Golf Tournament, a competition founded in 1948. Johnson, a twenty-five-year-old R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company machine operator, won the three-day event played that year at Grandview, Winston Lake, and Wedgewood golf courses. E. Jerry Jones, who had encouraged the men to register, was selected to serve as the first African American member of the tournament committee in 1967. Another African American golfer, Lester Kimber, won the Forsyth Invitational in 1979, 1980, 1985, and 1987, making him one of only two competitors to win four tournaments in the event's history. Jones continued to promote integrated play, organizing a high school tournament held at Winston Lake Golf Course with college scholarship prizes. He also encouraged local companies such as AT&T, Hanes Hosiery, Hennis Freight Lines, McLean Trucking, and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco to form multiracial golf leagues that played on weekday afternoons. In collaboration with African American educator and accomplished golfer Geneva Brown, he established the Ladies Auxiliary

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<sup>29</sup> James Black, Lee Elder, Harry Jeter, Jerry Lowe, Bobby Mays, Murphy Street, and Carl Thorpe were among the sixty-player field at the inaugural Winston Lake Open. Luix Overbea, "Elder, Mays Share Winston Lake Lead," *WSJ*, August 1, 1965, p. 17; Luix Overbea, "Elder Wins Golf Meet," *WSJ*, August 1, 1965, p. 12; "Entry List Surprises Winston Lake Club," *WSJ*, August 1, 1965, p. B2; Luix Overbea, "Thorpe Makes Big Hit in Golf Meet Here," *WSJ*, August 3, 1965, p. 11; Sam Davis, "Winston Lake's E. Jerry Jones," *Chronicle*, July 26, 1984, p. 2B; Wesley Young and John Dell, "E. Jerry Jones, 81, Winston Golf Pro, Dies," *WSJ*, December 6, 2001, p. 2B; Winston-Salem Board of Alderman, "Resolution Naming the Clubhouse at Winston Lake Golf Course the E. Jerry Jones Clubhouse," October 22, 2001; John Dell, "Winston Lake Tourney is Back," *WSJ*, July 17, 2005, p. 8C; Bob Denney, PGA Historian, "Timeline of African-American achievements in golf," *PGA of America*, December 6, 2021; Usher, "The Golfers," 192.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

Golf Group in 1982. After Jones retired in July 1984, assistant golf professional Ike Johnson managed the course for a year.<sup>30</sup>

In September 1985, Earnest Lee Morris, an African American native of Montgomery, Alabama, who had been an assistant golf professional at Tanglewood Park since 1980 assumed oversight of Winston Lake Golf Course. He focused on youth golf programs during his tenure, teaching thousands of children until his death in October 2002. Morris's instructional prowess drew participants of all races and income levels from throughout Forsyth County. His pedagogical approach facilitated development of leadership and teamwork skills and fostered personal growth, thus empowering youth to pursue higher education and realize community uplift. Morris also offered lessons to adults, held golf clinics, and taught at institutions including Forsyth Technical Community College and Winston-Salem State University. The Earnest Morris Junior Golf Academy, an annual summer program, was established in his memory in 2004.<sup>31</sup>

Winston Lake Golf Course enhancements during the 1980s included the construction of a clubhouse addition, maintenance building, cart storage building, and driving range. As course utilization grew, the Winston Lake Senior Golf Association was organized in 1984. The first seniors' tournament was held in 1985; the inaugural women's tournament in 1988. Robert Bethea, an African American R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company employee who has played at the course since it opened, served as the Senior Golf Association's president from 1984 through the 1990s. The Vantage Championship, a Senior PGA tour event, hosted the Coca-Cola Kids Clinic at Winston Lake in 1999.<sup>32</sup> Course updates valued at \$1.4 million in 2001–2002 included a practice green, irrigation system, tee boxes, and the completion of a clubhouse designed by African American architect Jimmy L. Norwood Jr. and erected by Brooks Construction. As a result of advocacy by the Winston Lake Senior Golf Association, the building bears the name of the course's longtime golf professional E. Jerry Jones.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> Mary Garber, "Golf Tourney Scheduled," *TCS*, April 7, 1966, p. 45; "Golf Favorites Are Picked," *TCS*, July 7, 1966, p. 38; Jerry McLeese, "Johnson Edges Tom Sparks," *WSJ*, July 11, 1966, p. 11; "Winston Golf Course Pro Resigns," *WSJ*, July 6, 1984; Robin Adams, "Debate Brewing on Future of Winston Lake Golf Course," *Chronicle*, December 13, 1984; John Dell, "Still Going Strong," *WSJ*, July 31, 1997, pp. C1 and C5; Ralph Gaillard, "E. Jerry Jones had many firsts during his career," *Chronicle*, November 29, 2001, p. B3; John Dell, "75<sup>th</sup> Forsyth Invitational," *WSJ*, August 1, 2018, p. C3; August 1, 2018, p. C3.

<sup>31</sup> "Morris Named Pro at Winston Lake," *WSJ*, September 27, 1985, p. 9; Martin Kady, "Golf Pro Remembers," *WSJ*, March 22, 1998, p. 10A; "Earnest Lee Morris," *WSJ*, October 9, 2002, p. 4B; Phoebe Zerwick, "Real Pro," *WSJ*, October 10, 2002, p. 1B.

<sup>32</sup> "50 Years of Golf at Winston Lake," circa 2001 exhibit at the Winston Lake Golf Course clubhouse.

<sup>33</sup> Haislip, *A History of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation*, 108; WSRPD, "Winston Lake Park," *Facilities and Parks, 1991–1992*, 88–89; "WSGMN, 1960–1969," p. 7; Ed Shanahan, "Architects Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Doing Most of City's Architectural Work," *WSJ*, November 28, 1968; "50 Years of Golf at Winston Lake," circa 2001 exhibit at the Winston Lake Golf Course clubhouse; "Winston Lake to Get Big Honor," *Chronicle*, March 25, 2010; Robert Bethea, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 4, 2022.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

Retired African American R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive Ralph Gaillard became Winston Lake Golf Course's manager in April 2003. Gaillard had worked at the course as an assistant golf professional since 1999 and served as acting manager after Earnest Morris's October 2002 death.<sup>34</sup> During his tenure, tournaments and educational programming proliferated. In 2010, Winston Lake Golf Course was inducted into the Tampa, Florida-based National Black Golf Hall of Fame, founded by former Winston Lake golf professional Harold Dunovant in 1986.<sup>35</sup>

African American Winston-Salem native Julius Reese has worked at Winston Lake Golf Course since 2008, initially as Ralph Gaillard's assistant. He became the head golf professional in 2010. Reese, a former wide receiver for football teams including Mount Tabor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Saskatchewan Roughriders in the Canadian Football League, and the Carolina Panthers, coached at Winston-Salem State University and four Winston-Salem high schools after retiring from professional play in the mid-1990s.<sup>36</sup>

The John Faidley Learning Center, completed in 2016, was subsidized by donations including a \$100,000 matching grant from an anonymous donor, Landmark Builders' offer to cover residual construction costs, and a \$75,000 technology and curriculum grant from the Self Foundation disbursed over three years. The facility contains offices, meeting rooms, an indoor putting green, and a computer lab where seven-to-eighteen-year-old youth gather after school and in the summer to learn life skills inspired by the game of golf. An outdoor putting green was constructed adjacent to the driving range. First Tee of the Triad coordinates the program. The center was named in honor of John Faidley, head golf professional at Forsyth Country Club from 2001 until 2020, who founded the Forsyth Country Club Celebrity Pro-Am in 2010 and has since served on First Tee of the Triad's board of directors. By 2018, approximately \$900,000 in proceeds from the annual event had been donated to First Tee of the Triad.<sup>37</sup>

Winston Lake Golf Course remains an important recreational and social venue utilized by a diverse array of community members. It serves as the home course for Winston-Salem State University's men's golf program, which was reinstated in fall 2019 after a seven-year hiatus. Robert Bethea, the team's head coach from 1996 until spring 2012, serves as an assistant coach.<sup>38</sup> Myriad tournaments are held each

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<sup>34</sup> John Dell, "Around the Green," *WSJ*, April 7, 2003, p. 2C.

<sup>35</sup> National Black Golf Hall of Fame, "Harold Dunovant," <https://blackgolffhof.org/about-founder> (accessed December 2022).

<sup>36</sup> Craig T. Greenlee, "The need for speed - Focus on: Julius Reese," *WSJ*, March 13, 2020, p. 3D.

<sup>37</sup> "The First Tee of the Triad Announces the John Faidley Learning Center at Winston Lake," *The Golf Wire*, June 6, 2014, <https://thegolfwire.com/318531-2/> (accessed December 2022); Forsyth Country Club, "Forsyth Country Club Golf," Fall and Winter 2018 newsletter, p. 2.

<sup>38</sup> WSSU eliminated its men's golf and men's indoor and outdoor track and field teams in August 2012. The institution has never had a women's golf team. John Dell, "WSSU to cut three sports," *WSJ*, March 22, 2012, p. 1B; John Dell, "WSSU men's golf team raising money as program gets going again," *WSJ*, October 26, 2021; Robert Bethea, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 4, 2022.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

year, many benefiting local charities and scholarship programs. The Senior Golf Association has hosted the James E. Blaylock Senior Golf Tournament since 1998. Blaylock's son, New York-based investment banker Ronald Blaylock initiated the event to honor his father, an avid golfer and Winston Lake Golf Association member.<sup>39</sup>

## City and County-owned Golf Courses in Forsyth County

Winston Lake Golf Course was the second of Winston-Salem's two municipal golf courses to be established. Although initially utilized primarily by African Americans, the course has been played by golfers of all races since its June 1956 opening. The 1940 Reynolds Park Golf Course, a component of Reynolds Park in southeast Winston-Salem, was the city's first municipal course. It was integrated on June 7, 1962. Tanglewood Park Golf Course in Clemmons was desegregated in 1971 while privately owned. Forsyth County acquired Tanglewood Park in 1976.

### *Reynolds Park Golf Course*

Richard J. and Katharine Reynolds's children Richard J. Reynolds Jr., Mary Reynolds Babcock, and Nancy Reynolds Bagley donated 184 acres to the City of Winston-Salem for use as a public park on January 16, 1939. The Reynolds family also contributed funds to the Works Progress Administration's (WPA) construction of the facility's golf course, clubhouse, swimming pool, bathhouse, gymnasium, grill, picnic areas, ball fields, tennis courts, outdoor bowling alleys, and amphitheater with terraced grass seating, which commenced in March of that year. Local civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe surveyed the site, and the Winston-Salem architecture firm of Northup and O'Brien drew plans for the clubhouse and gymnasium. Golf course architect Perry Maxwell designed eighteen holes that conformed to the natural topography and, in some places, afforded outstanding views of downtown Winston-Salem's skyline. Maxwell was likely awarded the commission based on his 1938 design of Old Town Club's links for Mary and Charles Babcock and his work on other WPA-subsidized golf courses, such as Southern Hills in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Prairie Dunes in Hutchinson, Kansas. National WPA program administrator Colonel F. C. Harrington, North Carolina WPA director and former Winston-Salem mayor George W. Coan, and regional WPA officer M. J. Miller presided at the June 1, 1940, dedication ceremony. Thurman Edwards served as the head golf professional from May 15, 1940, through June 15, 1970.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> James Edward Blaylock (1936-1998), a Winston-Salem native, was employed at McLean Trucking Company and Old Town Country Club. "Blaylock," *WSJ*, September 24, 1988, p. B4; "Senior golfers host annual Blaylock Tournament," *Chronicle*, May 12, 2013.

<sup>40</sup> The Reynolds family paid R. J. Reynolds Realty Company \$100 for the 184-acre tract, which the company then conveyed to the City of Winston-Salem. An October 14, 1938, resolution stated that the WPA had budgeted \$219,636 for the Reynolds Park project and that the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce would fund an estimated \$37,190 worth of direct costs. DB 455, p. 124; Harvey Dinkins, "Winston-Salem's New Park Site from the Air," and "Full Speed Ahead for Park Project," *WSJ*, October 15, 1938; "City, Club, Will Build New 18-Hole Layouts Here," *TCS*, December 14, 1938; "WSGMN,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

The city commissioned Ellis Maples, who in the 1950s and 1960s had designed two local courses, Pine Brook and Winston Lake's back nine holes, to plan renovations to the back nine Reynolds Park links and the driving range completed in 1969. Subsequent improvements included demolishing the original clubhouse, the café, and Picnic Shelter Number One to allow for a new clubhouse's construction in 1978. The Winston-Salem Board of Alderman named the building in honor of former city manager Orville W. Powell in October 1979. American Golf began managing the complex in the mid-1990s and rebuilt some bunkers and erected a picnic pavilion. The city engaged T Square Golf to operate the course in November 2008. The company, led by Harold Kincaid and Mark Hartis, oversaw the \$200,000 refurbishment completed in May 2012, which entailed replacing the bent-grass greens installed in 1966 with Diamond Zoysia sod.<sup>41</sup>

## *Tanglewood Park Golf Course, Clemmons*

Tanglewood Park, acquired by Forsyth County in 1976, includes an eighteen-hole golf course designed by Robert Trent Jones and a clubhouse erected in 1958 and a par-three course, driving range, and driving range clubhouse completed 1959. Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation grants subsidized course and amenity construction. The recreational venue, initially owned by a consortium of trusts, remained segregated until 1971 despite provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act that required equal access to public places and employment regardless of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. A series of lawsuits alleging racial discrimination resulted in late 1960s facility closure and event cancellation. Tanglewood Park became fully accessible to all races in 1971 and was purchased in 1976 by Forsyth County.<sup>42</sup> Course renovations in 2018 per Robert Trent Jones Jr.'s specifications include bunker and tee box reconfiguration, green conversion from bent-grass to Champion Bermudagrass, and vegetation removal to improve site lines.<sup>43</sup>

## **Private Forsyth County Golf Courses**

The earliest golf courses in Forsyth County were privately owned facilities open either only to members or on a daily-fee basis. Brothers John J. and David H. Blair organized the Twin City Golf Club, said to be

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1930–1939,” p. 19; Carlton Byrd, “Twin City Public Golf Links to Be Completed September 1,” *WSJ*, July 30, 1939; “A City Park and Recreation Center,” *WSJS*, December 31, 1939; “Winston-Salem’s New Park,” *The State*, May 18, 1940, p. 9; “The Reynolds Park,” *WSJ*, June 1, 1940; “The Year 1940 Left Its Mark on Winston-Salem,” *WSJ*, January 5, 1941; “Reynolds Park Clubhouse and Gymnasium,” 1939, folders 461 and 413; NOAR.

<sup>41</sup> “WSGMN, 1960–1969,” p. 16; WSRPD, “South Fork Park,” *Facilities and Parks, 1991–1992*, 62–63; Harold Kincaid, Reynolds Park Golf Course general manager, conversation with Heather Fearnbach on June 5, 2012, and email correspondence on March 11, 2013; John Dell, “Reynolds Park Gets a Makeover,” *WSJ*, June 4, 2012.

<sup>42</sup> Joe Goodman, “Integrated Tanglewood in Sight,” and “Who Is Winning Tanglewood Case?,” *WSJS*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1970. The Charlotte architecture firm A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates designed the 1973 Tanglewood Park clubhouse. “’73 Was the Year of the Recreation Boom,” *Courier (Clemmons)*, January 3, 1974, p. 2B.

<sup>43</sup> RTJ II, “Tanglewood Golf Course Reopens after RTJ II ‘Refresh,’” October 22, 2018 press release.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

one of the earliest such associations in North Carolina, in 1897 following a visit to Scotland. A consortium of young white male and female charter members subsidized construction of a golf course in a former cow pasture near Twelfth and Highland Streets northeast of downtown Winston-Salem. The organization known as the Winston-Salem Golf Club by 1902 and its course ceased to exist by 1904.<sup>44</sup>

Prominent white Winston-Salem businessmen incorporated Forsyth Country Club in June 1913 and coordinated acquisition of land on the north side of what is now Country Club Road west of downtown. Architect Willard C. Northrup oversaw the wood-shingled clubhouse's construction, while golf course development began in July 1916 and continued after the first nine holes designed by nascent Philadelphia golf course architect A. W. Tillinghast opened in the spring of 1918. The club's board soon decided to improve the facility, initiating discussions with Donald Ross and his associate J. B. McGovern to plan an eighteen-hole course in 1920. William Neal Reynolds, Forsyth Country Club's first president, donated fifty acres in 1922 to allow for the completion of the second nine holes, which were in play by the summer of 1923. Wealthy members relied on African American caddies to navigate the course. The Donald Ross golf course plan has remained substantially intact, although one hole's layout was slightly reconfigured per the specifications of architect Kris Spence during the 2006 course restoration. The clubhouse has been extensively remodeled.<sup>45</sup>

R. J. and Katharine Reynolds commissioned construction of a private golf course as a component of their Reynolda estate. The course design evolved from a six-hole preliminary plan drawn by civil engineer John N. Ambler and modified by Reynolda horticulturalist Robert C. Conrad, who also sketched three additional holes. P. J. Berckmans Company, Inc., of Augusta, Georgia, served as the golf links project consultant. The course south of the Reynolds residence was used by the family, their guests, and estate employees from 1911 until the nearby Old Town Club golf course was completed in November 1939. Much of the acreage is now an open meadow adjacent to the drive leading from Reynolda Road to Reynolda House Museum of American Art, Reynolda Gardens of Wake Forest University, and Reynolda Village.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> *Walsh's Directory of the Cities of Winston and Salem, N. C.* (Charleston, S. C.: W. H. Walsh Directory Company, 1902 and 1904); "North Carolina's First Golf Club," *TCS*, May 4, 1935, p. 24.

<sup>45</sup> The Tillinghast attribution is drawn from a 1924 *TCS* article. He began designing courses in May 1911, making Forsyth's nine holes one of his early commissions in an oeuvre that eventually encompassed plans for "several hundred" facilities. The Twin City Club, established by area businessmen in 1894, operated in conjunction with the Forsyth Country Club Company beginning in 1913, articulated but did not complete an official merger in 1929, and severed ties in 1939. *Manufacturers' Record*, January 29, 1914; Forsyth County Deed Book 100, p. 78; Deed Book 128, p. 27; Lee Pace, *A Century at Forsyth: Forsyth Country Club Centennial, 1913–2013* (Winston-Salem: Forsyth Country Club, 2012), 30–31, 34–39, 56, 82–83; Lee Pace, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, April 2012; The Tillinghast Association, "Original Designs," <http://www.tillinghast.net/Tillinghast/ORIGINALS.html> (accessed January 2013).

<sup>46</sup> John N. Ambler, "Map Showing Golf Links, Roads, and Water Works," 1910, Reynolda House Museum of American Art Archives, Winston-Salem; Pace, *A Century at Forsyth*, 29; Camilla Wilcox, former education curator at Reynolda Gardens of Wake Forest University, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, September and November 2013;

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 21 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

Entrepreneurs J. S. Kuykendall, K. E. Shore, and E. V. Ferrell created Westover Park, Inc., in August 1922 and commissioned the residential subdivision's first section the next month, reserving land at its west end for a nine-hole golf course that became the city's third such recreational venue after Forsyth Country Club and the Reynolda estate. Forsyth County Club golf professional Paul Andress designed the thirty-six-hole course and supervised its construction on fifty-four acres roughly bounded by Rosewood Avenue on the north, Knollwood Street on the west, Hawthorne Road on the south, and Melrose Street on the east. The former residence of Miller Hinshaw at the intersection of Maplewood Avenue and Melrose Street was remodeled to serve as the clubhouse. Westover Golf Course, a privately-owned facility for white golfers, opened June 1, 1925, and had approximately 150 members including twenty women by October. The course became accessible to the general public on March 16, 1929, with greens fees of fifty cents per eighteen holes. The option to pay thirty-five cents to play nine holes was added in May. After the course closed circa 1936, the land was subdivided to facilitate development in the burgeoning Ardmore community.<sup>47</sup>

Some former Westover members and players utilized another privately owned but publicly accessible golf course, Hillcrest, which opened on June 17, 1933. H. F., John C., and Kenneth Abels and approximately twenty other Winston-Salem men, many of whom belonged to the Junior Chamber of Commerce, chartered the organization. H. F. Abels and his son Kenneth managed the operation from a rustic clubhouse near Stratford Road five miles west of downtown Winston-Salem. The nine-hole course, available to white golfers who paid greens fees to play, was expanded in 1951 with nine holes called Hillside and in 1971 with nine holes known as Lakeside. Bill Jones inherited the business and property from his father J. T. Jones in 1952. The clubhouse was rebuilt after destruction by fire in summer 1987. The Jones family closed the course on Labor Day in September 2003 and sold the 161.5-acre tract in May 2004. Construction of Hillcrest Towne Center, encompassing one-story houses, two-story townhouses, condos and commercial property fronting Stratford Road at Somerset Drive, began in 2005.<sup>48</sup>

R. J. and Katharine Reynolds's daughter Mary and her husband Charles Babcock subsidized the construction of Old Town Club at Reynolda's west end to provide Winston-Salem's elite residents with an alternative recreational venue to Forsyth Country Club. The Babcocks and other former Forsyth

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R. Todd Crumley, former director of Archives and Library, Reynolda House Museum of American Art, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, September 12, 2013.

<sup>47</sup> "Special Week for Westover," *WSJ*, December 10, 1922, p. 10; "Fuller Conrad President of Westover Golf Club," *TCS*, May 20, 1925, p. 8; "Westover Golf Championship," *TCS*, October 30, 1925, p. 18; "Westover Golf Course Opened to the Public," *TCS*, March 16, 1929, p. 7; Emory James, "Notice Golfers," *TCS*, May 13, 1929, p. 13; *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories*, 1935, 1937.

<sup>48</sup> "Hillcrest Golf Course to Open for City Today," *WSJ*, June 17, 1933, p. 3; Opie Shelton, "Opie's Opinions," *TCS*, August 12, 1937, p. 12; John Dell, "Hillcrest is going down to 18 holes," *WSJ*, August 9, 2001, pp. C1 and C3; Brian Louis, "Last Tee," *WSJ*, September 28, 2003, p. B1; Fran Daniel, "Major Project," *WSJ*, February 6, 2007, pp. D1 and D2; Richard Craver, "Golf Course Sells," *WSJ*, June 14, 2012, p. 11.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

members, commissioned renowned golf course architect Perry Maxwell to plan the eighteen-hole golf course. His design incorporated natural landscape features while introducing challenging elements such as undulating greens. Site work began on December 6, 1938, and the course was completed the following November. Frank L. Blum Construction Company erected an austere Classical Revival–style brick clubhouse designed by local architect Harold Macklin at the same time. Although Old Town is a private club, members paid only one dollar in dues annually until Mary Reynolds Babcock’s death in 1953, after which rates increased. The course and clubhouse have been renovated.<sup>49</sup>

Ellis Maples laid out Pine Brook’s eighteen holes on almost 150 acres and construction began in March 1954, funded by \$63,000 in loans from white club members. Maples had gained experience working for his father Frank, a construction superintendent for Donald Ross–designed golf courses, and had overseen projects including the Raleigh Country Club for Ross before starting his own business in 1952. Pine Brook Country Club was one of his first independent commissions. After Pine Brook’s May 14, 1955, grand opening, commemorated with a golf tournament, barbeque dinner, and dance, Maples served as the facility’s golf pro for almost a year before leaving to oversee the implementation of his Boone Golf Club course design in 1956. His firm’s oeuvre eventually encompassed more than seventy golf courses, primarily in North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina.<sup>50</sup> Lynn Murphy and Lynette Matthews-Murphy purchased Pine Brook Country Club in 2013 and renamed it Maple Chase Golf and Country Club. The 2000 clubhouse was renovated in 2014 and the first hole, driving range, and putting green were reconfigured.<sup>51</sup>

Before the mid-twentieth century, African American exposure to golf in the Piedmont was largely limited to constructing and maintaining golf courses and support facilities, staffing clubhouses, and caddying for wealthy club members. None of the aforementioned Forsyth County courses allowed Black golfers other than caddies to play prior to desegregation, and caddy access was extremely restricted. Thus, the 1956 creation and 1964 expansion of Winston Lake Golf Course, the first venue in Forsyth County where African Americans could enjoy golf and socialize without constraint, was a significant achievement in the struggle for equal rights. Most of Forsyth County’s private golf courses integrated during the early 1970s. Forsyth and Old Town clubs remain the largest and most exclusive golfing venues.

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<sup>49</sup> “City, Club, Will Build New 18-Hole Layouts Here,” *TCS*, December 14, 1938; Charles Trueblood, “Reynolda’s Dream Course to Be Finished This Fall,” *WSJ*, July 20, 1939; Nady Cates, “Old Town Golf Club Secures Paulsen as Pro,” *WSJ*, July 20, 1939; *WSJ*, September 16, 1939; John Dell, “Old Town Face-Lift Is Very Impressive,” *WSJ*, August 12, 2013;

<sup>50</sup> Twenty-one Pine Brook Country Club members loaned \$3,000 each toward the initial golf course construction. Elizabeth Trotman, “A ‘Lesson in Local Initiative,’” *WSJS*, February 1, 1959; Earl L. Lauber, “Pine Brook Country Club—How It Came to Be,” *Forsyth County Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Winter 1996); American Society of Golf Course Architects, “Ellis Maples,” <https://asgca.org/architect/emaples/> (accessed December 2022); Grandfather Golf and Country Club.

<sup>51</sup> Maple Chase Golf and Country Club, “Club History,” [https://www.maplechasecc.com/Club\\_History](https://www.maplechasecc.com/Club_History) (accessed December 2022).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 23 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 24 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 25 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page  26  Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 27 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

## Section 10. Geographical Data

A. Latitude: 36.127040 Longitude: -80.202635  
B. Latitude: 36.128744 Longitude: -80.198429  
C. Latitude: 36.128675 Longitude: -80.196283  
D. Latitude: 36.124307 Longitude: -80.195167  
E. Latitude: 36.118136 Longitude: -80.195253  
F. Latitude: 36.116611 Longitude: -80.195167  
G. Latitude: 36.115432 Longitude: -80.197099  
H. Latitude: 36.115536 Longitude: -80.199888  
I. Latitude: 36.117512 Longitude: -80.203836  
J. Latitude: 36.123302 Longitude: -80.203793

## Verbal Boundary Description

The city-owned Winston Lake Golf Course is a component of Winston Lake Park. The proposed 221.34-acre National Register boundary encompasses the golf course (60.54-acre north parcel PIN # 6846-66-0876) and the approximately 160.8-acre east portion of the 292.13-acre south parcel (PIN # 6846-52-1995) as indicated by the heavy solid line on the enclosed map. The boundary follows the west parcel lines from latitude/longitude point A south to point I, where it extends east from the south parcel's west edge near the convergence of Winston Lake Road and Winston Park Drive, intersects Winston Park Drive, and follows the road's north edge to its intersection with the south parcel's east edge at point G. Otherwise, the National Register boundary aligns with tax parcel lines. Scale: one inch equals approximately 0.2 mile.

## Boundary Justification

The nominated tract encompasses the acreage historically associated with Winston Lake Golf Course and provides an appropriate setting that conveys its recreational function. The remainder of Winston Lake Park, most recently renovated in 2022, does not maintain the requisite integrity for National Register listing.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 28 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC

## Photographs

Photographs taken by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, NC, on December 31, 2021. Digital images located at the North Carolina SHPO.



**1. Looking south on Hole 1 toward clubhouse (above) and 2. Looking south on Hole 3 (below)**



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 29 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC



**3. Looking north on Hole 12 (above) and 4. Looking south on Hole 13 (below)**



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 30 Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC



**5. Picnic Shelter and Driving Range, looking southeast (above) and  
6. E. Jerry Jones Clubhouse, west elevation (below)**



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number      Photos      Page  31  Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC



**7. Chemical Storage Building (foreground) and Maintenance Building, southeast oblique (above) and 8. Stafford Grave Marker Wall, south face (below)**



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number      Photos      Page  32  Winston Lake Golf Course  
Forsyth County, NC



**9. Comfort Station, southwest oblique (above) and  
10. John Faidley Learning Center, northeast oblique (below)**

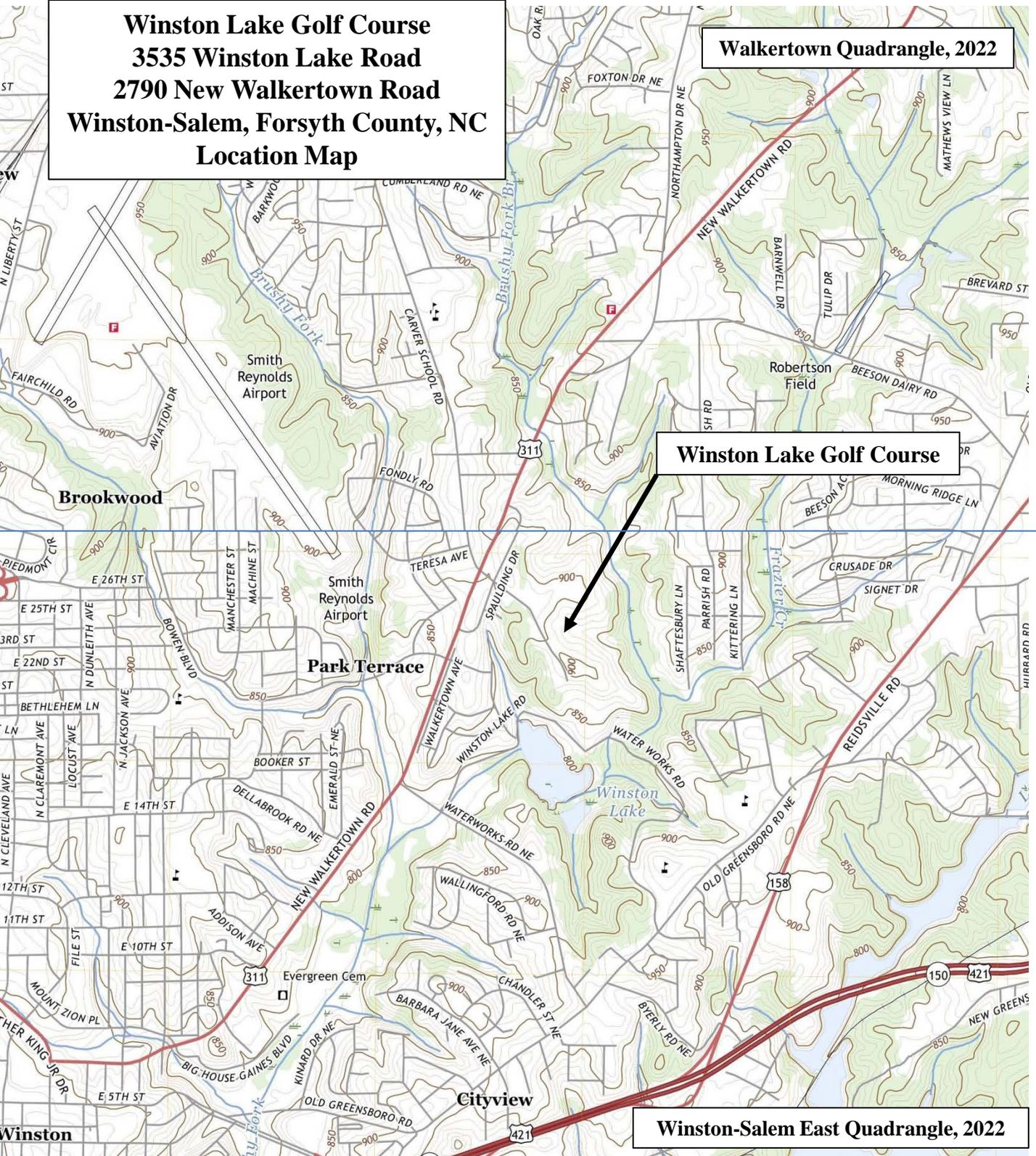


**Winston Lake Golf Course**  
**3535 Winston Lake Road**  
**2790 New Walkertown Road**  
**Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC**  
**Location Map**

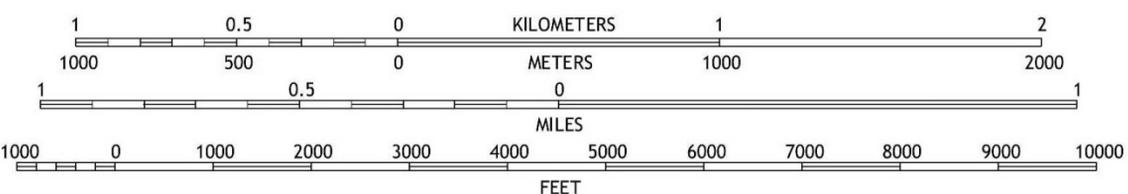
**Walkertown Quadrangle, 2022**

**Winston Lake Golf Course**

**Winston-Salem East Quadrangle, 2022**



**SCALE 1:24 000**



Winston Lake Golf Course  
3535 Winston Lake Road  
2790 New Walkertown Road  
Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina  
National Register Boundary Map

60.54-acre north  
parcel PIN #  
6846-66-0876  
3535 Winston  
Lake Road

**Winston Lake  
Golf Course  
National  
Register  
Boundary  
approximately  
221.34-acres**

160.8-acre east  
portion of the  
292.13-acre south  
parcel PIN #  
6846-52-1995  
2790 New  
Walkertown Road

A-J =  
latitude/longitude  
coordinates listed  
on continuation  
sheet

2018 aerial courtesy of Forsyth County GIS  
<https://mapf.maps.arcgis.com/>  
Map created by Heather Fearnbach  
July 2023



**Stafford Grave Marker Wall, circa 2005, NCST**

**Maintenance Building  
1989, NCB**

**Winston Lake Golf Course  
3535 Winston Lake Road  
2790 New Walkertown Road  
Winston-Salem, Forsyth  
County, North Carolina  
Site Plan, South**

**Winston Lake Golf Course  
1956, 1964, CS**

CB = Contributing Building  
CS = Contributing Site  
CST = Contributing Structure  
NCB = Noncontributing Building  
NCST = Noncontributing Structure  
00 = photo number

**Bridge, 1956, circa 2015, CST**

**Chemical Storage  
Building, circa  
1982, NCB**

**E. Jerry Jones  
Clubhouse  
2001, NCB**

**John Faidley  
Learning Center,  
2016, NCB**

**Picnic Shelter, circa 1992, NCS**

1  
↓

8  
↑

4  
↓

3  
↑

6

10

5

*putting green,  
1956, enlarged  
2014*

*putting green  
2016*

*driving range, 1987, 2022*

WINSTON LAKE RD

200ft

200ft



CB = Contributing Building  
CS = Contributing Site  
CST = Contributing Structure  
NCB = Noncontributing Building  
NCST = Noncontributing Structure  
00 = photo number

Bridge, 1956,  
circa 2015, CST

Comfort Station, 2018, NCB

2

9

Winston Lake Golf Course  
3535 Winston Lake Road  
2790 New Walkertown Road  
Winston-Salem, Forsyth  
County, North Carolina  
Site Plan, North

2040C  
2351C

Bridges, 1956,  
circa 2015, CST

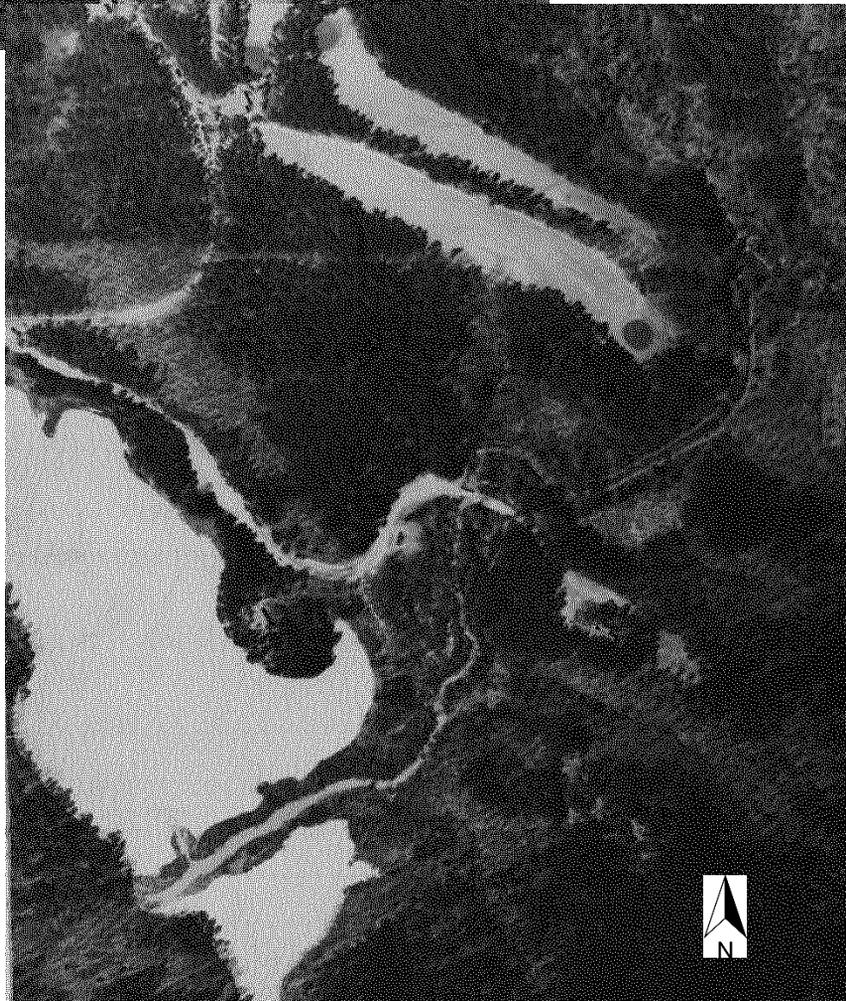


2018 aerial courtesy of Forsyth County GIS <https://mapf.maps.arcgis.com/>  
Map created by Heather Fearnbach in July 2023

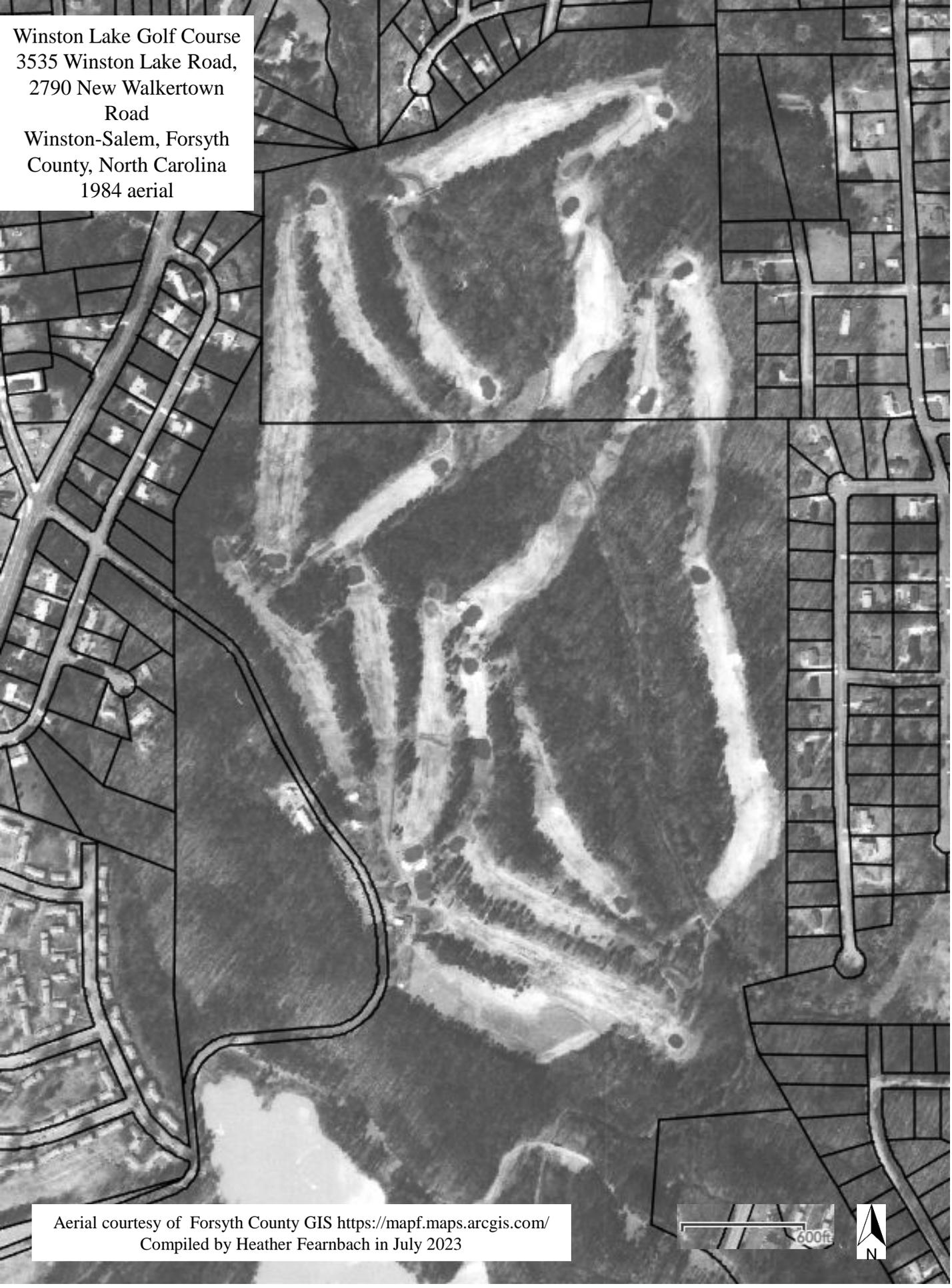


Winston Lake Golf Course  
3535 Winston Lake Road  
2790 New Walkertown Road  
Winston-Salem, Forsyth County  
North Carolina  
1958 aerial

1958 aerial courtesy of  
Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning and  
Development Department  
Compiled by Heather Fearnbach  
July 2023 Not to Scale



Winston Lake Golf Course  
3535 Winston Lake Road,  
2790 New Walkertown  
Road  
Winston-Salem, Forsyth  
County, North Carolina  
1984 aerial



Aerial courtesy of Forsyth County GIS <https://mapf.maps.arcgis.com/>  
Compiled by Heather Fearnbach in July 2023

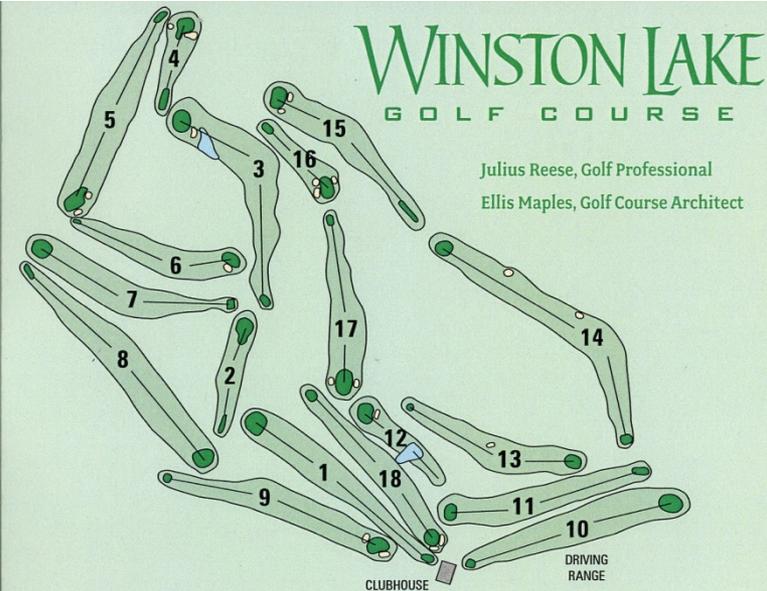


HOLE		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT
PAR		4	3	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	36
<b>Championship</b>	70.6/133	402	197	447	155	393	293	370	479	407	3143
<b>Regular</b>	68.8/129	381	187	409	138	379	282	357	466	391	2990
<b>Senior</b>	63.5/102	252	152	325	89	225	271	196	282	376	2168
+/-											
<b>HANDICAP</b>		3	11	7	13	5	17	9	15	1	
<b>Ladies</b>	66.3/113	376	152	325	89	225	271	196	282	376	2292
<b>Ladies Par</b>		5	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	37

Date:

Scorer:

Attest:



10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	TOT	HCP	NET
4	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	35	71		
407	356	204	366	549	334	183	314	358	3071	6214		
386	347	180	321	502	317	176	290	333	2852	5842		
263	208	78	285	408	220	154	215	268	2099	4267		
4	6	12	10	2	18	16	14	8				
263	208	78	285	408	220	154	215	268	2099	4391		
5	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	36	73		

# WINSTON LAKE

GOLF COURSE

Winston-Salem, North Carolina



3535 Winston Lake Road, Winston-Salem, NC 27105  
336-727-2703 • fax 336-727-2018 • www.WePLAY.ws