

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic O'Hanlon Building

and/or common O'Hanlon Building

2. Location

street & number 103 West Fourth Street _____ not for publication

city, town Winston-Salem _____ vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Forsyth code 067

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Jerry L. Newton, Jelanco Corporation

street & number 103 West Fourth Street

city, town Winston-Salem _____ vicinity of state North Carolina

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Forsyth County Hall of Justice, Register of Deeds

street & number Main Street

city, town Winston-Salem _____ vicinity of state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

From Frontier to Factory, An
title Architectural History of Forsyth County has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 _____ federal _____ state county _____ local

depository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh _____ vicinity of state North Carolina

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

O'Hanlon Building

Architectural Description

The O'Hanlon Building, an eight-story structure, stands on one of the highest elevations in downtown Winston-Salem. It is located at the north-west corner of the intersection of Fourth and Liberty Streets across from the Courthouse in the heart of downtown Winston-Salem. The O'Hanlon Building was Winston-Salem's tallest building until 1917, and it remains the city's second-oldest skyscraper. Together with the six-story Pepper Building across the street, the O'Hanlon Building forms a visual gateway into the main retail thoroughfare of Winston-Salem's Fourth Street, and it stands as a reminder of the early twentieth century prosperity and exuberance that characterized Winston-Salem.

The O'Hanlon Building is typical of many early 20th century skyscrapers in its classical detailing and composition. The structure visually can be divided into the three parts of the ancient classical column: base, shaft and capital. At the base of the O'Hanlon Building terra cotta pilasters between each bay support a full entablature from which rises the rough-textured brick shaft of the building. The capital is a terra cotta-sheathed eighth story topped by an elaborate cornice complete with modillions and guttae. In describing his design for the building, architect Willard C. Northup stated that:

In the design for the exterior, pure Greek detail has been used, simplicity, good proportions, balance of opening, treatments of wall surfaces have received careful study.¹

He went on to say that "The first story is finished in terra cotta, buff color, to make the drug store important and emphasize base of the building. Eighth floor and cornice is of the same material to give a suitable finish against the sky line."² The shaft of the building, according to Northup, was "kept plain and of a darker tone to give a contrast with the ornamental parts, base and top."³ Visual interest was obtained in the shaft of the building, however, by varying the patterns of brick in the panels under each window.

Fenestration in the O'Hanlon Building along the Fourth Street elevation consisted of eight bays of coupled, double-hung sash windows in the shaft of the building and three-part windows along the mezzanine level with plate glass display windows along the street level. On the Liberty Street facade the building consisted of two bays of coupled, double hung sash windows and one central bay of a single, double-sash window. The windows featured limestone sills. In 1975, the building's

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owner, Jerry Newton, replaced all of the windows in the shaft of the building with bronze-frame, tinted glass, three-part windows.⁴

The centerpiece of the interior of the O'Hanlon Building was the drug store on the first floor. W. C. Northup visited drug stores in Washington, Richmond, and New York to obtain ideas about drug store design, and William H. Peeps, a Charlotte architect, planned all the interior fixtures for the drug store.⁵ The store itself occupied the ground floor space with three bays facing Liberty Street and five bays on Fourth Street. It consisted of a large open space with an elaborate soda fountain on the north wall, and a prescription room beyond the west wall, next to the stairwell to the upper floors. The store featured a mezzanine level on the north and east walls where an "inviting tea garden" and special departments appeared. The drug store had a tile floor and plaster walls and the soffit of the mezzanine was paneled plaster.⁶

On the Fourth Street side of the O'Hanlon Building at its western-most bay, the building featured a separate store front and retail space. The interior had a balcony, maple floors, and plaster walls and ceiling. Frank C. Brown Son's men's wear shop was the first tenant of this retail space.⁷

Between the entrance to Frank C. Brown Son's and O'Hanlon's Drug Store stood the entrance to the elevator lobby and office floors. This lobby featured tile floors and marble walls, and the steps leading to the interior stairwell of the building were marble with metal balusters and a mahogany handrail.

The O'Hanlon Building remained relatively unaltered until the drug store ceased operation in the early 1960s, following E. W. O'Hanlon's death in 1958. In 1967 Nancy Critz O'Hanlon died, and in 1969 the building passed from the O'Hanlon family to Jerry Newton of Newton Brothers Realty.⁸ Zale's Jewelers renovated the corner space which the drug store had occupied, and Newton planned to renovate the entire structure and to recruit several more real estate firms to join him in the O'Hanlon Building.⁹ Newton's plans did not materialize, however, and he tried to auction the building in 1975. When he did not receive a bid for his asking price, Newton removed the building from the auction block and promised to renovate it. In 1975 Zale's vacated the corner space and Newton negotiated a new lease with United Citizens Bank. The bank remodeled the first floor space, and Newton replaced all of the windows in the shaft of the building with three-part, bronzed, thermal windows. He also added heating and cooling units in some of the windows, and he lowered the ceiling on the second through sixth floors.¹¹

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In 1977 Newton again tried to auction the O'Hanlon Building and failed, and since then most of the office space on the upper floors has remained vacant and deteriorating.¹² The original office petitions and floor plan with a central corridor remain on most of the building's floors. Willard Northup had designed the building with most of the larger office suits on the sunny, south side, or Fourth Street elevation of the building, and most of the mechanical systems, the interior stairwell, and smaller offices were placed on the darker north side of the building.

The O'Hanlon Building is one of the most historically and architecturally significant landmarks in downtown Winston-Salem, even though nothing remains of the interior grandeur of O'Hanlon's drug store. The elevator lobby of the structure still maintains elements such as the tile floor and marble walls, and with the exception of the windows, the exterior finish of the building remains relatively unaltered. It is significant that this monument to Winston-Salem's early twentieth century progressiveness has continued to be known as "O'Hanlon's Corner," twenty-two years after O'Hanlon's drug store stood there. With sensitive renovation, the building should continue to serve the Twin City as "O'Hanlon's" for many years to come.

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Architectural Footnotes

¹Sentinel, "O'Hanlon Building from an Architectural Viewpoint," Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "O'Hanlon Building Viewpoint."

²Sentinel, "O'Hanlon Building Viewpoint."

³Sentinel, "O'Hanlon Building Viewpoint."

⁴Winston-Salem Journal, "Building Up For Bids Again Today," November 23, 1977, hereinafter cited as Journal, "Building Up For Bids."

⁵Sentinel, "O'Hanlon Building Viewpoint;" Sentinel, "The Story of a Drug Store; Description by Interior Expert," Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Store of a Drug Store."

⁶Williard C. Northup, "Store and Office Building for E. W. O'Hanlon, Winston-Salem, N.C.," architectural plans, hereinafter cited as Northup, plans.

⁷Northup, plans.

⁸Sentinel, "O'Hanlon Building Is Sold To Realtor," May 16, 1969, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Building Sold To Realtor."

⁹Sentinel, "Building Sold To Realtor."

¹⁰Winston-Salem Journal, "Building Up For Bids Again Today," November 23, 1977, hereinafter cited as Journal, "Building Up For Bids."

¹¹Journal, "Building Up For Bids."

¹²Journal, "Building Up For Bids."

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Criteria Assessment

A. The O'Hanlon Building is associated with the boom period from 1910 - 1930 in Winston-Salem when the tremendous wealth generated by tobacco, textile and other businesses enabled businessmen and others to finance and build elaborate skyscrapers and other commercial buildings.

B. The O'Hanlon Building is associated with Edward Wilkings O'Hanlon, a prominent citizen of Winston-Salem and one of the city's early pharmacists.

C. The O'Hanlon Building is the work of Winston-Salem architect Willard C. Northup of the firm of Northup and O'Brien, whose other works in downtown Winston-Salem include City Hall, the Forsyth County Courthouse, the Pepper Building, and the Sosnik's/Morris-Early Commercial Block. The O'Hanlon Building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the eclectic skyscrapers of the early twentieth century.

Edward W. O'Hanlon was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on September 25, 1870. In 1889, when he was 19 years old, he began to work for B. E. Sedberry and Son's drug store in Fayetteville, and in 1890 he enrolled in the Maryland College of Pharmacy in Baltimore. Licensed to practice in North Carolina in 1891, he moved to Winston in 1892.⁴ A 1915 news article recalled:

The spirit of things in Winston-Salem at once seized him. He began looking for that job here. He got it, with Maj. S. H. Smith, as assistant pharmacist and general clerk in the little drug store next to the corner which is now his own more spacious quarters.⁵

Smith's drug store adjoined the drug store of L. E. Steer on the corner of Fourth and Liberty, and in 1895 E. W. O'Hanlon purchased the Steer Drug Company and began the long history of O'Hanlon's Drug Store on the northwest corner of Fourth and Liberty Streets. In March, 1904, O'Hanlon actually purchased the three-story frame building in which the former Steer Drug Company was located, and the slogan "O'Hanlon's Is The Place" soon became a familiar advertising phrase to the citizens of Winston-Salem.⁶

After purchasing his drugstore property in March of 1904, E. W. O'Hanlon married Nancy Jane Critz on November 23, 1904.⁷ Miss Critz

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was the daughter of Robert and Lucy (Reynolds) Critz, and thus a neice of R. J. Reynolds, the tobacco magnate.⁸ Nancy and E. W. O'Hanlon's first home was on West Fourth Street in the fashionable West End section of Winston, but in the late 1920s they moved to Reynolda Park where they had commissioned the noted Philadelphia architect, Charles Barton Keen, to design their new house.⁹

In 1913, O'Hanlon's drug store burned.¹⁰ Tradition maintains, however, that by 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon after the fire, E. W. O'Hanlon had purchased another drug company, leased space across Courthouse square from his former location, and continued to operate his drug store.¹¹ In February, 1915, ground was broken for the new O'Hanlon Building on the site of his former drug store, and O'Hanlon had joined Winston-Salem's "race to the sky."¹²

The race for the honor of being the tallest building in Winston-Salem had begun in 1911 with the construction of the seven-story Wachovia Building at the corner of Third and Main Streets.¹³ O'Hanlon initially planned to make his building only five stories high, but two months after construction began, the plans were revised to a height of eight stories -- one more than the Wachovia Building.¹⁴ For two years the O'Hanlon Building was the tallest in the city, but in 1917 Wachovia added another story to create a "tie." In 1921 the Hotel Robert E. Lee eclipsed both O'Hanlon and Wachovia with its twelve stories. The contest continued when W. M. Nissen built his office building with eighteen stories in 1926, which was nearly equaled by the eleven-story Carolina Hotel in 1928. R. J. Reynolds climaxed the competition, however, with the twenty-two story Reynolds Building in 1929.¹⁵ The years between 1910 and 1930 indeed changed the architectural character of Winston-Salem's downtown, and O'Hanlon Building architect Willard C. Northup figured prominently in the change.

Willard C. Northup (1882-1942), a native of Hancock, Michigan, moved to Asheville, North Carolina, as a child. He attended Drexel University, and he received his architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Northup came to Winston around 1906, and in 1913 was joined by architect Leet O'Brien in his architectural practice. The name of the firm did not become Northup and O'Brien, however, until 1925. Northup served as president of the North Carolina State Board of Architectural Examiners and became a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects.¹⁶ Among the many buildings which Northup and O'Brien designed in Winston-Salem are the City Hall, the County Courthouse, the Pepper Building, the Morris-Early Building, the Sosnik's Building, and a large body of residential work. In addition, the firm was known statewide and designed

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buildings which include the Durham Life Insurance Building in Raleigh and the Medical School and Hospital at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.¹⁷

E. W. O'Hanlon was immensely proud of Willard Northup's design for his new office building and drug store. On Tuesday, November 16, 1915, from four in the afternoon until ten that night, O'Hanlon invited the public to view the new skyscraper. Thousands of people came to watch as "the entire building will be lighted from one switch for the first time" and to collect souvenirs such as jumping jacks for the children, matchbox covers for the men, and vanity boxes containing "power and puff, mirror, cold cream, and other things that appeal to the feminine of the population."¹⁸ The Twin City Sentinel newspaper extolled:

It is hoped and expected that everybody in Winston-Salem and for miles around will be on hand to see the interior of this monument to progressiveness and foresight and to congratulate Mr. O'Hanlon on his ability to carry out big things in a big way.¹⁹

O'Hanlon's Drug Store was on the first floor of the building and it featured a mezzanine level with an "inviting tea garden and special departments."²⁰ Little expense was spared in making the drug store the most elaborate that Winston-Salem had ever seen. The fixtures and appurtenances of the drug store were of the latest design and were supplied by the National Show Case Company of Columbus, Georgia.²¹ The soda water fountain "was specially constructed and equipped to meet all requirements."²² It used a "brine-cooled" refrigeration system connected with the ice making machinery in the basement of the building. Both the refrigeration mechanism and the brine-cooled ice cream freezer in the basement were furnished by the A.H. and F.H. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. The soda counter itself featured three kinds of marble and a mirrored wall behind the counter with mahogany pilasters inlaid with tulip wood and ebony.²³ In addition to the soda fountain, O'Hanlon's Drugstore boasted a Cigar and Tobacco Department with the "latest improved humidors to keep the stock in perfect order," and a Candy Department which was cooled with the same brine system which cooled the soda fountain.²⁴ The store also had "a sanitary prescription department with all the latest conveniences and devices for properly compounding prescriptions."²⁵

Office space occupied the upper floors of the building with the largest suites on the sunnier south side of the building, and the smaller offices, restrooms, and service areas on the north side. Two electric elevators of the "very latest and most approved safety design" carried

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tenants and visitors from the marble-walled elevator lobby to the upper floors which had "wide halls, splendid entrances and large window spaces."²⁶ The elevators were placed at the rear of the lobby and they were part of a "complete and modern" elevator system placed in the building by the Westbrook Electric Company of Danville, Virginia.²⁷ The company also furnished and installed the hydraulic lifts and hand elevators in the drug store which were used to transport merchandise from the basement stock rooms up to the street level. The elevators in the O'Hanlon Building were designed to travel 275 feet per minute, and "the cabs are of neat design and of the very best possible pattern to suit the requirements for an office building."²⁸ In 1956 these attendant-operated lifts were replaced with fully automatic Otis elevators.²⁹

Other modern amenities also boosted the O'Hanlon Building's reputation as one of the finest office structures in the area. Newspaper accounts document their diverse suppliers as well as contemporary views on their qualities. The mail chute, installed by the Cutler Mail Chute Company, was considered "the satisfactory equipment of thousands of buildings with mailing apparatus such as the Woolworth, Singer, Metropolitan Life and many of the principal office buildings in Canada, United States and foreign countries."³⁰ The vacuum system was a Spencer Vacuum Cleaning System. Heating and plumbing apparatus, installed by L.B. Brickenstein of Winston-Salem, featured fixtures manufactured by the John Douglas Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The fixtures were "Vitreous China" which was touted as "being absolutely non-absorbent, germ proof, and positively will not craze, crack or discolor."³¹ Brickenstein also installed the heating system which consisted of radiators manufactured by the American Radiator Company and a boiler supplied by the Ideal Boiler Company.³² Millwork was cut by the Snow Lumber Company of High Point, and the metal stairs in the center of the building were fabricated by Norfolk Iron and Wire Works of Norfolk, Virginia.³³

The electrical work for the O'Hanlon Building was done by People's Electric Company of Winston-Salem under the supervision of J. C. Pritchard.³⁴ Forty-five thousand feet of wiring was used in the building, and a news article described some of the latest electrical office devices in the O'Hanlon Building:

Each room is equipped for telephone and telegraph service. All floors are cleaned by the famous Spencer system of vacuum cleaning. In each office are the Western Union and Postal Telegraph messenger call box systems. Each office is also connected with interconnecting telephones. All electric, telephone and telegraph wires enter the building underground . . .³⁵

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The construction of the O'Hanlon Building was handled by the Travers Wood Company of Richmond and Charlotte, a firm specializing in fireproof construction. It advertised: "Building insurance unnecessary; upkeep the minimum; always sanitary and damp proof. Every year adds to the strength of reinforced concrete -- no wood work to decay nor steel to corrode . . ." ³⁶ F.J. Stein came to Winston-Salem to supervise construction. A native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who had supervised the construction of the Times-Dispatch Building in Richmond, Stein completed his work on the O'Hanlon Building and stayed in Winston-Salem to supervise the new addition to the Hanes Mill at Hanes Station (Hanestown). ³⁷

Early tenants of the building included Frank C. Brown Son's men's wear in a separate storefront on the Fourth Street level, and eleven doctors, nine attorneys, six real estate and insurance companies, and the Winston-Salem Building and Loan Association on the upper floors. ³⁸ O'Hanlon's became "the place" in town for people to meet at the soda fountain bar or to browse through the magazine stand and cigar counter. It was such a prominent corner property that a character who billed himself as "The Human Fly" chose the O'Hanlon Building to scale annually beginning in 1916. Tradition maintains that after he "passed the hat" to an awestruck crowd on Courthouse Square, he proceeded to climb the O'Hanlon Building from the street level to the roof using no assistance. ³⁹

In 1920, after the O'Hanlon Building had been in service for five years, E. W. O'Hanlon joined with Haywood P. Watson to form the O'Hanlon-Watson Wholesale Drug Company. O'Hanlon was president of this company as well as his own drug store company, E. W. O'Hanlon, Inc. ⁴⁰ In addition, O'Hanlon was active in Winston-Salem's business and civic affairs as president of the Rotary Club; longtime chairman of the local Democratic Executive Committee; president of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce; a director of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company; a lay leader in First Presbyterian Church; and a charter member of Forsyth Country Club and the Twin City Club. In 1948 he was awarded the first Mortar and Pestle Award by the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association for distinguished service in his profession. ⁴¹

In 1955 O'Hanlon and Watson sold their wholesale drug company to the W. H. King Company of Raleigh, and on November 6, 1958, E. W. O'Hanlon died at the age of 88. ⁴² According to newspaper accounts, he had continued to operate his drug store until his death. Nancy Critz O'Hanlon assumed presidency of the business, but by 1962 the store closed. She

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died on February 3, 1967.⁴³ The O'Hanlon Building remained in family ownership until May 16, 1969, when it was purchased by Jerry L. Newton, the present owner.⁴⁴

Newton immediately announced plans for an extensive renovation of the building, but he did not carry out his plans until 1975; at that time he replaced the original coupled, double-hung sash windows with bronze-framed, tinted glass, three-part windows; installed electric heating and cooling units in some of the windows; and cleaned the exterior.⁴⁵ Zales Jewelers, the major tenant on the first floor for several years, vacated the space, and United Citizens Bank renovated it for its downtown office. In 1977 Newton again offered the building at auction, but did not sell it, but in 1983 Adaron, a Durham based development corporation, purchased an option on the building with plans to renovate it for luxury office-condominiums.⁴⁶

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Significance Statement Footnotes

¹Willard C. Northup, "Store and Office Building for E. W. O'Hanlon, Winston-Salem, N.C.," architectural plans, hereinafter cited as Northup, plans; History of North Carolina (New York, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1956), IV, 634-635, hereinafter cited as History of N.C.

²Gwynne S. Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, An Architectural History of Forsyth County (Winston-Salem: City-County Planning Board, second edition, 1982), 58, hereinafter cited as Taylor, From Frontier to Factory; Northup, plans.

³Sentinel, "Formal Opening of the New O'Hanlon Drug Store Tomorrow Afternoon and Night, Four to Ten O'Clock," Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Formal Opening Tomorrow Afternoon."

⁴History of N.C.

⁵Twin City Daily Sentinel, "Inspiring Example of Successful Carolinian," hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Inspiring Example," November 15, 1915.

⁶History of N.C.; Forsyth County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 71, p. 261; (O'Hanlon purchased the property from S. A. Ogburn for \$24,800).

⁷Sentinel, "Inspiring Example," November 15, 1915.

⁸History of N.C.; Nannie M. Tilley, Reynolds Homestead 1814-1970 (Richmond: Robert Kine and Co., 1970), 195, hereinafter cited as Tilley, Reynolds. (Robert Critz was secretary of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company from 1893 until 1924, and Lucy herself was noted for astute handling of investments on the New York stock market. According to many observers, Lucy was much like her brother, R.J., in character, and she was apparently a favorite of his. He named one of his early brands of chewing tobacco "The Lucy Reynolds." Nancy Jane was born to Lucy and Robert Critz in 1881 in Patrick County Virginia. She attended Randolph Macon Women's College and graduated from Salem College in Salem, N.C.)

⁹Winston-Salem City Directory, 1921, 321, hereinafter cited as City Directory with appropriate date; Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 201.

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¹⁰ History of N.C.

¹¹ History of N.C.

¹² Sentinel, "Laying the First Brick for New O'Hanlon Building Last February," November 15, 1915.

¹³ Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 58.

¹⁴ Northup, plans.

¹⁵ Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 58.

¹⁶ Winston-Salem Section, North Carolina Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Architectural Guide, Winston-Salem and Forsyth County (Winston-Salem, 1978), 184, hereinafter cited as AIA, Guidebook; Winston-Salem Journal, "W.C. Northup, Widely Known Architect Dies," February 14, 1942, hereinafter cited as Journal, "Northup Dies."

¹⁷ AIA, Guidebook, 185; Journal, "Northup Dies;" Winston-Salem Journal, "W.C. Northup Will Be Buried This Afternoon," February 15, 1942. (In addition to his professional activities, Willard Northup was active in Winston-Salem's civic affairs. He was active in First Presbyterian Church, along with E. W. O'Hanlon, as well as the Winston-Salem Rotary Club. Northup died at his home on Carolina Circle in Winston-Salem on February 14, 1942, after an illness of three days. His obituary stated that "Ed" O'Hanlon would be one of the pall bearers.)

¹⁸ Sentinel, "Formal Opening Tomorrow Afternoon;" Sentinel, "O'Hanlon's Corner," September 1, 1981, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "O'Hanlon's Corner."

¹⁹ Sentinel, "Formal Opening Tomorrow Afternoon."

²⁰ Sentinel, National Show Case Company advertisement, Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, National Show Case Company.

²¹ Sentinel, National Show Case Company advertisement, Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, National Show Case Company.

²² Sentinel, "Soda Fountain of Latest Type," Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Soda Fountain."

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- ²³ Sentinel, "Soda Fountain;" Sentinel, National Show Case Company.
- ²⁴ Sentinel, National Show Case Company.
- ²⁵ Sentinel, National Show Case Co.
- ²⁶ Sentinel "Formal Opening Tomorrow Afternoon."
- ²⁷ Sentinel, "A Modern Elevator System in the O'Hanlon Building," Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Modern Elevator System."
- ²⁸ Sentinel, "Modern Elevator System."
- ²⁹ Sentinel, "Building to Get New Elevators," April 13, 1956.
- ³⁰ Sentinel, "Mail Chute in New Structure," Section 2, November 15, 1915.
- ³¹ Sentinel, "A Fine Plumbing System is Used," Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Plumbing."
- ³² Sentinel, "American Radiator Heating System is Being Employed," Section 2, November 15, 1915.
- ³³ Sentinel, Snow Lumber Company advertisement, Section 2, November 15, 1915; Sentinel, Norfolk Iron and Wire Works advertisement, Section 2, November 15, 1915.
- ³⁴ Sentinel, "45,000 Feet of Electric Wiring," Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Wiring."
- ³⁵ Sentinel, "Wiring."
- ³⁶ Sentinel, Travers Wood advertisement, Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, Travers Wood.
- ³⁷ Sentinel, "Experts Who Supervised Construction of Building," Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Experts."
- ³⁸ Sentinel, "O'Hanlon Drug Store, Office Building," Section 2, November 15, 1915, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Office Building."

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³⁹Sentinel, "O'Hanlon Building Is Sold to Realtor," May 16, 1969 hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Building Sold to Realtor."

⁴⁰History of N.C.

⁴¹History of N.C.

⁴²Winston-Salem Journal, "O'Hanlon, 88, of Twin City Dies at Home," November 6, 1958, 1, hereinafter cited as Journal, "O'Hanlon Dies."

⁴³Winston-Salem Journal, "Mrs. Edward O'Hanlon Dies at Hotel Residence," February 3, 1967. (Mrs. O'Hanlon died at the Hotel Robert E. Lee where she maintained an apartment after her husband's death.)

⁴⁴Sentinel, "Building Sold to Realtor."

⁴⁵Winston-Salem Journal, "Building Up For Bids Again Today," November 23, 1977, hereinafter cited as Journal, "Building Up For Bids."

⁴⁶Journal, "Building Up For Bids."

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheets)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Winston-Salem East

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 17 567920 3994920
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Block 13, Lot 101, Forsyth County Tax Maps

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gwynne S. Taylor

organization Preservation Consultant date February 22, 1984

street & number 827 Westover Avenue telephone 919-725-9000

city or town Winston-Salem, state N.C. 27104

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Frier, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 12, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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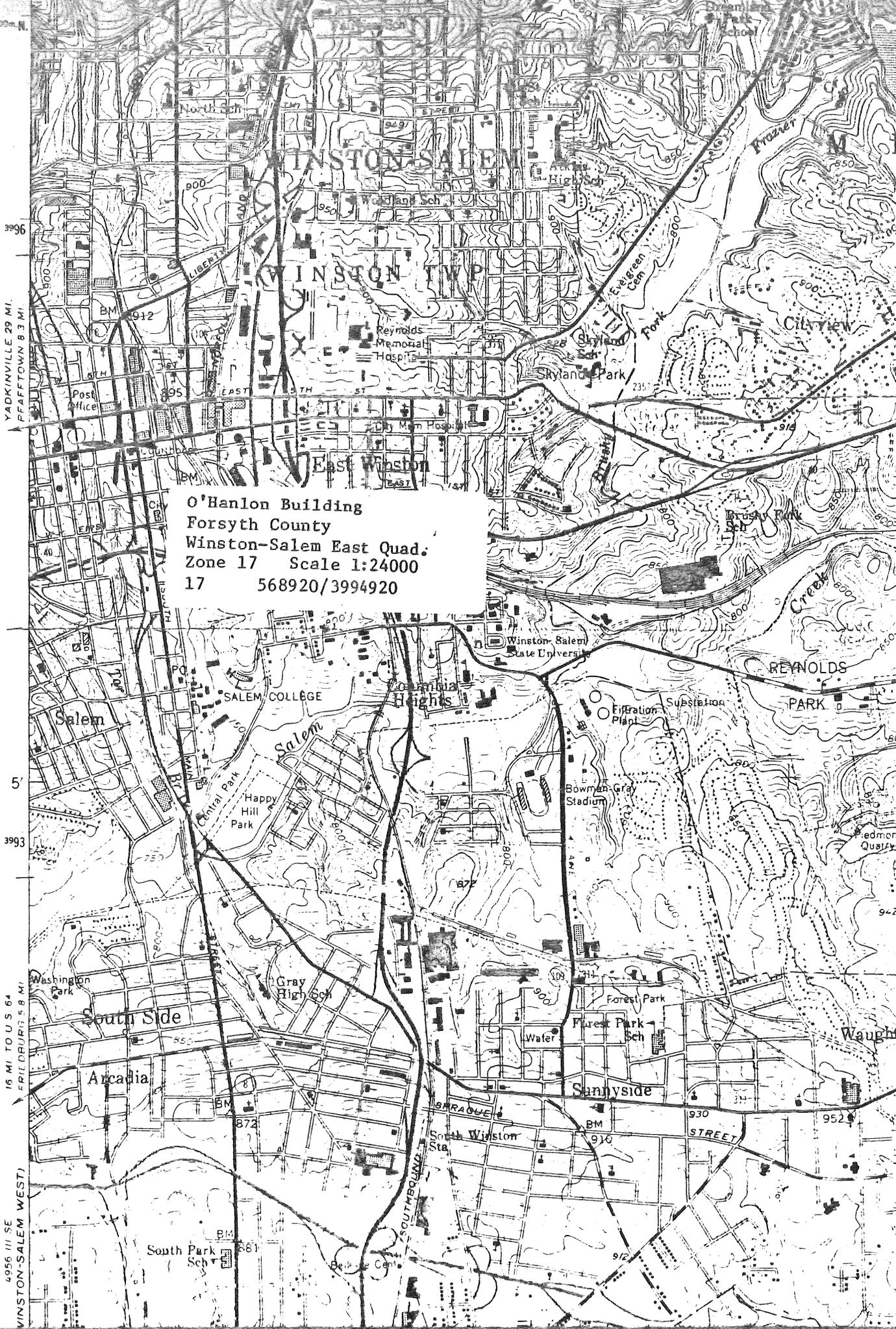
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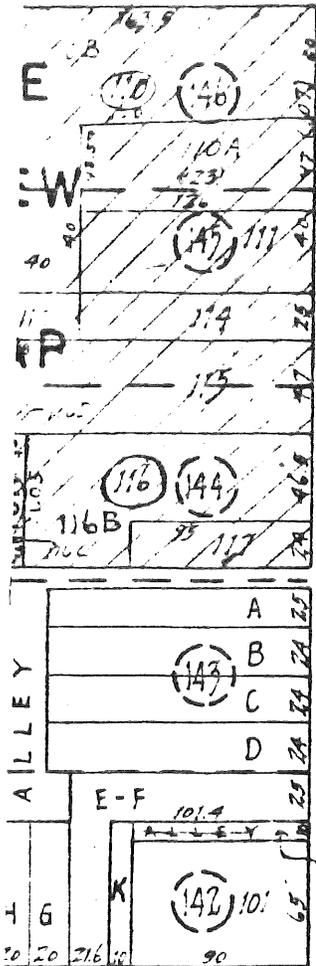
Item number 9

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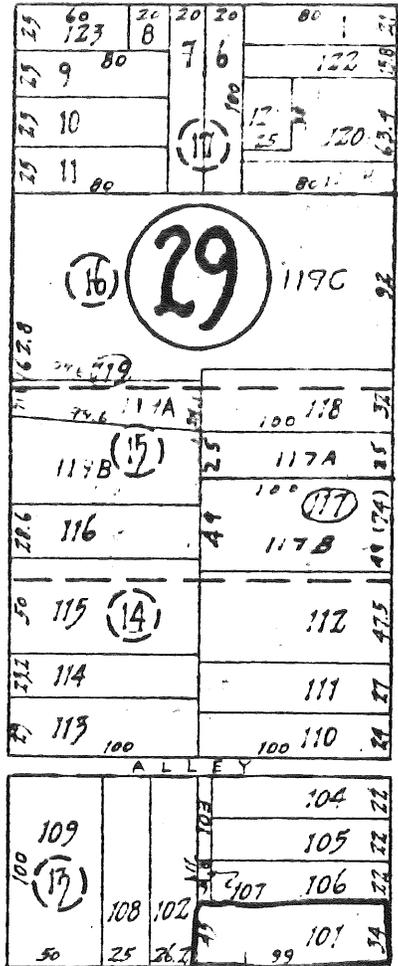
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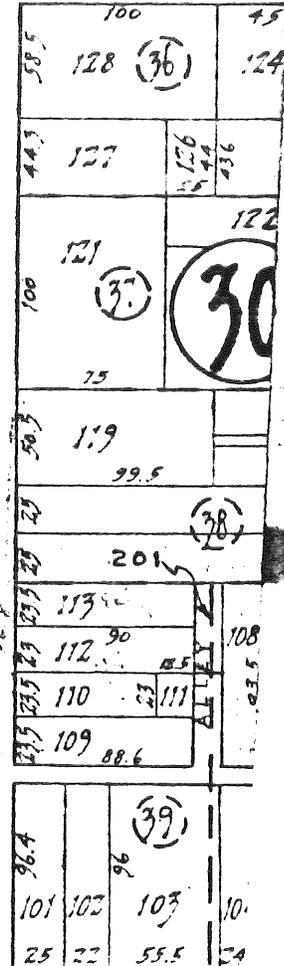
O'Hanlon Building
Forsyth County
Winston-Salem East Quad.
Zone 17 Scale 1:24000
17 568920/3994920



ST. 60
TRADE
60



ST. 60
LIBERTY
60





Forsyth County
Winston-Salem
103 W. 4th St.
O'Hanlon Building