

'Katie B.' Preceded by Slater Hospital

The first hospital operated exclusively for blacks in Winston-Salem was the "Slater Hospital," which began sometime in 1901 or 1902.

The Slater Hospital was the first effort at providing health care facilities for blacks and grew into the Kate Biting Reynolds Hospital, first built in 1938.

"Katie B." as the later hospital became known was torn down and rebuilt in 1971 and is now operated as the Reynolds Health Center.

Dr. Robert W. Prichard, professor of pathology, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, has written a history of the three black hospitals which predates

the Reynolds Hospital in the early 1900s, published in the Journal of the National Medical Association.

Prichard writes that a board of managers came together on Nov. 11, 1899 to build and maintain a hospital for the black community of Winston-Salem.

The group included Simon Green Atkins, principal of the then-Slater Industrial School, who was charged with raising more than \$3,000 for the financing of the hospital. Tobacco magnate R. J. Reynolds offered to match any sum between \$3,000 and \$5,000 which Atkins could raise by Jan. 1, 1901.

Reynolds' deadline was extended at least six

months and Atkins raised \$6,665, which Reynolds matched.

Prichard writes that the hospital presumably opened by the time of the next board meeting in May, 1902, because the meeting was held in the hospital building.

An advisory board of three black physicians (Dr. H. H. Hall, J. W. Jones and Hargraves (first name unknown) and three white physicians was appointed.

Miss Lula Hairston was named the head nurse at a salary of \$300 per year.

Odell Clanton, who lived in the Columbian Heights neighborhood which Atkins had founded, recalls the hospital as a frame building

on the site of the current Bickett Hall on the Winston-Salem State University campus.

The hospital had habitual funding problems. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, visited Winston (Winston and Salem did not unite until 1913) to raise money for the hospital in 1905.

A. J. Brown, named superintendent that year, sought to reduce expenses by planting a garden around the hospital.

Dr. Hall and W. H. Bruce sought to take over management of the hospital. It was leased to them, Atkins and F. M. Kennedy in 1909.

However, they had not

much more success keeping the hospital in the black.

By 1912, Kennedy, then principal of Slater School, had written to his board that the hospital was no longer being used. The previously all-white Twin City Hospital began admitting black patients that year to fill the gap left by the closing of the Slater Hospital.

Two more black hospitals began operations in the years before the opening of the North Wing of the new City Hospital in 1922. Dr. J. C. Williamson had a hospital at the corner of Vargraves Street and Stadium Drive. Williamson, once principal of the Columbian Heights Elementary School, received a medical

degree from Shaw University in 1913 and soon thereafter opened the hospital in his home.

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Ray, another Shaw graduate, began practicing in Winston-Salem in 1916. He opened a hospital at 13th and Ridge Avenue, with 15 to 20 beds. According to Dr. Ray's obituary 600 major operations were performed there.

The North Wing of the City Hospital, financed by a grant from R. J. Reynolds, became inadequate to meet the needs of the growing black population by the 1930s.

A clamor from the black community, particularly from the Twin City Medical Society, prompted the building of the Kate B. Reynolds Hospital in 1938, with funding from Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, the Duke Foundation and the city.

Communities

from page 13

quicker start than the YMCA, getting established in its Chestnut Street location in 1918.

The first efforts to organize a YMCA actually took place in 1911, but the Y did not open until 1924. Founders present at the Dec. 21, 1924 meeting were Atkins, K. Howard, C. H. Jones, J.S. Fitts, H.A. Wiseman, F.E. Vogler, F.K. Bahnsen, George W. Fisher, R.W. Brown, J.H. Turner, F.M. Fitch, U.S. Reynolds, Bishop L.W. Kyles, J.W. Paisley, Wm. Wrice, J.D. Jones, J.W. Jones, John A. Blume, G.W. Hill and R.P. Neal.

The group took over the Depot Street School until it burned down. In 1930, the Y organized basketball leagues to popularize the sport. In 1934, new quarters at 410 North Church Street were opened. In 1936, membership had risen to 500.

The Y also sponsored a massive fund-raising drive, beginning in 1927, to purchase the land and build a building at the 7th and Patterson Avenue location.

Workers were organized into divisions and teams with captains for each group. Notices of group progress were run at regular intervals.

Among the young men who became involved with the Y was Clark S. Brown, who came to the city in 1929 to start Brown's Fraternal Funeral Home. He founded the Bachelor Benedict Club, became a trustee of First Baptist Church and by 1940 was named chairman of the management committee of the YMCA.

1938 was a particularly newsworthy year in black Winston-Salem. Dr. Atkins resigned his post at "TC" due to ill health. Replacing him was his son

Francis L. Atkins, 37.

In January, 1938, a county grand jury contained a black for the first time since Reconstruction. The first black Boy Scout troop in the city was organized. A new office building was built at the corner of 3rd and Church Streets for black businesses, which still stands today. The 14th Street pool was built as a WPA project.

In the spring of 1938, a throng of 7,000 marked the opening of the Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Hospital, the forerunner of the current Reynolds Health Center. On May 15, a mass rally organized.

On May 15, 1938, 10,000 blacks assembled in the Bowman Gray Stadium to honor Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, the Duke Foundation and the city for the hospital.

Despite the gleaming new facility, called one of the most modern of its kind in the Southeast, Mary L. Fair recalls the hospital was not well supplied.

"When it first opened up, it didn't have drinking glasses," she recalled. "We first carried mayonnaise glasses and then gave glasses. It was the Don't Be Idle Club that did it, one of the oldest clubs in the city".

If you see a relative mentioned in the roots of Black Winston-Salem, Call us at 723-9863.

Park

from page 16

He worked in the field of decorating, after attending the Avery Trade School in Pittsburg, Pa., for preparation to ply the

trade. He joined K. Howard and W.S. Scales in the funeral business, acquired W.S. Scales' interest and became sole owner of the business upon the death of Mr. Howard, the founder.

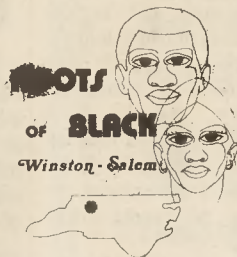
James McCune Smith

James McCune Smith, a graduate of the university of Glasgow, in Scotland was one of the earliest black physicians in the United States. Although his sizable practice kept him

Local bands played Robinhood Park as well as national aggregations booked through the Morris-Gale Booking agency of New York. Jimmy Gunn was a frequent provider of music at the park, featuring "Al" Harrington, guitarist. Al was the father of Jane Harrington, TV personality.

-George Boole

busy, Smith engaged in historical writing. He was the author of several books, the best known of which was "Toussaint L'Overture", published in 1841.



Black

from page 13

Folks drove horses on the muddy pavement."

What changes did he think he would never see, he was asked. "Pretty near everything in Winston-Salem, I thought I'd never see," he concluded.

In Black History

Martin Delany

Martin R. Delany, a man of many talents and vocations, attended the Harvard Medical School, although he did not graduate, he soon became a successful physician. He was also an author, an editor, and for a brief period, a colonizationist.

Delany edited a weekly newspaper and later in 1852, published a chronicle of Black America entitled "The Condition, Elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the Colored people of the United States, Politically Considered". This work is still considered historically valuable. During the Civil War, Delany was made a major, he was considered the highest-ranking black field officer of that time.



For three rolls of pennies you can talk to Lincoln for 6 minutes.

A 6-minute call to Lincoln, Nebraska from where you are costs just \$1.50 or less, plus tax. That's for a dialed-direct* call after 5 pm. Each additional minute costs about 24¢.

For details on other types of calls see your directory.



| Call tonight. | |
|--|----------|
| 6 minutes from anywhere in North Carolina. | |
| Dialed-Direct after 5 pm. | |
| Boston | \$1.43** |
| Chicago | \$1.43** |
| New York | \$1.43** |
| Kansas City | \$1.50** |
| San Francisco | \$1.58** |

**plus tax

What long distance buys you is priceless.

*Direct-dial (without an operator's assistance) rates apply on all calls within the U.S. Direct-dial rates do not apply to person-to-person, coin, hotel-guest, credit card, collect calls, calls charged to another number, or to time and charge calls. For direct-dial rates to Alaska and Hawaii, check your operator.

TAKE YOUR PICK

Reynolds Manor

201 S. Stratford Rd.



DRYCLEAN OFTEN!
"A Good Habit To Get Into"

Jeannie Says — "Today's Investment in Drycleaning Often Saves You Money Tomorrow"

COMPLETE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
PICKUP & DELIVERY 722-6188
JENNY SAYS "CALL ME FOR HOUSEHOLD HINTS"

Let your idle money earn interest with **SAVE 'N CHECK**

Forsyth Bank

AND TRUST COMPANY

722-1336

Stratford Open 9-1, Saturday

Your idle money earns 5% interest in Forsyth Bank's exclusive Save 'N Check plan. Contact us today for more information.

Member FDIC

• 110 STRATFORD ROAD
• 3125 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

• ONE WEST FOURTH ST.
• 3410 ROBIN HOOD RD.

A Better Community...



Rachel Beck



Roy Moore

... is one which realizes and recognizes the importance of each of its citizens ... where equal opportunity is "for real". Rachel Beck and Roy Moore are important people at the Winston-Salem plant of Thomasville Furniture Industries. Rachel operates a boring machine, one of the first steps in forming components for furniture assembly. Roy puts together the packing cartons for the finished product.

Each of them makes a valuable contribution to our total operation. Roy and Rachel are fine people, and are representative of the more than 450 employees at TFI's Winston-Salem plant. We believe that because of them, this is a better community.



Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc.

North Carolina plants: Hickory, Lenoir, Pleasant Garden, Thomasville, West Jefferson and Winston-Salem