

City of Winston-Salem Government Meetings Notes

Town of Salem: 1850-1876

HIGHLIGHTS

- 1850 - Court in Winston
- 1853 - Independence Day celebration
- 1854 - Winston cemetery
- 1855 - Beginnings of a town icon; Road west planned
- 1856 - Street lights; Post Office; Records now kept in Minutes Books of Town of Salem; Act of Incorporation;
- 1857 - First Town Board; By-Laws Adopted; Officers' salaries and duties; Street Commissioner's duties defined; City jail; Taxes fixed; Board meets in Commissioners Hall; Parking fines; First town attorney; Town divided into fire wards; Animal issues; Treasurer's report
- 1858 - New Commissioners installed, Charles Breitz, Mayor; Sidewalk ordinance passed ; General Ordinances and regulations; Nightwatch duties defined; Fire Ordinances approved, fire engine purchased; Plans for a new Commissioners Hall; Street improvements
- 1859 - Gas street lights approved; Steps cut in sidewalks; Taxation and church-owned property
- 1860 - Town seal purchased
- 1861 - Small Pox Ordinance; Police Officer; Civil War affects the town; New Town Regulations added; Street work completed
- 1862 - Water works taken over by town government;
- 1863 - Complaint about boys
- 1864 - Town lights to stay lit; trees to be trimmed
- 1865 - Stoneman's cavalry comes to Salem
- 1866 - Reconstruction; New Board appointed; Salem Academy small pox outbreak; Corporation line defined
- 1867 - Freedman's Hospital discussed
- 1869 - Fire Department requests relief from poll tax; Population; The mineral spring
- 1870 - Drainage on private property; Change in Election day; Town Officers named
- 1872 - New Fire Engine House
- 1873 - New Ordinances and the state of the wards; Hog law is short lived; Salary for Mayor;
- 1874 - Bids for police and nightwatch job; Pound built to hold wayward animals
- 1875 - Street Lighting issues
- 1876 - Graded schools discussed; New map of Salem and Winston completed; Street Improvements;

1850

COURT IN WINSTON

April 7 - "Superior Court was held in Winston. It is a very good thing that it does not have to be held in Salem any more."(Diary of the Salem Congregation)

Until the Forsyth County Courthouse was finished, court was held in the Concert Hall in Salem. The Moravians, who didn't want court in their town anyway, were obviously very glad when it moved north.

April 9, 1852 - "Unhappily the court continued in session. A free Negro was tried for stealing Negroes, etc. There were a great many people there, and a large number of our brethren had to be present as jurymen. Therefore, the services were quite poorly attended on the brethren's side." (Salem diarist)

1852

January 1, 1852 - "Unhappily a company of traveling dancers, male and female, had found lodging in one of our inns. They exhibited their accomplishments this evening. It was a somewhat dubious beginning for a new year. (Salem Diarist)



A rear view of the Courthouse and its surrounding park like grounds. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

July 12 - "A request was presented to the Col from several brethren for permission to have the concert hall used by a class which would like to be taught to dance. Since dancing and worldly amusements of that kind are by our church considered unbecoming to a Christian congregation, the Col could not approve such a use of that hall and therefore unanimously denied this request."(Auf Col.)

August 5, 1852 – "Today the elections were held in our state. One had to go to Winston. Nearly all of the brethren who had gathered for the Land Gemein Arbeiter Conf. drove to Winston in a four-horse carriage sent for the purpose, to exercise their right to vote and to do their duty as good citizens."(Salem Diarist)

1853

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

July 4, 1853 – "This day was celebrated in various ways especially by the young people. In the afternoon the address by the young Brother Eugene Clewell was interrupted by a very welcome shower, and the crowd assembled on the square was driven home. Unfortunately it did not rain as much as the parched earth required.

"On the following two evenings, especially on Wednesday, fireworks and balloons and such like gave opportunity to our young people, led by those of who one might have expected something better, to make a great noise on our streets. It could have almost made one forget that we really live, or think we live, in quiet tents of peace." (Salem diarist)

1854

WINSTON CEMETERY



June 29, 1854 - A meeting was held regarding a proposed Winston cemetery since only Moravians could be buried in God's Acre. When Winston was laid out, a lot had been reserved for a cemetery but it was eventually sold for \$150 and its replacement plot was described as an "old and inconveniently located field." After lengthy deliberation, it was decided to sell an acre of land on the Bethabara Rd for \$125. This property was just north of Salem and east of Winston town limits and would eventually be expanded into the first municipal cemetery.

1855

BEGINNINGS OF A TOWN ICON

January 15, 1855 - "Julius Micke(y) would like to establish himself here in Salem in the tinsmith's trade. He wishes to rent a work shop for this purpose as soon as he finds a convenient location. The Col. granted the permission requested."(Auf Col)

Julius Mickey opened his tin shop on Main St. north of the square and built a coffee pot to identify his trade. It would become the symbol of Winston-Salem hospitality. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

ROAD WEST PLANNED

October 1, 1855-“It is planned to build a good road from here through Clemmonsville to the Yadkin River and also a bridge across it. For this purpose a stock company is being founded. Therefore, the idea was suggested that perhaps the Single Sisters Diac. could buy stock in the company, especially for the reason that the kitchen buys a considerable amount of wheat from the area beyond the river. And it is probable that trade from there will turn towards Lexington if such a road should not be constructed.” (Auf. Col.)

1856

STREET LIGHTS

July 31, 1856-“To meet the frequently repeated charge regarding the inadequate street lighting, it was resolved to make a trial of introducing the “burning fluid” commonly used at other places rather than linseed oil as customary hitherto. With this aim in view, a beginning is to be made by trying out about a dozen appropriate lamps.” (Auf Col)

August 7, 1856-“A lively day in Winston for the town elections are taking place. Only may brotherly love not become a casualty!” (Salem diarist)

This was the first municipal election held in the new town of Winston.

POST OFFICE

September 22, 1856- “There was much discussion as to the location of a post office building for Salem. On this date the Aufseher Collegium agreed to approve \$400 for the construction of a post office either on the boy’s school lot or on the bank lot or to give the Young Men’s Missionary Society \$400 to take over the museum building and convert it to a post office.

“On December 1, the room in the Museum Building had been refurbished and the new post office was ready for use-half for a post office and half for the postmaster if he so desired---for \$25 per year.” (Auf Col)

RECORDS NOW KEPT IN MINUTES BOOKS

The Minutes consist of nine books or ledgers, containing approximately 2012 pages, plus attachments and enclosures. A few printed financial statements are pasted in the books, along with some typewritten pages. Book No. 1 begins on January 9, 1857, and Book No. 9 closing on the May 5, 1913, the day before the election of the first Mayor and Board of Aldermen for the new City of Winston-Salem.

The minutes are written with pen and ink, and in excellent handwriting for the most part. They are written in English, of course, since the Moravians shifted from the German to the English language several years prior to the incorporation of the town of Salem. The minutes are kept with the same accuracy and attention to details as found in all the records of the Moravians. These Minutes Books are kept in the City Secretary’s Office in City Hall. They have been rebound and preserved . In most cases I have noted the Volume and Page as to the source for the information for further study.

The names of these Commissioners are quite familiar, since these men have previously served on the Aufseher Collegium or other directing boards. There is one noticeable difference: the men are no longer addressed or referred to as "Brother" or "Brethren". They are now identified by their give names or initials, and by the simple prefix "Mr."

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION

Sec. 1st Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same--- That the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth, be an incorporated town under the General Law of the State--Chapter 111. Revised Code of North Carolina.

Sec. 2nd Be it further enacted--That the Corporate limits of said town shall extend North to the southern boundary of the town of Winston in the county of Forsyth--South to Middle Fork or Muddy Creek--East one half mile from the Main Street of said town of Salem--and West one-half mile from said street.

Sec. 3rd Be it further enacted--That this act be in force, from and after its certification. Read three times and ratified in the General Assembly this the 13th day of December, AD 1856. (Signed)

J. G. Shepherd, Speaker of the House of Commons

W. W. Avery, Speaker of the Senate(Minutes of Salem Vol. 1-Page 1)

This was certified as a true copy of the original by W. Hill, Secretary of State.

The town of Salem was bounded on the north by the south line of First Street; on the east and west by lines parallel with and one half mile on each side of Main Street; and on the south side by Salem Creek; with the enclosed area being 545 acres or 0.85 square miles.

1857

FIRST TOWN BOARD

The County Court of Forsyth ordered that on the first Monday of January, 1857, an election for a Mayor and seven Commissioners be held in the town of Salem, under the inspection of Charles Brietz, Solomon Mickey, and C. L. Banner.

They reported, "We, the subscribers, having been appointed to hold an election for Mayor and seven Commissioners for the town of Salem, did according to notice open the polls at Butner's Hotel on this day, and after counting out the ballots do declare the following persons elected, viz:

Charles Brietz--Mayor--94 votes

R. L. Patterson	101 votes	T. F. Keehln	61 votes
Adam Butner	88 votes	Edward Belo	61 votes
J. R. Crist	79 votes	Solomon Mickey	47 votes
Francis Fries	74 votes		

Given under our hands, this the 5th day of January, 1857. (signed) C. L. Banner, Charles Brietz, Sol Mickey

THE INSPECTORS

From this distance it seems rather unusual that two of the three Inspectors appointed to conduct the election and count the ballots should themselves be elected to the governing board, Charles Brietz as Mayor and Solomon Mickey as one of the Commissioners. Perhaps a reasonable explanation would be that these men were recognized as good characters and had proven their integrity, which led to their appointment as Inspectors, also qualified them to serve in these elective positions in the new governing board.

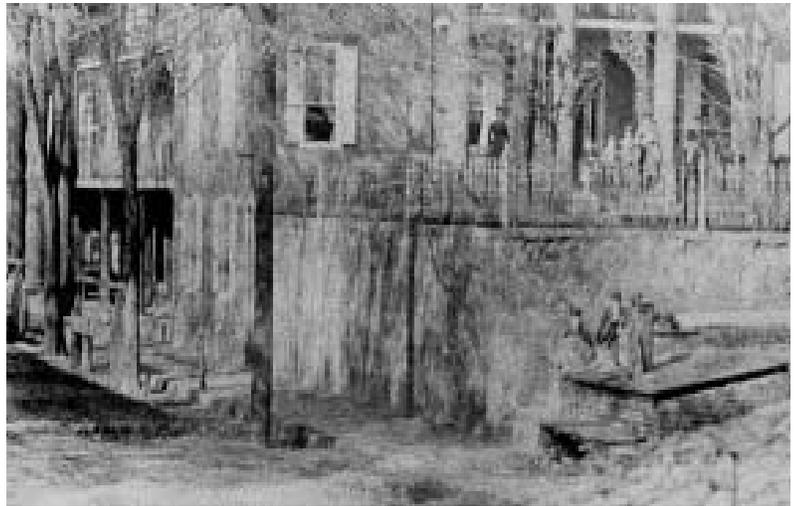
FIRST MEETINGS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The first meeting of the Board was held on January 9, 1857, at the residence of E. Belo, Esq. This is the Belo Home on North Main St in Salem. Belo's Store was on the street level and his residence entered by the side street. The columns and second story were added in 1859 (1-142)

The new Commissioners hit the ground running as is evidenced by the number of actions taken at this first meeting of the new town.

The minutes of this meeting record that C. L. Banner, one of the acting Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Forsyth, "appeared and administered the proper qualifications" to the Mayor and Commissioners; the general law of the State, Chapter 111, Revised Code of N.C., so far as it related to the duty and powers of the Commissioners was read. (1-5)

R. L. Patterson was appointed Secretary to the Board. A committee consisting of Francis Fries, J. R. Crist, and R. L. Patterson, was appointed by the Mayor "to collect all the information within reach relating to the Bye-Laws and Regulations of other towns," and then compile and present to the Board, a set of By-Laws and regulations for the use of the town of Salem. A committee of three, E. Belo, S. Mickey, and T. F. Keehln, was appointed to make out a list of all persons liable to work the road.



The Belo House, in this very early photograph, was the location of the first Commissioners meeting. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

The Mayor was requested to take a list of the taxable polls and the taxable real estate within the Corporation. A committee of three, consisting of A. Butner, S. Mickey, and F. Fries was appointed to consult the Act of Incorporation, and determine by actual survey the precise courses of the corporate lines. By request of the Commissioners, the Mayor was added to this committee. A committee consisting of F. Fries and T. F. Keehl was appointed to consult with the late Steward, Thomas Pfohl, and obtain a list of the expenses incurred in the working of streets, lighting the lamps, night watch, etc

The next meeting of the Board was set for the 22nd of January, at 7 PM.(1-7) Some of the Commissioners had not completed their assignments and asked for more time. Commissioner Belo reported that he found some 200 persons liable to work the roads.

BYLAWS ADOPTED

At the third meeting held on February 5, 1857, "F. Fries then proceeded to read the sketch of the Bye-Laws and Ordinances. The reading, and the remarks thereon occupied the attention of the Board until late in the evening." (1-8) They were further discussed at the meeting on February 12 (1-9) and adopted as amended on February 24, 1857. (1-10) These bylaws are listed in the Salem Appendix section.

OFFICERS' SALARIES AND DUTIES

March 3, 1857-The salaries of several officers were set:

- The Constable-----4% of tax collected
- The Treasurer-----2% of disbursements only
- Nightwatchman-----\$120 per annum

It was then decided that the office of Constable, lamplighter, and night watchman be combined, and W. H. Hauser was appointed to this position. The lamplighting was to be under the direction of the Street Commissioner. John Heissler was appointed as the other night watchman. The town was divided into two beats, with each of the two watchmen covering one of the assigned beats.

C. L. Rights was appointed Treasurer, and Nathaniel Vogler was made Street Commissioner. (1-11)

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY TAXED

March 3, 1857-A letter from Rev. R. de Sweinitz (Robert deSchweinitz) was read, in regard to the listing of the Salem Female Academy for taxation. It was determined by the Board to list the property at \$20,000, and if objected to by Mr. deSweinitz that assessors be appointed. Since the tax rate had been fixed at 25 cents on the \$100 valuation, the tax on the Academy would amount to \$50 per annum.

The records indicate that the Rev. deSweinitz questioned the right of the Commissioners to tax the Academy, and even some of the Commissioners themselves had some doubts on this, as indicated in the minutes of the Board meeting on September 1, 1857. At this meeting "Fr. Fries moved that as the right to tax R. deSweinitz, Prin. etc.--is still somewhat in doubt, that the Constable be excused from the collection of said tax." This motion carried.

This matter of taxing the Academy was discussed at intervals over a period of several months, and finally, at the Board meeting on December 30, 1857 "Whereas a difference exists between the Commissioners of the town of Salem and the Principal of the Salem Female Academy in relation to the tax levied by the former on the property of the latter, and whereas said Principal has expressed a willingness to contribute fifty dollars from the school towards the town expenses for the present year--therefore

"Resolved--that the Commissioners accept that amount as a contribution--and the assessment as now appearing on the tax book against said Academy be stricken out. It is to be expressly understood that by this course no principle as to the power of taxation is to be considered yielded by either party, and what is now done in the case is in no wise to be taken as a precedent for the future." This resolution was approved.

April 2, 1885-Dr. Rondthaler asked the Commissioners if the Salem Female Academy was expected to continue the \$50 per annum contribution to the town taxes. The Board answered, yes.



Nightwatchman W. H. Hauser was the town's first paid employee. (WSPD photo)

STREET COMMISSIONER DUTIES DEFINED

March 10, 1857-The duties of the Street Commissioner were described as:

"He shall provide for keeping in proper repair the streets and bridges, street lamps and posts, also the fencing around the public Squares, within the corporate limits; also suggest such improvements as he may consider necessary, and if passed on by the Commissioners, carry the same into effect in the manner and to the extent they may deem best. He shall also provide for the lighting of the street lamps at such times and places as the Board may direct."(1-13)

THE FIRST CITY JAIL

March 10, 1857-Rental of a house was approved from T. Crist for two years at \$30 per year, this house to be used for a "Hall and Watch-house." (This was the old Adam Butner Hat Shop on Main Street. This building has been restored by Old Salem, Inc.) F. Fries was commissioned to build a lock-up in the lower part of the house of "12 feet square or thereabout, and of 2 inch oak planks with a good and substantial iron-grated door." (1-13)

At the next meeting of the Board these instructions to Fries were rescinded and he was instructed to build the "lock-up" in any manner and of any material that he may think best."(1-16)

March 10, 1857- The two nightwatchmen who had been named at the March 3rd meeting were instructed to walk every street at least once per hour. (1-15)

TAXES FOR 1857

On Real Estate	25 cents on the \$100 worth
Polls	\$1.00
Retailers of Liquors	\$25.00
Circuses	\$15.00
Other shows and exhibitions	5 times the maximum price of admission
Dogs	\$0.50
Hogs	\$1.00 per badge
All persons residing in the Corporation to be liable to pay taxes. (1-16)	



The First Salem Commissioners Hall and Lockup. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

BOARD MEETS IN COMMISSIONER'S HALL

June 23, 1857- The Board met for the first time in Commissioner's Hall. (1-23) Desks, chairs and benches had been purchased and installed and the walls of the building whitewashed. The Mayor's seat was to be elevated. (1-19) Hat hooks were approved on July 21, 1857. (1-25)

PARKING FINES

August 18, 1857-Two of the town commissioners were fined:

"The fine imposed on R. L. Patterson for leaving his wagon on the street was remitted."

"Also the fine on T. F. Keehln for hitching his horse on the sidewalk."(1-28)

FIRST CITY ATTORNEY

September 1, 1857-Commissioners approved the appointment of an Attorney for the "Commissioners of the town of Salem who is to appear for the Commissioners in all suits carried into court, and give advice to all of the officers of the town on all current business when required, with the understanding that he is to receive pay only for cases that go into litigation." R. W. Wharton, Esq. was unanimously appointed, and he accepted the appointment. (1-29)

The report of the town Treasurer shows that there was no expenditure for legal services in 1857, but on October 26, 1858, the Mayor reported that he had paid a fee of \$5.00 to Mr. John Masten for expenses as Council in the cases tried at the last term of Superior Court for assistance of the town officers in attempting to make arrests for the disturbance of the public peace. On February 1, 1859, the Commissioners approved a resolution "that the Corporation Attorney be exempt from taxation this year."

TOWN DIVIDED INTO FIRE WARDS

September 29, 1857-An extract from the constitution of the Salem Vigilant Fire Company, referring to the appointment of Fire Wardens was read. The Board agreed to divide the town into four fire-wards, and appointed Nathaniel Vogler, Lewis Belo, Charles Cooper, and George Hege as Fire Wardens.(1-32) Fire Ordinances are listed among the first enacted in Salem. (1-48)

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1850-1876

ANIMAL ISSUES

Nov 24, 1857-“The cow of Mrs. Webb-a short-tailed cow-being reported as a nuisance. The Mayor was directed to inform Mrs. Webb that unless put up her cow would be dealt with according to the Ordinance.” (1-34)

May 26, 1858-Mayor was requested to notify Mr. Linebach that his cow, because of its vicious habits, not be allowed to run at large. (1-69)

August 20, 1859- “Ebert was allowed to turn his cow out again-provided he can secure her in such a manner as to prevent her from doing any mischief.” (1-135)

TREASURER'S REPORT

DECEMBER 30, 1857 (1-38)

Whole amount levied as taxes		\$ 1,012.55
Actual receipts	\$ 990.33	
Taxes released by the Board	10.72	
In litigation	1.00	
Insolvents	6.50	
Non-residents	<u>4.00</u>	
		\$1,012.55
Amount of taxes received and available		\$990.33
Fines		10.00
Exhibition tax		1.25
Shober Fund		5.49
Property sold		2.20
By officers commissions	39.67	
By night watch	215.00	
By street and Street lighting, etc.	511.89	
By Fire Department	10.15	
By Fuel, etc., for Commissioners Hall	18.37	
By Printing, books, and stationery	26.80	
By Lock-up	54.79	
By Furniture	67.89	
By Special Police	4.00	
By Treasurer's commission	20.18	
By Balance in Treasury	<u>40.53</u>	
	\$1,009.27	<u>\$1009.27</u>

1858

NEW COMMISSIONERS INSTALLED

January 6,1858- A new Board of Commissioners was installed by E. A. Vogler, Justice of the Peace. Charles Brietz was again elected Mayor, and five of the seven old Commissioners were re-elected. Lewis Belo and John N. Blum were the two new Commissioners. R. L. Patterson, who was also re-elected, declined to serve and George Foltz was then appointed.

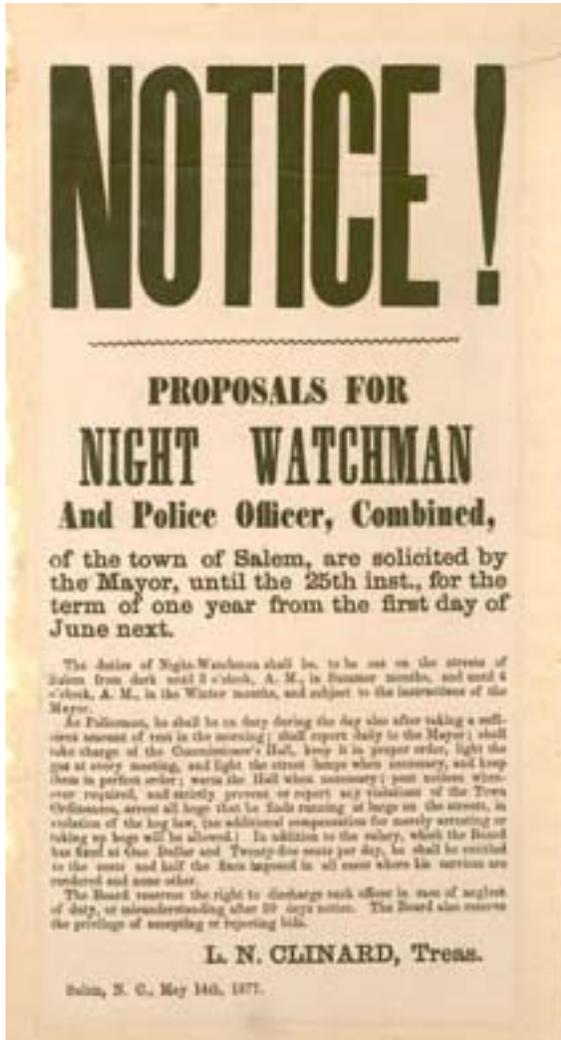
The Board combined the offices of Secretary and Treasurer and elected C. L. Rights to this new position of Secretary and Treasurer at a salary of \$20 per annum.(1-40)

SIDEWALK ORDINANCE

January 19,1858- "It shall be the duty of any owner or lessee of a house or building lot in the town of Salem, to have before his or her lot a good sidewalk, of such width, grade, and material, as the board of Commissioners may from time to time direct. In case of refusal or non-compliance the owner or owners of said lot shall be subject to a penalty of one dollar for every day after due notice from Mayor or Commissioners, and one dollar for every day such sidewalk is not put into the condition required, after the day fixed by the Commissioners for its completion."(1-42)

ORDINANCES AND BY LAWS

February 2, 1858-The Commissioners had worked on a set of town regulations since their first meeting over a year earlier. These regulations were entered into the Minutes book beginning on page 45 of Volume One. They include the duties of the town officers, both elected and appointed; ordinances concerning fire, morals, the streets, animals and special laws regarding slaves among others. It is obvious that the Commissioners took the job of enacting these first town ordinances very seriously and spent many hours on the wording before implementation.(1-45) These Ordinances are included, in their entirety, in the section entitled "Salem Appendix."



A handbill attached to the Minutes book soliciting applicants for the job of Night Watchman in Salem.

NIGHTWATCHMAN'S DUTIES EXPANDED

March 11, 1858- W. H. Hauser was reelected Nightwatch. His duties were defined as: "That he is to do the night watching as heretofore, to collect taxes, attend to the street lamps and the execution of the town ordinances; to attend to making fire in and lighting Commissioners Hall at the time specified for meeting; to attend to the Lock-up and whatever else may be required of him by the Mayor or Board of Commissioners to promote the good government of the town of Salem at the same rates as heretofore allowed, and if his rates thus allowed, his commissions, together with his part of fines and allowance for extra work do not amount to \$300., the Board will guarantee him the amount to bring the sum to \$300. The costs on the warrants and the feeding of prisoners in the Lock-up not to be included in the \$300." (1-60)

THE FIRE STATION

The minutes of the Board meeting on March 23, 1858, reveal that "the removal of the building in the Square occupied by the Odd-Fellows and used as an engine house" (1-62) made it necessary to find another location for the fire engine.

On April 7, 1858, the Commissioners purchased William Boner's shop lot on the Old Shallowford Road (Academy St.) for \$300 and provided a location there for the fire engine. (1-63)

On February 1, 1859, mention is made of the moving of the fire engine to a more accessible location on Main Street. (1-102)

The minutes of July 27, 1859, show that the Commissioners purchased a new fire engine from a Mr. Riley in Baltimore, for the sum of \$400. (1-129)

January 31, 1860-A \$3.00 freight bill was paid to transport the new fire engine from High Point, probably from the railroad there, as no railroad served Salem at that time. (2-9)

USE OF THE LOCK UP

April 7, 1858- Since the lockup below Commissioners Hall was probably the most secure building in Salem, it would have been useful for holding slaves as well as criminals. At this meeting the Mayor proposed rules for use of the lockup by slave owners include the amount they were to be charged for feeding and the responsibility for cleaning the lockup when they left. (1-64)

TAX ON REAL ESTATE RAISED

April 7, 1858- The Commissioners raised the tax rate on real estate from 25 cents to 30 cents on each \$100 valuation. (1-64)

April 20, 1858-Mayor Charles Brietz resigned and was succeeded by E. A. Vogler. (1-65)

PLANS FOR NEW COMMISSIONERS HALL

May 26, 1858- A Committee was appointed "to ascertain the probable cost of building a Commissioners' Hall." (1-72). A new committee, with the same purposed was appointed on January 5, 1859. (1-98). They submitted their report, along with a drawing of the proposed building on January 18, 1859. The plan called for a building of "strong framework 30x35 feet...containing a Commissioners room, Storeroom or Watchman's room and the Lockup....We estimate the cost at about \$350.00" (1-99) It was proposed that the building be on a lot already owned by the Town, The proposal was approved at the February 1 meeting (1-102) At the March 15th, 1859 meeting, the project was abandoned as too expensive. (1-113)

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

In 1858 there was a demand for purchase of town lots, so the Commissioners, with the cooperation of the Aufseher Collegium, extended several streets including West Street from Main Street, and laid off additional town lots. The Moravian Church owned all unsold property, but the Commissioners claimed that the new streets belonged "exclusively to the Town Commissioners." The Commissioners ruled that all streets 60 feet in width should have sidewalks not less than 10 feet wide, and streets less than 60 feet should have 8 foot sidewalks. (1-63)

On August 3, 1859, the Commissioners ordered the improvement of Main Street from the Tavern (hotel) south down the hill to near Salem Creek, "To commence McAdamizing said street at or near a locust tree near the foot of the hill thence north to the top of the hill near the Hotels, said McAdamizing to be 16 feet wide between curbs and eight inches thick." This type of street paving consisting of a layer of stone no larger than 2 inches, or crushed granite, was later known simply as "Macadam." (1-132)

1859

GAS STREET LIGHTS APPROVED

January 5, 1859-, the Commissioners appointed a Committee "to examine into propriety of lighting our Main Street with gas."(1-98)

The Fries Woolen Mills were located on the north side of Shallowford Street, now Brookstown Avenue, between Liberty and Trade Streets. Mr. Fries built a tar plant at the west side of the Mill building, at which plant he manufactured gas, the residue from this plant was dumped into the nearby creek, giving it the name of "Tar Branch" which it still bears today.

When the Town Commissioners expressed an interest in lighting the streets with gas, Fries made a proposition to the Board on August 16, 1859: "If the Board determines to use Gas-lights, he will furnish the posts and fixtures and put them up ready for lighting, and make a bill of the expense which the board pays. He further offers to furnish gas at the customary rates and agrees to attend to the lighting and extinguishing of the lamps at such times as the Board may direct at his own expense. He further stated that there are two kinds of cast-iron posts and two kinds of lamps, and states that in his opinion the cheaper quality of the lamps and lighter quality of posts would be sufficient for our streets." The Board approved a motion that "Main Street and Church Street as far as the main trunk of pipes is now laid, be lighted with gas." The Board then directed Mr. Fries to procure the cheaper article of posts and lamps. (1-133)

On December 20, 1859 the Board suggested a tentative list of locations for these lamps, twelve in number, and appointed a committee to follow through with the matter. At the next meeting the Committee submitted their report making some changes in the number and locations of the lamps previously suggested. It was further resolved that Mr. Fries be requested to light the gas lamps in the streets during the dark nights, from dark until half-past nine o'clock, P.M., until the 1st of May next, "beginning always on the third night after the Full and ending on the third night after the New of the Moon."(2-2)

STEPS IN SIDEWALKS

During these years property owners frequently appeared before the Town Commissioners seeking permission to construct steps out into the sidewalk areas. In previous years, similar requests had been made to the Aufseher Collegium. The reason of such requests is obvious: The early buildings erected in Salem were built right up the street lines with entrances conforming to the existing street grade. Years later, when the street grade was changed from time to time - either raising or lowering the grade - the entrances to the building were left above or below the new street grade, thus making it necessary to build steps out into the sidewalk in order to make the building entrances accessible. These conditions may still be observed in Salem today.

TAXATION AND CHURCH-OWNED PROPERTY

July 27, 1859-Mr. Fries reported, "Whereas there appears to a difference of opinion relative to the intent and meaning of the 25th Sec. of the revenue act enacted at the late session of the Legislature, said section having reference to exemption from taxation, and whereas the opinion has been expressed by the parties interested and others, that all the property belonging to the so-called Diaconie of Salem would under provision of said section be exempt from taxation.

"Be it therefore resolved that this Board does not relinquish or surrender the right to tax all of the aforesaid property lying within the limits of the Incorporation, unless compelled to do so by properly constituted legal authority." This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board. (1-129)

August 16, 1859-"Some conversation ensued relative to the nature of the duties required of the Town Constable, who is at this time drawing a salary of 25 dollars per month merely for 5 or 6 hours nightwatching. After some discussion Dr. Keehln was authorized to try and get him to do some work on the streets, either as overseer of hands or otherwise." (1-133)

September 5, 1859-Mayor E. A. Vogler resigned, and Charles Brietz, the first Mayor Salem, was again elected. (1-136)

November 22, 1859- "Resolved that from and after this date, no wagon shall be locked with a chain on any of the paved or McAdamized streets of this town--under a penalty of five dollars."(1-142)

1860

January 3, 1860- A new Board of Commissioners was installed with Augustus Zeverly Mayor. (2-5)

TOWN SEAL TO BE PURCHASED

March 13, 1860- "Resolved: That our Secretary is about leaving for the north, be authorized whilst there, to purchase a seal and press with the words 'Commissioners of the Town of Salem Incorporated December 13, AD 1856.' and a suitable border thereon, for future use of the Commissioners." (2-12)

April 22, 1860-"Moved- that the town officer keep persons from gathering on the streets corners or sidewalks." (2-14)

1861

ORDINANCE REGARDING SMALL POX

Small Pox was the most feared disease of the time. The Commissioners were told of a case of the disease in Raleigh and that the victim may have come from Stokes County. After some discussion they passed this ordinance. February 1, 1861-"No person who is suffering from small pox, or who has been exposed to its contagion, shall be allowed to enter this town under a penalty of One Hundred Dollars." (1-42)

An ordinance requiring vaccination for small pox was passed on December 6, 1862 "...as soon as sufficient quantity of the virus can be obtained." (2-93)

In 1864, it was reported that there were cases of small pox in the town and that some people had refused to be vaccinated. (2-148) For the next fifty years there will be references to small pox epidemics in the area and a great deal of effort will be spent on making the town safe from the disease.

POLICE OFFICER

February 28, 1861-The jobs of nightwatch, lamplighter and street commissioner were all combined under the title of Police Officers. Their duties, as the sole paid employees of the town, were varied and including being the town tax collector. There were two positions, one for the early part of the night, one for late night. (2-45)

April 13, 1861- Mr. Fries quoted a price for furnishing gas for the street lights, stating that he would supply the gas at \$6.00 per thousand feet, the Board to furnish the lamp-lighter. (2-50)

STREET WORK

Main Street from Shallowford Road to the Winston line at First Street was McAdamized. The work was completed in May, 1861.(2-53)

June 2, 1861- The Board had inquired as to the possibility of moving their meetings to Temperance Hall which was evidently vacant. On this date, a committee reported that the hall could be rented for \$30 per year. The Board approved and ordered that their furniture be moved in. (2-54)

This building was on Liberty St. at the end of Cemetery St. With its later renovations and additions it would serve as Commissioners Hall until 1912 when it was sold to the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad for its depot location. There are no known pictures of this structure.

TOWN REGULATIONS

Nov 5, 1861- New regulations for the town are approved and entered into the minutes book. (2-63)

COST OF LIGHTS INCREASES

August 13, 1861-The Mayor reported that the cost of keeping up the fluid lamps would be at least fifty per cent higher than heretofore, and suggested that the lighting be disconnected for the present. The Board ordered that the fluid lamps be hereafter lighted only on Sunday night. (2-51)

Benjamin Franklin is credited with making the first outdoor oil lantern that would burn all night without cleaning. He put an opening in the bottom of the lantern and a chimney at the top to carry off the sooty combustion, and enclosed the lantern in four flat panes of glass, in a metal frame, for easy cleaning. The oil lanterns used in Salem were probably of this pattern.

THE CIVIL WAR ERA

During this period the Mayor and Commissioners of Salem were elected on the first Monday in January of each year serving one year terms. As a general rule the Mayor and several of the Commissioners were re-elected for two or more years. Among the most active Commissioners during the early years were Francis Fries, R. L. Patterson, and Dr. T. L. Keehln. Dr. Keehln established the remarkable record of serving on the Board for fourteen of the first eighteen years following the incorporation of the Town of Salem.

The Moravians in Salem served in the armed forces for the first time during conflicts occurring in the first one hundred year period of the Moravians in Wachovia. Companies of young men from Salem marched off to war with dreams of glory and such unit names as the Forsyth Rifles and Forsyth Grays to become part of the 21st North Carolina Regiment. Their families and friends left behind also helped in the war effort in other ways.

On July 30, 1861, plans were made to convey back to Salem any soldier killed or wounded in battle. (2-58)

At the January 17, 1862 meeting, the Commissioners discussed a request from a Volunteer unit from Dobson to be fed and housed for one night. The Board decided that this was the responsibility of the Church but would agree to help if the church declined to do so (2-78). The next two meetings show bills from individuals for meals for soldiers at one dollar per meal.

When the lighting of the streets with gas was suspended in the interest of economy, Dr. Keehln obtained the permission of the Board to use "one gas burner every night until nine o'clock" in the hospital room occupied by wounded soldiers. (2-98)

After a soldier was diagnosed with small pox in 1863, the Commissioners appointed a committee to search for a building that could be used specifically for a hospital. (2-102) At the next meeting, it was announced that a house in the county belonging to the Widow Winkler had been found and the soldier had been moved there. The minutes also note that "a suitable nurse had been found." (2-103)

There were requests to use Commissioner's Hall at times when the Board wasn't meeting. In 1862, a Mr. Hughes requested to use it for cutting cloth for soldier's uniforms and in February 1863 the Society for the Protection of Property asked to use it for their meetings. (2-103). Both requests were granted. However in January 1864, the agreement with Mr. Hughes was rescinded since Hughes was not cleaning up the Hall before the Commissioner's were supposed to meet. (2-134)

On July 26, 1864, the Commissioners donated \$400 to the Society having charge of the Hospital. The amount previously appropriated for street lighting.

June 2, 1863- It was proposed that the old Town Hall was made available for use as a hospital operated by the "Lady's Soldiers Relief Society."(2-117) This was finally approved on October 6, 1863. (2-127). There are several meetings where the ladies requested funding from the Board due to the large number of sick and wounded soldiers being cared for. In July 1864, the Board made another appropriation and heard a complaint that a hog pen next door to the hospital was unsanitary. (1-153) The Board agreed and ordered the hog pen moved. At the July 26 meeting, a petition was presented stating that the Hospital was a nuisance.(1-154) After an investigation, the Board disagreed.(1-156)

In December 1865, a group of ladies requested the Commissioners Hall for one night each week for a "sewing society for the use of Church purposes. The Board unanimously decided to give them the use of the Hall, they furnishing their own fuel and light." (2-183)

1862

THE WATER WORKS

In November, 1862, the Board of Commissioners agreed to take over the town water-works, upon the condition that only such as have the benefit of the water would be taxed for it. S. T. Pfohl, the Warden, turned over to the Board all the property and particulars relating to the water works, including the balance in the water account amounting to \$428.83. T. Chitty was employed to look after the works. (2-91)

The water tax levied against the water consumers in April, 1863, totaled \$314.80. There were 67 water consumers, and 28 of these were charged 60 cents per year for water used. The highest bill was to the Salem Female Academy-\$125, The next high bill was \$16.00.(2-112)

On August 11, 1863, the Board agreed to turn over the water-works to any party or parties approved of by the Congregation Council of the Church.

November 4, 1862- The Board resolved that, in consequence of the increased price of gas, etc., the lighting of the streets be for the present dispensed with, with the exception of one lamp at the church (2-92)

1863

BOYS BEING BOYS

May 19, 1863- "The Mayor presented a complaint from Mr. Robert de Schweinitz, principal of S. F. Academy, stating that some of the town boys frequently and more particularly on Sundays gathered at the Town Waterworks, adjoining the play-grounds of the Academy, and by their behavior greatly annoyed the young ladies. The Board took the matter into consideration, but as no specific charge of violation of an ordinance was made, and as the grounds on which the annoyance is said to be perpetrated, is property over which the Board has no control, the Board did not feel itself authorized to take any action in the matter."(2-114)

1864

March 11, 1864-The lights went back on when the Board resolved "that the Gas lamps on the streets be lighted under the same rules and regulations as heretofore." Mr. Chitty agreed to look after the street lights for \$6.00 per month. (2-145)

April 19, 1864-The Board approved the drawing up of a petition to be sent to the Governor of the State, asking exemption from military service for the Mayor and members of the Board of Town Commissioners.(2-149) A similar petition was approved on December 13, 1864. (1-159)

TREES TRIMMED

June 12, 1864-The Board ordered that citizens having shade trees before their premises, to trim off the lower limbs so as not to obstruct the sidewalk, and particularly near the Gas lamps so as not to obstruct the light.(2-152)

November 22, 1864-"The Mayor called the attention of the board stating that complaints had been made to him by several citizens of nightly gatherings of slaves for prayer and singing meeting, The Board took the matter into consideration, as such meetings are unlawful, the Mayor was directly to notify those citizens on whose premises such meeting are held to cause them to be discontinued." (1-159)

1865

STONEMAN'S RAID TOUCHES SALEM

Union Major General George Stoneman's Cavalry had begun a raid into the heart of the mostly undefended Tar Heel State from Virginia. By April 10, 1865, they were in Germanton, and a brigade of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry under Colonel William Palmer were dispatched to Salem with orders to destroy any targets of military value they could find. It is to Salem's advantage that the 15th was known as one of the most disciplined and effective regiments in Stoneman's entire command.

The minutes of the Commissioners meeting held on April 2, 1865, indicate that the authorities were ready to surrender the town to the enemy in order to prevent the destruction of the town by fire:

"The Mayor reports that he has consulted with some of the largest property holders of the town relative to the expected raid of the enemy through this section of the Country, and as it was the general opinion that the principal inducement for the enemy to visit this place would be the destruction of the Factories. The meeting came to the unanimous conclusion, that in case the said raid should pass thru this town, it would be advisable to make a formal surrender of the town. The Mayor further reported that the meeting agreed to appoint Mr. J. Boner, Mayor of Salem, Rev. de Schweinitz, Principal of S.F.A., and H. Thomas, Mayor of Winston, a committee to endeavor and if possible to prevail on him, if the factories are to be destroyed, to effect the same by some other means than fire.

"The Board took the matter into consideration and after some discussion, it was agreed that in case there should not be any of our forces here strong enough successfully to repel the Enemy, to carry out suggestion of the foregoing Meeting." (2-169)

The Board was also concerned with some stored cotton which might give the invaders cause to burn some buildings. And they discussed a supply of "spirituous liquors" that was to be disposed of.

Author William Trotter in his excellent series of books on the History of the Civil War in North Carolina covers the foray in detail . In Volume II, The Bushwackers he states that some two dozen leading citizens of Salem marched out of town to meet the Yankees waving white handkerchiefs. "They were not well received, however, because a hot -headed Confederate picket had fired at Palmer's advance guard a little farther down the road. Consequently, despite their white handkerchiefs, the good burghers of Salem were nearly trampled by a squad of irate Yankee horsemen."

The diary of Corporal Smith D. Cousins, a Philadelphian riding with Palmer's advance guard that day reads in part "...We were getting close to the town, when I discovered, right in front of us, a party of twenty or thirty men, drawn up across the road, holding up their hands and hats as if hailing us to stop. I saw that they were not armed, but our blood was up, and we went through them with a shout, scattering them like chaff. On into town we went, the people flying in all directions, and in a few moments we were in the center of the place, right in front of the post office."

The occupation, though short, was pleasant. Captain Wend's diary entry states:

"...at 6 PM, we reached Winston and Salem. Each has a name of its own, but the two towns are really one. Here we met with a most cordial reception, very different from the greetings we usually received. The ladies cheered us, brought out bread, pies and cakes. The towns were settled by Moravians, from Bethlehem, Pa. The people showed much enthusiasm at the sight of the flag we carried, and many were the touching remarks made about it. Old men wept like children and prominent citizens took off their hats and bowed to it. Some women got to their knees, while we heard such expressions as "Look at the old flag!" "God bless it!" "Let me kiss that flag!"...there are plenty of stores here, and in the center of town one of the finest seminaries we have seen in the South. It was a charming place and they are good Union people, but we had no more time just then to do more than acknowledge it."

The Moravian Archives agrees:

In very great comparative silence about 3,000 cavalry passed through our town, pitching their tents on the high ground beyond the creek. (The area of Happy Hill Plantation)) Had it not been for the noise their horses and swords made, it would have been hardly noticed that so large a number of troops were passing through our streets. The strictest discipline was enforced, guards rode up and down every street and very few...were the violations of proper and becoming conduct on the part of the soldiers. Fears were entertain by some, whether their good behavior would continue to last, and no doubt many a prayer ascended to the throne of a prayer hearing and answering God; and not in vain, for no outrages except the pressing of horses...were committed and even the cotton manufactory was spared by the Federals..."

As well behaved as these Yankees were, the local citizens hedged their bets hiding everything from horses to ham hocks until the bluecoats left town .

The war would end within the next ten days with surrenders at Appomattox VA and Durham Station North Carolina. The fact that the mills were not burned in Salem, while those in Mocksville and Jamestown were put to the torch, was to give Salem a head start on rebuilding as Reconstruction began.

The minutes during April and May show the concern of the Board for law and ordered after the end of the War. They responded by appointing more patrols to help the policemen for 30 days .(2-171)

RECONSTRUCTION

Shortly after the end of the Civil War, the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Salem were appointed by W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina. These appointed officials met in the office of the Mayor on July 25, 1865, and the Oath of Amnesty prescribed by President Andrew Johnson was administered to them by D. H. Starbuck, Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and the Oath of Office was administered to them according to law. (2-171)

Appointed were Mayor Joshua Boner, and Commissioners John D. Siewers, George Swink, Levin Brietz, Allen Spach, J. Mickey, J. P. Vest, and Dr. A. T. Zevely. Mayor Boner and six of the Commissioners had previously been elected in the usual manner on the first Monday in January, 1865.

One of the accomplishments of this Board was the revision of the town by-laws. Obviously the references to slaves were removed. The revised ordinances were adopted on Sept 12, 1865. Copies were ordered printed and distributed. (2-181)

Aug 22, 1866- The Board approved the use of a room for a freedmen's school on Elm St. (2-192) The issues was discussed again in February 1867 when the Board gave Mrs. Kremer use of the free schoolhouse if she would replace the lights and broken windows. (2-203)



The early photo of Salem's Main St is from the 1866. The Tavern is at left.

(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

1866

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY SMALL-POX OUTBREAK

December 11, 1866-The Board expressed its concern with the reported sickness at the Academy, and the Mayor was directed to notify the Board of Trustees of the Academy and "respectfully request them to have a consultation of three practicing Physicians in the case of the disease now prevalent among the inmates of said Academy and report in writing to the Board what the nature of said disease really is." (2-191)

On the following day, the Mayor received a letter from the President of the Board of Trustees which gave only the opinion of Mr. Grunert, that the disease in question was "positively nothing but Chicken-pox" and that no consultation had been held, but stated that it would be affected as speedily as possible. (2-195)

On December 21st, the Commissioners received a report as given by Dr. Satchell to the Principal of Salem Female Academy in which he gave as his judgment that the disease now prevailing among the pupils or inmates of the Academy "is certainly Variola and Varioloid." (Small-pox or a slight form of Small-pox as modified by vaccination.) (2-196)

On January 12, 1867, there was a request from several citizens for more stringent measures to stop the spread of the disease. The Commissioners ordered "the Police officer of the town shall put up a red flag at every house where anyone is reported by the attending physician to be affected with small-pox." (2-199)

CORPORATION LINE DEFINED

December 14, 1866- "As there appears to be a difference of opinion as to where the dividing line runs between Salem and Winston it was ordered by the Board that the Mayor of Salem together with the Mayor of Winston petition the General Assembly to establish the boundary line between the two towns as follows:

"Beginning on the Main Street on the Southern boundary of Winston thence running on the southern side of the dividing street in an Easterly and Westerly direction as far as the corporate limits of said Towns extend." (2-196)

This refers to the south side of First Street, and at the time the corporate limits of Salem extended along this line one-half mile east and one-half mile west of Main Street. The Moravians in Salem called this street "North Street", since it was on the north boundary of Salem; however, since this was the first street (east-west) in the Town of Winston it came to be known as "First Street." The Town of Salem had no numbered street names.

1867

January 24, 1867- Commissioners discuss a location for the Freeman's Hospital. A Committee was appointed to find a suitable house. (2-202)

At the next meeting, the committee reported that they had repaired the "old brick house for a hospital and in their opinion will do very well for that purpose. The sick committee reported that they had furnished the hospital with buckets, tin cups table and chairs and employed a nurse at one dollar per day until February when the nurse was employed at \$13.00 per month to be held in reserve for future emergency." (2-203)

The board next considered the expedience of disposing of a free woman who some time since lodged herself in the hospital under the pretence of being sick with small pox. Whereupon a motion was made and carried that she be sent away with the privilege of being taken in again if she should become sick with small pox with the time specified from the time she was exposed." (2-203)

1869

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

May 4, 1869- The Rough and Ready Fire Company No. 1 petitioned the Board of Commissioners to release the members from Road and Poll-tax in order to induce members to take more interest in and to induce others to join the company. The Board agreed to except the members from Road-tax only. (Poll-tax for that year was \$1.50 and Road-tax was \$2.00).(2-236)

THE MINERAL SPRING

May 18, 1869- The Board discussed improving the Mineral Spring. The Mineral Spring was located on the east side of Marshall Street, just south of Washington Avenue (In 2005, it was encased in concrete pipe beneath the Old Salem Visitor's Center parking lot.) The Board agreed to a rock wall on the lower side of the road to prevent the embankment from washing away and steps down to the spring. (2-237)

In 1876, an ordinance was adopted prohibiting "bathing any part of the body" or the throwing of litter or dirt into the spring, or otherwise polluting the water. This ordinance provided a penalty of ten dollars of such offense. (3-185) This Spring was a popular gathering place for young people of both Salem and Winston.

POPULATION

July 27, 1869-Mayor Augustus Fogle reported that he had taken the census of Salem Incorporation and the total was 905. (2-239)

1870

DRAINAGE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

February 8, 1870- H. D. Lott requested that the Board turn the rain water from running through his lot on which J. P. Vest is now living. The Board agreed it was not the business of the Commissioners to turn the water off his lot, especially as he had bought the lot at a reduced price in consequence of the wash through that lot. (2-248)

Drainage complaints such as this were one of the most prevalent issues handled by the Board.

TAX LISTING

April 16, 1870- The time of dating the tax listing was changed from the first of January to the 1st of April, in order to make it uniform with the State tax listing. (2-259)

NEW FIRE HOSE

June 28, 1870- It was reported at this meeting that there were two kinds of fire hose: leather hose, the most expensive, and gum hose, the cheaper grade. The Board agreed to purchase 150 feet of gum hose. (2-164)

CHANGE IN ELECTION DAY

December 29, 1870- "After looking into the Act passed by the Legislature now in session, it was ascertained that the time for holding Municipal elections is changed from the first Monday in January to the First Monday in May of each year, and that all Municipal officers now in office shall be continued until the first Monday in May next."(2-266)

TOWN OFFICERS

These positions were filled after being and sealed bids submitted to the Board by the applicants: Street Contractor (or Commissioner); Secretary and Treasurer, and Police and Nighwatchman (combined). The bidder stated the salary he would expect. Upon being employed, each had to post a bond or security. (2-273)

July 20, 1871- Revisions were enacted to the town ordinances. (2-278)

1872

NEW FIRE ENGINE HOUSE

November 7, 1872- After much discussion over several meetings, a committee recommended that the new facility be built over the old engine house and the space enlarged to 24x14 feet.(3-10) No action was taken.

At the June 20, 1873 meeting "...it was resolved to build a new engine house." (3-52) The Mayor was ordered to "...see if he can get any responsible party to build the new engine house according to specifications." (3-59)

On August 1, 1873, Fogle Brothers Lumber Company told the Board they could build the engine house for \$160, but could not do so for some time to come. The motion to build the engine house was tabled. (3-64)

In April 1874, Commissioner Fries agreed to house the engine at his mill until a proper engine house could be built. (3-90)

Finally on Sept 25, 1874, the Mayor announced agreement with the Trustees of Salem College to build an engine house on the Boys School lot near the Museum Building. (3-117)

1873

NEW ORDINANCES AND THE STATE OF THE WARDS

January 13, 1873- Revised By-Laws for the town were approved to reflect the mandates from the State Legislature. They were written in long hand in the Minutes book beginning on Book 3 Page 16. The By-laws explain the duties of the Mayor and Commissioners. Many of the ordinances are little changed from those passed in 1858.

The Commissioners ordered the new ordinances printed in the *Peoples Press* newspaper. (3-29) The Board members then reported on the conditions in their wards. Some members submitted a written report; some presented their verbally and it is paraphrased in the Minutes; some said "no complaints." (3-31)

SALARY FOR MAYOR

J. P. Vest was elected Mayor in May, 1873. The new Board's first meeting was held May 6, 1873. (3-44)

At a meeting held July 4, 1873, Mayor Vest stated that the duties of his office consumed a great deal of his time, and he thought he ought to have some compensation. The Board resolved that the Mayor be paid one hundred dollars per year, payable quarterly. (3-59)

However on December 19, 1873, a resolution was submitted by the Board to repeal the previous action and discontinue paying a salary to the Mayor. (3-80) This resolution was carried over to the meeting on January 2, 1874, at which time it was adopted. Mayor Vest resigned at this meeting.(3-82)

E. A. Vogler, who served as Mayor in 1858 and 1859, was again elected Mayor on January 16, 1874.(3-83) At a meeting on April 28, 1874, with the Mayor absent, the Commissioners agreed to pay the Mayor one hundred dollars per year and to pay Mayor Vogler \$29.16 for the time he has already served. (3-94)

HOG LAW SHORT LIVED

June 30, 1873- A petition was received from 53 citizens requested that an ordinance be enacted prohibiting hogs from running at large "...as we are satisfied they are a nuisance to our citizens." (3-58) The petition was referred to a committee. By 1874 ordinances were in place to "arrest" hogs running at large. (3-102) The laws were repealed on January 15, 1875. (3-125) At the January 25th meeting, a new hog law was enacted.(3-126)

1874

BIDS FOR POLICE AND NIGHTWATCH JOB

June 5, 1874-Board received these bids from applicants:

Reuben Powers	\$90.00 (per year)
John Waggoman	150.00
Joseph Garboden	150.00
Henry Hughes	200.00
T. Chitty	150.00
H. N. Null	190.00

The Board elected H. N. Null as policeman at his bid of \$190.00. Obviously there were factors other than "low bid" that entered into the decision.

POUND BUILT

June 19, 1874- Mayor Vogler suggested to the Board the necessity of building a pound for hogs and cattle. The Board resolved to build a pound ten feet square and six feet high. (3-104)

It appears that this Pound was used mainly for impounding hogs running at large within the town limits. The charge against the impounded hog was 40 cents for picking up by the Town Constable, and 10 cents per day for feeding each hog weighing over 100 pounds and 5 cents for pigs under 100 pounds. The owner could redeem his property by paying the costs. If not redeemed, these animals were sold at public auction, after notices posted at designated places for ten days.

The minutes for July 3, 1874 sated that the pound would not be built for lack of funds. (3-105)

At the next meeting the Mayor stated he had contracted for building the pound at a cost of \$1,800. (3-107)

On August 6, 1875, an ordinance was adopted placing a \$1.00 tax on dogs. A dog running outside its owner's premises was required to wear a collar bearing its owner's name, otherwise, the Constable would impound the animal. To redeem the dog, the owner had to pay a fine of \$1.00 plus cost. If no owner was found, the Town Constable was required to destroy the dog. (3-155)

1875

R. L. Patterson, one of the first Commissioners, was elected Mayor on May 3, 1875, receiving 108 of the 122 votes cast at this election. (3-136)

STREET LIGHTING ISSUES

November 16, 1875-The Town Commissioners decided to discontinue the use of Gas lights on the town streets, effective January 1, 1876. They would, however, continue the use of the street oil lamps.(3-165)

The Town Officer was present at the meeting and stated that he did not consider it a part of his duty to light the lamps. The Board disagreed with him, as the terms of his contract gives them his whole time, to perform any duties they may require of him. The officer then asked permission to nail strips on the posts (wooden lamp posts), which the Board granted.

So many street lamps had been installed by 1884 that additional help had to be given the Nighwatchman in order to care for all the street lighting system. At this time Hillory Church was employed as lamp lighter at a salary of \$15.00 per month. He was also to act as assistant Police officer when needed.

In 1881, the Board had established this street lighting schedule. "The lamps during the next year shall be lighted for 20 nights each month for not more than eight months in the year, and for 17 nights during the summer months, and the officer shall commence turning off the lights at 11 o'clock during the whole time of lighting, and the salary for Policeman, Night Watch and Lamp-Lighter shall be \$425.00 per annum with 1/2 of the fines collected and costs." Kerosene oil was used in these street lamps. The price of this kind of oil in 1876 was 22 cents per gallon.

1876

GRADED SCHOOLS

January 7, 1876 - The Board authorized the Mayor to appoint a committee of "three or more citizens to enquire into the character and forms of graded schools and ascertain the necessary steps to be taken to establish such schools." (3-169)

MAP OF SALEM AND WINSTON

In 1876, former Mayor E. A. Vogler compiled a map of "Salem and Winston. On Vogler's map it is stated that the map was "compiled from the original surveys." It is obvious that it required a considerable amount of land surveying to lay off all the streets, lots and land subdivisions shown on this map. There has been no mention in the records of an official Town Surveyor since Reuter; however, it is apparent that many of these early Moravians were well versed in mathematics and the principle of land surveying. They were also excellent draftsmen. The Vogler map was revised and extended by J. A. Lineback in 1884.

The Town Commissioners agreed to buy one of Mr. Vogler's maps provided he got as many as 25 subscribers so that the price would not be more than \$10.00.

Tar Branch, which got its name by reason of the discoloration from waste discharged from the Fries Tar Gas Plant just north of Brookstown Avenue, is repeatedly referred to in the minutes of the Board of Commissioners, as "Tar River."

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Many new streets were opened or extended through the West Salem area as far as to Green Street. Shallow Ford Street was opened and improved all the way to Atwood Hill, at the present intersection of West First, Miller, Stratford Road and Country Club Road. Street paving consisted primarily of "McAdamizing", or surfacing with crushed stone. A considerable amount of underground drainage was installed. Since drain pipe was not then available, small drains were constructed with rock sidewalls and a flat stone cover. Large culverts were built with stone masonry or brick sidewalls and a brick arch cover.

In these days, as now, there were complaints about street drains being too small.

September 29, 1876- "Mrs. Amelia Winkler complains that the water backs in her cellar, as she alleges, the culvert across the street is too small to carry the water off in time of a heavy rain. The Board agrees to go in a body and examine the premises and determine what action shall be taken."

August 17, 1877- "The Mayor has an estimate from H. A. Holder estimating cost of culvert 4 x 6 x 20 feet long on Bank Street at \$138.00. The motion was then made and carried that the culvert be built, also authorizing the Mayor to buy the brick."

In 1888, stone was bought by weight, 3 cents per hundred pound for hard stone, and 2-1/2 cents for soft.