

City of Winston-Salem Government Meetings Notes

Town of Winston: 1880-1889

HIGHLIGHTS

- 1880 - Street Sprinkler Smith; Privy Inspection; Request for African-American policeman; Winston Water Company; Winston Fire Company formed;
- 1881 - W.G. Bahnson elected Chief of Police; Request to downsize Marshall St.; Application to build tobacco warehouse; First fire engine and fire house
- 1882 - Town divided into fire wards; Electric streetcar committee; Street lighting concerns
- 1883 - Committee on public sewage system; Election on tax levy on schools; Municipal election-J.C. Buxton, Mayor; Weeds on property and sidewalks; The fire alarm bell; Barber shops to close on Sunday
- 1884 - Singer Sewing sign request; Fire hats purchased; Police Commission established; Alley cleaning addressed; First hook and ladder unit; Mayor Buxton resigns to run for State Senate; S.H. Smith elected Mayor
- 1885 - Town Charter amendments; Graded school account; Town buys stock in water works; Mayor Smith resigns, Charles Buford named Mayor; Police Chief Bahnson resigned, replaced by J.W. Bradford; Chamber of Commerce requests street improvements; Gas street light contract; Mayor's office lot purchased
- 1886 - Firemen's pay discussed; Municipal election-Thomas Wilson, Mayor; Board opposed to liquor; First sewer system; Tax money to be applied to sewer system work; Scavenger and trash work discussed; W.D. Dowdy elected Chief of Police
- 1887 - Winston Electric Light and Motive Power Co. to provide power and operate street cars; Wiley Keith elected Fire Engineer; Bond issue for sewer system; Approval of Richmond and Danville Railroad plan; Hospital rent approved
- 1888 - Southern Street Railway Company; Collection and removal of night soil; African-American fire company; Detective hired; Proposed street improvements
- 1889 - First City Engineer; New Town Charter; Property purchased for town hall

1880

BOARD ELECTED

A. B. Gorrell, Mayor

Commissioners:

- S. Byerly, C. Hamlin, J. E. Gilmer, Geo. W. Hinshaw, P. A. Wilson, T. J. Brown and J. W. Alspaugh
George W. Hinshaw was elected Secretary and Treasurer at a salary of \$100 per annum.
The Mayor's salary was increased to \$200 per annum. (4-37)

STREET SPRINKLER SMITH

June 1, 1880-"The Mayor called attention of the Board to the water with which E. Smith sprinkles the streets and after some discussion it was ordered, on motion of Alspaugh, that he be prohibited from using the water from the branch running through town for the purpose of sprinkling the streets after this week under penalty of \$5.00 for each offense."(The water in the branch was contaminated by privies located along its banks.)(4-41) Mr. Smith later appeared before the Board and asked for their help in finding another source of water for the street sprinkler or else he was out of a job. The Board suggested the spring on Judge Starbuck's property. This is the present location of City Hall.

GRADED SCHOOLS APPROVED

June 8, 1880-The Mayor reported the results of the election the day before for an appropriation for the railroad and for the implementation of graded schools. The vote was 398 for the subscription and 13 against and 373 for graded schools and 4 against. (4-44)

PRIVY INSPECTION

June 8, 1880-"Without adjournment, by the request of the Mayor, the Board made a tour of inspection of the privies and other foul places on the East side of Town. Commencing at the branch below W. Wood's factory, the Board found Wood's factory privies in a miserable condition; Bitting and Whitaker's privy smelled very offensive but was not apparently so foul as the others. The next place visited was the hollow below Brown and Bro's tobacco factory over which a number of privies have been built. The excrement in the hollow under and near the privies was standing in cess pools in a liquid state in such a foul condition and so offensive that this Secretary is not scholar enough to describe it. The next place visited was a number of privies placed directly over and along the side of the branch above where Depot Street crosses the branch and above where Smith gets water to sprinkle the streets; all of these privies were found to be in very bad condition. The next and last place visited was P. H. Hanes & Co.'s privy on the southeast corner of their factory lot which was found to be about as bad as any listed before. The Board was called to order under the oak trees east of the Baptist Church and on motion of Capt. Gilmer it was ordered that Everitt Smith be compelled to discontinue using the branch water after tomorrow--Wednesday--Evening.

"On motion of Alspaugh, seconded by Gilmer, it was ordered that all privies built over ditches, gutters, and branches be at once removed, and that those along the branch running through the eastern part of the town may be placed over pits dug upon the bluffs near the edge of the branch, of a depth of not less than eight feet."(4-45) Ordinances such as these would soon become intolerable and hasten the construction of a sanitary sewerage system.

CITIZENS REQUEST AFRICAN-AMERICAN POLICEMAN

In the summer of 1880, newspaper accounts say police responded to a report of a fight near the intersection of Patterson and Liberty St. Police attempted to arrest one of the two women involved for creating a public nuisance. Some bystanders began interfering and the woman attempted to escape. Another officer was called and force was used to make the arrest in front of a growing crowd. The woman was taken to the city jail. Within an hour, a crowd of blacks began to gather on Courthouse Square as word spread through the community that police had committed "brutal acts" as they arrested the woman and that a jail break was imminent. This rumor came to the attention of a minor City official who summoned leaders of both black and white communities to calm the mob. Several prominent black leaders went to the square and reasoned with the mob, who then disbursed.

Meanwhile, Mayor Gorrell, who was in a panic, summoned the Forsyth Riflemen, a para-military organization made up of Civil War veterans, to restore order. When they arrived, the square was empty. The newspapers reported that due to the fact that the streets had been cleared by the Riflemen, this was the quietest Saturday night in Winston's history.

In the aftermath, prosecuting attorneys attempted to indict two black men for inciting a riot. One was released on the testimony of the arresting officer who told the jury that the man had actually assisted him in making the arrest. The other man was released due to lack of evidence.

On September 6, a group of citizens presented the Commissioners with a petition that read in part "... in view of the recent disturbances to the peace and good order of our town, and the acknowledged inability of the present police force to control and arrest the leaders, do petition your Honorable Body to appoint Israel L. Clements (colored) as additional Policeman in and for the Town of Winston."(4-50)

The letter was dated August 14 and signed by J. W. Goslin, D. H. Starbuck, C. A. Brocks, H. W. Ormsby, and six other citizens.

The Board replied:

"The Board of Commissioners has respectfully considered the proposition contained in the petition. They will say that they have never objected to the appointment of a Colored Policeman; in fact in the early part of the year they contemplated the appointment of Israel L. Clements (colored) but was informed that the pay was not equal to that he was receiving in the Tobacco Factory therefore his appointment at the time was not made. We further state that since the little disturbance, called a riot, the town has been peaceable, and to all appearances, our present police force is ample. Further action therefore on the petition for the present is declined."

Israel L. Clements was elected to the Board of Commissioners in May, 1881 but died less than a year later. He was the first African-American elected to public office in Winston or Salem.

Upon his death a resolution by the Board called him "...one of our most faithful and upright citizens, and a good and true officer." And "... one who was recognized as a Standard for morals and probity among his own race and also a most faithful and efficient upholder of law and good government in the town."(4-138)

WATER COMPANY

Sept 9, 1880-“Mayor Gorrell was authorized to subscribe Fifteen Hundred Dollars to the Capital Stock of the "Winston Water Company", the said subscription to be made in the name of the "Board of Commissioners of Winston." This was to be paid out of the taxes levied for general purposes. (4-52)

WESTERN UNION

September 29, 1880-“The Western Union Telegraph Company made verbal application for permission to put up a line of poles and run the telegraph line from the railroad at Third St to the corner of the Court House Square, thence along Main St north to Fifth St and along Fifth St west to the First National Bank Building at the corner of Fifth and Liberty. (4-53)

MAJOR FIRE RESULTS IN REQUEST FOR TOWN WATER WORKS

December 9, 1880-A fire destroyed a dry good store, a drug store, a grocer, harness maker and some apartments on the west side of Court House Square. The water pressure was so weak; water was pumped from Salem to fight the fire. It occurred almost exactly one year after a fire partially destroyed the same block.

The *Union-Republican* newspaper called the 1879 fire “the most destructive conflagration and threatening fire with which we have yet been visited.” Actually the 1880 fire did more damage, estimated at \$50,000.

In reporting on the 1880 fire, the *Union-Republican* reporter wrote “The question naturally arises which is our water supply company, organized some months since doing for the protection of the town by furnishing us with water? Do we need further admonitions? We suggest the matter of subscriptions be passed now. Let the company do the work.”

Dec 14, 1880- The fire caused the Board to issue thanks to the Town of Salem for the use of their fire engines and to the Salem Water Company for water from them was “generously afforded at the very moment when it was so indispensable in extinguishment of the angry flames. (4-57) They also offered to pay any damages to the Salem fire equipment and used the meeting to pass a resolution to call for the immediate establishment of a town water works and a hook and ladder company.

WINSTON FIRE COMPANY FORMED

Dec. 14, 1880-“ Dr. J. A. Blum was authorized and instructed to organize a Fire Company of twenty-four men, in accordance with a plan to be drawn up by the Mayor and Secretary.”(4-58)

Under the plan, the men, to be between the ages of 18 and 45, were to be known as the Winston Fire Company. The Company was to be headed by a Captain and other officers as the Company may think proper to elect. The By-laws provided that the Captain was to serve two years; eight of the men one year; eight of the men two years; and eight of the men three years. When the term of service of the first eight men--one year men--expires, others were to be elected in their places to serve three years, and the same procedure was applicable to the groups of eight men.

1881

CHARTER AMENDMENTS-GRADED SCHOOLS, FIRE SAFETY

January 4, 1881- The Board approved and forwarded to the State Legislature amendments to the town charter allowing for the levying of a tax for building and operation of graded schools. In the wake of the December 1880 fire, an amendment was requested that no buildings with wooden walls be built around the Courthouse Square. (4-60)



West End School opened on September 8, 1884 with 275 students in the 800 block of West 4th Street just west of Broad. There were complaints at the time that the school was too far out on the edge of town. This 1911 postcard shows several additions to the original building. (J.R. Snider postcard collection)

POLICE CHIEF BAHNSON

Jan. 12, 1881-Following the resignation of Henry C. Wooters, W. G. Bahnson was elected Chief of Police to serve until the first Monday in May, 1881. His salary was set at \$40 per month, together with all cost accruing to his office, provided that cost did not exceed \$200 per year. (4-62)

MARSHALL STREET-AN ALLEY?

April 5, 1881-"The undersigned respectfully ask that Pine Street (now Marshall St.) from Fourth to Sixth Street be changed to an alley 30 feet wide, and that the owners of the adjoining lots be allowed to purchase, at a reasonable price, 15 feet on each side of the street. An alley of 30 feet will furnish a convenient passway, and if your Honorable Body will agree to our request we will apply to the Authorities of the Salem Church to enter into such arrangements with you as will prevent disputes as to the title of the land turned into private uses. We respectfully submit that Pine Street, within the limits referred to, is not needed as a street, and cannot be kept in order as one without considerable expense, and that the disposition of it which we propose will be a saving of cost to the town, will cause no injury to any one, and will be of service to the adjoining owners."
The petition was signed by eleven property owners.

One of the signers stated that all the owners of the property along Pine Street, where it was proposed to change to an alley, had signed the petition except three and that two of them had not been seen about the matter. (4-68)

After some discussion, the petition was tabled.

Above five years later, on June 25, 1886, a similar petition was submitted to the Board of Commissioners, requesting that Pine Street (Marshall) be reduced from a 60 foot street to 40 feet. (4-340) This petition was referred to a committee.

At this time Pine St. ended at Sixth. It was not until 1889 that discussion began on making it a through street running parallel with Cherry.

APPLICATION TO BUILD TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

April 15, 1881-Hinshaw Bros. and A. B. Gorrell (the current Mayor) submitted to the Board, "We propose to build between Liberty Street and Old Town Road (Trade St.) a Tobacco Warehouse, to be built of brick, two stories high including basement, and to be covered with tin. The frontage on Liberty Street is to be 87 feet, the frontage on Old Town Road (Trade) to be 127 feet. We respectfully ask your permission to build the house, offices and all necessary stalls. The stalls to be built of wood." The Board approved this application. (4-72)

1881 BOARD

A. B. Gorrell, Mayor

Commissioners:

J. A. White, Sanford Byerly, P. H. Hanes, R. D. Brown, P. A. Wilson, James A. Gray and Israel Clement. Clement was the first African American elected to the Board. Gray was elected Secretary and Treasurer and allowed a salary of \$100 for this year. The Mayor's salary was fixed at \$200 per year. (4-82)

W. G. Bahnson was reelected Chief of Police, and W. T. Pfohl was elected Town Constable and Tax Collector at a salary of \$200 per year plus 5% commission on taxes collected.

Dr. R. F. Gray was appointed Sanitary Physician or Health Officer and allowed a salary of \$60 per year for his service. His duties are defined beginning on (4-85)

PAYMENT TO COMMISSIONERS

August 2, 1881-"...it was ordered by a unanimous vote that each Commissioner be allowed \$1.00 for each meeting he attended during the present year." (4-107)

September 6, 1881-"....it was ordered that H. G. Hall be allowed \$10 a month for feeding the town horse." (4-110)

October 4, 1881-"...after the first day of January 1881, no person shall be allowed to keep or raise any hog or hogs within the corporate limits." (4- 115) Consideration of the motion was postponed.

NO RETAIL LIQUORS

October 4, 1881-A petition was presented to the board requesting permission to sell liquor in small amounts in Winston. It was accompanied by a petition with 50 signatures, including that of the town constable saying that approving the petition would do more to end the sale of illegal liquor than anything else.(4-116)

This was immediately followed by a petition with 61 signatures requesting that the petition be denied. A motion to grant the request to sell died for lack of a second. (4-118)

Application of the Winston Water Works Oct 19, 1881 (4-120)

Dec 6, 1881-"Mr. Keith stated that a number of citizens would organize a fire company if enough encouragement was given by the Commissioners in providing an outfit of house, hose wagons, hooks and ladders. (4-124) The Mayor appointed four Commissioners to look into the costs.

SMALL POX EPIDEMIC

December 28, 1881- A small pox outbreak caused the Winston Commissioners to enact an ordinance regarding quarantine of the infected patients. (4-126)

At the January 3, 1882 meeting, it was decided that a house could be erected to keep the patients in for \$160. This was approved. (4-127)

A call meeting was held on January 14 to make the quarantine more effective since the confined patients were drunk and had left the grounds. (4-129) A Special Policeman was employed to guard the house and anyone who gave liquor to anyone confined in the house would be fined \$25. (4-130)

Another called meeting was held five days later at which the Health Officer reported one person had died and he expected another to die from the disease that day. The Commissioners then ordered everyone entering the town to be vaccinated and every one living in the town to be vaccinated within ten days. (4-131)

By February 7, the guard was released as there were only two cases left. The Health Officer reported that between 7 and 800 people had been vaccinated. (4-132)

1882

FIRE WARDS

February 7, 1882-The Board divided the town into four fire wards. The fire alarm bell was rung in a manner to indicate in which ward a fire had occurred. (4-132)

FIRST FIRE ENGINE AND FIRE HOUSE

April 4,1882- Col. W. F. Forbes, Agent of the La France Steam Fire Engine, quoted a price of \$4,000 for their No. 4 Engine, including 1000 feet of hose and 2 hose reels, delivered to Winston. The Silby Engine Co. offered their No. 5 Steam Engine along with 1000 feet of hose and 2 hose reels, for \$4000 at works of the company. (4-139) The specifications for the engine take up almost two pages of Minutes Book.

The Board appointed a committee on April 4 to make an offer of \$3800 for the La France Engine. This offer was accepted by the La France Co., and the Steam Fire Engine was delivered to Winston in May. (4-152)

On April 18, the Board decided that the Engine House should be built on the Gray property fronting the east side of Liberty Street just south of the Court House Square. A committee was appointed to make a contract with Jas. A. Gray, Agent, and have an engine House built of Brick, two stories high, and covered with tin. (4-144)

October 3, 1882-"The Fire Committee was instructed to purchase axes, lamps etc. for the further equipment of the Fire Company. The company was also ordered to make arrangements with some party owning a pair of good horses to have the promptly at Engine House on alarm of fire." (4-183)

1882 BOARD

P. A. Wilson, Mayor

Commissioners:

P. H. Hanes, James Martin, John Masten, Samuel H. Smith, John Tise, J. W. Reed and James A. Gray. Gray was aging appointed Secretary and Treasurer. (4-147)

W. G. Bahnson was reelected Chief of Police; J. W. David, Town Constable and Tax Collector; W. M. Harris appointed as Policeman.

J. C. Bessent was appointed Special Policeman at the railroad depot, and John Godsey in the northern part of Winston.

The salary of the Health Officer was set at \$125 per annum. Dr. Gray would not accept the position at that salary, so Dr. W. M. Terrell was elected Health Officer.

UNIFORMS FOR POLICEMEN

May 3, 1882-“The Policemen were ordered to supply themselves with suitable uniforms color to be navy blue, brass buttons. The Board of Commissioners to supply them with billets and shields.”(4-148)

An appropriation for handcuffs was approved on May 22. (4-155)

ELECTRIC STREET LIGHT COMMITTEE

May 13, 1882-A committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of lighting the town with electric street lights. (4-151)

LIQUOR LICENSES GRANTED

May 22, 1882- After several applications to obtain a license to retail liquor were denied, the Commissioners approved the license of J.F. Ward on a 5-3 vote. (4-154) They required a bond of \$500. The Board then approved a similar application from J. N. Apple to sell beer. (4-155) Apple returned to the Board on October 11, 1882 for a permit to install a billiard table. This was approved. (4-184)

The gate was opened as there were several more applications approved in November, 1882 (4-186)

A printed copy of the revised Town Ordinances for 1882 is included in Minutes Book 4, Page 159.

STREET LIGHTING

Nov. 7, 1882-Board ordered the Town Constable "to look more closely after the street lamps." Oil street lamps were still being used to light the town streets. The Board also instructed a committee to experiment with the tubular lamps and purchase ten of said lamps if found advisable. (4-185)

1883

STREET CLEANER HIRED

February 6, 1883- Agreement made with Davis Morgan to clean the streets of the town. He was to have use of the town wagon and be paid \$15 per month. (4-192)

On March 6, Morgan said \$15 per month wasn't enough so the Board agreed to pay him 75 cents per day worked. (4-194)

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SEWAGE SYSTEM

March 13, 1883-The Board appointed a committee to meet with a similar committee from Salem to consider the feasibility of a joint system, or connecting lines of sewer mains to serve both towns, to ascertain the cost and report to the Board. (4-195)

ELECTION ON TAX LEVY FOR SCHOOLS

March 9, 1883-The General Assembly ratified an amendment to the Town Charter of 1881, authorizing the holding of an election to vote upon the question of levying a tax for Graded School purposes. (4-196)

On April 4, 1883, the Board received a petition signed by fifteen citizens representing the amount of taxable property as required by the Charter, asking that the election on the School Tax be held. The Commissioners decided that two issues would be voted on levying a tax for "Graded School Purposes" and levying a tax for "Graded School Buildings."(4-199)

The election was held on May 7:
Total Registration-748
Vote for Graded School Purpose-413
Vote for Graded School Building-406

James A. Gray and P. Hanes were elected as the representatives of the Commissioners to serve on the School Board.

1883 BOARD

J. C. Buxton, Mayor

Commissioners

P. A. Wilson, P. H. Hanes, Sanford Byerly, Samuel H. Smith, John Masten, James A. Gray and G. L. Miller. Gray was again elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The Board ordered an election to be held on June 19, 1883, to elect three Commissioners of Graded Schools, who would serve with the two members appointed from the Board of Commissioners. Notice of the election was to be published in the Western Sentinel, the Union Republican and the Winston Leader. (4-207)

W. G. Bahnson was reelected Chief of Police and J. C. Bessent was elected Town Constable by acclamation. (4-209)
Salaries fixed by the Board:

- Mayor-\$200 per year and fees
- Secretary & Treasurer-\$300 per year
- Chief of Police----\$45 per month and fees
- Policemen--\$40 per month and fees
- Town Constable---5% of taxes collected and fees

It was ordered that a small platform be erected in the Mayor's office and that Mayor's Court would hear cases each day at 9 a.m. (4-207)

TOWN ORDINANCES REGARDING POLICE

June 5, 1883- "it was ordered that the Town Constable shall be under the supervision of the Chief of Police when he is actually engaged in the performance of his duties as Town Constable and Tax Collector and any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a discharge from office by the Board of Commissioners

Regular Policemen shall appear in full uniform when on duty and any Policeman failing to comply with this regulation shall pay a fine of one dollar for each and every offense." (4-210)

A copy of the 1883 Ordinance pamphlet is attached to page 211 of Minutes Book 4.

WEEDS ON PROPERTY AND SIDEWALKS

July 3, 1883-"On motion it was ordered that notice be given to property owners to have weeds cut down and other obstructions be removed on lots fronting on streets, and that all sidewalks be put in proper and passable condition by the 15th of August, and if not done by that time the Town authorities would have work done at the expense of the owners of said lots" (4-213)

STREET NAMING SCHEME

Aug 7, 1883-"Messrs. Allen & Allen, through Mr. D. E. Allen, who was present, exhibited a number or names for streets in the shape of a miniature circular saw, which they proposed furnishing to the town free of expense in quantity sufficient to number or name all streets at all corners, provided the town authorities would put up same and keep them up.

"On motion, it was agreed to accept this plan from Messrs. Allen & Allen for naming the streets.

"After the granting of this privilege, the question was raised as to the policy of the Commissioners in agreeing to be at the expense of putting up these signs or names taking in view the fact that it would seem as if the commissioners were aiding in establishing an advertising medium for Messrs. Allen & Allen, hence on motion the matter was reconsidered, and on motion Messrs. Allen & Allen were allowed to put up their names of streets, the expense of putting up and keeping up to be their own, the Commissioners agreeing to allow such protection as afforded other similar property." (4-214)

TAX LEVY

For General Purposes: 254 on \$100 Valuation, 754 polls, \$2.00 Road.

For Graded School Buildings: 254 property and 754 on Polls.

For Graded School Purposes: 154 property and 454 on Polls. (4-215)

NEW LOCATION FOR MAYOR'S OFFICE SUGGESTED

August 7, 1883- A Committee was appointed to discuss the terms of a new locations for the Mayor's Court and Calaboose in the former revenue office. (4-216)

At the August 15 meeting, it was announced that the office could be rented for \$100 per year (4-217). No action was taken by the Board. On Sept 5, the Board decided not to rent the office and for the Mayor's Office to stay where it was. (4-219)

FARMERS WAREHOUSE BELL-THE FIRE ALARM

Nov. 6, 1883-"...the striking of the hours by the bell at Farmers Warehouse was of some convenience to the Citizens and the fire alarms being considered quite advantageous, and it being discussed whether it would not be better for the Board to make some compensation to Col. Gorrell rather than have same discontinued. (4-223)

Dec.4, 1883- "Commissioner Smith reported that Col. Gorrell would be satisfied with \$3 per week as compensation for striking the fire alarm." No decision was made. (4-225)

Jan. 1, 1884-"Mr. Miller reported that a bell for fire alarm purposes could be obtained at prices ranging from \$60 to \$200. On motion the purchase of a bell was deferred. "Mr. Masten reported a conference with Col. Gorrell, and on motion the Board agreed to pay Col. Gorrell at the rate of \$50 per annum, from January 1, to May 1, 1884, for striking the fire alarm with bell at Farmers Warehouse by his night watchman." (4-227)

NIGHT POLICE

November 6, 1883-"It was ordered that the extra police no on duty at night be continued at the discretion of the Mayor and with a view of having a permanent night Police." (4-223)

At a special called meeting on November 16, 1883 an election of two night policemen was held. They were ordered paid \$40 per month. (4-224)

On January 1, 1884, the night Police were ordered paid and discontinued. (4-228)

BARBER SHOPS CLOSED ON SUNDAY

Dec. 4, 1883- "Upon the request of the Proprietors, on motion it was ordered that the Barber Shops be closed on the Sabbath." This had been presented at least twice before to the Commissioners and tabled each time. (4-226)

1884

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY REQUEST

Feb 5, 1884-"Mr. Hatton, for Singer Sewing Machine Co., being present, asked permission to erect a pyramid stand, composed of skeleton machines, in front of the Company's offices on Liberty Street. On motion, such permission was granted, on condition that the sign was placed over the gutter so as not to obstruct the sidewalk."(4-230)

FIRE HATS FOR FIREMEN

April 21, 1884-"The Fire Company presented a petition asking the Commissioners to purchase an outfit of Fire Hats for said company, and on motion the Secretary and Treasurer was ordered to purchase 3 dozen of same." (4-233)

1884 BOARD

J. C. Buxton, Mayor (4-236)

Commissioners:

P. H. Hanes, R. J. Reynolds, Sam'l. H. Smith, G. L. Miller, Sanford Byerly, J. H. Masten and James A. Gray. Gray was nominated again as Secretary and Treasurer by declined and J. H. Masten was elected. Masten died in April, 1885.

R.J. Reynolds was appointed to the Sanitary and Fire Committees (4-237)

W. G. Bahnson was reelected Chief of Police and J. C. Bessent reelected Town Constable and Tax Collector.

POLICE COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

May 13, 1884-The Board established a Police Commission, consisting of two members of the Board and the Mayor, as chairman. The Board also adopted a resolution ordering that "while any member of the Police force is on duty he shall not visit barrooms or look around such places, unless it is for the purpose of making arrests or abating a nuisance or putting out fire. For any violation of this, he shall be discharged."(4-238)

ALLEY CLEANING

Board minutes indicated that in these years the authorities of the Town had problems with littered alleys, just as in present times. July 1, 1884-"The condition of the alley in rear of Dr. Thompson's Drug Store and Dr. Hay was referred to the Sanitary Committee." (4-245)

May 19, 1885-"Moved and carried that Sanitary and Street Committees be delegated with full powers to put alley and yard back of Drs. Hay and Thompson in proper condition." (4-273)

FIRST HOOK AND LADDER UNIT

July 18, 1882-The Fire Committee was instructed to investigate the matter of purchasing a Hook & Ladder Truck, and to ascertain if one could be purchased for \$400, on twelve months time, without interest. (4-180)

Sept. 2, 1884 "Commissioner Gray reported in regard to the cost of Hook and Ladder. It would cost \$450." (4-248)

Jan. 6, 1885- "On motion, it was ordered that the City of Winston purchase a Hook and Ladder Truck with all the necessary equipment." (4-285)

The "hooks" on a hook and ladder truck were used to pull down burning buildings.

J.C. BUXTON RESIGNS AS MAYOR

Nov.1, 1884-"Having consented that my name shall be before the people of this Senatorial District as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of North Carolina to represent the people of Stokes and Forsyth in the Senate of that body, I feel it to be my duty, whether I am elected or not, to resign my position as Mayor of this Town before the day of election. First, because the constitution--if not by letter certainly in spirit--provided that a man holding one office under the state shall not be eligible to another until he resigns the first. And I take it that the word eligible refers to the time one is elected and not to the time he is sworn in. And secondly, because I believe it to be contrary to the spirit of our constitutions that one man shall allow his name to be voted for to fill an office while he is already filling another....I ask for immediate acceptance of my resignation."(4-250)

Commissioner S. H. Smith was elected Mayor, and P. A. Wilson was elected Commissioner.

Buxton was elected to the State Senate.

1885

TOWN CHARTER AMENDMENTS

In 1885 the Town Charter was amended, granting authority to the Town Commissioners to levy a license tax on all trades and professions, for graded school purposes; to require owners of lots to pave sidewalks; to prohibit wooden buildings in fire limits; and to add 5% to all taxes unpaid on 1st of January of each year.(4-256, 268)

THE GRADED SCHOOL ACCOUNT

The Treasurer's report shows this summary of Receipts and Disbursements in the Graded School Account from May 4, 1884, to May 4, 1885(4-265)

Receipts:

Cash balance on hand May 4, 1884	\$3,363.62
Tax levy for buildings	4,131.46
Tax levy for School Purposes	2,478.86
25% of certain license taxes and fines	1,002.68
Common School Fund.	3,633.90
Cash from Peabody Fund.	900.00
Cash in Liberty Fund.	<u>34.00</u>
Total	\$15,544.52

Disbursements.

Expenditures for salaries of Teachers	\$ 5,962.50
Expenditures on Graded School Buildings, etc	7,970.02
Miscellaneous, coal, Janitors, printing, Ins.	1,131.92
Cash balance on hand, May 4, 1885	<u>480.08</u>
Total	\$15,544.52

1885 BOARD

S. H. Smith, Mayor

Commissioners:

B. J. Sheppard, W. J. Spaugh, P.H. Hanes S. A. Ogburn, Reid, Chas. Buford and R.B. Kerner. Kerner was elected Secretary and Treasurer but he did not give the initials of the new Commissioners. While Secretary, Kerner used red ink in writing the minutes of the Board.

W. G. Bahnson reelected Chief of Police and J. C. Bessent and served as Town Constable and Tax Collector. (4-270)

W. F. Keith was elected to take charge of Fire Engine. His pay was to be \$5 per month. Alfred Wright (an African-American) was elected lamp lighter, as he had been annually since 1882. His salary was increased to \$30 per month, but he had to pay a helper. It appears that Wright was the first salaried African American city employee. (4-275)

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE-NO GASOLINE, PLEASE

May 26, 1885-"Moved and carried that Street Committee remove the Gasoline Oil from under the Mayor's Office." (4-276)

LIQUOR LICENSES

June 2, 1885-The Board renewed the license to retail liquor, at a \$500 per annum fee, to: Alsop Bros., J. H. Cornatzer & Bro., Phelps & Vogler, E. Loper, Henry Rose, S. N. Petree, and T. A. Livengood & Co. A permit to sell Lager Beer was granted to C. A. Winkler, license fee being \$150 per annum. (4-277)

Henry Rose had received the first license in 1880. These licenses were renewed every three months.

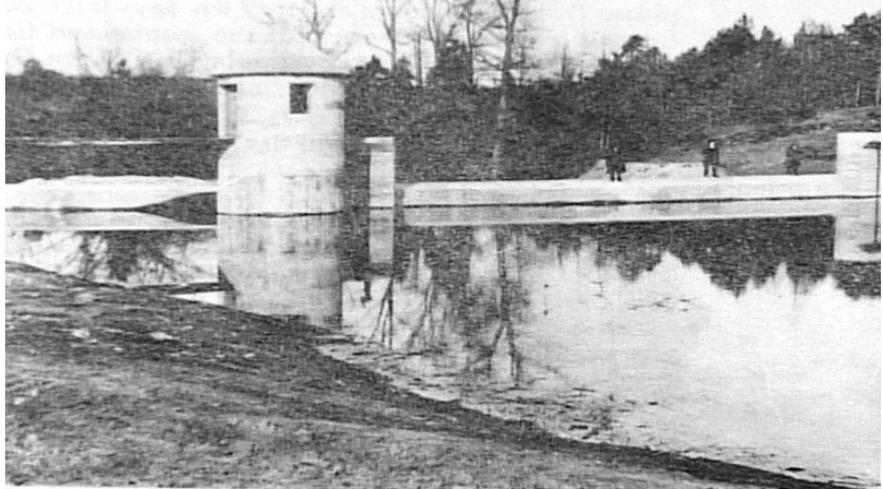
MAYOR SMITH'S RESIGNATION

Aug 4, 1885-Mayor S. H. Smith tendered his resignation as Mayor and Commissioner Charles Buford was elected to fill the unexpired term. (4-282)

TOWN BUYS STOCK IN WATER WORKS

Aug 22, 1885-Thos. J. Wilson, President of the Winston Water Works Co., announced that the Board had been called together for the purpose of considering a subscription of \$1000 to the Stock of his company. A petition was presented to the Board by Jas. A. Gray asking the Board to make such subscription. This meeting was held at 8 A.M. It was adjourned to meet again at 8 P.M. the same day. (4-285)

At the night meeting, another petition from the citizens of the Town was presented by Mr. Gray, asking that the Board take \$1000 Stock in the Winston Water Works. After speeches by J. C. Buxton, Jas. A. Gray, C. B. Watson, E. E. Gray, J. W. Alspaugh, the Town Board passed a resolution approving and authorizing the purchase of \$1000 in Stock of the Water Works, this resolution stating that as it appears to the Board that there is an urgent necessity for the Town to take stock and that it is a necessary expense to be incurred for the protection of the property of the Town and for providing water for its citizens, that the Town of Winston will subscribe \$1000.00 in stock to said company for the purpose of securing a steam pump for Supplying the town with water, and that the Mayor be ordered to make such subscription upon the books of the Water Works Company."



**The Town's first water supply was at Belo's Pond.
(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)**



**This segment of an 1881 map show the brick reservoir on 8th St circled and identified with the number "3". Since this was the highest point in town, gravity was used to make the water flow.
(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)**

CHIEF BAHNSON'S RESIGNATION

Aug. 27 ,1885-Chief of Police W. G. Bahnson resigned effective as of September 2, 1885.(4-283)

E. J. Allen was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board of Commissioners caused by the election of Commissioner Charles Buford as Mayor.

On September 1, 1885, J. W. Bradford was elected Chief of Police to succeed W. G. Bahnson. (4-286)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REQUESTS BETTER STREETS

Oct 17, 1885-"Mr. E. F. Young, Secretary pro tem of the Chamber of Commerce of Winston and Salem recently organized, appeared and in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce requested that the Board of Town Commissioners aid in the repairing of the main thorough-fares leading into Winston, representing to the Board the deplorable condition of such roads, the little available means coming from any source to be applied to their repair, and the absolute necessity that something be done to make them passable. After remarks by Col. Alspaugh and others and in view of the existence of an absolute necessity that the roads leading into town should have extra work done on them, it was moved and carried that the Street Committee instruct the Street Supt. to do upon the Shallow Ford and German Roads \$100 worth of work to be charged at usual rates and done under the supervision of the Street Committee and the Co. from the Chamber of Commerce." (4-289)

GAS STREET LIGHT CONTRACT

November 23, 1885-Board signed an agreement with the New York Contract Co., granting said company the right to lay at least three miles of main and service gas lines in the Town streets. The Company agreed to erect at least thirty lamp posts and gas lanterns complete. The Contract agreement further provided that "Each lamp shall be supplied with a Standard Gas Light at a cost to the City of one cent per hour for a term of 5 years...and the said City of Winston agrees that each of said lamps shall burn upon an average of 5 hours for each dark night in the Year" The company further agreed to furnish individual citizens along the gas line route with gas lamps at a cost of 1-1/2 cents per light hour. Under this contract, the New York Contract Company was to begin work within 90 days and complete same in nine months. (4-293)

1886

MAYOR'S OFFICE LOT PURCHASED

The Mayor's Office was on property owned by the County on the southwest corner of Main and Fifth Streets, and designated as lots 65 and 66 on the E. A. Vogler map of Salem and Winston, dated 1876.

On December 19, 1885, the Mayor appointed a committee to confer with county authorities about the purchase of this property by the Town. On January 15, 1886, this Committee reported that the County would sell for \$800 the lot where the mayor's office now stands, this lot to have frontage of 40 feet on Main Street and extending back about 80 feet. The County reserved the right of refusal of buying this lot in case the Town authorities should ever offer it for sale. (4-296)

FIREMEN'S PAY

April 6, 1886-" .each man belonging to Winston Fire Co. be allowed \$10 per year payable the 1st of January of each year. (4-301)

1886 BOARD

Thos. J. Wilson, Mayor

Commissioners:

D. H. Starbuck, A. B. Gorrell, W. W. Wood, J. W. Alspaugh, S. A. Ogburn, A. A. Smith and S. H. Hodgin

The new Board then elected Hodgin, Secretary and Treasurer; J. C. Bessent, Constable and Tax Collector; J. W. Bradford, Chief of Police. (4-305)

BOARD OPPOSED TO LIQUOR

May 28, 1886-The usual applications were submitted for a renewal of licenses for the retail of spirituous liquors. The Board agreed to extend these licenses only until Saturday night, 12 o'clock, June 5th, 1886. At the next meeting on June 14, the matter of granting license for the sale of Lager Beer was fully discussed and a resolution adopted stating "... a majority of the votes cast at the election on June 7, 1886, in the Winston township indicates that public sentiment in said township is opposed to license being granted for sale of any kind of intoxicating drinks; wherefore be it resolved that it is the sense of this Board that no such license be granted in the town of Winston."

The Board then levied a tax of \$50 on the business of distilling grain and fruit, and also a tax of \$50 on the business of "compounding and rectifying spirituous liquor." (4-309)

FIRST TOWN SEWER SYSTEM

June 28, 1886-An informal meeting was held in the law office of Mayor Wilson. In addition to the Board, other citizens of Winston were present; also by request of Mayor Wilson, Mayor Fogle, Commissioner H. E. Fries, and other citizens of the Town of Salem were present. The purpose of this meeting was to consider the propriety of having a survey made of the Towns of Winston and Salem regarding the establishing a System of Sewerage. The matter was freely discussed and the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening, July 1st, 1886. (4-311)

At the meeting of the Winston Board on July 1st, the Board adopted a resolution stating "...the rapidly increasing population of this town clearly indicates that a judicious system of sewerage will at an early day become a necessity; and whereas the locality of the town is such that a system of sewerage can only be constructed through the corporate limits of our Sister Town of Salem; wherefore be it resolved that a committee of five, of whom the Mayor shall be one, be appointed to take into consideration the practicability of establishing such system of sewerage; to employ subject to the approval of this Board a Competent Engineer and to ascertain the probable cost of the work. (4-311)

On July 10, 1886, a resolution was approved stating "... the joint committee recommends to the Board of Commissioners of Winston and Salem that Mr. Ludlow be employed to survey a system of sewerage for the water shed from 4th St. to the creek (Salem) and of width extending from Cherry to Church Streets. It is the understanding that a fair division of the expense of survey and construction would be for each corporation to bear half of the expense of the Main Line from Winston corporation line (First St.) to the creek. Any other lines of the system each corporation to pay for what is on its own territory."(4-313)

REPORT ON SEWER SYSTEM

Sept 16, 1886-J. L. Ludlow, C. E. submitted a report on the proposed sewerage system to the Joint committee and covered the street sewers in the town of Winston, within the designated water shed, and the main outfall line down Tar Branch through the town of Salem to Salem Creek. (4-316)

In his report Ludlow stated "...I have considered the Middle Fork Creek, perhaps more generally known as Salem Creek, to be the very best available water course for carrying off the sewerage of the town. This consideration arises from the facts, that, it is the most extensive available water course, it had a good of flow water throughout the year and its direction is such that it will carry the sewerage where its possible contaminating influence will be reduced to a minimum. The size of this creek and its distance away from



J.L. Ludlow would play a prominent part in the infrastructure of the city from designing the water and sewer system to laying out the streets of West End. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

the towns is such that it seems capable of effectually carrying off all the sewerage that will probably be put in it for a number of years, and leave the town beyond the reach of any evil influences that may arise therefrom, and likewise little or no evil effects upon the health of inhabitants further down the creek, provided they do not use the water of the creek for drinking or culinary purposes. Eventually, however, I would suggest that it may become necessary, that the increased volume of sewerage undergo a process of artificial purification.

It is not within the province of this report that I should describe in detail such a process, but I will say that should such a process ever become necessary an economical application of the principles of the process that is receiving much attention and hearty approval of eminent sanitarians, can be made to come entirely within the limits of the town's ability to adopt and execute.

Ludlow's prediction that ultimately it would be necessary to use some process of artificial sewerage purification proved to be quite prophetic. During the eighty year period following his report, three successive sewerage treatment facilities were constructed along Salem Creek down stream from Salem. The first treatment process involved the construction of a large septic tank just west of Lockland Avenue (now Silas Creek Parkway). To this point, the sewerage was piped from where it originally was dumped into Salem Creek at Tar Branch. The drainage field for this septic tank spread over the bottom land north of Salem Creek. The main

drainage ditch extended west from the septic tank, and from this main ditch a number of parallel lateral ditches extended, somewhat like the teeth in a comb, south to Salem Creek.

Ludlow further reported, "It is the usual custom to lay these mains at such a depth that cellars can be drained into them and cellar closets served. I presume to oppose this theory and present briefly my reasons for opposing it, to your consideration. First, there should never be a water closet placed in the cellar, as it cannot be properly ventilated. No matter how perfectly the plumbing arrangements of the closet may be executed it is devoid of the light and air that is plentiful in a closet on the first or higher floors of a house. When we consider that light and air are the great agents of destruction of zymotic germs from sewers and sewage, we must admit that they are absolutely essential to maintain a healthy water closet, and these elements cannot be obtained in the very best ventilated cellar that can be constructed. Cellars are bad at their best and surely a town ought not to encourage the use of them for water closets by supplying the means of serving them.

Second- No cellar should have an opening into the sewer pipe for the purpose of draining water that may settle there, for no matter how perfectly the sewer pipe gasses might be trapped from penetration into the cellar, the water in the trap, in times of draught, or periods when the cellar should remain dry, would become a stagnant pool, and absorb sewer gases, thus becoming more harmful in effect than the gases from the well flushed sewer pipe. Cellars are unhealthful, particularly in warm climates and should never be allowed to contain a water closet. For these reasons and for economy of construction, in my plans I have ignored the service of cellars, thereby reducing the depth of trenching by one-half to one-third and thus decreasing the cost of the system by one-third or one-half.

(Ludlow's sewerage Report was published in full in the "Union Republican" newspaper, a copy of which is filed between pages 316 and 317 of the Minute Book No. 4 Commissioners of Winston)

TAX MONEY FOR SEWERS

October 7, 1886-It was reported that there would be a surplus of \$3500 in the tax fund which could be applied to the work on the sewerage system. A committee was appointed to require the necessary right of way through private property. (4-320)

SCAVENGER AND TRASH WORK

Oct 14, 1886-"It was moved and carried that the Sanitary Committee be instructed to make arrangements near the Engine House to take care of the mules belonging to the Town and to employ a man to take charge of said mules and do scavenger and trash work under the direction of said Committee at a salary of not over twenty six dollars per month. "(4-322)

NEW CHIEF OF POLICE

Oct 14, 1886-W. D. Dowdy was elected Chief of Police. (4-322)

1887

NEW ORDINANCES ADOPTED

April 7-New Ordinances were adopted concerning vagrancy, hog pens, street obstructions, sanitary regulations, obstructing trains and itinerant hucksters. The printed handbills begin on page 297.

WINSTON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND MOTIVE POWER CO. TO PROVIDE POWER

April 12, 1887- Judge D. H. Starbuck had resigned from the Board of Commissioners to accept the Presidency of the Winston Electric Light and Motive Power Co., as of April 1, 1887. On April 12, the Town entered into an agreement granting the company the exclusive right to use the public streets for the running of electric lines and to install gas mains, the agreement also providing for the erection of electric street lights, for a term of ten years.

Under the agreement, the Electric Company was to erect 36 Arc Electric lights, each of 1200 candle power, at points designated by the Commissioners. The town was to pay \$100 per year for each light. The Company was also granted permission to erect a building on the Mayor's Office lot and to use that part of the lot to the extent of 30 feet fronting on 5th Street and running back 40 feet to the Jail Lot. For this privilege the Electric Company was to light the Mayor's office free of charge. The Town of Winston had previously subscribed to forty shares of stock in this company, at \$100 per share. (4-393)

STREET CAR CONTRACT

April 30, 1887-Commissioners entered into an agreement with the Winston Electric Light and Motive Power Co., under which the company was granted the right to lay track and operate electric street cars. (4-337)

1887 BOARD

Charles Buford, Mayor

Commissioners:

D. H. Starbuck, Sanford Byerly, A. B. Gorrell, J. W. Alsbaugh, P. N. Bailey, P. A. Wilson and J. Jacobs. Wilson was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

John A. Meroney replaced Dowdy as Chief of Police; John Kester was elected Fire Department Engineer (4-340)

This Board held this meeting and several more during their term, in a room over the 1st National Bank. (4-341) This was located on Liberty Street between 3rd and 4th St.

May 28, 1887-It was announced that Judge D. H. Starbuck had died on May 26th. The Board passed appropriate resolutions stating in part "...the State and the County has lost one of its best and most useful citizens, one whose place, in positions of confidence and trust, where skill and courage are required, will be hard to fill." (4-344) Starbuck was one of the original property owners in Winston. His home site at First St. and Main would eventually be bought by the city for a new city hall.

Judge T. J. Wilson was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge D. H. Starbuck.

LIQUOR LICENSES RENEWED

In June, 1887, the Board resumed the policy of issuing licenses for the retailing of spirituous liquors, this license tax being \$500 per annum. (4-345)

FIRE DEPARTMENT

June 7, 1887-Wiley Keith elected Engineer of the Fire Department at a salary of \$60 per year. John Kester was elected assistant engineer and keeper of the Engine at \$60 per year. (4-343)

BOND ISSUE FOR SEWER SYSTEM

Aug 23, 1887-The Board met in the office over the First National Bank and a petition was submitted asking that an election be held to vote on the proposition of creating a Bonded Debt of \$20,000 for the purpose of putting into operation a system of sewerage. The Board set the election for Saturday, September 24, 1887. (4-355)

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD

Oct. 18, 1887-The Board granted permission to the Richmond and Danville Railway Company "to construct the extension of the North Western N. C. Rail Road through the corporate limits of the Town of Winston, beginning at or near the Depot of the original line and extending in a North Western direction by the most practical route up the branch known as Long Branch, following along as far as practical accompanying Chestnut St. and running in the direction of the Colored M. E. Church on Seventh Street, and still extending in a North Western direction crossing Liberty Street at or near the alley between Mrs. Melvina White's residence and that of George Boozer, and still on by the most practical route to the survey of the N. C. Midland Road."(4-261)



The Depot St. School at 7th and Depot St (Patterson Ave) was the first city operated African-American School. It opened in 1887. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

HOSPITAL RENT

December 21, 1887-Winston and Salem agreed on a proposition relative to payment of hospital rent. The Town of Salem was to pay 1/3 of the rent which is \$25 per month, and the Town of Winston was to pay 2/3 of the rent. (4-367) The hospital was in the Grogan House on Liberty St south of the Square.

1888

THE SOUTHERN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

The Winston Electric Light and Power Company surrendered its right of franchise to build a street railway and run street cars in the Town of Winston. On January 18, 1888, the Commissioners granted the option to the Southern Street Railway and Improvement Co. The contract designated the routes the car lines would run. (4-369)

1888 BOARD

Charles Buford, Mayor

Commissioners:

Jas. A. Gray, P. N. Bailey, J. W. Alspaugh, R. E. Dalton, Joseph Jacobs and E. H. Wilson

Wilson elected Secretary and Treasurer; John A. Meroney, Police Chief; J. C. Bessent, Town Constable and Tax Collector. (5-A)

DETECTIVE HIRED

July 6, 1888- "On motion it was agreed to allow the mayor to employ a secret detective to succeed in ferreting out violations of the law. His salary to be paid out of a certain portion of the fines." (5-H) This was the first reference to a plainclothes or undercover officer.

There is an entry on April 5, 1897 that the Secretary and Treasurer was authorized to settle up with W. T. Phol for six months services as detective at the rate of \$40 per month. (6-268) Phol was a former police officer and town constable in the 1870's. He operated the town's first private detective agency.

COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL

May 18, 1888- The Board approved the purchase of an additional Scavenger wagon and a mule, and authorized the enforcement of the following:

"All Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Manufactories, Work Shops, and Managers of Schools in the Town and all other occupiers of houses therein, shall provide for the removal of excremental deposit upon the premises in the following manner":

"The privies shall be so arranged (being elevated when necessary) as to permit the receptacles to be easily removed and to every privy an entrance to an adjoining street or alley shall be made when practical.

"For each privy seat the occupier shall provide water tight boxes or half-boxes which must be either spirit or oil barrels with two handles and for each privy a box or barrel for dry earth.

"It shall be the duty of each person using the privy to throw a sufficient quantity of dry earth over each evacuation to cover it fully.

"The Sanitary Policeman shall cause to be removed by the Scavenger Wagons to some more suitable place or places outside of the limits of the Town all excremental deposits, provided for in the foregoing ordinance, that is to say, as often as may be necessary from each private home, and as often at least as once a week from each Tobacco Factory, Public School, Hotel, Boarding House, and Work Shop employing twenty hands or more."(5-B)

These conditions indicated the immediate need for the construction of the proposed Sanitary Sewerage System. However, the collection and disposal of night soil would continue to be necessary in many areas of the Town for many years to come.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN FIRE COMPANY

July 2, 1888-Robert Searcy and other African-American citizens appeared before the Board with a petition signed by numerous citizens asking that a Hook and Ladder Truck be purchased. The Board agreed, "Whereas the Fire Department of the Town of Winston is incomplete without a Hook and Ladder Company, it is resolved that the Fire Committee be instructed to purchase a Hook and Ladder Truck properly equipped at a cost not exceeding \$400."(5-F)

BLUE LAWS FOR RESTAURANTS

September 3, 1888-"All restaurants shall be closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday night and shall be open on Sunday morning fro 6 to 8:30 o'clock then closed until twelve and open from 12 to 2—then closed until 5 o'clock in the evening then opened from 5 to 7. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined \$5.00 for each offense." (5-K)

PROPOSED STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Dec 3, 1888-"Prof. Ludlow appeared before the Board with estimate of cost of paving the streets around the Court House Square. (5-N) The matter was discussed and postponed until the next meeting.

"Col. Alspaugh moved that the Board meet next Monday night to consider the question of paving the streets around the Public Square and also to consider further the question of creating a Bonded Debt."

At the meeting of the Board on December 12, the Board voted "Whereas much money has been expended and wasted in the constant repairs of our street pavements under the temporary system of paving heretofore adopted and used, and whereas the growing traffic upon our streets demand a more permanent system and better work, it is therefore resolved that for a beginning of this important work, this Board will during the ensuing year permanently pave the street surrounding the Public Square, upon the plans and specifications submitted by Engineer Ludlow."(5-O)

J. D. Ludlow, CE, submitted these general specifications for paving the streets around the Courthouse Square:

1st. It shall be a modified Guidet Pavement.

2nd. The dimensions of the blocks, which are to be of granite, shall be on the surface from 3 to 5 inches wide and deem 5 to 9 inches long with a depth of 6 inches.

3rd. The blocks are to be set in sand upon a foundation of sand of 6 inches in depth after it is packed.

4th. The joints between blocks are to be filled with sand or granite chippings to a height of 4 inches, on top of this is to be run a mixture of asphaltum of 1-1/2 inches thick, leaving a 1/2 or 1/4 depth open between the blocks.

5th. The finished pavement shall be consistent with the new grade as shown by profiles of even date herewith. It shall be given a very slight gradient from the center to the sides.

6th. To permit such a minimum gradient the courses of blocks shall be at an angle, other than a right angle, to the sides of the street, breaking courses at the street center.

7th. The curb stones shall not be less than 3 feet long, 4 inches thick and 18 inches deep. The gutter stones shall not be less than 3 feet long and 6 inches deep, the width to be alternately 12 and 16 inches.

8th. he pavement shall be constructed in accordance with further specifications in more detail presented verbally to the Board on date even herewith and upon December 3, 1888.

January 21, 1889-Thomas Woodruff, Contractor, Greensboro, N.C., proposed to "...furnish granite paving blocks from the quarry at Kernersville F.O.B. at 70 cents per square yard, and the curbing at 75 cents per lineal foot; also the gutter stones at \$1.05 per square yard, these two items from the Mount Airy Granite (co.), F.O.B. at Winston.

"The stone to be furnished according to the specifications made by your Engineer and sent to McGalliard and Husk. Measurements to be made from the work when laid in the streets."

It later developed that McGalliard and Huske were unable to furnish the paving stone from the Kernersville quarry, and the Commissioners allowed the contractor to substitute stone from the Summerfield quarry.

1889

ARMORY PROPOSED

January 15, 1889-"Whereas a strong Police force is essential to the well government of towns and cities, and whereas a military company is the strongest mode of enforcing Police Regulations and is an essential remedy in cases of insurrection, riot and sudden disturbances of the peace, and as well for the protection of property in cases of fire. Be it therefore resolved the Board will appropriate the sum of three hundred dollars to be used in aid of the erection of an armory for the us and benefit of the Forsyth Riflemen and the to the end that this company may be perpetuated. (5-S) This armory was incorporated into the plan of the Winston Town Hall when it was built the next year.

FIRST CITY ENGINEER

Feb 4, 1889-"...be it therefore resolved that we hereby create the office of the City Engineer, and that a committee of 3 be appointed to frame an ordinance defining the duties and responsibilities of said office, and that Prof. J. L. Ludlow of this city be appointed to fill that office at a salary of one thousand dollars per year. (5-U)

The duties of the City Engineer were spelled out at the March 21, 1889 meeting (5-W)

NEW TOWN CHARTER

The General Assembly, on January 25, 1889, ratified an Act amending the Charter of the Town of Winston. This was entered into the minutes on May 6, 1889. (5-5)

Under this new charter the town was divided into three wards to be known as Ward One, Ward Two and Ward Three. The first election was to be held on the Third Tuesday in February, 1890, and on the third Tuesday in February biannually thereafter. Nine Commissioners were to be elected, three to be elected from the First Ward, three from the Second Ward, and three from the Third Ward, to serve two years.

The Board of Commissioners was to meet on the Tuesday following their own election to elect some person, not of their own number, to be Mayor of the Town and to hold this office for two years. The new Charter provided that the Mayor shall receive as compensation \$600 per annum, without any fees.

Previously, there were five Graded School commissioners: three being elected by a vote of the citizens and two appointed by the Town Commissioners from their own number. Under the new Charter, the Board of Commissioners elected or appointed all the School Commissioners.

NO ELECTION IN MAY, 1889

The new Charter prescribed that no election was to be held in May, 1889, and that the present Mayor and Commissioners were to continue in office until the first election to be held under the new Charter on the third Tuesday in February, 1890.

In May, 1889, E. H. Wilson was elected Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Bradford was again elected Chief of Police, and J. C. Bessent, Tax Collector and Police Clerk. (5-15) Bradford had also been employed as the county jailer who was the executioner in the third of Forsyth's four public hangings.

SPEED OF RAILROAD TRAINS

"The speed of railroad trains in passing through the town shall not exceed six miles per hour, and the bell shall be run while approaching crossings and no whistle shall be blown except for necessary signals." Town Ordinance--1889.

August 17, 1889-"The Chief of Police was instructed to collect all pistols and other property taken from parties arrested and not called for within 30 days and to collect all property hereafter taken from prisoners and deposit same with the Police Clerk to be disposed of hereafter by this Board. (5-41)

DUTIES OF THE SANITARY POLICEMAN

September 2, 1889- "The Sanitary Policeman shall be required to wear his badge and to wear the same uniform as the balance of the Police force so as to be readily recognized by the public as an officer of the town, and he shall have the power an authority of a regular policeman in the execution of legal process and shall make arrest for violations of all sanitary ordinances and shall receive the same fees as other Police Officers."(5-43)

A leather bound pocket sized booklet of rules of Police was given to each officer. (4-43) At least one of these still exists in the possession of the Police Department.