

City of Winston-Salem Government Meetings Notes

Town of Salem: 1823-1839

HIGHLIGHTS

Town Government overview

Water works improvements

1823 - Street lighting; Land sale detailed

1824 - product quality complaint

1825 - Fire Department

1826 - Construction of new Shallowford Rd;

1827 - First print shop opens

1828 - Borrowed money

1831 - Volunteer military company formed

1832 - Complaints about water tax

1833 - Cedear Avenue protected

1836 - Cotton factory to be built; population; news briefs

1838 - Privately owned stores approved; Water system 1838-1846; Fire Department 1838-1843; Tavern 1838 - Present; Animal complaints; Boy's school

1839 - Street lighting 1839-1847; Fries Woolen Factory opens; Teachers' salaries discussed; More financial concerns

TOWN GOVERNMENT OVERVIEW 1823 - 1837

The town government was actually very democratic, in that the various governing boards had large memberships, with these members being elected by the Brethren themselves. The Aufseher Collegium was the governing Board having authority in the material and the financial interests of the congregation. Before this board came matters relating to building construction, road work, street lamps, property usage, apprenticeships, craftsmen, and similar matters pertaining to business and industry. Before a new building was constructed, the proposed builder had to inform this Board as to the size and location of the proposed structure and for what purpose.

In the early years the number of craftsmen practicing the same trade were limited. Such limitations were based upon the need of the community. If too many men followed the same trade, neither would be able to make a living, and the whole community would adversely be affected. Business and industry was regulated in like manner.

For many years the major businesses and industries were owned by the congregation and operated for the benefit of the entire community. All land was owned by the Congregation Diacony of the Unity of Brethren, and the individual occupant or holder of a piece of property had such possession under a lease or by virtue of paying the required rent on the property.

Under the new conditions of these later years the Governing Board realized that the time had come when the Brethren should be allowed to purchase property and receive a deed for such land. The Collegium also accepted as a guiding-rule that the owner of a piece of land always had the first right to the bordering land.

It is interesting to note that in the records the Brethren, regardless of their profession, trade, or official position of authority, were always addressed or referred to simply as Brother or Brethren.

WATERWORKS IMPROVEMENTS 1823-1837

The Brethren in Salem were always aware of the need for an adequate water supply for domestic use and for fire protection; and they attempted to keep their water system in good repair and to make additional improvements as rapidly as their finances would permit. They were constantly planning future improvements and seeking a better kind of water pipe, along with another source of water supply. Up until this period, their main water supply came from the two springs north-west of the town, supplemented by the storage of water in cisterns at various locations.

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1823-1839

August 18, 1823 - "A Brother remarked that hitherto the water-works have proved unsatisfactory, and that often bad management was the reason. It appears that not much can be done about it, as there has always been some lack of water. More care should be taken that only good, sound logs are used for pipes, and that a supply of bored pipes should be kept on hand, so that when needed they need not first be bored, and the flow of water need not be interrupted for a longer time.

"This discussion about the water-works led to the following resolution: -- that the water-works built by the present Administrator supplies more water than his house needs, and he would be willing for the surplus to be turned into the town water-works. This could be done without much expense if it were piped from Br. Theodore Schulz's house to the cistern at Br. Bohlo's house, from where it could be divided among the other cisterns without changing the pipes already laid.

"The experience of many years has shown that our water-works cannot be made permanent with either wooden or clay pipes. At the request of the Collegium, Br. Jacob Blum will find out what iron water-pipes cost, and where it is cheapest to get them. The congregation diaconie will undertake to lay aside a certain sum each year from the profits of the congregation businesses, so that in future (when it becomes possible) new and better pipes can be laid." (Auf. Col.)

The new source of additional water was from a spring in the ravine each of Church Street about in line with Bank Street if extended east. Water was brought from this location later, but in quite a different manner.

In the meantime, new cisterns were constructed. The old brick cisterns near Belo's lot was no longer getting any of the pipe water and was not water-tight, and so it was decided in November, 1824, that this old cistern should be abandoned, the brick removed, and the hole filled with earth. This old cistern was near the Northeast corner of Main and Bank Streets.

It was further decided to build a new cistern on the west side of Main Street just north of the Fries house, so that water would be more readily available on the side of the street where the houses were. The Fries house referred to was on Main Street north of Bank Street, this being the former Becker house, and the first house built in Salem. The Collegium also decided to build a rain water cistern, ten feet long and eight feet wide, on West Bank Street between Br. Meinung and the Widow's House.

August 7, 1826 - "Levels shall be run to the mill branch and to the branch near Opitz in order to find out whether they can be used for more powerful driving of the water-wheel at the foot of the hill at Br. Schulz's. If it is possible to install a second piston to raise the water to the top of the hill there seemed to be enough water in the spring to give an adequate supply to the houses on Church Street." (Auf. Col.)

On November 12, 1827, the Collegium appointed the Brn. John Vogler, Boner, Blum, and Leinbach, a standing committee to consider the matter of helping to remedy the present lack of water and then report to the Collegium.

The report was submitted on January 3, 1828. "Their report was read, which proposed the use of the free spring of Br. Theodore Schulz's water-works, the water to be led to the line between Br. Schulz and Br. Benzien's bottom garden; there to build an eighteen foot waterwheel which would force the spring water in iron pipes in a direct line to a spot (northwest corner of Bank and Church Streets) in front of Theodore Schulz's house which is the highest place in town. From there it can be dispensed through the town.

"To drive the water-wheel water can be brought in a trough made of plank from the mill-branch in Fockel's meadow, crossing the fields of Philip Blum and Widow Blum. It is estimated that this will cost thirteen or fifteen hundred dollars.---It was agreed that the cost should be met by subscriptions, and what more is needed can be borrowed for the water-works account.

"The vote in favor of this proposal was unanimous."

This new water system was actually completed in 1828, within the same year the plan was approved. In the "History of Wachovia in North Carolina", by John Henry Clewell, Ph.D., says "The method employed to supply the town in this second water system was both ingenious and efficient. In the ravine, east of the terminus of Bank Street, is a spring of clear, cold water. Here it was determined to erect a house, install a triple pump, and use a large overshot wheel as the power to run the pump. The water was forced up the hill, perhaps one hundred feet, to a supply cistern at the south end of Cedar Avenue. Thence by gravity it was distributed to a dozen or more cisterns. The pipes used in this system were glazed terra-cotta pipes. This was before the day of steam pumping and the power was procured in the following manner:

"Starting at 'bath branch', above the present railroad culvert, the water to turn the wheel was conducted along the hillside in a wooden trough, a distance of two miles. In crossing the ravine east of Park Avenue, it was necessary to support the trough on a high trestle. Thence the water passed through the Academy Park, and when it reached the wheel-house, it had sufficient elevation to fall upon the great fifteen-foot wheel, which revolved ceaselessly day and night. This second water-supply system served the town a full half-century, from 1828 to 1878."

1823

STREET LIGHTING

January 6, 1823 - "Bro. Salomo Lick, who has been lighting the lamps of the town, says that the number of the lamps has been increased from time to time, and he asks that he may receive something more for attending to them. Collegium agreed unanimously to place an additional lamp at Br. Christoph Reich's corner, which will raise the number of lamps to seven; also agreed to pay \$10 annually for their care."

(Auf. Col.)

December 13, 1826 - "It appears that illuminating the Square at midnight as the New Year comes in, draws many outsiders, so the Aufseher Collegium shall be advised not to permit it." (Aelt. Conf.)

May 13, 1833 - "Br. Brietz, in the name of the citizens at the end of the west street (now Academy Street) applied for a street lantern. The request was postponed for further consideration." (Auf. Col.)

February 16, 1835 - "A ladder is missing at the street lantern in front of Sensemann's house (NW corner of Academy and Salt Streets)." (Auf. Col.)

LAND SALE

December 15, 1823 - "The majority of the Collegium members are willing to sell Brother Gottlieb the paper-mill land, (which he has rented from the Single Brothers diaconie) for \$4. an acre."

The Surveyor's plot of the former Brother's plantation on the Wach (Salem Creek) was presented. It was surveyed on November 17 in the presence of a number of the members of the Aufseher Collegium. The land contains one hundred and fifty-three acres and thirty-nine rods. The following was decided concerning the sale of the plantation. It will be sold to the highest bidder, but not for less than \$4. an acre.

"Advertisements to this effect shall be posted in public places, and shall be signed by the congregation vorsteher. The vendue or sale shall take place on Saturday, March 24, 1824. The purchaser shall give bond with good security. Interest shall begin with November 1, 1824, on which date possession will be given, though the purchaser may plant winter grain at the proper time. The purchase price is to be paid in three equal, yearly payments, a separate bond being given for each. When two-thirds of the amount, that is, two bonds, have been paid in full, with interest, a deed will be given to the purchaser." -(Auf. Col.)

1824

BR. HULTHIN'S "SEGARS"

January 12, 1824 - "Br. Rights, as requested, has spoken with Br. Hulthin about his segars. It seems impossible to convince him that his wares are poor. On the contrary he insists that he is not making as many as he could make." (Auf. Col.)

1825

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

November 28, 1825-"A shelter shall be built along the fence in the Square for the protection of the fire-ladders and fire-poles. Two axes and two crowbars shall be bought and placed in the fire-engine-house to be at hand in case of fire.

"Br. John Vogler is appointed director in case of fire." (Auf. Col.)

Repairs were made from time to time to the two old fire-engines purchased in 1785. On September 28, 1826, the Council instructed the fire inspector or, Br. John Vogler, "to attend to repairs and improvement of the little fire engines."

By 1831, it appears that the old fire engines were now inadequate for the protection of the many new buildings in the town, so the Brethren decided to purchase new equipment.

July 25, 1831 - "Auf. Collegium proposes to secure a fire engine for 20 persons from Philadelphia, at a cost of \$400. We also propose an assessment, according to the circumstances of each citizen, to pay for the same. Perhaps this proposal should be submitted to a meeting of all of-age Brethren next Thursday, July 28th. To this came an added suggestion, that we recommend that a similar contribution for fire protection be levied on every one erecting a building; also, that the church, school, and congregation house be not assessed."

John Vogler ordered the new fire engine from Philadelphia, to be delivered via Wilmington. The new engine was received in June, 1832, and was recognized as meeting all expectations. The Council appointed two fire inspectors, the Brn. John Vogler and Henry Leinbach.

The cost of the new fire engine, including 200 feet of hose, amounted to \$595.09. Individuals contributed \$54.83 and the remainder was to be raised "according to valuation of houses."

On March 3, 1834, the fire committee reported, "The separate points were considered and all of them approved. They are as follows: (1) in the street between the Widow Bolow and the Trustee house, a plug or something similar is to be put into the pipe in such a manner that a hose can be attached to it; (2) to repair the cistern between Meinung and the Widows House and to provide it with a forcing-pump; (3) to make the attachments of the same size so that they will fit everywhere; (4) to repair the damaged fire buckets and to keep those belonging to the Congregation Diacony in a separate place; (5) to repair the small fire engine; (6) to put the engine house in good repair and to put the large engine in another place; (it was proposed to erect a small building beside the market house for this purpose); (7) to supply a support for the engine-pipe and also to provide lanterns for the engine; (8) to secure two fire lamps for the engine house and to keep them in good order; (9) to provide a suitable reel of hose; (10) to fix cisterns so that the covers can be lifted off; (11) to have fire drills from time to time.

"The chairman notified that according to a recent inspection there were 91 good and 19 old fire buckets found in the various houses of the town, but that about 30 houses had none. It is desirable that the citizens who have none should procure them, but probably they will not on account of the price. Br. Schober offered at the first opportunity to inquire the price of fire buckets in Greensboro. The question was raised whether saddlers and shoemakers here could make them. It was decided to communicate the report of the fire committee to the citizens and to warn those who have no fire buckets to secure them."

1826

THE NEW SHALLOWFORD ROAD

December 18, 1826 - "The committee appointed to consider a shorter way from the upper part of town into Shallowford Road have found a route leading from the sheds at the upper end of the town, along the fields to a gate, from there along the line of the old water-pipes to the branch, over which a causeway must be laid, then up the hill to the road sign on the highway. It was decided that this road should be cleared as soon as possible." - (Auf. Col.)

January 15, 1827 - "The new street shall be laid out parallel with the cross street (Bank Street) by the leather-dresser's and with the lane on the north side of Br. John Ackermann's lot, then along the side of the northwest lots; then diagonally to the bars. In surveying building lots there care must be taken of the water-pipes line which crosses some of them and the Collegium decided that the pipeline should be changed so that it would run with one side of the lots, and that the lot on which it would be located should receive eighteen feet more frontage than the others."

February 5, 1827 - "Citizens of Salem have set next Friday as the day on which they will gather to cut the new street through the woods to the Shallowford Road. The Brn. Jacob Blum and Isaac Boner will see that the street is as direct as possible, and that the surveyor lays it out not more than two rods (33 ft.) wide." - (Auf. Col.)

The Old Shallowford Road was what is now Academy Street, leaving Main Street at the Salem Square, and the "upper part" of town terminated at the present Brookstown Avenue. It was at this point on Main Street that the Brethren decided to start the new and shorter route to the existing Shallowford Road to the west. This new Road (now Brookstown Avenue) was extended west at right angle to Main Street and parallel to Bank Street, to a point just west of present Cherry Street. At this point the new road turned on a northwest course to a point just south of present West First Street, then west to about intersection of W. First and Burke Street, continuing along West First Street to the present Country Club Road, and on to the Lewisville Road to the Yadkin River crossing.

Just west of Poplar Street this new road crossed the branch which led to the springs south of the Calvary Moravian Church, these being the springs from which water was piped by gravity to the town of Salem. Although there were no streets in this area at the time the water supply was developed, present topography indicates that the natural route for the old water line would follow the course chosen for this new road.

1827

THE FIRST PRINT SHOP

May 2, 1827 - "Careful consideration was given to the wish of Br. J. Christian Blum to establish a print shop on his own account and in his own name. He is thinking of publishing a newspaper, for which he would engage a young man, of good moral character, from whom his son could learn the trade of a printer. Conferenz agrees with the Aufseher Collegium in seeing no objection to the opening of a print shop, but has doubts regarding the publishing of a newspaper, which might have various unpleasant results for local individuals, for the congregation town, and for the Unity itself, in which this would be a new thing." (Aelt. Conf.)

May 9, 1827 - "Br. Benade has spoken with Br. Christian Blum. Br. Blum asks the Conferenz not to worry further about a newspaper, for he will give up that idea and confine himself to general printing." (Aelt. Conf.)

Blum's first printing press, it was reported, was bought secondhand in Raleigh. Blum printed "The Weekly Gleaner", a four-page paper, from January 6 to December 29, 1829. His second newspaper was "The Farmers Reporter and Rural Repository." The sons, Levi V. and Edward T. Blum, succeeded their father and continued the printing business, publishing the newspaper and "Blum's Almanac." The almanac has been published each year since 1828.

1828

BORROWED MONEY

January 22, 1828 - "Collegium approves that one thousand dollars shall be borrowed from Br. Gottlieb Schober for five years, at 5 per cent for the water-works." (Auf. Col.)

1831

VOLUNTEER MILITARY COMPANY

By an act of the Assembly of the State of North Carolina, the Brethren had been granted the privilege of freedom from military service, a privilege they enjoyed for many years undisturbed. However, in 1831, this exemption from military in peace times was countermanded, and the brethren of Salem were subject to being called into military service.

To avoid being drafted, the eligible Brethren between 18 and 25 years of age, on July 4, 1831, organized themselves into a free company which elected its officers from their own number, and when men were mustered, this company remained intact, not mingling with others, except at the annual muster at which they had to appear in like uniforms with the others. The Brethren furnished their own uniforms, but guns were furnished by the state. This company was called the Salem Light Infantry Company, headed by Capt. Emanuel Shober.

1832

COMPLAINTS ABOUT WATER TAX

May 19, 1832 - "Br. James Hall thinks it is an injustice that he may pay more than 8 1/4 cents water tax, when he has hardly any use for the piped water. Auf. Collegium cannot agree with him that he is right: in case of fire he would be ever thankful for the piped water. Furthermore, we would have to do the same for other citizens who have their own wells." (Auf. Col.)

September 23, 1832 - "Reference was made to Br. James Hall's assertion that he would not pay more than \$1.50 water tax instead of \$2.08 according to the latest revision by Church Council. He says it is unjust that he should have to pay so much for bad pipe water when he has gone to so much personal expense on his well, while other citizens who have no well of their own do not have to pay again so much. Auf. Col. delayed decision until we have fuller representation at next meeting." (Auf. Col.)

1833

CEDAR AVENUE PROTECTED

January 7, 1833 - "...according to present views, nobody shall receive permission to build on the lots adjoining the Schulz house over against the graveyard without setting houses 8 to 10 feet back; in order not to damage the lovely cedars. At any rate it is seriously to be considered whether these lots should ever be built upon." (Auf. Col.)

1836

COTTON FACTORY

June 20, 1836 - "For some time a strong desire has been manifest that a cotton factory in the vicinity of Salem should be considered. A gathering of interested persons has been held and several citizens were named, both to secure more information about such a factory and to consider a prospective location. One Brother remarked that they had secured thorough and satisfactory information through Blum and White in Petersburg, who had also expressed themselves as willing to take part in such an undertaking and estimated that a good dividend, possibly 15 to 20% was to be expected.

"Regarding a location, it was brought out that the whole vicinity, as far as David Blum's, had been examined, but no place was better adapted than the fields on the west side of Salem near the new Shallowford Road, at present used by Hy. Schulz and Hy. Leinbach. These fields, however, had been added to the town in building lots, and the interested parties would rather possess them in fee simple than to take them on lease. Aufseher Collegium felt that this would have to be considered further, it being the first case of its kind, before it could be submitted to Congregation Council." (Salem Diary)

The matter of title to the selected property was resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned, with certain restrictions in the deeds which protected the interests of the Salem Congregation. Furthermore, most of the stock in the company was subscribed by members of Salem, with only a small part going into the hands of strangers. Moreover, the Congregation Diacony sought to secure dominant influence in the direction of the factory by acquiring considerable stocks.

The Salem Cotton Factory was successfully completed and the spinning of cotton by means of a steam engine began in the late fall of 1837.

November 5, 1838- "The land to be granted to the factory has been surveyed and amounts to about 77 acres for which the manufacturing company is going to pay the annual nominal rent of \$1.00 to the Diacony. The Diacony does not fore-go the right to use the timber on this land. The manufacturing company will have to pay the usual sum if any timber should be cut for its use."

Some of the Rules and Regulations for employees of the Salem Cotton Factory were:

1. No family or individual need apply for employment, without at the same time furnishing certificate from some of their most respectable and trustworthy neighbors, that they are of industrious habits and unexceptional character.
2. Families that are employed are considered as engaged for as long a time as they and the employer can agree, but are in no case to leave before they have given the employer one month's notice of their intention to do so.
3. Single individuals are considered as engaged for as long a time as they and the employer can agree, but are in no case to leave before they have given the employer two weeks notice of their intention to do so.
4. Any one that willfully or negligently injures any part of any building or any machine will be held accountable for such injury, and the damages deducted from his or her wages.
5. The working hours in the mill will be from sun-rise until sun-set, from the 20th of March until the 20th of September; and the remaining six months of the year from sun-rise until half-past seven, except on Saturday, when the machinery will stop at four o'clock. (Auf. Col.)

POPULATION

At the end of 1836, population figures show 479 people living in Salem, 104 in Bethabara, 226 in Bethania, 391 in Friedberg, 236 in Friedland and 129 in Hope for a total population of 1,565.

BRIEFS

June 23, 1826 - "Br. Adam Butner presented the plan for his two-story (frame) house, which was approved on certain conditions. The porch raised on posts must not obstruct the sidewalk. The sidewalk must not be raised. The steps must not be made more than three feet wide." (Auf. Col.)

This house was built on lot No. 32, on the east side of Main Street about in the middle of the block between Academy and Bank Street, and is still standing. It would have a long history of service after Butner sold the building to T. Christ. Christ rented it to the Town of Salem in 1856 as the first Commissioners' Hall with a lockup in the lower level. It would also serve as a hospital during the Civil War.

June 28, 1824 - "Br. Frederic Meinung has drawn a new map of Salem."

May 30, 1831- "The Single Br. Timothy Vogler asks for permission to build a shop on the lot between Dr. Kuehln and Br. L. Eberhard. He wishes to carry on his gun-stock making there." (Auf. Col.)

March 6, 1836 - (Foot note) There is a tradition that Joshua Reuz (Rights) revolted against the strict regulations of Salem Congregation and moved two miles north to make his home at what he called Liberty. The road from there to Salem became known as Liberty Street. There are references in the Salem Diary in the 1850's of several people living in the Liberty community.

1838

PRIVATELY OWNED STORES

January 15, 1838 -"The Elders' Conference agrees wholly with the opinion expressed by the Collegium concerning those Brethren who wish to open stores in Salem privately. It states that it is desirable to consider each case arising in this respect individually. This does not exclude, however, the observation of the Congregation Orders."

THE WATER WORKS (1838-1846)

June 9, 1838 -"Some weeks ago the crank of the waterworks broke again after being used for only one year. In this connection, Mr. Th. Sidall, machinist at the factory, has stated that a wheelwork to drive the pumps would be much more durable and thus in the long run much cheaper." (Auf. Col.)

September 26, 1838 -"The surplus in the waterworks is \$53.25."

January 25, 1841 -"The brethren also suggested that during a trip to Philadelphia Br. Edw. Belo inspect a certain water pump of special construction newly invented by Felton and Co., Troy. This pump is lauded highly in publications of all kinds and is used on boats and in navy yards especially. If he finds this pump to be suitable for our cisterns he is to purchase at least one. The Collegium agrees." (Auf. Col.)

June 13, 1842 -"The Waterworks Committee reported having held various meetings to discuss their problem. In the beginning of their conferences there always predominated the idea that if they could not bring more water into the community, it would be useless and too expensive to have iron piping take the place of the old wooden ones. In this connection was the suggestion of creating a sufficient water supply by having a well dug in the neighborhood of the present waterworks, or on the muster ground or near Br. Francis Fries Factory. With such a well a large water container could be kept filled all the time. The committee suggested having this water container set up on the muster ground from where the water could be conducted easily into all parts of the community. The pressure from this elevated spot would then make all cisterns in the community practically unnecessary, since taps would be installed at many places from which everyone could be supplied with water. The committee thought of having enough water in the community in case of fire, realizing that our present arrangement would scarcely do any good in case of such an emergency. If the plan for the community can be carried through, the water supply in the reservoir can be used in various places through fire plugs which would have to be installed, whereas, at present we may only use the scanty supply in the neighboring cisterns. The expense for this would amount to some \$6,000 which the committee so far as only calculated superficially. Of course, this would exceed our means by far but we must consider that as soon as the iron pipes have been bought and installed, they will last for many years and moreover one single fire could destroy in a short time three or four times that value because of a lack of water. The Collegium believes that each member of the community would be willing to pay a certain amount according to his property holding, in order to carry out the above-mentioned plan for the benefit of the whole community. This payment will have to be made until all debts have been paid." (Auf. Col.)

The proposed location of the elevated water reservoir was north of the graveyard avenue and east of Church Street, probably between Cemetery Street and Belews Street. This location was higher than the existing town of Salem, therefore water would flow by gravity to all areas of town.

Meanwhile, the Brethren were protecting their present water supply. On November 21, 1842, Augustus Fogle was required to return to the Congregation Diacony a plot of land along which the water trench conducted the water which ran the fifteen-foot water-wheel in the ravine between Church Street and the present Salem Avenue, this location of the waterworks being about in line with Bank Street if extended east from Church Street. Fogle was allowed to cultivate the rest of the land in this area provided the water trench was not damaged. Also, on June 12, 1843, the records show that the area around the springs north-west of Salem was fenced in to keep out the cows.

June 24, 1844 - "Sr. A. M. Bagge wishes to conduct the pipe water to her house, formerly occupied by Br. Hulthin. She is willing to pay for the expense. The Collegium cannot agree to weaken the water pressure even more by having the water conducted to private homes. This caused a discussion about the improvement of the present waterworks. We decided to improve the cistern at the Administration House this summer by constructing one of brick and paving it with hydraulic cement. The water stock in the yard of the Administration House is to be removed since experience has taught us that water stocks are often the cause for the high loss of water. At the cistern in front of the house a faucet will have to be retained where fresh water is always available. It is thought advisable to supply the main pipeline to the reservoir with iron pipes since so far there are still about 60 feet of wooden pipes in this line. We shall try to buy these pipes as soon as we have received the detailed information. Should the brick reservoir be a success we shall construct the rest of the cisterns in the same fashion. This will save a lot of money for the waterworks in the long run since the wooden ones decay after a few years of use." (Auf. Col.)

The water stock was a bored log set vertical over the wooden water pipe line. When pressure was sufficient water would overflow from this water stock, thus allowing a continuous loss of water.

February 10, 1846 - "Br. John Chitty wishes to be employed continually by the Diocony in order to make a living to pay off his debts in the course of time. Br. Chitty knows the waterworks very well and also is very skillful in the making of pumps, etc., so that he is of great help to the Warden. The Collegium advises accepting his offer and his salary will be settled later." Br. Chitty was allowed an annual salary of \$150, together with his board. (Auf. Col.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT 1838-1843

January 15, 1838 - "The appointed committee for revision of the fire orders presented its report as well as a new list of various duties Salem citizens have to perform in case of a fire emergency.

"The board of directors of the cotton factory has turned in a request to the Collegium that the old fire engine be kept in the future on the grounds of the factory. The corporation is willing to build a special shed for this purpose. The Collegium grants its approval of this request since the Market hall is too small to store both engines without running the risk of both being injured some day and furthermore the engine would be at hand, if there should ever be a fire in the upper part of the community." (Auf. Col.)

January 29, 1838 - "Br. Meinung maintains that he is not able to supply us with any carriages for convenient transportation of the fire hose belonging to the engine under the price of \$40. We shall therefore have to try to find some other wheelwright working at more moderate prices." (Auf. Col.)

November 21, 1842 - "Just recently our inhabitants of the Community were able to convince themselves how necessary it is to keep all equipment for extinguishing fire in good condition. It was observed that we still lack this or the other thing which would be absolutely necessary in case of a fire emergency." (Auf. Col.)

January 23, 1843 - "The fire inspectors have finished their task and report the following things: Br. Henry Winkler's bake over is too near the woodshed. His smokehouse does not seem to fit regulations either. Sr. Strehle should have a piece of sheet iron in front of her stove. Coals may otherwise very easily fall on the wooden floor. Chas. Ebert's bake oven is too near Br. Clauder's woodshed, which would become very dangerous in windy weather. In Br. Theoph. Vierling's shop a stovepipe has been led through a window pane. Br. Hulthin's chimney should be repaired and burnt out. A large container for ashes will have to be built for Br. Van Vleck. Sr. Barb. Folz's bake oven which leads from outside under her store of the kitchen, is not in good condition either. In front of this bake oven is a large pipe of coals which should be removed. At Br. Em. Reich's shop there is a damaged stovepipe which is conducted through the house wall into the chimney outside the house." (Auf. Col.)

February 20, 1843 - "According to the decision of November 21, 1842, the Collegium commissions the Warden to order 30 leather fire buckets from the north. Part are to be kept with the fire engine and part are to be sold to home owners." (Auf. Col.)

July 12, 1843 -"At the last meeting of the legislature of North Carolina an act of incorporation was passed for a fire company to be founded here in Salem. In order to furnish the matter it was agreed to have Br. Schober call a meeting of all those subject to military duty." (Auf. Col.)

THE TAVERN 1838-PRESENT

July 16, 1838 -"There have been repeated complaints about the service offered to strangers in our Tavern. We discussed the situation and realized that in spite of all his good qualities Br. Sensemann seems to lack a certain something which makes the stay for travelers in our Tavern more comfortable and pleasant. We shall have to appoint another tavern keeper in the course of time, so much is certain. However, before this step is taken, we are going to try to make up for Br. Sensemann's missing tavern keeper's qualities by appointing a skillful barkeeper. If this fails, it will be time to find another tavern keeper." (Auf. Col.)

Sensemann continued to serve as tavern keeper until July, 1840, at which time William Gott, a non-Moravian, was appointed tavern keeper. During this period it became increasingly hard to keep personnel at the Tavern. There were sixteen tavern keepers, from Jacob Meyer in 1772 to Thomas Boner in 1850, inclusive.

An old inventory of the supplies in the Tavern listed:

924 gallons of Whiskey

455 " Apple and Peach Brandy

60 " Malaga Wine

137 " Rum

5 " Gin

30 " Cognac

15 " Vinegar

20 " Wine

120 " Molasses

8 barrels of Cider

(This inventory was given a value of 449 pounds, 13 shillings)

The Tavern was operated under very strict rules by the Brethren and during the long period it was operated there were surprisingly few incidents of disorder or bad conduct among the patrons.

The traveling public found this tavern to be a very fine place to stop, and many celebrities were entertained there, including President George Washington, in 1791.

The Tavern was sold, under the lease-hold system, to Adam Butner in April, 1850. With the ending of the lease-hold system, he purchased the property, fronting 356 feet on Main Street and extending 396 feet in depth. Butner immediately sold out to Nathan A. Chaffin. The Tavern suffered during the Civil War years and was returned to Adam Butner as owner in 1868.

With the coming of the railroad to Salem in 1873, the Tavern enjoyed new popularity as a summer resort. After Adam Butner's death in 1884, the "hotel", as it was then called, was sold to Dr. Z. Swift, who made some alterations. A short time thereafter, it ceased to be a regular hotel, and, about 1890, became a tenant house when the property was purchased by a real estate firm.

In 1905, the property was bought by the Home Investment Company which made some alterations to the northern frame structure. The brick structure continued to be occupied privately. Miss Ada Allen, the last person to live in the building (from 1929 to 1938), called the public's attention to the importance of the Tavern's long history in the community. The building was subsequently purchased by Richard J. Reynolds, who gave it to the Wachovia Historical Society on May 31, 1941.

The Tavern was restored by Old Salem, Inc.

ANIMAL COMPLAINTS

April 22, 1838 -"Complaints were reported about the hogs rambling through the community, about the nightly noise of too many dogs, the bulls and cows in the streets and the great number of doves causing damage in gardens. We wish that all this which harms the love and harmony in the community could be removed." (Auf. Col.)

THE BOYS SCHOOL

On August 2, 1838, the School Committee reported to the Elders Conference and Aufseher Collegium: "The number of pupils in our Boys School has increased to some 40 boys who are of very different background with regard to age and knowledge. It is therefore not very well possible to divide them into merely two classes without neglecting the higher branches of learning. It was therefore generally recognized that the employment of a third instructor is absolutely necessary.

"With regard to the salary of such a teacher it must be observed that during the past the Diacony had to contribute annually approximately \$200 to the school, although only two salaries of \$170, each had to be paid. This amount contributed by the Diacony should be reduced rather than raised. The following suggestions were accepted as reasonable and are herewith presented to the housefathers conference: (1) The school fees for our local boys which so far amounted to \$7.80 could perhaps be raised to \$8 per year. (2) Parents whose sons are instructed in extra courses, like languages, music, and drawing, could pay an additional amount, namely \$15.00 for each extra course per year. In this case it must be observed that the sons of Brethren from other congregations pay \$16 per year, and \$3 to \$5 for extra branch of learning, i.e., at least twice as much as our own children. The main source for the financing of a third instructor's salary would be the school fees of the boys of strangers. So far they had to pay \$20 annually and in the future that is to be \$30 annually for regular instruction and in addition they are to pay \$3 to \$5 annually for each extra course the children take. This has been very favorable already during the past fiscal year.

"Although there are many objections to the admission of strange children to our school, and we would prefer to reject such applications, we hope to meet all these objections with the establishment of a day school where they will be under supervision of their teacher from 7 to 11 in the morning and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon, then until supper and after supper until eight in the evening. The teachers could either take walks with them or supervise them in the yard of the schoolhouse. Also on Saturdays the children are to come to school for this purpose and our own local children over 10 years old could join them. There are at present 8 strange boys in the school who cannot be dismissed. No children of strangers are to be admitted over 10 years old."

The Brethren agreed unanimously with the idea experimenting of a day school.

1839

STREET LAMPS 1839-1847

October 25, 1839 - "The Collegium approves the plan of installing more street lamps in the community. No lamp, however, is to be set up at the corner of Sister Denke (house) since that street is rarely used." (Auf. Col.)

January 30, 1843 - "Since Br. John Chitty has stated that he does not care whether the office of looking after the street lamps is taken over by someone else, it was agreed that this could be attended to in the future by a day laborer who is regularly employed by the Warden. We also agreed that the street lamps bought a few years ago should finally be installed. One at the corner of the street near Jos. Stauber, Dr. Kuehln and Evan Boner. The one near Br. Sensemann is to be repaired." (Auf. Col.)

December 18, 1843 - "Upon request the Collegium decided to set up five more new street lamps namely, near John Ackermann, C. Brietz's garden corner, near Abr. Steiner, Henry Schulz and Widow Vogler or Phil. Reich. In order to make the attending to all these lamps easier and less expensive, the ruling was made that they should be extinguished at nine o'clock during the wintertime." (Auf. Col.)

February 15, 1847 - "The Collegium offers a reward of \$5 for a report of those persons, so far unknown, who destroyed some of our street lamps some weeks ago so that a legal procedure may be started against them by the wish of the Congregation Council." (Auf. Col.) There is no record of the reward being paid.

FRIES WOOLEN FACTORY

October 25, 1839 - "Brn. Will and Francis Fries intend to operate a small wool spinning mill by steam power on the lot situated behind that of Br. Will Fries. This lot has been included for several years in Br. Fries' lease. Since we had some objection because of fire-hazard we decided to inspect the locality. This was done and we learned that there was no immediate danger of fire. The neighbors have also been questioned and do not object to this project. Therefore, the Collegium does not withhold its permission, making it clear, however, that the Congregation Diacony cannot be burdened with this spinning mill erected in their neighborhood since they believed that the steam and vapor would incommode them in their homes. The Collegium therefore decided to reconsider the matter and to further discuss the project with Francis Fries and his father." (Auf. Col.)

November 22, 1839 - "Br. Francis Fries attended this meeting to discuss with the Collegium his planned wool factory. We enumerated all the difficulties which we must face and he offered to remove all obstacles as far as possible. Concerning the protest of the neighbors, he is willing to build his factory on the lot at the corner of the New Shallowford and Salt Streets behind Br. Neining's lot. About negro slaves who would operate the machines, Br. Fries does not consider this the learning of a trade, and it could not then be used as precedent by other tradesmen. He does not expect to build up an extensive business in this field, since we do not have the necessary wool for this in our State, so that he would not need a large number of slaves. As soon as it was seen they were disturbing the moral order of the Community he would dismiss them. He will give the necessary bond for his negroes like other citizens and also issue a bond promising to give up this enterprise, if the factory proves a nuisance after a few years. After further discussion we decided in order to avoid trouble in the future to present the matter to the Community Council. We did not reach an agreement and will confer on the matter in a joint meeting with the Elders' Conference." (Auf. Col.)

The Boards approved Fries' plan to build a woolen factory at the new location and the necessary documents were issued.

A map of Salem, dated 1876, shows the Fries Factory property on the north side of Shallowford (now Brookstown Avenue), between Salt (Liberty) Street, and Trade Street, extending north to the south line of Cemetery if extended west.

March 10, 1847 - "Fr. and Hy. Fries have given Aufseher Collegium a list of persons employed by them in the woolen factory and in their household: 7 white, 16 colored, together, 23." (Auf. Col.)

TEACHERS SALARIES

November 15, 1839 - The chairman announced that this meeting of the Council was called by five brethren of the Council on request of the teachers of the local boys school. The petition of the five members was read asking that the difficult situation of the instructors in the Boys School be taken into serious consideration. The teachers were present and had presented the chairman with a statement in writing containing their request for higher salaries with reasons for the request. After reading synod resolutions in regard to the matter, it was learned that this is actually a matter to be brought before the householders conference. The chairman put the question to vote, "Are the brethren of the Council in favor of taking this petition into consideration?" The brethren declined to do so. It was observed that since no single brethren were present at this particular meeting, except the three teachers, the council meeting should be adjourned and instead be re-opened as a meeting of the householders. The majority, 16 of 28 brethren, were in favor of this.

The Householders' meeting was held on Sunday, November 24, 1839.

The instructors not yet of age were present upon their request and with permission of the Dyers' Conference. The statement was read again with the reasons for asking higher salaries. It was reported that although the school fees were raised, there was a deficit of \$90, which had to be taken over by the Diacony. Since the Diacony does not receive any rent for the schoolhouse and also has to take care of the semiannual repair jobs, it is impossible that the said Diacony be burdened with a raise of salaries for the teachers. The conferences had therefore been forced to decline the request of the young people and therefore directed their petition to this conference.

The important subject was discussed and the synod resolutions dealing with schools were read. It was also asked whether \$14 per month is too little for a teacher, since the former instructors we had who were even older than the present ones never complained. It was learned that the former teachers have received in the year 1806 \$8.63 per month, 1825, \$145 annually and in 1827, \$166.50 annually. From 1821 the Diacony was burdened annually with approximately \$200 from the school account, which cannot be expected any longer under the present circumstances. We also realized that the fees paid by the parents are high enough and that it would be difficult for those parents who send a few boys to our school. We believe that our teachers will be able to make both ends meet with their present income and some good economy, especially since they will have to accustom themselves to frugality and good management as later retired brethren to be sustained by the Sustentation Diacony. Since they have only recently entered their school services their experiences are yet to grow, and moreover, a teacher usually has more expenses during the first year, than during all those which follow. The meeting agreed unanimously to ask the teachers therefore to try one more year to make both ends meet with the present salary which they now received.

MORE FINANCIAL CONCERNS

August 14, 1839 - "The Single Sisters' Pfliegerin announced that Single Sister Anna Leinbach, teacher in the town school for girls can hardly subsist on her salary of \$4.00 per month. If her salary can be raised, she promises to keep the school room in better order. Her salary was raised to \$5.00 a month." (Elders' Conference Minutes)

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1823-1839

April 22, 1839 - "We agreed after a long debate that neither a guide nor an organist in Salem should receive any compensation for their services, since if they did, church ushers, etc., would claim the same about which they have already dropped hints. The Collegium believes that a guide in Salem would have to be a man who is intimately in touch with spirit and heart of our community and congregation for otherwise it might happen that strangers would receive a false notion about us." (Auf. Col.)