City of Winston Government Meetings Notes
Town of Winston: 1890-1899

HIGHLIGHTS
1890-Fire Engine House Contract; Municipal election, wards defined, D. P. Mast, Mayor; Firemen get more pay; The hog law comes to a vote; Bond debt limitation; Bond referendum for sewer system;
1891-Payment to city engineer; Town becomes a city; Why now Aldermen; Town hall plans adopted; Policeman paid salaries instead of fees and fines; Sidewalk contract
1892-Municipal election, R. B. Kerner, Mayor; New City Engineer named; City moves for control of water works, bond issue fails; First city stable; Disastrous fire results in call for better equipment; Town Hall completed
1893-Fire Department organization; Fireman request higher pay; Police officers pay; Mayor Kerner dies, replaced by G.E. Webb; City employees required to pay bills; Horses collide due to no street light
1894-Thirsty Third St; hard times in 1894; Municipal election, Eugene Gray, Mayor; Hog Law makes a comeback
1895-Fire Department issues; Riot of 1895; Superintendent of Public works named; Traffic accident involving fire engine
1896-Free water for members of the Board; Public graded schools report; Police Officers elected; Municipal election, P.W. Crutchfield, Mayor;
1897-Police Officers elected; Fries Manufacturing and Power Company franchise;
1898-Firement released from poll tax; Municipal election, A.B. Gorrell, Mayor; Police Officers elected, J.J. Adams named Chief; Plumbers’ licenses issued; Mayor Gorrell dies, J.F. Griffith elected mayor
1899-Cold winter discussed; Police Chief Adams resigns, replaced by Cpt. F.G. Crutchfield; Sewer extensions requested; Charter Amendments; new City Ordinances

By 1890, Trade Street was the City’s retail center especially at tobacco market time. This view looks north from 4th Street. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)
1890

PROPERTY PURCHASED FOR TOWN HALL
Dec.31,1889-A Committee of the Board, were appointed to visit Mrs. Caroline C. Gorrell and find out upon what terms her property could be bought by the Town for the purpose of building a market house, town hall, etc.(5-65)

The property fronted 100 feet on the east side of Main Street, extending east along the north side of Fourth Street a distance of 200 feet to Church St. This lot was originally purchased from the County Commissioners by Frank L. Gorrell by deed dated May 8, 1851.

J. W. Alspaugh, at a meeting of the Board on January 6, 1890, reported that Mrs. C. C. Gorrell had agreed to sell her property to the Town for $10,100. The Board authorized Mayor Buford to enter into a contract with Mrs. Gorrell. (5-66)

Under the terms of the contract the Town was to pay $1,000.00 in cash, and the balance secured by the notes of the Board of Commissioners in Winston, bearing interest from date at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually, the principal of said notes to be due and payable at the following times and in the following amounts:

$500 on the 1st day of January, 1891
800 " " " " " " " 1892
800 " " " " " " " 1893
900 " " " " " " " 1894
1000 " " " " " " " 1895

and $1000 per year from then on to 1900, inclusive, for a total of $9,000.00. (5-68)

The Board passed a resolution that read “the continued increase of the population of this town and the expanding development of its business in all departments require more adequate buildings for the transaction of its businesses, the holding of its courts, the convenience of its citizens and the protection of its property. Be it therefore resolved that the purchase of a suitable lot for a commissioners hall, a Mayor’s office and a market house are necessary and of the highest importance.” (5-66)

FIRE ENGINE HOUSE CONTRACT
Feb 3, 1890- “…the present Engine House was built by the Board of Commissioners on the property of Jas. A. Gray and wife (on the east side of Liberty St. just south of Third St) with ground rent free for ten years from May, 1882, with privilege of removing said house at the expiration of said ten years.

Resolved, that should the Town make another provision for the Fire Department before May 1, 1892, the said ground rent or lease shall expire, and the building removed or sold.”(5-73)

The Fire Engine was to be moved to the new Town Hall.

STREET WIDTH MINIMUM APPROVED
Feb 3, 1890-It was resolved that in the future, the town would accept or maintain no streets of less width than 40 feet. (5-73)

BOARD PAYS ROOM RENT
During 1889 the Board of Commissioners continued to hold their regular meetings in the office of Col. J. W. Alspaugh, in the Bank Building. At a meeting on February 25, 1890, the Board “…agreed to pay Col. Alspaugh $50.00 for room rent, fire wood, etc., which he has furnished the Board for the past year.”(5-76)
The First National Bank Building where the Board often met 1887-1889 was on the corner of Liberty and 3rd St. This building was extensively remodeled in 1941 and finally torn down as part of urban renewal in the 1970’s. The site was considered for the Transit Center. (J.R. Snider postcard collection)

1890-1891 BOARD
As required under the new Charter, the election for the Town Commissioners was held on the Third Tuesday in February, 1890. The old Board held its final meeting on Tuesday evening February 25, at 3 o'clock, at which time Mayor Buford announced the results of the election (5-76)
1st Ward- Stephen H. Hodgin, P. N. Bailey, W. B. Carter
2nd Ward- J. W. Alspaugh, T. L. Vaughn, A. J. Gales
3rd Ward- R. E. Clement, J. F. Hughes, J. B. Gwyn

The First Ward was bounded by First Street on the south, Fourth Street on the north, Chestnut Street on the east, and the corporation line in the west.

The Second Ward was bounded by Fourth Street on the south, Seventh Street on the north, Chestnut Street on the east, and the corporation line on the west.

The Third Ward started at First and Chestnut Streets, running north on Chestnut Street to Seventh St. with 7th St. and its extension west to the corporation line, north with the corporation line to the Northwest corner of the corporate limits, then with the north corporation line east to the east corporation line, thence with the east corporation line south to the south line of First St. extended, then with the south line of First St. west to the point of beginning at Chestnut St.

Third Ward Aldermen Clement and Gwyn were both African-Americans.
At the time of the election, the population of Winston was approximately 8,000 and the area of the Town was about 1-2/3 square miles.

At the first meeting of the new Board Capt. D. P. Mast was elected Mayor. (5-77)

J. W. Long was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and his bond was fixed at $10,000. Others were J. W. Bradford, Chief of Police; Frank A. Martin, Sanitary Policeman; C. B. Penry, Guard and Special Policeman.

Regular Policemen elected were: A. Stewart, J. M. Wilson, O. R. Mallard, and M. M. Vickers. J. C. Bessent was elected Police Clerk. (5-87)

**FIREMEN GET MORE PAY**
March 7, 1890-Wiley Keith appeared before the Board and asked that the number of firemen be reduced to 20 and that they be paid $15 each per annum, instead of $10 as heretofore.

Commissioner Carter moved to amend the ordinance of March 1886 so as to reduce the number of firemen to 20 and to pay them $15 each (per year), and to require them to serve at least six months before they receive any portion of their or are exempt from poll tax.(5-82)

**THE HOG LAW**
The keeping of hogs within the corporate limits presented constant problems to the Commissioners. Ordinances were adopted placing a tax on hogs from running at large in the town streets, together with restrictions as to the location of hog pens and the manner in which they were kept. Many citizens resented any regulation restricting them in their hog raising privileges.

On September 2, 1889, the Commissioners of Winston adopted-
"Whereas the maintaining or keeping of hogs in the midst of a large population is regarded by physicians as detrimental to health, therefore it is ordered----
"That on and after February 1, 1890, no hogs or pigs shall be allowed or kept within the corporate limits of the town of Winston. Any person violating this ordinance shall, on conviction, be fined $10 and $2 per day for each day said violation continues."(5-43)

Apparently the law caused a storm of protests, for on March 7, 1890, the Board agreed to suspend the effective date of enforcement of the hog law from February 1st until March 10th, 1890. (5-81)

During this interval the Board sought some way of getting out of this dilemma and decided to toss this hot potato back into the hands of the citizens themselves. Col. J. W. Alsapugh, a farsighted business man and an astute strategist, introduced the following resolution which was adopted by the Board by a vote of 6 to 3:
"Resolved, that the question of repealing the law prohibiting the keeping of hogs within the corporate limits of this town shall be submitted to the qualified and registered voters of the town as registered in the late election of Commissioners.
"Resolved, that the polls be opened for the purpose indicated at the respective precincts of the respective Wards on the 21st day of March, 1890. Polls to be open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
"Resolved, that those who shall favor the repeal of the ordinance shall vote upon a ticket on which shall be written or printed the word "repeal", and those who shall desire the law to stand shall vote upon a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words "No Repeal."

The resolution went on to say that "in case it shall appear that there is not a majority of the registered voters voting for the repeal in the respective wards, then it shall be the understanding that the vote is case against the repeal.
The result of the election was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Repeal</th>
<th>No Repeal</th>
<th>Not Voting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Ward</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Ward</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Ward</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the vote was against the registration those not voting were counted in favor of “No Repeal”, giving a total of 512 for "no repeal", thus resulting in a bare majority of 21 in favor of retaining the hog law.(5-84)

Note that there were 1003 registered voters in the Town of Winston and that 570 (over half) were in the Third Ward. The total population of Winston at this time was about 8,000.

**FOURTH ST EXTENDED TO NEW HOTEL**

(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

April 3, 1890-The Board approved the extension and straightening of Fourth St west to the corporate limit “provided that the hotel be built by Hawks and others.”(5-85) This was the Zinzendorf Hotel that was supposed to be the beginning of a resort community on the west side of Winston. The hotel had rooms with views and porches looking north toward Pilot Mt.

It was built but on Thanksgiving Day 1891, it burned to the ground. There was insufficient water pressure to provide for the Fire Department.
Salvaged furniture sits in what would become Grace Park as the hotel burns.  
(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

BONDED DEBT LIMITATION
April 24, 1890-Commissioners requested the City Attorneys, Watson and Buxton, to advise them as to the power and authority of the Board to create a bonded debt for public improvements, and also to draw up a proper petition to be submitted to citizens looking toward an election to authorize a bonded indebtness. The town attorneys reported “...For the purpose of public improvements a corporate debt may be created. The whole interest bearing debt at any one time shall not exceed a sum to pay the interest on which and provide a sinking fund shall require a tax of more than thirty-five cents on the $100 of assessed property in the Town of Winston and the amount represented by the polls of the town.(5-88)

"As a basis for such a debt a petition shall be filed before the Board of Commissioners, signed by citizens and tax-payers representing in town property and polls 33 1/3 per cent of the proposed debt, which petition shall specify the object of the proposed debt. This debt shall not run for a longer term than twenty years. The Bonds shall be invested for the object expressed in the notice of the vote, under the regulations as shall be required by the original petition signed by the tax payers.”

PROPOSED BOND REFERENDUM
May 7, 1890-The Board requested “the Town Attorneys proceed at once to prepare necessary papers to submit to the voters of the town the question as to issuing bonds to the amount of $2000.00 for improvements of streets, building a market house, Mayor's Office, town prison, and providing a sufficient and more extended water supply, and other necessary improvements. (5-92)

The Board ordered an election to be held on June 17th, 1890. Before the election they made every possible effort to thoroughly inform the public concerning the purpose for which the Bond money would be used. A detailed statement was prepared setting forth the purposes for which the Board proposed to spend the appropriation, this statement being signed by every Commissioner:
1. To buy the private stockholders shares in the Water Works Co., this purchase requiring between $30,000 and $40,000 of the Bonds. The Town already owned ¼ of the stock.
2. To extend the water system to other parts of the town.
3. To erect new Town Hall
4. To commence Sewerage System
5. To open, extend, and improve streets.

The statement closed with "We will not and cannot lawfully use a dollar of the money outside the corporate limits of the town; nor do we intend to use any part of it in the improvement of the property of any land company. We say this to quiet certain apprehensions expressed."

The Secretary was instructed to have 3,000 copies of the statement printed and circulated to the general public.

**POLICE ISSUES**

June 10, 1890-Police Officer J.W. Wilson was fired. At the same meeting the Police Commission was authorized to secure other quarters for the town prisoners at once. (5-99)

Aug 22, 1890-"Mr. Vaughn moved that Policeman Mallard charged with sleeping on duty, be suspended until the election of police officers on August 28th." (5-106)

**BONDS APPROVED**

The election was held on June 17, 1890. Those in favor of the issue of bonds voted on a ticket marked "Approved" and those against the proposition voted on a ticket marked "Not Approved".

The results were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>Approved</th>
<th>Not Approved</th>
<th>Not Voting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Ward</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Ward</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Ward</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total numbers of registered voters in the three wards was 1104, with 740 of this voting approval of the bond issue. This was a majority of about 2 to 1 in favor of the bonds. (5-103)

The Commissioners immediately began taking preparations for the proposed improvements. The Street Committee was instructed to prepare to do 2,500 running feet of Belgian Block street paving, and to install at least 10,000 feet of curbing, as a beginning. (5-106) The City Engineer was directed to lay off all proposed streets within the corporate limits in the east and north-east part of the town, and the street committee to such work as was necessary to open them.

A committee was appointed to get up plans and specifications for the new Town Hall. (5-106)

The Street Committee was authorized to employ a Street Superintendent, at a salary not to exceed $90 per month, to take charge of the work upon the streets. (5-113)

The Town authorities of Salem were notified that Winston was ready to commence work on the Sewerage System according to the contract agreed on in 1887. Under this agreement the cost to Salem amounted to $1,742.31, this amount being for about 1/2 the cost of the outfall sewer down Tar Branch from First Street to Salem Creek. (5-120)
On August 22, 1890, the Board accepted an offer from Mr. J. R. Ludlow, CE, "to furnish to the town a complete and perfect survey of a sewer system for the entire town, together with all the necessary plans and specifications for the work at the price of $1200.00"

**DOG LAW**
July 15, 1890- The Board passed an ordinance known as the “Dog Law” which required all dogs to be taxed and tagged and those not so tagged would be picked up by the police. (5-112) The Board also approved the construction of a dog pound for those animals picked up. (5-113)

**TELEPHONE CONTRACT**
September 23, 1890- A contract was approved with Southern Bell Telephone to prove phone service to the town. The contract is entered in its entirety. (5-133)

**CHIEF OF POLICE SUSPENDED**
Dec 28, 1890-Chief Bahnson was suspended 10 days and fined $10 for leaving the city without permission. (5-145)

**1891**
**ENGINEER LUDLOW’S COMMISSION**
January 13, 1891-The Board agreed that Engineer Ludlow be paid for his services 7% on the cost of the construction of the sewerage system and that, in the event of his striking an excess of rock and water, his compensation was not to exceed 8%, the exact amount to be fixed by the Board. (5-153)

**TOWN BECOMES A CITY**
The General Assembly, on March 9, 1891, ratified an "Act to consolidate and Revise the Charter of the City of Winston." Under this act the Town becomes the "City of Winston", and the persons who constituted the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Winston were constituted as the Board of Aldermen of the City of Winston.

**WHY NOW ALDERMEN?**
There is no place in the records where it is resolved that the Board of Commissioners shall now be known as Aldermen. The Word itself dates from before the 12th Century for Ealdoparent from eal-old +man. Its definition is a person governing a kingdom, district or shire as viceroy of an Anglo-Saxon king or an elected magistrate in an English or Irish city ranking below a Mayor.

The local newspapers had used the term for several years when referring to elected officials in Winston. Following the adoption of the new Charter, the City Secretary began using the term at the April 8, 1891 meeting. (5-170)

Previous historians have accepted the switch without question or comment but here’s a theory: Salem elected officials were also known as Commissioners. Winston was at a time when it was a bustling industrial center, already larger than its sister to the south. Possibly, it was done to differentiate between the two governing bodies with Winston’s elected officials choosing the more formal title of “Aldermen” now that they were a city. This title for elected officials lasted until changed to Member of Council in 2002.

**PRESS INVITED**
March 17, 1891-"The Secretary and Treasurer shall invite the city press to publish the proceedings of the Board and the Treasurer’s monthly report, if they desire. (5-167)
In 1891, the town covered 1 2/3 square miles. The reservoir at the lower right was from the original Salem water supply. (City of W-S map)

TOWN HALL PLANS ADOPTED
May 27, 1891-The plans for the Market House (Town Hall) submitted by Glenn Brown and W. E. Hall, Architects, were adopted by the Board and bids were authorized. The Architects estimated the cost at about $45,000. (5-182)

Bids were received and opened on the "Municipal Hall and Market House" building on August 10, 1891, and the contract awarded to Miller Bros. of Winston, the lowest bidder, for $43,636.00. This amount did not include heating, plumbing, etc. (5-191)

The Board approved the employment of the Architects to supervise the construction (at 5% for plans, specifications, detail drawings, and traveling expenses for eight trips to Washington) it being understood that Mr. Hall was to remain in the City and inspect the work continuously until the building was completed.
The building, of brick construction, was three stories high, with a sub-basement. At the corner of Main and Fourth Streets was a large tower containing the striking clock which faced in four directions. Under the tower were broad steps leading to all upper floors.

In describing the new building the *Union Republican* newspaper wrote “the roof will be of Spanish tile; the first floor will contain four stores fronting on Main Street, two fire engine houses with entrance on Fourth Street, and a market house 100x60 feet. The entrance to the second story, main building, will be through a semi-circular arched entrance in the clock tower which is 90 feet height. The Mayor’s court (Municipal Court) 37x44 feet is two stories in height, the size of this roof requiring an additional height to give it pleasant proportions. The Commissioners room is back of the Mayor’s court and in case of necessity can, by means of folding doors, be thrown into the latter. On the opposite side of the Mayor’s court and connected with it by a private hall, will be located the cells for the city prisoners; a private entrance in the rear of the building leads to the cells. The hall-way leading to the different rooms on second floor is ten feet wide. The Mayor, Secretary, Treasurer, Police Captain and Firemen all have separate rooms on this floor. Two fire-proof rooms are arranged in the second story of the clock tower for the preservation of the Town records, etc. The third story has two suits of rooms which can be rented for lodge rooms. The Forsyth Riflemen will have a fine drill hall, 58x109 feet over the market house.” These quarters were leased to the Forsyth Riflemen for an indefinite period, for which they contributed $3000 toward the buildings construction.

June 26, 1891-The Board offered a $100 reward for the apprehension and safe delivery of Nick A. Wright, murderer, to the proper authorities.(5-186) There is no record that this was ever paid.

July 7, 1891-Jesse James Cofer was elected Policeman. There would be three generations of Cofers in the Police Department lasting some 70 plus years.

The Mayor's salary was fixed at $1000 for the year.

July 17, 1891-The street railway system approved in 1889 was inaugurated. The Union-Republic newspaper aid..."for the past few nights there has been a perfect jam of merry pleasure seekers spinning up and down the line, and the streets thronged with spectators."

**POLICEMEN PAID SALARIES INSTEAD OF FEES**

August 18-1891-Chief of Police, J. W. Bradford, and the ten officers working under him petitioned the board “the present system of fees is the source of some unpleasantness among the police officers of the city; and

"Whereas, it affords opportunity for one officer to secure money by neglecting his own beat to work up cases that properly belong to another officer;

"Whereas the present system tends to bring discredit upon the police force and the municipal government of our city in
the opinion of many of our best citizens, "Therefore, we the undersigned members of the police force of the City of Winston respectfully petition your honorable body to abolish the present system of fees by turning them into the city treasury, and in their stead, to pay the policemen a sufficient salary to secure their best services and to enable them to maintain their families." (5-192)

Aldermen agreed that, instead of fees, the Chief of Police was be paid $70 per month and the balance of the force of $50 per month, and that the city furnish each officer “… a good hat.”

Aug 24, 1891-An ordinance regarding the election of a Superintendent of Health was passed. R. F. Gray was elected at a salary of $410 per year. (5-193)

On September 7, 1891, it was ordered that the Sanitary Policeman now report to the Superintendent of Health. (5-196)

Sept 7, 1891-The Commissioners of Salem requested the Commissioners of Winston to change the names of Pond St. and Pine St. to Green and Marshall Streets, respectively. These streets now connected with streets in Salem. (5-194)

SIDEWALK CONTRACT
Sept.7, 1891-The City entered into a contract with E. W. Young to construct brick sidewalks on streets designated by the Board. The contract specified that the brick were to be first class pavement brick. They were to be laid in Herring-bone style on a sand base three inches in depth, compacted to two inches. The pavement when laid was to be tamped and packed and sand spread over it to fill up the crevices between the brick. The slope of the sidewalk from the property line to the curbing was to be 1/4 to 3/8" fall to the foot. The contractor was to receive 65 cents per square yard for the finished pavement; payments to be made very thirty days. (5-194)

1892
R. J. REYNOLDS SIDEWALK
Jan. 17,1892."Chief of Police was instructed to notify Mr. R. J. Reynolds to put his sidewalk in good condition on 3rd and Liberty Streets and that an iron railing must be put around his stairway on that street near the entrance to his restaurant."(5-207) Resolution such as this were common entries into the Board minutes. At this time, Reynolds was just one of a group of wealthy business men in Winston.

February 13, 1892-A contract was signed for the purchase of a city fire alarm system. (5-209)

STREET COMMITTEE INVENTORY
February 23, 1892- The Streets Commissioner submitted a detailed inventory of tools and machinery. The list includes among other things a twelve ton road roller that cost $3,700, 63 shovels, 57 picks, 9 mattocks, good and bad, 2 2-horse plows, a portable forge, 9 crow bars, 42 pick handles, 6 mules, 6 carts and harness in good order and 1 monkey wrench. (5-211)

TREASURER'S REPORT
Feb 27, 1892-The treasurer's report submitted by V. M. Long, Secretary and Treasurer, for the fiscal year ending February 27, 1892, included among the city assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School buildings and grounds</td>
<td>45,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Engine and livestock</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in Winston Water Co.</td>
<td>12,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market House and lot (cost)</td>
<td>17,274.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor's office and lot</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot on Liberty St.</td>
<td>3,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Roller (cost)</td>
<td>3,700.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two Crushers and engine (cost)  2,070.79
Wagons, carts, and tools             1,000.00

1892-1893 BOARD
The newly elected Board of Aldermen met for the first time on Tuesday evening, February 23, 1892. (5-218)
First Ward-Garland E. Webb, T. Walter Grimes, E.H. Wilson
Third Ward-Andrew C. Snipes, Aaron A. Moore, Pete Easley

The new Board elected R. B. Kerner Mayor. And E. H. Wilson was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Third Ward Alderman Aaron Moore was the only African-American.

Eleven regular Committees were appointed for a two-year period: Street, Sanitary, Finance, Fire, Police, Graded School, Water Works, Sewerage, Light, Building, and Market Committee. J. W. Alspaugh was a member of six of these committees.

J. W. Bradford was elected Chief of Police.

The Secretary recorded that “Mayor Kerner thanked the Aldermen for the honor conferred and made a nice little speech in his usual happy style pledging his best efforts for the future advancement of our city and upon taking his seat declared the Board ready for the transaction of business.” (5-218)

VITAL STATISTICS
Dr. Robah F. Gray, Supt. of Health, reported on March 1, 1892, that he had begun the collection of Vital Statistics on October 20, 1891, and submitted the following record:

Births
White    42
Colored   14
Total     56 (including of still born)

Deaths
White     22
Colored   63
Total      85

Dr. Gray also reported that the expenses of the Board and Sanitary Work:
Sanitary Wagons     $ 728.50
Feed for Stock       310.95
Salary Sanitary Police  530.00
Salary Supt. of Health    166.65
$1,736.10

Receipts for Sanitary Work -- $1,293.00
Deficit -- $443.10

Also, Sect. A. and B. of Sewerage System reported completed. (5-222)

CITY ENGINEER’S OFFICE ABOLISHED
March 1, 1892-Alderman J. H. Pierce moved to abolish the office of City Engineer and require the present incumbent (J. L. Ludlow) to turn over to the Secretary and Treasurer all maps, plots, etc. belonging to the City. (5-223)

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Pierce withdrew his motion and the matter was laid on the table, to be taken up on the following Tuesday night.
On March 8th, The Board moved:
"Resolved, that the City of Winston does not need to present the services of an Engineer and therefore this Board will not elect a City Engineer at this time."(5-224)

The Board then authorized the election of a Sewerage Inspector, and amended the 1891 Sewerage Ordinance by striking out the words "City Engineer" and inserting "Sewerage Inspector".

Ludlow did not resign until June 10 when he wrote the Board "I hereby tender my resignation as City Engineer to which office I was appointed in February, 1889, this resignation to take effect immediately upon its acceptance by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Winston."(4-258)

After some discussion, the resignation of Mr. Ludlow was tabled, the Board claiming that his term of office expired on February 4, 1892, and that he had not been re-elected by the present Board.

On June 16, 1892, the Board adopted a resolution “… whereas Mr. J. L. Ludlow seems to have some doubt as to his position as City Engineer therefore be it resolved, that it is the sense of this Board, that there is no occasion for any such misapprehension or doubt, and that Mr. Ludlow is not now connected with the City in any way as Engineer and has not been since February 4, 1892, and has rendered no service and has not been in any way under the control of the Aldermen of this city.”(5-264)

POLICE ELECTION CAUSES CONFUSION
March 15, 1892-The annual election of policemen for the town was never much of an issue. Now that the men were salaried and the force was the largest it had ever been, it got cumbersome when there were more candidates than positions. “After some discussion, it was moved and carried that the Board proceed to ballot and that each Alderman should vote for any 10 men of his choice on one ballot. After the votes had been counted, it was discovered that by mistake Mr. Snipes had filed to vote. The Board then decided to allow him to vote. The votes being counted the following gentlemen were declared elected.” (5-226)

March 18, 1892- “Alderman A.A. Moore stated that in the future when the minutes were read, he wanted his initials read ever time his surname was read. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to record the names as requested.” (5-236)

CITY MOVES FOR CONTROL OF WATER WORKS
May 3, 1892-A group of 16 citizens petitioned the Board to hold an election on a proposition under which the City would practically control and own stock of the Winston Water Company. (5-244) Under this proposition the City would endorse and guarantee payment of interest on $100,000 in Bonds to be issued by the Water Company, and also 6% interest on $10,000 stock owned by individuals.

The proceeds of the $100,000 in Bonds to be issued by the Water Company were to be used as follows:
1. $24,000 to pay present natural debt of the Company
2. $26,000 to buy outstanding stock of individuals said stock to be re-issued to the city, thus giving the City ownership of $38,000 of the total $48,000 stock, with only $10,000 to be retained by individuals.
3. $50,000 to be used by the Company to increase the water supply and to extend water mains.

Col. J. W. Alspaugh introduced a resolution to accept the petition and to hold an election on June 30, 1892. A call was made for the ayes and nays on the question, and all the Aldermen voted in the affirmative except A.A. Moore. (5-247)

When the election was held, the vote went against the Bond issue.
POLICE CHIEF REPRIMANDED
June 6, 1892-The Police Commission reported that they had held a meeting on the previous Wednesday to hear evidence in charges of drunkenness, insubordination, etc brought against Chief of Police Bradford and Policeman Suggs.

“Several witness were examined and it had been established that Mr. Suggs had overstepped his duties as an officer in refusing to receive security for the appearance of Kohn Kerner and offering to fight Kerner and using langue to him unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and in refusing to obey the orders of the Mayor. The fact was also established that Chief Bradford should not have allowed one of his officers to act in the unbecoming manner in which officer Suggs did….We find it necessary to reprimand Chief of Police Bradford for allowing any one of his officers to act in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, however there appearing to be no evidence that Chief Bradford was under the influence of intoxication he was honorably discharged from the accusation. The Commission further asks for the badge and billy and suspension of Officer Suggs.” (5-254) The Board concurred.

ALSPAUGH TRIES AGAIN
July 1,1892-Col. Alspaugh offered a resolution stating that the failure to carry the proposition was clearly an oversight, growing out of the fact that the true intent and meaning of the proposition was not understood by a majority of the people. The resolution pointed out that a large proportion of the City, including some of its most valuable public buildings and private residences were greatly exposed to hopeless destruction in case of fire, and unless the City can control its water supply, this great necessity must be left to the caprice and greed of a soulless corporation. The resolution provided for another election to be held on an amended proposition. The resolution further provided for the Board to appoint a committee of three citizens from each ward to co-operate with a committee of three from the Board and a like number from the stockholders of the Water Company. This committee would fix the terms of a contract between the City and the Water Company and establish control of expenditure from the funds derived from the sale of the Bonds. (5-270)

The next action on the Water matter occurred on February 14, 1893, when the principals of the Winston Water Company, appeared before the Board and stated that their company was willing to sell its stock to the City at par.

On February 14, 1893, the Aldermen of Winston prepared a bill entitled "An Act to Enable the City of Winston to Own and Control the Winston Water Works." This Act ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina March 3rd, 1893. This Act provided for and authorized the Board of Aldermen of the City of Winston to become the owner of all the stock of the Winston Water Company except 54 shares which were to be retained by private individuals so as to perpetuate the Corporation by the retirement of the stock already subscribed, paid for, and not owned by the City of Winston, amounting to $35,500. The Water Company was authorized and empowered to issue and dispose of Coupon Bonds to the amount of $150,000 to be known as "The Winston Water Company Bonds."(4-325)

The City of Winston was to endorse and guarantee the payment of the interest as well as the principal of the bonded indebtedness, nor the interest, except to meet any deficiency that might exist after the application of the dividends and income from water rentals and other resources of the Water Company, not for the payment of the principal of the bonded debt until the entire property of the Water Company had been exhausted by sale or otherwise.

Before this agreement could be entered into by the City, the Act required that such action would have to be approved in an election.

May 11, 1893- A petition, signed by 91 citizens, was submitted to the board asking that the proposition embodied in the "Act to Enable the City of Winston to Own and Control the Winston Water Works" be voted on in an election, so as to ascertain the wishes of the voters of the City.

Col. Alspaugh moved that the petition be received and acted upon, with an election to be held on June 21, 1893. (5-356)
J.O. MAGRUDER ELECTED CITY ENGINEER
July 18, 1892-J. O. Magruder filed an application for the position of City Engineer, offering to devote his entire time to this position for a salary $1000 per annum. The Board elected Magruder City Engineer for a period of six months, beginning August 1st, 1892, at a salary of $1000 per year. (5-274)

RESOLUTION REGARDING SUNDAY SALES
September 5, 1892—“Any person who shall open any shop or store on Sunday for the purpose of buying or giving, selling, except in case of necessity shall be fined $25.00 and if any store shall be found open it shall be prima fascia evident that the same was opened by the proprietor for the purpose of selling but drug store may be kept open at all times but no cigars, tobacco, soda water, mineral water or any goods except for medical purposes shall be sold on the Sabbath at any place within the corporation of the City.” (5-282)

R.J. REYNOLDS' REQUEST TO BUILD A FRAME OFFICE
Sept. 9, 1892—“The object of the meeting was to decide whether or not R. J. Reynolds should be allowed to build an addition of a frame office to the Old Brown Warehouse (On Main St between 4th and 5th). Mr. Reynolds was present and stated that if he was allowed permission to build the office he would tear out the office now on the inside, lessening the danger from fire. After some discussion he was allowed to build the office.”

The location was in the fire limits where frame and metal clad buildings were normally not allowed to be built. However, the ordinance permitted the Board to use their discretion in making exceptions. (5-284)

RESOLUTION REGARDING PRIZE FIGHTS
September 23, 1892—“Resolved that it shall be unlawful for any parties within the corporate limits to engage in what is generally known and commonly termed a prize fight or sparring match” (5-285) The fine was $50 and 30 days in jail. (5-283)

FIRST CITY STABLE
Oct. 18, 1892—“We the committee appointed to select a suitable lot for the City stables, etc., recommend the purchase of a lot from N.S. and T. J. Wilson on Chestnut St. size 100 feet running back to Wilkesboro R. R. on parallel lines about 40 and 70 feet, and said lot is between 5th and 6th streets and will cost $1000.” The Board authorized the committee to purchase this lot. (5-292)

It took two years before the barn was actually built. On October 15, 1894, the Board approved the building of a barn 29 feet by 41 feet on the City Lot on the west side of Chestnut Street between 5th and 6th Streets. This building to have 4 stalls, one room for driver, 1 room for tools, and a wagon shed. (6-95)

In January 1898, this barn burned down and the Board approved using a building on the Reservoir lot on Trade Street as a stable. (6-298)

SANITARY POLICEMAN INVESTIGATED
Oct 18, 1892—“The conduct of Sanitary Policemen F. A. Martin was discussed in regard to feeding his horse at the expense of the City, hauling slops to his hogs at the expense of the City, and his conduct in general. The Sanitary Committee was instructed to investigate charges and report back to this Board.”(5-291)

On November 21, 1892, Col. Alspaugh reported in behalf of the Committee appointed to investigate charges against F. A. Martin for feeding his horse at the expense of the City, that this committee had made an investigation and were of the opinion that the animal's service was a sufficient remuneration.” Apparently Mr. Martin used his own horse in performing his city duties, therefore the Committee felt it was not unreasonable for the City to feed the animal. (5-296)
DISASTROUS FIRE- CALL FOR BETTER EQUIPMENT

November 15, 1892-The *Union Republican* newspaper said, “Winston was visited by one of the most destructive fires in her history. Spectral walls and smoldering ruins greet the eye.” It was reported that there were actually three major fires within 24 hours, none related. The largest reported at 12:30 AM destroyed a large portion of a block of Liberty St just north of Third. A number of stores, a bank and offices were heavily damaged. Firemen from Salem and Winston were assisted by units from Kernersville and Greensboro.

The *Union Republican* reported. “As the Salem boys were at this point with their nozzle, to them much credit is due in preventing the fire from continuing in its wild career.” Losses totaled about $300,000.

A second fire was reported about 5 A.M. in the rear of the Yadkin Valley bar near the Depot on Third St. The newspaper said ‘The Greensboro Company did their best work in protecting the surrounding buildings, aided by located companies.”

The third fire at 6 P.M. that day was at an old mill on Third Street where hay was stored. The firemen concentrated on protecting the adjacent buildings.

The minutes state-“On Motion of Mr. Webb the City Engineer was instructed to examine all walls of burnt buildings and where in his discretion it is necessary, after consultation as with property owners, to have such walls torn down, and to do is at once.”

"On motion the Winston Firemen were allowed $75 for their service last night. The Salem firefighters were allowed $125 and a donation of $200 was made to the Greensboro Fire Company with a vote of thanks. A note of thanks was also tendered the authorities of the railroad for transporting the Greensboro Engine and Co. here free of cost to the City." (5-293)

The next week on November 21-"Mr. G. W. Hinshaw, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, addressed the Board and asked that steps to be taken to see if Winston and Salem could not combine and get up a first class paid fire department. He also favored the organization of a Colored Hook and Ladder Company.

"S. M. Teer, colored was present and asked the Board, after presenting a list of 27 volunteers, to aid his effort in organizing a colored Hook and Ladder Co." (5-296) This was referred to the Fire Committee for a report.

On February 2, 1893, the Board authorized the erection of a brick building (to cost about $500) for the old fire engine on the corner of the West Winston Graded School lot. J. H. Kester and other members of the Volunteer Fire Company No. 1 came before the Board on February 27, and protested against the removal of the old engine to a point in West Winston, stating that most of the fires occurred in the business portion of the City, and that they desired that the old engine should be kept in the old engine house on Liberty Street. The Board referred this matter to the Special Fire Committee with power to act.

This photo of Town Hall was taken from the Court House Square.

(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)
TOWN HALL COMPLETED
There was a period of about two years between the purchase of the new City Hall site and the occupancy of the Council Chamber by the Board of Aldermen. The property was purchased in January, 1890; the Architect was selected in January, 1891, and the plans approved in May, 1891. The general contract was let to Miller Bros. on August 10, 1891, the amount of this contract being $43,639. The heating contract was let to Vance and Shaffner on April 19, 1892, for $2850; and the low bid received on the plumbing was $900.

Alderman A.A. Moore was elected janitor for the Hall on November 28, 1892. (5-299) On January 2, 1893, The Board approved Moore a salary of $25 per month with the understanding that he gave all of his time to his job as janitor of City Hall. (5-305) On March 14, 1893, Moore resigned and the elected office of janitor was abolished. (5-336)

Before adjourning their last meeting before moving, the Board tendered a resolution of thanks to E. H. Wilson the Board Secretary for the use of his office free of charge for the past six month for the Aldermen’s meeting place. (5-301)

The Board of Aldermen held their first meeting in the Council Chamber on Monday night, December 19, 1892. (5-302)

1893
January 2, 1893- Rules for the operation of the public market in the Town Hall were adopted. (5-306)

FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION
February 20, 1893- The Board elected John W. Hanes Chief of the Fire Department.

This organization then asked the Board to designate this company as "Winston Hook and Ladder Company No. 1", and to allow them to increase their membership to 17 by electing additional members (5-331)

On April 10, 1893, Fire Chief J. W. Hanes reported the fire company’s organization with Steamer Company No. 2 and a Hook and Ladder No. 2 staffed by African Americans included in the rolls of the volunteers Colored Hook and Ladder were former Aldermen A. A. Moore(1892-1893) and J. B. Gwyn(1890-1891) (5-348)

POLICE DEPARTMENT

At this meeting the salaries of the policemen were reduced $10 per month. However, on May 5, 1893, the salary of the Chief was increased to $80 per month, and police to $60 per month. (5-336)
March 14, 1893- Winston and Salem agreed to interconnect their fire alarm reporting system. A series of resolutions and ordinances regarding fire alarms and fire response were approved. (5-340)

**FIREMAN REQUESTS HIGHER PAY OR ELSE**

April 10, 1893-"A Communication was read from Louis Evans, member of the paid fire department, stating that he could not work longer at $30 per month, stating further that if the Board could not allow him that amount they might accept his resignation.” The Board accepted his resignation. The Fire department still had some volunteers: three more were approved on June 19. (5-349)

**DEATH OF MAYOR KERNER**

Sept 25, 1893-Mayor Robah B. Kerner died of typhoid fever at his family home in Kernersville, N.C. following an illness of about three months. He was 34 years old. The Union Republican newspaper says the municipal building was draped in mourning.

A resolution passed by the Board the day after his death says in part “The wise counsel of the deceased in the administration of the affairs of the City that he loved so well, his high personal character, his courteous demeanor and his general companionship, will ever serve to perpetuate his memory and are high testimonials of the great loss which we and the community at large have sustained.” (5-388)

A special train took the Board to Kernersville for the funeral. The city secretary was authorized to purchase “suitable badges to be worn by the Aldermen and Policemen for 10 days in honor of the late Mayor.” (5-389)

**NEW MAYOR AND ALDERMAN ELECTED**

September 27, 1893.-G. E. Webb, First Ward Alderman and Mayor pro tem was elected Mayor by the Board (5-390)
The names of W.W. Reynolds and Captain C. Buford were nominated for the open seat in First Ward. Buford won 4-1 but Alderman King, who voted against Buford, asked to be placed on the record as voting against Buford on the grounds that he did not think it proper for anyone on the Board to be connected with any railroad corporation. (5-390)

**HOT CONTEST FOR GRADED SCHOOL COMMISSIONER**

Webb was also a Graded School Commissioner and an election immediately followed for a replacement. D. H. King, Buford and J.W. Pierce were nominated. Piece immediately withdrew.

“After balloting for a number of times, Mr. King stated the he would; with the consent of his supporters withdraw his name in favor of Capt. Buford. His supporters however failed to consent and after taking 83 ballots, on motion of Alderman Buford, the Board adjourned to meet on Monday Night October 2nd when the matter of School Commissioner will be taken up again.” (5-391)

On October 2, 1893, Buford received seven of the nine votes on first ballot and on motion of Alderman King the election was made unanimous. (5-293)

**NO BAR IN THE PEPPER BUILDING**

November 6, 1893-Attorney Vaughn appeared before the board in behalf of T.R. Pepper “who he stated had been stopped from placing steps in the basement entrance of his new building corner of 4th and Liberty. Mr. Vaughn stated that some persons had objected to the placing of steps there for fear that Mr. Pepper would allow a bar room to be placed there. Mr. Vaughn further stated that Mr. Pepper would sing an agreement not to allow such a thing.” (5-296) The steps were approved.

**CHIEF OF POLICE FINED FOR NOT PAYING HIS BILLS**

November 6, 1893- “Mayor Webb as Chairman of the Police Commission stated that Chief of Police Bradford and F.A. Martin had been arraigned before them and that each one had been (fined) $25.00 for misconduct in office. (5-398)

Almost immediately this resolution was passed. “That in case any officer or employee of the City shall owe an account for as long as twelve months and show no disposition to settle same, that it should be considered grounds for dismissal." (5-399)

At a called meeting the next night, an amendment was passed that “…the limit of time for a policemen or other employee of the city to pay bills be changed from 12 to 6 months.”(5-401)

At the next meeting a representative of the Merchants and Traders Union asked the Board to carry out the ordinance. No action was taken. (5-403)

The controversy did not affect the Board’s confidence in Chief Bradford. He was unanimously reelected Chief of Police. (5-404)

**1894**

**THIRSTY THIRD STREET**

It appears that the short block (200 feet) of Third Street between Main and Church Streets was the oasis for thirsty throats. On January 1, 1894, these licenses were issued for the retail of liquor:

- John Moyle, Corner 3rd and Church Sts.
- Joseph Fithesser, Corner 3rd and Church Sts.
- A. C. Green, 3rd between Main and Church
- J. C. Salmons, 3rd St. between Main and Church
- Newell & Winfree, 3rd St. between Main and Church
- T. K. Renegar, 3rd St. between Main and Church
S. T. Mathis, Corner 2nd and Depot
G. W. Smith, 415 Oldtown Road (Trade St.)

Such licenses were issued for only six months, subject to renewal for another six months. The license fee was $1000 per year. Applications for liquor licenses had to be made in writing, the applicant having to prove a good moral character by the oaths of at least two reputable citizens of the city.

**HARD TIMES IN 1894**

Jan 3, 1894-"E. H. Wilson moved that in view of the hard times, that the Tax Collector be authorized to give parties who have not yet paid their taxes until the 15th of this month to pay the same without adding the 5% additional now allowed by law."(6-5)

During this period the City had financial difficulties and had to postpone major projects, curtail expenditures and get renewals on notes in the various city banks. Salaries of City employees were reduced. J. A. Magruder, who was receiving a salary of $1000 per year as City Engineer, was assigned the additional duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, his pay for the two combined positions being only $900 per year. (5-9)

The $160,000 Bond Issue election held on August 7, 1894, included $60,000 to pay off the floating indebtedness of the City. (5-54)

**SECRETARY WILSON RESIGNS TO BECOME POSTMASTER**

January 8, 1894- City Secretary and Treasurer E. H. Wilson announced the he was resigning and had been appointed Postmaster of Winston. A resolution by the Board stated in part “…to thank him for his uniform courtesy to the members of the Board as well as for the efficient manner in which he has bandaged the finances of the City for the past two years, especially during the recent season of general financial depression.” (6-9)

**PHOTOGRAPH PRESENTED**

Feb 19, 1894-A photograph of Fire Co. No. 1 presented to the Board and on motion of Capt. Buford said photograph was received and ordered to be hung in the Council Chamber the Secretary was instructed to return thanks same. (6-14)

This photo of Fire Co. 1 may be the one presented in 1894. It was taken on 4th St looking west. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

**1894 ELECTION**

These Aldermen were elected in February to serve for two years. (6-20) The Board actually served until May, 1896, due to a change in Election Day.

First Ward-D.S. Reid, W.E. Franklin, F.C. Brown
Third Ward-J.G. Lattie, Rufus E. Clement, M.A. Walker

Lattie and Clement were African-Americans.
This Board elected Eugene E. Gray Mayor on the first ballot, all nine Aldermen voting for Gray. The Board agreed to hold their regular meetings on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month.

J. A. Magruder was elected City Engineer and Secretary and Treasurer at a salary of $900 per year. The salary of the Mayor was set at $500 per year. Watson and Buxton were elected city Attorneys on a salary of $200 per year. Dr. John Bynum was elected Supt. of Health at a salary of $200 per year.

Elected as Police Officers were:
   J. M. Wilson, Chief of Police, salary $55 per month. (6-22)

Six Policemen at $45 per month: M. M. Vickers, J. J. Cofer, J. R. Hasten, J. J. Adams, J. T. Thompson and A. A. Dean. S. J. Lamb was elected Sanitary Policeman at $45 per month; T. M. Benton, Clerk of the Market at $45 per month; N. A. Lewis, Manager of Street Force at $40 per month.

March 19, 1894-The Board approved the purchase of “nice new hats’ for the Policemen. (6-26) Police were still required to furnish their own uniforms.
THE HOG LAW MAKES A COMEBACK
The Hog Law, an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of hogs within the corporate limits, was sustained by the election held in 1890, but by the small majority of 21 votes. This law was never popular, and many efforts were later made to repeal or waive the law in certain sections of the City, particularly in the Third Ward.

On March 19, 1894, a petition signed by 460 citizens in the Third Ward was submitted to the Board, asking that the raising of hogs be allowed in the Third Ward. (6-27) This petition was referred to a Committee for investigation and report. The Committee delayed action in the matter in order to give time for other citizens to submit petitions against hogs if they so desired. On April 23, 1894, a petition was submitted against the keeping of hogs in the Third Ward, this opposing petition being signed by only 123 qualified voters. (6-38)

On May 1, 1894, the Board adopted an ordinance allowing hogs to be kept in a large area of the eastern and northern section of the Third Ward. (6-42)

This was revised in June, 1896, extending the area where hogs might be kept, in fact it appears that the bars had been let down all over the City, based upon the final sentence in the ordinance, "And in other portions of the town provided the hog pen is not nearer than 100 feet of the nearest dwelling." (6-227) Two weeks later on June 15, 1896 a motion was carried that "...the portion of the ordinance allowing hogs to be raised in the "old" first and second wards be repealed and that hogs be allowed to be raised only in the "old" third ward." (6-230)

At the August 3, 1896 meeting a motion massed allowing citizens to raise hogs “in that portion of the City lying on the south side of 4th St and west side of Pond St. (6-237)

The minutes of the Board on March 13, 1901, indicates that the Twin-City Hospital desired some protection from the hog nuisance: "Mayor Eaton stated that the friends of the Hospital had made a request that the boundary line where hogs are allowed to be raised, be so amended as to exclude that portion of the City in the West End, bounded by Brookstown Avenue, Pond (Green) Street, and Fourth Street. This request was granted and the matter of further curtailment of the territory in this section was referred to the Mayor and Sanitary Committee with power to act"(6-436)

NO MINORS ALLOWED
May 1, 1894- Bars and salons were required to post a “No Minors Allowed in Here” sign. (6-43) It was further ordered that all bars and saloons most have their main door on a public street and not on an alley.

Sept 3, 1894- Former Chief Bradford was appointed extra policeman for 3 months (6-81) He was suspended on November 19th and discharged. (6-103)

Oct 5, 1894- Report of Water Committee (6-91)

1895
FIRE DEPARTMENT
In 1895 Hook & Ladder Co., No. 2 (colored) consisted of 20 men. Thos. M. Hairston was foreman. The Board of Aldermen furnished them with uniforms. J. G. Lattie and Aaron Moore, both former Aldermen, were members of this company.

March 18, 1895- “No person shall hitch any horse, mule or any other animal to any telegraph pole, electric light pole or any hitching post in the City of Winston in such a manner as to allow any such animal to obstruct any sidewalk.” (6-125)

POLICE OFFICERS
During this period police officers were elected every six months, generally in March and in September. In March, 1895, these were elected. (6-126)
J. M. Wilson, Chief of Police
   On June 8, 1895, J. S. Wrenn, J. W. Still, and J. A. Thomas were elected to serve until September 1, 1895.
   O. W. Hanner was Tax Collector and S. J. Lamb was Sanitary Policeman.

FIRE FACILITY NOTES
April 1, 1895- The Board approved the purchase of the “Old Electric light House on 5th St. as a site for keeping Fire Engine No. 1. (6-130)

At the April 15 meeting, the Fire Committee was authorized to purchase “a good young horse” for the Fire Engine. (6-139)

This is the rear of Town Hall showing the armory. The man in the center wears a police uniform. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

June 3, 1895-“Mr. Keith asked that the City purchase a bath tub for the fire department. On motion referred to the building Committee with authority to act.” (6-153)

PUBLIC GRADED SCHOOLS REPORT
April 29 1895-“Col. Gorrell reports that the colored school will close on May 10th and that the white schools will close on the 23rd. That the average attendance at the colored school has been 307; at the West Winston School, 400; and at the North School, 245. (6-143)

"The Schools Committee recommends that a one story addition be built at the West Winston School at an approximate cost of $1000, and that a two-story addition be built to the North School building which will cost about $1500.”

The West Winston School was located at West 4th Street and Broad, the North School at Patterson and 9th Streets, and the colored school on Patterson Avenue (then Depot St.) and 7th Street.
October 7, 1895—“Graded School Committee reports about 1000 pupils at the three schools. That the resignation of Miss Annie Wiley has been accepted and that Miss Ada Roan has been elected to succeed her. That Miss Mary Wiley will teach Miss Roan's old grade at the North School.” (6-276)

In 1895, the original Forsyth County Courthouse was torn down.  
(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

THE RIOT OF 1895  
The Union-Republican newspaper's May 23rd edition gives this account of the shooting of Officer M.M. Vickers:  
“As usual, especially on Saturday's, the street (around Courthouse Square) was thronged and the excitement produced a veritable jam. When opposite the stores of WM. Messick in the Municipal Building (Main St. just north of Fourth), Police Officer A.A. Dean called for the crowd that had gathered about this point to disperse and not block the street.”

Dean, who was with Vickers, later testified that a group of blacks had been walking on the sidewalk, unknowingly blocking the passage of a white woman. Dean ordered them off the sidewalk to let the woman pass, which they did— all but 19 year old Arthur Tuttle whom Dean said, told him he would move "when he got damn ready." Dean said a fight followed when he removed Tuttle from the sidewalk, then tried to search him when it looked like the young man reach for a pistol. Tuttle resisted the search. He swung at Vickers, knocking him to the ground. Dean defended his fellow officer in turn by knocking Tuttle down. When Tuttle rose, Dean said, he came up with a pistol in his hand and shot Vickers in the neck and stomach. Other witnesses verified the story.

Vickers died the next day and Tuttle was charged with second degree murder. According to newspaper accounts, there was enough concern for his safety to take him to Greensboro by train to be jailed and shortly afterward sent him to the Mecklenburg County jail in Charlotte.
The Board ordered the Secretary "to pay the sum of $50 to the physicians for services in attendance on the late Mr. M. M. Vickers." (6-162) The Board also ordered that the name of Mrs. M. M. Vickers be placed on the Police payroll at one-half the salary of a regular policeman. (6-163) Her name remained on the payroll until August 1, 1896. (6-236) On November 4, 1895, the question of paying for the lot on which Policeman Vickers was buried was referred to the Police Committee with power to act. (6-180)

On August 11, Tuttle had been returned to Winston for trial. The newspaper reported that a rumor spread that whites were come to take Tuttle from his cell and lynch him. This rumor may have been based on fact, primarily because North Carolina had, only days before, changed the law so second degree murder was no longer a capital offense.

Witnesses estimated that 300 or more blacks surrounded the jail on Main St north of 5th at 9:30 PM to protect Tuttle. Judge Brown, Mayor Gray and the sheriff came to the jail and spoke to the crowd, imploring them to go home and saying that the prisoner would get the necessary protection and than an extra guard would be put on the jail that night.

The Mayor and the judge were apparently satisfied with the crowd's response when they saw some begin to drift away, so the officials went home. Not long afterwards, the sheriff called Judge Brown reporting that the crowd had reassembled and was again acting unruly, the judge told him to arrest them. The Sheriff called out the Forsyth Riflemen to assist. The newspaper says the deputies formed on Church Street and the Riflemen moved down Main. As they closed on the mob, the newspaper said, the crowd scattered, running behind trees and buildings. According to the newspaper, someone in the crowed fired a shot.

The Riflemen many of whom had fought in the Civil War some 40 years earlier formed in two lines...one standing and one kneeling.

"Several of the officers were slightly wounded," according to the paper. "If any in the mob was injured it was impossible to learn of the fact. The command was shoot to hit..." No further details of the incident were ever reported except to say that the "skirmish" lasted until 4 A.M.

Later that day the Aldermen called an emergency session and decided to make a special request to the City of Charlotte for its Gatling gun. "On motion of Col. Gorrell, the Mayor was authorized to request the City of Charlotte to lend a Gatling gun to the city of Winston and send a man to operate same at once."

"Col. Gorrell moved that the Mayor with the Sheriff and Chief of Police be requested to procure arms and ammunition and make all necessary arrangements for the protection of the City tonight" (6-269)

The gun and a crew arrived by train the next day, but was never used. The town was quite that night.

Thirty-eight blacks were later arrested and tried for unlawful assembly and carrying concealed weapons; 24 were convicted, with 15 getting prison sentences of four months to a year. Within two weeks, Tuttle was tried, found guilty of second-degree murder and sentenced to 25 years in prison.

On August 29 the Union-Republic concluded: "And this ends the riot. Had those implicated but heeded the admonitions of Judge Brown, Mayor Gray and others on the night of the gathering and dispersed when their demand for a guard around the jail had been promised. It would have caused one blot less upon the pages of our exceptionally clean local history."

How many may have died in the riot? No one knows for sure. Local historians say as many as 25 may have been killed when the two lines of the Forsyth Riflemen opened fire on the mob.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Sept. 2, 1895-".... S. J. Lamb was elected a Police Officer to be known as Superintendent of Public Works; also to purchase all supplies for the City. Salary to be $60 per month." (6-174)
POLICE PERMITTED VACATION TIME
September 2, 1895—“All policemen are granted a vacation of one week during the year. This is the first reference to paid vacations for any city employee. (6-174)

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
Oct 7, 1895—“Mr. A. E. Pfaff stated that on October 1st the Fire Engine ran over his wagon on Old Town Road (Trade St.) and broke all of the wheels, and he asked that the City pay for the damage done. On motion, referred to the Fire Committee.” (6-177)

On December 2, 1895, The Fire Committee reported it paid Mr. Pfaff $10.00. (6-187)

VITAL STATISTICS
Dr. John Bynum, City Health Officer, reported these vital statistics for 1894:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BIRTHS</th>
<th>DEATHS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
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1896
OLD TOWN STREET RENAMED TRADE ST
January 20, 1896—“The street running north from 4th Street between Liberty and Cherry St and now known as Old Town Street be called Trade Street from 4th Street to the Corporate limits. (6-192)

REQUEST FOR CLOTHING REIMBURSEMENT
March 16, 1896—In cases where a person was found to be infected with the small pox virus, it was the standard medical procedure to have the victim quarantined, their dwelling fumigated and their clothing burned.

On this date J. H. Pierce appeared before the Board. It appears that Pierce came to Winston with Small Pox and was not allowed to leave until he was cured. “I furnish you with inventory of personal clothing burned up by me under advice of my family physician Dr. Gray and afterwards by Dr. Bynum (City Health Officer) when he quarantined me through Policeman Staub (Sanitary Policeman). It is customary in all cities to pay for such things and it has been done in this city to colored people some years since. I do not ask the full value but all and any things were bought this season and duly ask you to instruct you chairman to pay such bills that are needed to start me back on my trip the last of this week.” (6-203)

The inventory included: 1-48 inch grip (suitcase) $10.50; 1-18 inch grip-$4.00; 1-suit of clothes-$35.00; 1 pair pants and hats-$5.00; 1 overcoat-$25.00; ½ dozen shirts $9.00; ½ dozen collars $1.50; ½ dozen cuffs-$1.50; ½ dozen staves-$1.50; 1 Traveling Companion-$5.50; 2 suits underwear-$5.50; ½ dozen socks $1.50 Total $105.50. The request was referred to the Finance Committee.

At the next meeting $50.00 was ordered paid to Mr. Pierce. (6-204)

POLICE OFFICERS ELECTED MARCH 16
J. M. Wilson, Chief of Police
S. J. Lamb, Policeman in charge of Public Works.
R. H. Hundley, Supt. of Streets.
T. M. Benton, Market Clerk for two years.(6-201)
FREE WATER FOR MAYOR AND ALDERMEN
May 4, 1896- "Resolved: That on and after the 1st day of July, 1896, the City of Winston provide the private residences of the Mayor and the members of the Board of Aldermen with water from the City Water Works free of cost during the respective terms of office of said Mayor and Aldermen, providing said Mayor and Aldermen furnish all service pipes from the Main, the City to do the excavating to the curb line." (6-208)

This policy of providing free water to those City Officials prevailed for many years after the consolidation.

UNPAID TAXES
May 11, 1896- For the first time as part of the year end report, the Minutes list uncollected taxes for the year 1892. The names of taxpayers and their amounts due cover six and a half pages. The amounts range from $168 owed by the Street Railway Company to 20 cents owed by Mary Shaw (6-214)

1896 BOARD
Under an 1895 Charter amendment, the City of Winston was divided into five wards, with three aldermen elected from each Ward, a total of fifteen Aldermen. Election Day was again set for May, every two years.

The Mayor and Aldermen elected in May, 1896, were:
P. W. Crutchfield, Mayor.

T. J. Wilson was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and Sam F. Vance, Mayor Pro Tem. J. A. Magruder relinquished his dual role as Engineer and Secretary and was elected City Engineer and Supt. of Water Works at a salary of $1000 per year. (6-223)

The salary of the Chief of Police was set at $50 per month and the policemen at $40 per month. The Chief of Police was also to act as Clerk of Mayor's (Municipal) Court. (6-224)

A. E. Holton was elected City Attorney.

CHESTNUT STREET OPENED
September 7, 1896-“Street Commission reported that it would cost about $400 to open Chestnut St from Liberty To 13th St and recommend that same be done.” (6-239)

FIRE HOUSE SLEEPING QUARTERS APPROVED
October 19, 1896- The Board approved “…an addition to be built to the engine house of Fire Co #1 to be used for sleeping apartments for the men connected with that company.” (6-246)
Winston’s Fire Department about 1896 consisted of (left to right) a hook and ladder unit, pumper and hose wagon. This picture was taken on Court House Square.

(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)
The new Forsyth County Courthouse opened on January 1, 1897
(J.R. Snider postcard collection)

1897
POLICE OFFICERS ELECTED
Elected on February 15, 1897 to serve for six months, were: M. E. Teague, Chief of Police; Policemen J. E. White, J. F. Frazier, J. W. Burge, D. G. Allen, J. K. Henning, B. L. Poindexter, G. W. May.(6-260)

Teague had first been elected in June 1896 (6-229)

FRIES MANUFACTURING AND POWER COMPANY FRANCHISE
February 15, 1897-The Board approved a franchise to the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company to "transmit and distribute to the manufacturing enterprises of Winston and vicinity, electricity as a motor power."(6-261)
This dam at Idol’s Ferry on the Yadkin river was built by Fries Manufacturing and Power Co. On April 18th, the first long distance transmission hydroelectric power system in the South became operational. The power was fed to a triangular building housing the transformers at Marshall and Brookstown in Salem. That building is still standing. (Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

STREET SWEeper PURCHASED
March 1, 1897- “The Secretary and Treasurer were instructed to order a Street Sweeping Machine from the Brooklyn Railway Supply Company at a cost of $270.00. (6-264)

April 5, 1897- The Water Committee was empowered to build a house near the pumping station as a residence for the manager of the pumping station as long as the cost did not exceed $350.00 (6-266)

July 5, 1897- The Cemetery committee reported that some land belonging to J.E. Mickey was must suitable as the sight for a new city cemetery. (6-277) No action was taken.

July 5, 1897- The Board agreed to make an appropriation of $25 to the Twin City Hospital for the next six months. (6-277)

POLICE CHIEF Teague SUSPENDED
August 2, 1897-“...for a cause the Police Commission had seen fit to suspend the Chief of Police for a few days and that he was then re-installed and asked that the Board give some expression as to whether or not his being re-installed met with approval of the Board.” (6-280) The action was approved. The newspaper at the time does not report this and gives no indication as to why Chief Teague was suspended. He was not re-elected the next year but would be elected as Forsyth County Sheriff.

TOBACCO FAIR
October 27, 1897-“all persons are hereby forbidden to stand any wagons, buggies, carts or other vehicles on Trade St between 4th and 5th Streets and on 5th Street from Cherry to Liberty Streets during the Tobacco Fair to be held November 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1897.” (6-291)
October 8, 1898-The Mayor and the Chief of Police were instructed to select 20 additional police officers to serve during Fair Week at a rate of $1.50 per day. (6-330) The Tobacco fair was one of the first steps in the evolution to the Dixie Classic Fair of today.

1898

**FIREMEN RELEASED FROM POLL TAX**

Jan 3, 1898-"...the members of Volunteer Fire Co.'s #1 and 2, and Hook and Ladder Co.'s #1 and 2 and the Forsyth Riflemen were released of Poll Tax." (6-298)

**W.F. KEITH LOSES ARM**

Feb 7,1898-"On motion of J. J. Hopper it was ordered that Mr. W. F. Keith (fire engineer) receive his salary of $40 per month for six months from the time of the accident which caused him the loss of his arm. He having already been paid for two months."(6-300)

April 4, 1898-Citizens living on West 4th Street west of Summit St were approved for city water. (6-303)

**1898 BOARD-ELECTED MAY 2**

Mayor, A. B. Gorrell
Aldermen: 1st Ward - W. N. Reynolds, W. B. Pollard, W. E. Franklin
3rd Ward - A. J. Gales, J. B. Vaughn, J. F. Griffith
4th Ward - Henry Pendleton, J. O. White, J. R. Cummings

W. E. Franklin was elected Secretary and Treasurer
J. O. Magruder, City Engineer and Supt. of Water Works, $900. (6-306)
Dr. C. L. Summers, City Health Officer; $200 per year.
Glenn and Manly, City Attorneys, retainer fee $100 per year.

May 16, 1898-“Mayor Gorrell instructed the Board as to the duties of the Chief of Police and suggested the importance of having an officer on duty in Police headquarters during the absence of the Chief also the importance of having an officer attend all trains arriving and leaving the city.” (6-308)

On May 26, the Police Committee recommended the addition of two officers to the force, one to be known as train policeman to meet all trains. The salary of all policemen was then reduced from $ 50 to $40 dollars per month. (6-310) The salary was raised back to $50 on November 14, 1898. (6-331)

**POLICE OFFICERS**

J. J. Adams, Chief (6-310)
Patrolmen:  F. G. Crutchfield, No. 1, J. T. Thompson No. 2, J. J. Cofer, No. 3, J. A. Thomas, No. 4, Charles A. Pratt, No. 5  O. W. Hanner, No. 6, J. R. Miller, No. 7 , W. T. Penry, No. 8, E. L. Reid, No. 9
Hanner was named train policeman. He resigned on September 5, 1898. (6-327)

**SMALL POX OUTBREAK**

June 23, 1898- The Board met in Special session to consider ways of preventing the spread of Small Pox, already in Statesville, to Winston. The Aldermen then proceeded to enact ordinances regarding prevention of the spread of disease by quarantine and to require vaccinations of all within 30 days. (6-313)
FIRE UNIFORMS
October 8, 1898—“A representative of Hook and Ladder No. 1 appeared before the Board and asked that a donation be made to the Company for the purchase of uniforms, the sum not to exceed $13.50 each for 18 members.” (6-330) The request was granted.

MAYOR GORRELL DIES
Dec 9, 1898-Mayor Albert B. Gorrell died at his residence on West Fifth Street.

The Commissioners of the Town of Salem met at a called session on December 10, 1898 and adopted:
"Whereas an all wise providence has been removed from our midst, Col. A. B. Gorrell, the Honorable Mayor of Winston, N.C., our highly esteemed and influential fellow citizen, therefore,
Resolved, "First, That we in behalf of the Citizens of Salem extend to the bereaved family and to the corporate authorities of our sister city our heartfelt sympathy.
"Second, that in special meeting called to respect the memory of our Friend and neighbor and as a mark of the high regard we have for the memory of the deceased, it is hereby ordered that our City Bell be tolled while his remains are being conveyed to the Cemetery and that the Board attend the funeral in a body.
"Third, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy of the Board of Aldermen in Winston, copies to be sent to the local papers for publication, and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this Board." (6-338)

On December 15, J. F. Griffith, Mayor Pro Tem, was elected Mayor; Joseph Jacobs was elected Alderman to fill the unexpired term of Alderman Griffith. (6-339)

December 15, 1898-The Police Committee recommended the purchase of six pocket lanterns for Policemen to cost $3.00 each. (6-339)

1899
COLD WINTER
Feb 16, 1899—"Mayor Griffith stated that he had called the meeting to report progress made in relieving the needy and distressed, on account of the severe cold weather now prevailing. That he had sent two officers to each Ward of the City, who ascertained the condition of the people and those in need of wood and provisions were promptly supplied. That about two car loads of wood had been distributed. He was of the opinion that $250 would cover the entire cost to the City, and that no private subscriptions had been asked." (6-347)

NEW POLICE CHIEF
March 6, 1899- Capt. F. G. Crutchfield was elected Chief. He had eight patrolmen (6-350)

SEWER EXTENSIONS
May 15, 1899-A group of citizens requested that the Board participate in the cost of sanitary sewer on W. Fourth Street from Broad Street to Brookstown Avenue to Peters Creek. The total cost was estimated at $1000 and the City was asked to pay $400 of this cost. The City agreed. A similar request was made by citizens on W. Fifth Street from Spring St. to Brookstown Avenue.

Citizens on West Fourth Street and West Fifth Street west of Poplar and Spruce Streets desired sewer connections, the necessary sewer mains being estimated to cost about $3000. The Board agreed to appropriate $1200 on this project if the citizens would pay the additional cost. (6-356)

November 6, 1899—"Resolved by the Board of Aldermen, that when the citizens and property owners living among the following proposed sewer line: Commencing at West Street in Salem, running North following the Branch to Fourth Street in Winston, at Walkers Bros. Factory; out Fourth Street east to W. B. Pollard's residence, and out Fourth Street west to Spring Street, up Spring to Sixth Street, and from Spring Street west on Fifth Street to F. M. Bohannon's residence, shall contribute and pay into the City Treasury the sum of $1750, one half the cost, the City of Winston shall erect and put into operation a sewer line along the above proposed route." (6-376)
CHARTER AMENDMENTS
The corporate limits under the Charter amendments in 1899 were:
Beginning at the northeast corner of the town of Salem, and running thence with the old corporation line, the three following courses:
N 81° E. 80 poles, thence N. 1° E. 345 poles to the northeast corner of the present limits of the Winston Corporation, thence
N.89° W. along the old corporation line to the east side of the Old Town Road, thence in a southerly direction along the east side of
the said road to Peters Creek, thence in a southwesterly direction down Peters Creek to the north side of the Shallow Ford Road,
thence in an easterly direction along the N. side of Shallow Ford Road to the point at which the road forks (the north fork running to
Winston and the south fork to Salem) thence in a southeasterly direction to the N.W. Corner of the Salem corporation, thence N. 80
E. along the boundary line between Winston and Salem to the place of beginning.

The Charter provided for the City to be divided into three wards, First, Second, and Third Wards. Three Aldermen were to be elected
in each ward, Election Day to be on the first Monday in May, beginning in 1900 and biennially thereafter. On the Monday after their
election, the Aldermen were to elect a Mayor who would serve for two years.

This Charter limited the ad valorem tax levy to not more than 7 cents on every hundred dollars value. This amount not to include taxes
for or interest upon and any bonded indebtedness. The Poll Tax was limited to a maximum of $2.25.

The Board of Aldermen was empowered to appoint a police force, consisting of a Chief of Police and such number of policemen as
the good government of the City required. The Board was further authorized to provide for the establishment, organization,
equipment, government and pay of such members of fire companies as they deemed necessary and proper. The Board was to elect
three citizens and taxpayers to be known as the "fire commissioners", one for one year, one for two years and one for three years.

NEW CITY ORDINANCES
June 5, 1899-The Aldermen adopted new city ordinances including these:

REGULATIONS FOR POLICE
The Policemen shall be elected for a term of six months.

All persons connected with the police are required to reside in the City and no person shall leave without permission from the Mayor.

Members of the force are required to report their places of residence to the chief so that they can be easily found.

Policemen must not walk together or talk with each other, or with any other person on their routes, while on duty, unless it be to
communicate information pertaining to the department or in the line of their duty, and such communication must be as brief as
possible; they must not stand still, but constantly patrol their routes.

The Policemen shall keep their hair trimmed, shaved, and shoes polished, and present a genteel appearance at all times.

Each Policeman, whether regular or special, shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with approved security, for the faithful
performance of his duties as officers of the City, and for the faithful accounting of all monies which may come into his hands or with
which he may be chargeable.

The 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, unless a reasonable excuse is given to the Mayor.
NIGHT SOIL REMOVAL
“For the more effectual carrying out of the intent of this ordinance (covering the cleaning of surface privies), when the work is done by the City Scavenger Wagon, the occupant shall pay a reasonable amount for the services rendered, and upon failure to do so, the same shall be reported to the Chief of Police who shall proceed to collect the same as other taxes and penalties are collected. Provided that dwelling property of every description not situated on the line of City sewer, shall receive the service of the Scavenger Wagon free of charge.

CITY WATER RATES
Section 1. That the supply of water to any person, firm or company, shall be on a basis of 30 cents per 1,000 gallons, meter measure, and on the condition of their paying a water rent at certain annual rates which from and after the 1st day of July, 1899, shall be as follows: (Partial list of items)

- No water supplied to any premises for less than $6.00
- Dwellings of four rooms 6.00
- For each additional room .50
- Restaurants 10.00
- Bar-rooms 20.00
- Tobacco Warehouses 25.00
- Boarding houses with 5 rooms or less 8.00
- Each additional room .50
- Public Bath tubs, each 7.50
- Bath tubs in private dwellings, first 2.00
- Each additional tub in private dwelling 1.00
- Water closet, public, in hotels, etc., first 10.00
- Water closets, public, second 7.50
- Water closets, public, each additional 5.00
- Water closets, private, first 5.00
- Water closets, private, each additional 2.50
- Each 1000 brick laid, if water is used with hose .80
- Each 100 yards of plastering .30
- Each cubic yard of stone .05

All consumers using from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons per month shall be entitled to a discount of 5 per cent.
From 100,000 to 150,000 per month -- 10% discount.
150,000 to 200,000 " " -- 15% discount
200,000 to 250,000 " " -- 20% discount
250,000 to 300,000 " " -- 25% discount
300,000 to and over" " -- 33-1/3% Discount

All water furnished outside of the City limits 30 cents per 1000 gallons.

Section 2. A charge of $5 per annum will be made for sprinkling sidewalks and streets, and such sprinkling shall be confined to the immediate front of the premises.

Section 3. Every person, firm or company is entitled to 13,333 gallons water per year and 1000 gallons additional for every 30 cents fixed rents paid above $4 per annum. Meters will be read first of January and July of each year and patrons who have water in excess of quantity they are entitled to will be charged at the rate of thirty cents per 1000 gallons for such excess used during the preceding six months, which excess shall be payable from 1st to 10th of January and July of each year.
Section 4. All water rents shall be payable in advance at the office of the Superintendent of Water Works from the first day of January, April, July and October of each year to the 15th day of the succeeding month. After the 20th day of January, April, July and October of each year there shall be added ten percent additional rent on all rents remaining uncollected, which shall be collected and account for the same as water rents. If the said rents be not paid in by the 15th day of February, May, August and November of each year, the water shall be cut off, and kept cut off until the bill is paid and when cut off for non-payment of rent, one dollar shall be added to the bill for turning on again. Should the Superintendent of Water Works fail to strictly enforce the above ordinance, he shall be subject to a fine of $2.00 for each offense, upon conviction before the Water Commissioners.

STREETS
Section 1. That any citizen of the City of Winston, owner or occupier of a lot therein, or any other person shall obstruct or suffer to be obstructed, the sidewalks, gutters, or streets of the City, shall be fined $5.00 for each offense.

Section 2. Every owner or occupant of a lot where sidewalks or gutters have been opened shall, as far as said lot extends, keep such sidewalk clean, and the gutters open and free from obstruction; and any person neglecting so to do shall, for each such violation, be fined $5.00.

Section 11. That sweeping or throwing old papers, straw, watermelon, cantaloupe, or mushmelon rinds, or other trash out of storehouses or other buildings on the street or sidewalk, or in the rear of such buildings is forbidden. That all old papers straw or other trash shall be put in barrels or boxes which shall be placed in front of each building not later than 8 o'clock a.m. each day to be removed by the City Scavenger wagon. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined $5.00 for each offense.

Section 27. Every person who shall encroach upon the streets or sidewalks by erecting any piazza, porch, stoop, paling, chimney or other building, or any open cellar, door or window pit or other open entrance to basement, shall be fined $50.00 for every day such encroachment shall remain on the street or sidewalk after ten days notice by the Chief of Police. Every architect, builder, contractor, or other person assisting in the planning or erection of such obstruction, shall be fined $50.00 for each day he assists in planning or building such obstruction.

FIRE DEPT. NEEDS MORE ROOM
Nov 6, 1899- J.W. Hanes representing the Fire Department reported they needed larger quarters than those in the Town Hall. It was suggested that the old building at 5th and Main be remodeled. He recommended that “…Capt Schlosser was the best man the Department had ever employed and would give it just such attention as it should have. Mayor Griffith stated that he would cheerfully appoint him a special policeman with necessary authority. The matter was referred to the Fire Committee.” (6-376)