

City of Winston-Salem Government Meetings Notes

Town of Salem: 1900-1913

HIGHLIGHTS

Fire Department summary 1900-1913
Fire Prevention in Salem
Police Department summary 1900-1913
Sanitary sewer system summary 1900-1903
Sidewalk paving summary 1900-1913

1900 - Mineral Spring Park; Waughtown requests Policeman; Small Pox outbreak; mayor to borrow money;
1901 - Changes to Town Charter; Police Commission report; Twin City Hospital 1901-1905
1902 - Promoting the towns; Street improvements; Beginning of Salem Lake Water Supply; Dog ordinance; Small pox ordinance
1903 - Charter amendments; Scarlet fever epidemic; Hog Laws; No library for Salem
1905 - Commissioners request new meeting place; Street sweeper ordered; Ordinances regarding automobiles; Purchase of water supply company; Garbage wagon
1907 - Second annexation; Municipal election; Revised automobile ordinance;
1908 - Ordinance cutting off water service; Water Dept. charged 1/3 of treasurer's salary;
1910 - Street sprinkler requested; Horses bought; Happy Hill request for new bridge
1911 - Revised Charter and Ordinances; Visiting nurse approved; Final town election; Liberty St. to be paved; Request from Columbian Heights; Third bond referendum; Ordinance regarding prostitutes; School Board proposed; Winston-Salem Southbound Railway
1912 - Donation to Bellview orphanage; Privilege and license taxes; New town hall; Traffic ordinance passed;; Tax revenue
1913 - Consolidation; Typed minutes

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT 1900-1913

Throughout the history of Salem, the town's Fire Department was primarily a volunteer organization. The first monetary consideration given to the firemen was exemption from Poll Tax, which amounted to about \$2.00 per year. At the request of the firemen, this exemption was stopped, and the Board appropriated an amount equal to about \$1.00 per month for firemen. This fund was paid to the officers of the Fire Company and not to each individual fireman, and was generally used for the betterment of the Fire Company or for some other activity of the organization. The final appropriation made prior to Consolidation was in May 1911 when the Board appropriated \$350 for the Rough & Ready Fire Company and \$150 for the West Side Steamer Co. in West Salem. The firemen were also exempted from Poll Tax for the year 1912, this tax amounting to \$4.00. The records indicated that Fire Chief F. G. Meinung was paid \$5.00 per month.

The Rough and Ready Fire Company was organized about 1868. F. C. Meinung was the Captain of this company and later on the Chief of the Fire Department, a position he held at the time of consolidation. The Eagle Hose Company was organized later in West Salem. These fire companies elected their own officers, subject to approval of the Board of Commissioners.

In March, 1900, the Eagle Hose Company asked the Board if they would furnish a stable for a horse and wagon and a place for members of the Hose Co. to sleep, they, the firemen, would furnish the horse and wagon. The Board agreed. (7-90)

The officers of the Rough and Ready Fire Company on December 12, 1900, were:

Captain-----F. C. Meinung
1st Lieut.-----W. C. Grunert
2nd Lieut.-----W. S. Pfohl
Secty.-----J. W. T. Schott
Engineer-----Walter Hege
Asst. Engineer-----Charles Davis
1st Pipeman-----S. G. Rogers
2nd Pipeman-----Harry Nissen

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1900-1913

Harry Nissen later became Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Winston-Salem. (7-135)

On January 21, 1901, the Board purchased 500 feet of "Patrol Brand" fire hose from the Fabric, Hose Company of New York, at 65 cents per foot, delivered. This hose was "Guaranteed to withstand a pressure of 400 pounds per square inch and warranted not to mildew or rot."(7-143)

On June 6, 1903, the Board purchased 300 feet of "Paragon Brand" fire hose from the Eureka Fire Hose Company of New Jersey, at a price of 90 cents per foot, complete with couplings. This hose was described as being "seamless cotton and rubber line, 2-1/2 inches internal diameter, withstanding a water pressure of 400 pounds per square inch."(7-284)

On March 3, 1905, the Board approved the purchase of a new fire engine from the American La France Fire Engine Company, this engine to be "one of their fourth size La France Fire Engines." The price was \$4,250, payable on the basis of \$1,250 upon delivery, and \$1,000 per year for three years, with interest. (7-377)

Following the purchase, a petition signed by 90 citizens in West Salem was submitted to the Board, asking that the old fire engine be placed in West Salem for the protection of that part of town. (7-381) L. A. Brietz offered to donate a site for the engine house and D. A. Robertson offered the use of his team whenever needed in case of fire. The Board accepted and appropriated \$600, the estimated cost of the engine house. (7-392)

On July 11, 1905, the Board received this proposal:

"Gentlemen:

I will build for you the proposed Fire Engine House to be erected in West Salem as below stated:

'The building to be 50 X 20 feet with walls 10 feet high and room cut off in the rear 20' x 10' with partition plank. To be weather boarded with No. 1 bevel siding and all side walls storm sheathed and papered. The walls and overhead of the room in rear to be ceiled with No. 1-7/8 inch pine ceiling and floor lay with No. 1-7/8 inch pine flooring. The roof to be rafter finish and covered with No. 1 pine shingles. There will be five windows with 4-light sash 12 x 16 lights. All for the sum of \$410. Extra for principal wall and ceiling of main engine room \$30. The price of \$410 included one double door made of No. 1 beaded ceiling and swung on rollers and track.

Respectfully submitted,
J. E. Hedrick.'

"In the foregoing foundation walls, chimney and wheel track are included.

J. E. Hedrick."

The proposal was accepted with extras for the sum of \$440.00. (7-399)

The L. A. Brietz property in West Salem covered a whole block, bounded by Broad St., Wachovia St., Franklin St., and Green St. The Fire Engine House was built on the east side of Green Street between Wachovia and Franklin Streets.

Since West Salem now had an engine house and the Old Steam fire engine transferred from Salem, Charles Tesh appeared before the Board on April 5, 1907, and requested that the name of the Eagle Hose Co., which he represented, be changed to the West Side Steamer Co. and to be so called thereafter. This request was granted.

The Board approved the request of Chief Meinung that a "tapper" be put in the house of Bedford Brown, so he would get the fire alarms at once, and not have to wait for the large bell, which would enable him to have team ready and not keep the firemen waiting. A similar tapper was installed at the home of E. R. Brewer on West Street.

On January 3, 1908, Fire Chief F. C. Meinung asked the Commissioners to appoint two members of the Board to act with two members of the Fire Department in reference to handling the new law concerning the Firemen's Relief Fund.

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1900-1913

This report is recorded in the minutes:

SALEM MAKES NEW WORLD'S RECORD IN GRAB REEL RACE

On June 18th, 1908, the Grab Reel Team of the West Side Steamer Co. of Salem, N.C. created a new World's Record in this race at Wilmington, N.C., their time being 17 3/5 seconds. The former record of 19 4/5 seconds was held by same company, made at Winston-Salem, N.C. in 1905. The following members of the Company participated in this race:

Charles E. Tesh, Captain and Buttman
C. C. Disher, Asst. to Buttman
Henry Holbrook, Wrenchman
J. L. Farley, Coupling Breaker
John Hopkins, Nozzleman

RUNNERS TO REEL:

R. E. Peddycord
J. H. Hemrick
O. R. Peddycord
Wilson Thompson

RULES GOVERNING GRAB REEL RACE

Company to run 50 yards to reel, grab reel and run 50 yards to plug; unreel not less than 48 feet of hose, attach same to plug; break coupling, put on nozzle and throw water; time to be taken when water shows through nozzle.

May 6, 1910-"The members of the Rough & Ready Fire Company, with the desire to aid in giving the city more up to date fire fighting service, and realizing that a few minutes, especially at night, amount to a great deal sometimes, respectfully submit the following proposition to the Town of Salem:

'We propose to subscribe two of our quarterly payments (amounting to about \$160) to be used as part payment in the purchase of two double sets of regulation drop harness, frames, etc. Provided the town can see its way clear to stable the two teams in the same house that the apparatus is kept'."

September 2, 1910- Tom Hairston, Captain of Colored Fire Company in Winston, came before the Commissioners of Salem and asked for a donation for his Company to help pay expenses in taking care of 400 delegates to the Colored Firemen State Association which would meet in Winston the next week. The Board donated \$25.

REPORT OF SALEM FIRE DEPARTMENT - JANUARY 18, 1912. (9-57)

Officers elected for year 1912: F. C. Meinung, Chief.

1. Rough & Ready Company

F. C. Meinung, Captain	E. R. Brewer, Engineer
W. H. Hege, 1st Lieut.	H. L. Weeks, Fireman
S. G. Rogers, 2nd Lieut.	Harry Nissen, 1st Pipeman
J. W. T. Schott, Secretary	Jeff Kirkman, 2nd Pipeman

2. West Side Steamer Company

Charles Tesh, Captain	E. L. Sailor, Engineer
R. E. Peddycord, 2nd Officer	John Pfaff, Fireman
Walter Kimel, Secretary & Treasurer	

Eighteen (18) Men

1. Rough & Ready Company Equipment

(1)First Class Steamer in good shape.
(1)Two horse wagon and equipment, in good shape.
1500 foot hose (could use several hundred feet more for washing streets and not use what we have for fire purposes.)

2. West Side Steamer Company Equipment

(1)4th size Steamer, in fair condition.
(1)Large hand hose reel and equipment.
600 Feet hose.

Recommend that their reel be given to Columbian Heights and cost of new reel be given them toward a one-horse wagon.

3. Slater Hose Company (Colored) Equipment (To be)

(1) Reel and equipment (500 feet hose)

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1900-1913

About 15 or 16 men under management of Slater School

SUMMARY OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT

4 Horses	\$ 1,200.00	
2 Pair Drop Harness and Hangers	211.00	
1 Fire Engine	4,200.00	
1 Fire Engine	1,000.00	
2 Hand Reels	175.00	
1 Two-Horse Hose Wagon	225.00	
2250 Ft. Hose	1,688.00	
Accessories	200.00	
1 Engine House (West Side)	600.00	
9 Fire Alarm Stations	1,125.00	
Wiring and Poles	300.00	
1 Electric Striker	400.00	
1 Bell	85.00	
1 Indicator	150.00	
4 Resident Strikers-	<u>30.00</u>	
	Total	\$11,589.00

38 White Men

16 Colored Men (to be) for Columbian Heights

100 Fire Hydrants

9 Fire Alarm Boxes (need more)

Number Fire Alarms Answered (Year 1911)

In Town of Salem-----6

In City of Winston-----30

Total 36

Inspections of Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Schools and Business Houses for Year 1911:

900 --- Dwellings visited

100 --- Factories, stores, etc., visited

F. C. Meinung, as Fire Inspector for Year 1911, presented the following bill:

1000 places visited at 2-1/2 cents each --- \$25.00

FIRE PREVENTION IN SALEM

When the town of Salem was founded in 1766 and the nucleus of the town began to form with the construction of the various buildings, the inhabitants realized that they had only limited means for combating fires, so they placed great emphasis on all possible means to prevent the hazards of fire. The use of fire for heating and cooking, for bake ovens and forges and for oil lamp and lanterns, was an important and necessary asset, but at the same time a potential hazard to person and property.

Strict building regulations and fire prevention rules were adopted and firmly enforced. Regular and systematic inspections were made throughout the town. The inspectors had access to all premises, in the dwellings and business houses. These inspectors paid particular attention to the condition of chimneys, fireplaces and hearths, smoke pipes and their relation to woodwork, the storage of combustible materials, and the handling and disposal of ashes.

The number of major fires in Salem were very few: the Tavern in 1781; Foltz's kitchen in 1853; Siewer's Shop in 1845; Shaffner's dwelling in 1864

The fact that the total number of fires and false alarms during the first one hundred years in Salem were only ten, may be attributed to the strict rules and regulations and regular inspection policies mentioned above.

After Salem was incorporated in 1856, the Town Commissioners continued the fire prevention program and building regulations. Under the provisions of the Town Ordinances, the Mayor laid off the town into nine wards and appointed two persons Fire Inspectors for each ward. It was the duty of these Fire Inspectors to inspect every dwelling, office, shop, or other type of business establishment, and see that the Fire Regulations were complied with, and to report all delinquents. Although there was no pay for this inspection work, any citizen appointed Fire Inspector who refused or neglected to serve, was subject to a ten dollar fine.

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The Fire Inspectors submitted written reports to the Board of Commissioners. The Board in turn gave a list of all reported violations of the Fire Regulations to the Chief of Police and it was his duty to see that such violations were corrected.

The Fire Departments in Salem and Winston cooperated in fire emergencies, both fire departments answering alarms in either town.

The reports of Fire Chief F. C. Meinung show that the Salem Fire Department responded :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Salem</u>	<u>Winston</u>	<u>Total</u>
1900	5	20	25
1903	3	13	16
1905	9	22	31
1908	3	18	21
1912	6	30	36

POLICE DEPARTMENT SUMMARY 1900-1913

April 9, 1900-"Motion that a reward of \$25 be offered by the Board for the arrest and delivery in Salem of the Negro who had shot and wounded special Police Everhart and got away while the officer was attempting to arrest him. Adopted."

"Motion that the Board pay special Police Everhart for the time he loses on account of wound received from Negro. Adopted."(7-94)

C. W. Russell was elected Chief of Police on June 7, 1901, at a salary of \$45 per month. Newsom was elected Centerville policeman at a salary of \$35 per month. (7-171)

W. W. Spainhour was again elected Chief of Police on June 12, 1902. (7-229)

June 12, 1902-"... in future the Chief of Police is required to report to the Mayor or Mayor pro tem when he starts on duty each day. He is also required to get written permit before leaving the corporate limits except in discharge of his official duty when his warrant is sufficient evidence. He is further required to file each day a written record of his movements hourly or 1/2 hourly and name witness at each specified time. The Chief of Police is expected to report to the Mayor by noon each day and remain on duty till 3 o'clock A.M. during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September and till 4 o'clock A.M. during the months of October, November, December, January, February and March." (7-229)

June 5, 1903-The Police Chief was required to have a telephone in his home...at his own expense. (7-280)

On October 3, 1903, Mayor Butner asked the Board to elect a Police Justice to help him in the matter of courts of the town. The Police Committee recommended that a Police Justice be employed to assist the Mayor in the trial cases until January 1, 1904, and that R. A. Jenkins be elected to this position. (7-314)

J. H. McGee was elected Chief of Police on June 2, 1905, at a salary of \$50 per month. (7-391)

In 1905, the Board adopted a motion that "all night watchmen of the town and their successors be appointed Police and appear upon the minutes of the town." Eleven regular police were appointed, and nine special policemen, some of which were watchmen at factories and mills.

On June 7, 1907, J. H. Yow was appointed Chief of Police at a salary of \$50 per month and O. A. Griffin was appointed Police No. 1 at a salary of \$50 per month. At this meeting, the Board approved a motion that the town furnish the Chief of Police with a telephone at his home. (8-83)

On October 2, 1908, the Board approved the purchase of two winter hats and two overcoats for the Police and ordered two closets built in Commissioners Hall to take care of the coats. (8-129)

November 5, 1909- "night police be required to make a note of all lights (street) out, telephoning same to Power Plant to fix lights at once. A report of all lights out to be filed monthly with the Clerk."(8-183)

June 2, 1911, L. W. Kimball elected Chief of Police at salary of \$60 per month. S. L. Swaim elected Asst. Chief at salary of \$50 per month.

SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM SUMMARY 1900-1903

The first outfall sanitary sewers in the town of Salem were built by the town of Winston in order to provide gravity flow for sewage disposal from that town to Salem Creek. Winston had grown faster than Salem, and the population density brought on an earlier need for sanitary facilities. Since Winston was situated on a hill, the land sloped south toward Salem Creek, north toward Peters Creek, and east toward Bath Branch, thus fixing the directions the sewers would have to flow to some point of disposal.

The first outfall sewer constructed ran from the intersection of West Fourth Street and Trade Street southwardly along Tar Branch to Salem Creek. The second outfall sewer from Winston ran down Bath Branch to near Salem Creek then along the north side of Salem Creek to the Tar Branch line. The Town of Salem had agreed to pay \$1750 for the privilege of tying its street sewers into the Tar Branch outfall, and \$1000 for a similar privilege in the case of the Bath Branch outfall, such payments to be made when the town actually made connections to these outfalls.

On April 6, 1900, J. O. Magruder, Engineer for the Town of Winston, appeared before the Commissioners of Salem and submitted an agreement for the construction of another outfall sewer through Salem that proposed "... the Board of Aldermen of the City of Winston agree to construct a line of sewerage from the sewer manhole in the center of West Salem in Salem, running up the west prong of Tar Branch to First Street in Salem, thence continuing up said branch through the property of the Salem Congregation of United Brethren known as the Reservation to the center of Fourth Street in Winston just west of Walker Bros. factory. The pipes used in said sewer shall be of a size sufficient to carry the sewerage of the western portion of Winston and Salem and adjacent territory as shown by the map and plan of J. O. Magruder, City Engineer."(7-94)

This agreement further provided that man holes would be placed at locations suitable for connections from future street sewers in Salem, and that the pipes would be "flushed and maintained at the expense of the City of Winston." And that "whenever the Board of Commissioners of Salem by recorded action desires the free and unrestricted use of this sewer line from First to West Streets for sewer purposes it is hereby agreed that the same will be granted when they shall have complied with the contract heretofore made for the use of the sewer system by paying to the City of Winston the sum of \$2,750.00 as therein agreed upon." Salem was also to furnish the necessary right of way for the sewer line and to pay one half the cost of right of way which had to be condemned.

On April 15, 1901, this contract between the two towns was executed, Mayor Samuel E. Butner signing for Salem and Mayor O. B. Eaton, signing for Winston. However, the amount specified was \$1750 for the town western sewer lines and did not include the \$1000 for the Bath Branch or eastern outfall. (7-162)

Since the town of Salem had not yet paid its proportional part of the cost of the outfall sewers down Tar Branch, the property owners could not make any connections to this sewer line; consequently many citizens had piped their house waste lines down to Tar Branch and released the waste matter directly into the creek. This stream did not normally have a sufficient flow of water to carry this waste away; so this soon created an intolerable condition all the way down Tar Branch to Salem Creek. One citizen complained to the town Board:

"I want to call your attention to the unhealthy and foul condition of the premises adjoining me on the west and would ask the Sanitary Committee to inspect same and see whether they are kept in accordance with Chap. 4, Sec. 6 of the town ordinances. During the past two years within a space of 4000 feet square there have been 10 deaths, several of those from typhoid fever, and again the odor from the sewer makes it very unhealthy as well as unpleasant. There have been several complaints made to me about the unpleasant odor from the sewer and I have reported it several times and as yet no action has been taken to abate the same I contend it should not be allowed to remain in this condition."

The Sanitary Committee reported on June 7, 1901 "...Complaint had been made by residents of the flat across from the Big Coffee Pot regarding waste water from the Lemly and Brooks residences on the west. An examination shows the surface drain to be doing very unsatisfactory work. There is one remedy and that would be an underground pipe in place of the surface drain to connect at Depot Street with a sewer extending to Tar Branch. The question arising regarding the latter is can the Board be called upon to do such work on private property and if taken as a precedent no one knows the end and expense resultant; also a question of import along this line arises has the Board power to discontinue such drain and force the Brooks, Lemly or any other person to dispose of surface water without privilege of utilizing the sewer system. Very frequently in our experience as Commissioners we find the location of property very unfortunately situated for the disposal of waste water and the adoption of the sewerage system would seem to be the only effective alternative.

2. The gutter in front of Mr. F. C. Meinung's carriage shop is also cause for complaint. Where the underground pipe stops there is a constant flow of refuse water and slop from adjacent homes. This pipe could be extended so as to connect with covered drain farther east and find, as usual by so doing Tar Branch as a dumping ground.

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3. The Sanitary Committee would suggest that Mayor Vance issue notices kindly requesting all citizens to give their premises a thorough cleaning up and a liberal use of lime so needful and beneficial at this season, for the sake of their own and the public health. The Committee believes that such a request would be freely complied with and proves of much sanitary good to the community.

4. The Sanitary Committee does not regard the increasing use of Tar Branch for waste water sewerage purpose prudent or expedient. The flow of this stream is not sufficient for this purpose and it is already burdened beyond its capacity. It is simply removing refuse from one point of the town and dumping upon another, and the Committee requests the Commissioners, Mayor, and all others in authority to uphold them in this matter, as it is very important, and especially to those who dwell along the borders of Tar Branch.

5. The Sanitary Committee believes that the above and other causes for complaint resolve themselves into but one method for relief and that is the adoption of the sewerage system. It is a difficult matter to force citizens to dispose of waste waters and slops when there is no place to receive it. The sewerage system once adopted and the Board of Commissioners through its Sanitary Committee could do some effective work. The Sanitary Committee respectfully suggests to the Board the immediate consideration of this question which is even now a necessity and only a question of time at best. Whether the Board should adopt, give a note for \$1700 the required amount, or endeavor to save enough this year as we hope to have no fire engine or small pox to engage our attention, and meet the obligation promptly are matters mainly in the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee. One thing is certain, we need the sewerage system and Salem could not expect a cheaper or more perfect system for the money, and unless we are mistaken in our prophecy this will be and should be our next step along the line of progress and improvement, for there is no greater need than the care and preservation of our public health."(7-174)

Under the agreement the town of Salem obtained the right to the use of the three outfall sewers built by the City of Winston through the town of Salem:

"The Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem propose to the commissioners (Aldermen) of the City of Winston to pay them the sum of \$2250.00 in five equal notes on bonds, payable respectively on January 1, 1902, January 1, 1903, January 1, 1904, January 1, 1905, and January 1, 1906, with interest at 4% per annum from January 1, 1902, for the complete and perpetual right and privilege of connecting a sewer system or sewer systems for Salem with all the sewer lines constructed by the City of Winston through the town of Salem, and more particularly described in three several contracts between the City of Winston and the town of Salem and bearing dates, respectively August 20, 1890, October 22, 1891, and April 15, 1901. The said existing contract to be in no manner waived or modified except as to the amount paid for the right of sewer connections."(7-188)

The original contracts called for the payment of \$2750 by the town of Salem, so it appears that the City of Winston agreed to reduce this amount by \$500, or to a total of only \$2250.

On September 6, 1901, the Board of Health recommended that "every house supplied with pipe water should be connected with the public sewer and that no water closet be permitted without such connection."(7-200)

In September, 1902, the Commissioners awarded a contract to J. L. Ludlow, Civil Engineer, to draw up a sewer map of the town for \$500.00.

The first street sanitary sewers constructed in Salem were on Belews Creek Street from Depot Street (Patterson Avenue) to Liberty Street; then down Liberty Street to Bank Street; then down Bank Street to the Tar Branch outfall sewer. This work was awarded to L. B. Brickenstein, Contractor, for \$1300.00. The abutting property owners agreed to pay \$595 of this cost, plus the cost of individual connections to the main line. The contract was awarded in August, 1903. The amount paid by the property owners was in line with the resolution passed by the Commissioners on November 7, 1902, under which the abutting property owners were to pay one-half the cost of a street sewer main. (7-240)

Lawrence B. Brickenstein was a prominent Plumbing Contractor during this period and for many years after consolidation. He served on the Board of Commissioners of Salem from May 1901 to November 23, 1908, at which time he was elected to the Board of County Commissioners. While serving on the Salem Board he was Mayor pro tem and a member of the Street, Sanitary, Sidewalk and Police Committees.

In 1903, the Commissioners approved an amendment to the Town Charter which gave the Board the power to construct a system of sewerage wholly at public expense or in cooperation with property owners benefited by such improvement, and to compel the abutting property owners to connect with the sewer main.

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Sewer lines were next constructed on High, Marshall and Shallowford Streets, with property owners participating in the cost. This work was contracted in 1903 to L. B. Brickenstein for \$550.00.

Other sewer lines were gradually constructed within the main part of town (Salem), but it was many years after the consolidation of Salem and Winston before street sewers were available in the West Salem area.

SIDEWALK PAVING SUMMARY 1900-1913

Since most people did a lot of walking during the early years in Salem, safe sidewalks were extremely important. Even before the advent of granite curbing and brick or in later years cement sidewalks, the property holders in Salem were required to keep their paths or sidewalks in safe condition. This was generally accomplished by laying flat stones along the sidewalk area. After granite curbing came into general use, the Town Commissioners would have the curbing installed and then order the abutting property owner to lay brick or cement sidewalk paving. Brick paving was used for many years before cement paving became available. The sidewalk paving was generally constructed by the town authorities and assessed against the property owners. Many streets in Salem, as well as in Winston, had granite curbing and paved sidewalks long before the street carriageway was paved.

The importance of sidewalks is indicated by the fact that one of the Standing Committees of the Board was a Sidewalk Committee. The first such committee was appointed by Mayor Vance on July 5, 1901, composed of H. F. Shaffner, Charles Siewers and L. B. Brickenstein. (7-186). On August 13, 1901, the Board adopted an ordinance requiring the property owners to construct paved sidewalks, or such paving would be constructed by the town and assessed against the abutting property owners. (7-193)

In 1901, Mt. Airy granite curbing was priced at 15 cents per lineal foot for 4" and 5" by 16" and 18" sized stone, and 22 cents per lineal foot for 6" by 16" and 18" stone. During that year the Board examined specimens of brick from Hedgecock, Carter, Sheppard, and Byerly, and decided that the Carter brick was best for paving.

On June 1, 1903, the Sidewalk Committee reported that, in compliance with the Board's orders of September 1901, brick sidewalks had been laid on Main Street (both sides) and that they had directed the Town Treasurer to charge the cost to the abutting property owners concerned. (7-284)

The concern of the citizens in West Salem about the condition of the streets and sidewalks in that section was expressed in a letter to the Chairman of the Street Committee and Member of the Sidewalk Committee, entered into the Board Minutes on September 14, 1905: "...The action of the Honorable Board of Commissioners at their last meeting in postponing the grading of Academy and Green Streets was a great disappointment to the citizens of our community and we feel that it was not entirely just to our portion of the town for the following reasons:

1. There is at present not one good street or sidewalk west of Marshall Street.
 2. Academy Street is the street most used by the citizens of West Salem and on it are located the Salem Public School and the Methodist and Moravian Churches.
 3. This street was almost impassible last winter and is now in much worse condition than it was at this time last year.
 4. The bridge and sidewalk between Mulberry and Green Streets are positively dangerous. But last week Miss Mary Oliver fell twice at this place on her way home from prayer meeting. Two nights later, Mrs. Pfohl had a similar experience that came near resulting seriously, and on two occasions recently our little girls have been thrown from their go-cart because of the roughness of the sidewalk.
 5. We have no alternative as both West and Wachovia Streets are in as bad condition as Academy.
 6. By delaying this work the town lays itself liable to damage suits which are likely to result at any time from injuries received from accidents and one such suit will cost more than the entire work.
 7. To put the bridge and street into proper condition for the winter would cost more than the interest for the year on the \$600 estimated to be the cost of the proposed work, and the work not permanent.
 8. The amount of taxes paid by this portion of the community entitles it to some recognition at the hands of the Board.
- "We appreciate fully the condition of the town's finances at this time and under no circumstances would we want to place a needless debt upon it. We presume too, that arrangements would be made to do this work during the coming year at latest, and in consideration of these two things, after consultation among ourselves, we make the following offer, via:

"If the town authorities proceed at once to do the proposed work we promise to pay them on its completion the sum of \$36.00, the same to be interest for one year on the \$600.00 required for the work.

"This proposition is made after consultation with a number of the citizens in our section. They make this offer not because they feel that they are not entitled to the work, but because it seems to be the only way of getting the work done this year."

The Board resolved to spend \$600 on Academy Street "on the basis of the proposition made by the Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl and such an additional amount as the citizens of West Salem will pay the interest on for Twelve Months."

The economy of the town would not permit cash programs for major improvements entailing large expenditures.

On March 13, 1908, the Board ordered brick sidewalks to be laid on both sides of West Street from Poplar Street to Green Street, and on Green Street from West Street north as far as curbing had been installed.

The first mention of concrete sidewalks was in the Board minutes of November 6, 1908, when it was approved that the owners of Baltimore Block on Main Street be allowed to lay a concrete walk in front of their property, provided this walk be eight feet wide and so located as to leave a space of one foot between the inner line of concrete and property line. The Board also adopted specification for concrete sidewalks to be laid on the streets in the Town of Salem. Under these specifications, a four inches thick compacted broken stone slag or brick bat foundation was laid upon the prepared subgrade. On this foundation was then laid a layer of concrete three inches thick and tamped solid. This concrete was to be composed of 1 part cement, 3 parts sand, and 5 parts slag, gravel, or broken stone. While this concrete was still green, a wearing surface was placed, this course being composed of one part cement and two parts sand. An expansion joint was required at intervals of not more than six feet.

On July 2, 1909, the Board passed a resolution 'that materials used in laying sidewalks on streets paved with bitulithic shall hereafter be cement or something better.'

Apparently the Board had accumulated a backlog of petitions for curbing which had not been handled, because on April 4, 1913, just prior to consolidation, the Board ordered curbing on nineteen streets and authorized the Mayor and the Street Committee to let contracts at once. At this same meeting the Board approved a petition from property owners along Linden Street asking that Linden Street's name be changed to Washington Avenue.

1900

MINERAL SPRING PARK

April 6, 1900-Plans for a park around the mineral spring began to take shape when the owner agreed to sell a 20 foot walkway along his property. (7-93) The water from the Spring was ordered analyzed in 1902 and reported came back within the safe standard of drinking water. (7-231)

May 10, 1900- The citizens of Waughtown requested Police protection from the Salem Police Department. The Police were to be paid through fees and fines and would receive no money from Waughtown. (7-105)

The matter was discussed further at the June 2, 1900 meeting and referred to the Police Committee (7-106)

SMALL POX OUTBREAK

On August 20, 1900, the Mayor quarantined a house on Church and Liberia Street due to a case of small pox there. (7-120) The next day, the Board of Health met and suggested moving the patient to a "pest house", to clean the house, inoculate the neighborhood and allow the Mayor to keep the quarantine as long as he thought necessary. It was also approved that the houses in the neighborhood be vacated for six months. (7-120)

At the October 5th meeting, the houses were ordered vacated for at least four months. These were all listed as "tenement houses."(7-126)

October 27, 1900-The Board of Health reported there were now two places under guard and quarantine to keep the disease from spreading. (7-129) The Board discussed the 1989 ordinance and agreed that it will do for this time. The ordinance had ordered vaccination of all persons but obviously that had not occurred. The Board of Health then suggested a resolution that "No children will be admitted into any of the schools in town unless they can show proper evidences of as successful vaccination."(7-130)

This resolution was approved at the October 27, 1900 meeting of the Board of Commissioners. (7-130)

There was another outbreak in 1902 when the Board of Health requested the Commissioners to rent two houses at the corner of Wachovia and Fairview Streets for small pox patients. (7-243) The town was also to assume the cost of small pox vaccinations.

MAYOR TO BORROW MONEY

Oct 18, 1900- Motion that the Mayor be authorized to borrow \$1000.00 for current expense of the town. Adopted (7-129)

There are references to this practice annually during this time to cover expenses until tax revenues came in. Usually the amount was \$1,000 or less. In 1911, the Mayor was authorized to borrow \$4,000 for expenses in the water department (9-5)

1901

CHANGES TO TOWN CHARTER

January 15, 1901-The Minutes report amendments to the town chartered in a draft bill to the State Legislature. Most of the changes involve how tax assessments were handled. (7-129)

POLICE COMMISSION REPORT

March 1, 1901-The Minutes Book contains a detailed report of the town's Police Commission including the amounts of fines the Mayor had imposed during the last year and a list of recommendations. They included "...heavier fines be imposed by the Mayor and that instead of \$573.00 our receipts could be made to reach from \$700 to \$1,000 thus making our police department not only self supporting but a source of income. (7-153)

THE TWIN-CITY HOSPITAL 1901-1905

Salem continued to make contributions toward the support of the Twin-City Hospital in Winston. On June 7, 1901, the Board agreed to pay \$61.15 towards the cost of building a fence and installing a drain pipe through the Hospital property. The object of the drain pipe was to make it possible to level up the land and "give the ladies an opportunity to beautify the grounds." (7-172)

The Commissioners of Salem wrote the Board of Aldermen of Winston in March, 1902, "From the records of the Twin-City Hospital we learn that the service rendered our respective towns in nursing and caring for charity patients sent them from among our citizens is in proposition to the donations as at present made. By this we mean that they give three days of nursing and care to citizens of Winston to one such day to the citizens of Salem. We therefore think the present proportion is correct.

"We further learn that for this charity service the Hospital receives under the present conditions only 20¢ per sick day. For these reasons, and in view of the present need of the Hospital, our Board at its February meeting passed a resolution offering to double our present donation if your Board would double yours." (7-218)

June 6, 1902- "Resolved, that the Hospital appropriation be increased to \$166.66 for the present fiscal year, this being the same relative proportion this corporation has always paid in comparison with Winston."(7-226)

At a meeting of the Salem Board on November 7, 1902, a Committee from the Hospital requested that the Board "appropriate \$150 to the paying for removing a colored church from near the Hospital as the noise of the services were very detrimental to the patients in the Hospital." The Board appropriated \$100. (7-239). On May 6, 1904, the Board agreed to increase its appropriation to the Hospital to \$250 if Winston would increase theirs in proportion. Shortly thereafter on July 1, the Salem Board agreed to increase its annual appropriation to the Hospital to \$400, provided that the town of Winston would raise its appropriation to \$1200, and the County Commissioners donate their proportional part. At this same meeting, the Board made an appropriation of \$50 to the Slater Hospital for the year 1905. (7-341)



The Twin City Hospital was on Brookstown Avenue in Winston.
(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

1902

PROMOTING THE TOWNS

Feb 8, 1902- The Board approved an appropriation of \$50 for “collecting and distributing adverting matter” at the upcoming Charleston Exhibition. (7-215)

This amount matched the appropriation from Winston.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

April 4, 1902-R. W. Belo asked permission to lay a brick sidewalk in front of his residence on Bank Street between Main and Church Streets and to put steps at intervals instead of making one incline of the whole, since this was a very steep street. He further requested that Bank Street be paved. (7-220)

The Town had not adopted any fixed policy on street paving as to the cost to be borne by the property owners. Sometimes such work would be done upon request of the property owners with them agreeing to pay some amount. In 1905, Belews Creek Street was paved from Chestnut Street east to the railroad bridge. Belgian Block paving was laid and the property owners paid 3/5 of the cost and the town 2/5. However, Belews Creek Street was paved between Main and Liberty Streets with the property owners paying two-thirds of the cost. Another project consisted of the laying of Belgian block paving on Shallowford Street from Elm to Wachovia, and Wachovia Street west to Branch. This paving cost \$1.81 per square yard; the total cost was \$6787.28. The abutting property owners paid three-fifths of this cost.

The first Bitulithic paving laid in the town of Salem was on Chestnut Street between Belews Creek Street and First Street. This paving was requested by the property owners on May 26, 1908: "If the Town of Salem will lay Bitulithic pavement on Chestnut Street, between First and Belews Creek Streets, the undersigned will pay the sum of \$1400 to help defray the cost of same, as set opposite our respective signature:

Fogle Bros. Co., by H. A. Pfohl	\$700
H. A. Pfohl	\$200
A. F. Messick	\$200
J. A. Vance & Co.	\$200
W. F. Miller	\$100
TOTAL	\$1400

Commissioner Brickenstein estimated that the job would cost about \$3000 with the cost to the town amounting to about \$1600. He further stated that the property owners had all agreed to lay concrete sidewalks on both sides of the street if the paving was done as requested. The Board instructed the clerk to have Mr. Dawkins, Manager of the Bitulithic Co., to write definite specifications as to the grading, hauling of dirt, and cost to be handed in as soon as possible. (8-116)

At the meeting on June 5, 1908, Commissioner H. F. Shaffner made a motion that the proposition made by the property owners for paving Chestnut Street with Bitulithic be accepted provided the pledged payment be made by the owners immediately upon completion of the work. This motion was seconded by Mr. Brickenstein. Commissioner Shaffner, L. B. Brickenstein, and Dr. P. E. Horton voted in the affirmative, and Commissioners Rights, Pfaff, and Hege voting in the negative. Mayor Frank H. Vogler cast the deciding vote as affirmative. (8-117)

Col. F. H. Fries appeared before the Board of Commissioners on June 30, 1908, at a meeting held in the office of the Wachovia Loan and Trust Co., and stated that the property owners wished to pave Cherry Street from High Street to First Street, and High Street from Cherry to Spruce Streets, and that these property owners had agreed to pay 2/5 of the cost or \$3150. The total estimated cost was \$8500. The Board accepted this proposition and agreed to negotiate a loan at 6% interest, payable in one, two, and three years. Under this agreement the cost to the property owners was to be distributed as follows:

J. E. Gilmer-\$184.50; H. F. Shaffner-\$329.00; H. R. Starbuck-\$180.00; Mrs. E. H. Wright-\$108.00; J. M. Rogers-\$198.00; C. D. Ogburn-\$198.00; Wm. A. Blair-\$220.00; J. W. Shepherd-\$139.50; Geo. E. Nissen & Co.-\$189.00; F. H. Fries-\$1,130.00; W. F. Shaffner-\$274.00; for a total of \$3,150.00.(8-119)

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1900-1913

The Town signed a contract with the Atlantic Bitulithic Co. for the paving. This company was also doing similar work in the Town of Winston. One such contract was for paving of Cherry Street from First to Fifth Street. Salem was ready for the paving of Cherry Street south of First Street, but Winston was not ready to do their job, so the Atlantic Bitulithic Co. requested that the Salem contract be delayed until Winston was ready.

While the paving of these streets was still pending, the General Assembly ratified in February, 1909, an amendment to the Charter of Salem relative to street improvements "...whenever any street of the town shall have been graded, guttered and curbed in whole or in part, including the sidewalks, it shall be incumbent upon the owner or owners of the land abutting on said street or part thereof so improved, to improve, pave and repave, whenever in the opinion of said Board of Commissioners it may be necessary, one-fifth of the street adjoining their respective property, with such material and in such manner as the Board of Commissioners of said town shall direct. And the Board of Commissioners shall have the power to require said improvements to be made and to levy against the abutting property a sufficient assessment to pay for the same; upon a petition being presented to them signed by one-half of the owners of the property abutting on said street, or on part of said street to be improved, requesting said improvement, paving or repaving to be done."

This law provided for the payment of assessments in "three or more equal annual installments for and after the commencement of such work, with interest thereon at six percent per annum from the date of the completion of the work."

Since the improvement of Cherry and High Streets had been delayed, the property owners requested the Board to cancel the agreement of June 20, 1908, (8-120) and to accept a petition signed by one-half of the property owners under the provisions of the amended Charter. The Board accepted this petition from the property owners on March 15, 1909. (8-152)

Engineer Piatt (Wm. M. Piatt) made a survey of the frontages of the various lots and prepared the assessment roll for the improvement. This assessment toll shows that the Bitulithic pavement cost \$2.15 per square yard, with the property owners on each side of the street paying one-fifth of the cost. The cost to the property owners on Cherry Street, 36 feet wide between curbs, was \$1.72 per lineal foot, and on High Street, 24 feet between curbs, the cost was \$1.14 2/3 per property front foot. The total assessment against the property owners amounted to \$3155.37. The town paid for the granite curbing, grading the street, and the installation of drainage and appurtenances. This was the first assessment roll for street paving under the amended Charter.

In June, 1911, the property owners petitioned for the paving of Liberty Street from First Street to Walnut Street, requesting that the pavement be "Tarvia filled Macadam." The petition was filed under the provisions of the amended section 58 of the Town Charter, wherein the owners were to pay two-fifths of the total cost. C. M. Thomas & Co. submitted a proposal to lay this type pavement on Liberty Street for \$5319.12. Thomas further agreed to handle the town's notes for an indefinite period if he received the contract.

On September 1, 1911, the Board approved the paving of Liberty Street, the same to be paved in sections "as the money to pay for same may be available." The section between First and Cemetery Streets was to be paved immediately with the entire job to be completed on or before the 1st of May, 1913. The property owners were to pay two-fifths of the cost not later than one year after completion of the work.

The records show that Liberty Street between First Street and Washington Avenue was repaved with Portland Cement Concrete by C. M. Thomas in October 1918.

BEGINNING OF SALEM LAKE WATER SUPPLY

A very important development in the history of the Salem Water Supply Company occurred in 1901. The company, Colonel F. H. Fries, president, purchased in fee simple, or secured the water rights, to about two hundred acres of land, in what is known as the Butner or Fogle bottom, and eastward. This is the basis of a large watershed, with a water-bearing gravel substratum. This gravel stratum will supply a million gallons per day of the purest water. This can be increased to five million gallons per day by the use of the creek water, the purest stream in this section, and the supply will then be sufficient for a city of fifty thousand inhabitants. A pumping station has been erected at this point and connection made with the reservoir. The value of the plant at the present time is \$60,000.

This was the beginning of the old Salem Water Plant on Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive at Salem Creek. Many years later, and after extensive improvements, this plant was named the "R. A. Thomas Water Treatment", in honor of the late R. A. Thomas who served, as Engineer and Director of Public Works, of the City of Winston-Salem for over thirty years. From the "History of Wachovia in North Carolina", by John Henry Clewell, Ph.D. (1902).

DOG ORDINANCE

The ordinance calling for dogs to be taxed along with City taxes was changed and the responsibility fell to the Chief of Police who was now required to have dog tags on hand for every dog roaming at large for which he would charge \$1.00 for male dogs and \$15.00 for unsprayed female dogs. (7-235)

Nov 7, 1902-A Committee from the Twin City Hospital appeared before the Board asking them to appropriate \$150 to pay for "...removing a colored church from near the hospital as the noise of the services was very detrimental to the patients in the hospital." The Board approved \$100. (7-239)

SMALL POX ORDINANCE

November 24, 1902-An Ordinance was passed requiring all persons residing in or carrying on business in the town to be vaccinated for small pox. (7-247) The current outbreak of smallpox had been the subject at the last two regular meetings of the Board. While a small pox ordinance had been in place since 1898, this revision made it mandatory that everyone in town be vaccinated.

1903

CHARTER AMENDMENTS

March 6, 1903-Proposed Charter Amendments call for the election of the Mayor and Board of Commissioners every two years instead of annually. The changes also proposed a Police Justice to assist in the judicial responsibilities of the Municipal or Mayor's Court. Another amendment proposed paying a salary to the Mayor and the Chief of Police. (7-265)

May 1, 1903-Mayor J.A. Vance's annual report is included beginning on (7-273) Vance did not seek reelection in the May 5th election.

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC

September 10, 1903-Following several deaths from scarlet fever health ordinances were enacted to stop the spread of the disease. It was required that anyone with the disease notify the health officers and those persons would be quarantined. (7-308)

HOG LAW

After several unsuccessful attempts at banning hog lots from Salem, a petition was presented by property owners on Cherry Street calling for an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of hogs in a district bounded by West, First, New Shallowford and Elm St. (7-310) This was immediately followed by a petition by another group of citizens asking that the law not be changed in that area. (7-313)

At the November 6, 1903 meeting an ordinance was passed favoring the banning of hog keeping in the area. (7-317)

On November 10, two petitions from another section of Salem regarding hog keeping, one for, one against were presented. The Sanitary Committee noted that the majority of property owners in the area actually favored keeping hogs and in this section would not recommend the banning of hog pens (7-319)

NO LIBRARY

December 4, 1903- The Board declined to cooperate with the Town of Winston in the erection of a town Library saying they couldn't afford the annual obligation. (7-321)

1905

February 3, 1905-"A more respectable place for the meeting of the board was spoke about and motion carried that this matter be left with the Finance Committee with power to act to get such place." (7-371) It would be six years before a new town hall was erected

March 3, 1905- Resolution approved opening Broad Street from Shallowford (Academy) to Brookstown. (7-377)

March 3, 1905- A Street Sweeper was ordered. (7-379)

FIRST ORDINANCE REGARDING AUTOMOBILES

April 7, 1905-"All persons using automobiles or similar machine on the streets of Salem be required to attach lighted lamps to their machine at night and shall at all time in approaching horses, mules or vehicle and street crossing give notice by a proper alarm and shall stop their machine when horses attached to vehicles become frightened and remain standing until horses are under control.

That the speed of machine shall not be greater than 12 miles per hour." (7-380)

PURCHASE OF THE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY

On August 4, 1905, the Board of Commissioners of Salem requested the Water and Light Committee to investigate terms upon which the Salem Water Supply Company Plant could be purchased, and to report at the next meeting with the view of submitting the matter to a vote of the citizens of the town. (7-397) At the Sept. 1st, 1905 meeting, the committee reported that the Water Company would have a meeting in a month or so, and then the matter would be discussed. The Board decided that the town should employ Mr. Manly as consulting attorney, he having had experience in such matters. The Water and Light Committee was then authorized to employ Mr. Manly as consulting lawyer to act in conjunction with the town attorney. (8-4)

The matter of the purchase of the Water Company, along with the necessary bond referendum, was further considered at a meeting of the Board on October 6, and after some discussion, the Water and Light Committee, along with Attorney Eller and associate counsel, were instructed to draw up necessary resolutions, conditions, etc., to be acted upon at next meeting. (8-10)

The Water and Light Committee made this report to the Board on November 3, 1905:

"The Water Committee having under consideration the question of buying the holdings of the Salem Water Supply Company, beg leave to report as follows:

- "1st. That said Water Company has proposed to sell its entire plant, franchise, accounts and other effects to the town of Salem at actual cost of the same to be shown in detail, and stated to be \$79,329.45 on October 1, 1905.
- 2nd. The income from said plant for the past year appears to be \$9,444.00, and the expense of maintaining for 9 months about \$2,644.12.
- 3rd. The town is now paying for its hydrant rent \$1525.00 a year, and the completion of needed extensions will, under our present contract, which runs for nine years, cause considerable increase in this item of expense.
- 4th. In the event the town does not buy the Water Plant, the Water Company desires a renewal or extension of the contract with the town before going on with further improvements.
- 5th. We find that the source of water supply is at a point on Salem Creek above the dam and race owned for many years by the several proprietors of the Salem Mill property. The stream at said mill is variously estimated to afford 4 to 8,000,000 gallons of water per day. We are disposed to recommend the purchase of the water plant provided the same can be done with such safe guards as will prevent embarrassments in the future. (8-14)

The stock holders of the Salem Water Supply Company held a meeting on February 27, 1906, at which time it was resolved--"that the Salem Water Supply Company sell, transfer and convey unto the Board of Commissioners of Salem, all of its entire property as above set forth in consideration of the cost price of said properties as appears on the books of this company at date of transfer, not to exceed \$83,000.00."

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners on March 2, 1906, Commissioner H. E. Fries offered the resolution, previously prepared by counsel, providing for the purchase of the Water Supply Company properties and for the bond referendum. The Bond Referendum called for bonds in the amount of \$125,000, of which amount \$83,000 was for the purchase of the Salem Water Supply Company property and the remaining \$42,000 for future improvements to the water system. These bonds were designated as "Water Works Bonds", payable in gold thirty years from date of issue, and bearing interest not to exceed 5% per annum. (8-26)

An entirely new registration was ordered, with books open from May 8 to June 11, 1906. Election Day was on June 26, 1906. The ballots bore the words "Issue" and "No Issue." A vote in favor of the bonds was tantamount to a vote in favor of the purchase of the Water Company.

Following the election, the Registrar and Judges of the election reported that 229 votes were cast in favor of issue of bonds and only 4 votes were against the bonds. The total number of registered voters was 263. (8-40)

Mr. B. J. Pfohl was appointed referee to determine the value of the Salem Water Supply Company, and after a personal examination of the books, statements, and reports of Mr. H. F. Shaffner, Secretary and Treasurer of the Water Company, he reported that the records showed the total cost of the construction of the property, plant and system of the Salem Water Supply Company amounted to \$81,294.23 as of the first day of February, 1907.

The Bill of Salem from the Salem Water Supply Company to the town of Salem included all the real estate, fixtures and machinery and all hydrant rental contracts with private concerns.

On December 12, 1907, a new standpipe was purchased from R.D. Cole Mfg. Co. of Newman, Georgia, at a cost of \$4,600.(8-101)

On June 5, 1908, it was reported that the new standpipe "was turned into the mains of the town of Salem."(8-119)

In 1887, the Salem Water Supply Company erected a steel water tank on the east side of Chestnut Street just north of the J. A. Vance Iron Works. This is the present location of Research Park's first building. Apparently, this water tank had been abandoned, for on August 7, 1908, Mr. Horace Vance came before the Board and asked the Board to price the Reservoir lot on Chestnut Street, with tank on, and also with it off. (8-121)

The minutes of the Board of September 4, 1908, show that this reservoir lot was sold to A. F. Messick for \$1,000. (8-127)

GARBAGE WAGON

August 14, 1905-"In regard to a garbage wagon that the Mayor hire a team for such purpose temporarily whenever he may deem it necessary." (8-2)

1907

THE SECOND ANNEXATION

By an act of the General Assembly in February, 1907, the corporate limits of Salem were extended for the second time. An area to both the east and west became part of the town. The boundary lines enclosed an area of 1.65 square miles. This was the area of the Town of Salem at the time of consolidation. (8-62)

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

May 7, 1907- A copy of the lection returns for this election are included in Minutes Book 8 on page 77. It shows that incumbent Mayor S.E. Butner received only 4 votes and Frank Vogler received 118.

At a meeting on May 13 1907, a resolution was presented honoring Butner for his 27 years of service as Commissioner and Mayor. (8-80)

AUTOMOBILE ORDINANCE

July 5, 1907-The Board passed an ordinance regarding the use of automobiles that aligned them with the public statutes of the State. The Ordinance is printed in its entirety on Volume 8 Page 90.

1908

ORDINANCE ON CUTTING OFF WATER SERVICE

February 14, 1908- "...the following rules and regulations governing the supply of water and the collection charges therefore be, and the same are hereby adopted.

FIRST -- That upon failure to receive the water rent from any property owner after notice to him or his tenant or agent that the same is past due, it shall be the duty of the Clerk or Manager of the Water Department of Salem to cut off and discontinue the service of water to the property of such owner or owners.

SECOND -- That upon application of such property owner for the service of water to said property again, after such discontinuance, it shall be the duty of the Clerk or Manager of the Water Department to collect all past due water rent for service to said property and also a special fee or charge of One Dollar (\$1.00) before again connecting said property with the pipes or mains of the water system and renewing the service of water to said property."(8-103)

The Receipts and Disbursements for the Water Department for the year 1912 amounted to \$23,898.19, and the operating cost was \$18,358.70.

Under a legislative act in 1907 the town was permitted to increase its tax rate to \$1.50 if it became necessary. The highest tax rate the town levied was \$1.00 on the \$100 valuation of real and personal property.

WATER DEPARTMENT CHARGED 1/3 OF TREASURER'S SALARY

April 3, 1908- "After discussing the matter it was decided that after this date, the Water Department is to be charged with one-third (1/3) of salaries of Treasurer and Assistant. It was ordered that in publishing Town Statement that foot note be added stating how many hydrants are in use, and further stating that the General Fund of the town has paid nothing for hydrant rental during the year."(8-

111)

1910

March 1, 1910- The Board authorized "that the salary to J. W. Crews for all labor necessary to operate the plant (water plant) be increased from \$140 to \$150 per month. The understanding being that hereafter a man is on duty at the plant all the time during the 24 hours."(8-201)

STREET SPRINKLER REQUESTED

April 1 1910-“We the undersigned do most heartily, earnestly and respectfully ask for a street sprinkler as the germs and microbes flying in the dust are detrimental to both health and property-signed by 70 ladies. Moved and carried that the Street Committee be authorized to purchase a street sprinkler provided the Sanitation Committee can get citizens to agree to pay for its maintenance.” (8-197)

At the May 6, 1910 meeting it was reported that the street sprinkler had been ordered and a petition signed for its maintenance. (8-204)

HORSES BOUGHT

May 6, 1910-“Mayor Vogler and Commissioner Horton reported that they had purchased a new team of black horses for the Town, price paid \$500 with the understanding that if the knot on the front knee of the largest horse went away within thirty days we would send \$50.00 more. (8-204)

HAPPY HILL PETITION FOR NEW BRIDGE

May 6, 1910-“We, the undersigned residents and property holders in Liberia respectfully present to your honorable body that the bridge and gangway leading to our settlement across the creek needs repair. It is in places dangerous for children to have the same put in good and safe condition, hereby pledge ourselves to contribute the amounts opposite our names toward the cost of such repairs.” The subscription amounted to \$17.00. This was referred to the Street Committee. (8-205) The Happy Hill African American Community is shown on maps of the period as “Liberia”. It was originally named Happy Hill after a plantation owned by a Prominent Salem doctor. The Board minutes still refer to it as Happy Hill. It appears on a 1908 map as “Happy Hill” It was officially named Happy Hill Gardens when the low income housing was built there in the 1950’s.

1911

REVISED CHARTER, REGULATIONS, By-LAWS AND ORDINANCES

December 2, 1910- The revised Charter, regulations and ordinances of the town were printed in booklet form. There were to go into effect in March 1911. A copy of the booklet is attached to page 227 of Minutes Book 8.

VISITING NURSE APPROVED

Jan 6, 1911-Commissioners approved partial funding for a visiting nurse “whose duty it shall be to attend the bedside of the indigent sick and realizing the crying need of this movement that the Town donate the sum of \$15 per month..” Her duties are detailed on Page 230 of Minute Book 8.

THE FINAL TOWN ELECTION

The final town election in Salem was held on May 2, 1911:

For Mayor:

Fred A. Fogle-----	143 votes
Henry S. Foy-----	137 votes
F. H. Vogler-----	87 votes (The incumbent Mayor)

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1900-1913

The seven Commissioners receiving the high votes were:

H. S. Crist-----	287
Chas. S. Siewers-----	263
Horace H. Vance-----	259
John B. Craver-----	254
A. Hamilton Disher-----	252
Jerry M. Brown-----	256
Henry C. Jones-----	230

This was the only election in the history of the Town of Salem where neither the incumbent Mayor nor a single incumbent Commissioner was re-elected. (9-2)

The election also brought other changes: J. Calvin Tuttle replaced Frank Stockton as Secretary and Treasurer (Tuttle was called "Town Clerk." (9-4)

Major J. E. Alexander replaced A. H. Eller as town attorney. (\$50 Retainer Fee). J. Irving Fulton was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, his pay to be a fee of \$1.00 added to cost in each case of conviction or submission in the Court. (9-5)

L. W. Kimball appointed Chief of Police. Salary of \$60 per month.
S. L. Swaim appointed Asst. Chief of Police. Salary of \$50 per month.
R. L. Blackburn, Street Overseer. Salary of \$45 per month.
Capt. R. A. Jenkins was elected Trial Justice
F. C. Meinung continued as Fire Chief.

The Committees appointed by the Mayor were :

Finance Committee	Sanitary Committee
Water, Fire, and Light Committee	Police Committee
Street Committee	School Committee
Sidewalk Committee	Conference Committee

Three Commissioners were appointed on each of these Committees. The Conference Committee was a general committee, sometimes called the Joint or Reference Committee, and consisted of two Commissioners and the Mayor.

This Board continued the \$300 per year salary of the Mayor. (9-4)

LIBERTY ST. TO BE PAVED

June 2, 1911- A petition was received from property owners requesting that Liberty St between 1st and Walnut St be paved. (9-9)

REQUEST FROM COLUMBIAN HEIGHTS

June 2, 1911--“A petition signed by 61 citizens of Columbian Heights was presented asking for-
(1st) A good road to the city without cross the railroads and that roads or streets be kept in passable condition at all times.
(2nd) Fire Protection-stating that 4 more fire plus together with a reel and a few hundred feet of hose would be ample protection in case of fire.
(3rd) Regular monthly visits by sanitary wagon.
(4th) We endorse the idea of a graded school system for the whole of Salem and are willing to pay our part of the taxes necessary to support such a system.” (9-10)
This was referred to the Streets Committee.

The fire protection issue was addressed at the January 5, 1912 meeting when \$250 was appropriated for fire hose and reel to be stationed on Columbian Heights and a fire company was approved as well under the direction of the Fire Chief. (9-51) This “Slater Hose Company” is mentioned in the Fire Department’s annual report (9-57)

COW ISSUES

As Salem became more urban, the issue of animals in the back yard became more of a problem. By 1911, hog pens were still allowed in the south east section of the town. There was no general ordinance regarding the keeping of cows or chickens. June 2, 1911-A petition was received requesting that Mr. Jones cow lot on Poplar St. be declared a nuisance. (9-9) This was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Board of Health took up the issue on July 24 with Mr. Jones and his attorney. The questioning takes up two pages of Minutes Books. The lot was 200 ft square and contained 35 or 40 head of cattle. The Board of Health recommended that Jones have until April 1912 to move the lot. (9-21)

April 5, 1912- An Ordinance was approved prohibiting the keeping of more than 4 cows within the corporate limits and making it illegal to operate a dairy within the corporate limits. (9-71)

THE THIRD BOND REFERENDUM

On October 6, 1911, the Board Commissioners adopted a resolution calling for an election vote upon the question of creating an indebtedness of \$75,000.00, and authorizing the Board to issue and sell bonds. (9-32)

- 1. Permanent Street and Sidewalk Improvements \$15,000.00
- 2. New Sanitary Sewerage Facilities \$10,000.00
- 3. For System of Public Schools \$50,000.00
- \$75,000.00

The Bond Election was held on December 26, 1911, at which time 321 votes were cast in favor of the Bond issue, and 15 votes against. (9-52)

ORDINANCE REGARDING PROSTITUTES

October 6, 1911-The Board passed an Ordinance stating “Any person or persons who shall engage in the occupation of hauling, carrying or conveying in any manner, any prostitute or women whose character for chastity is bad, for the purpose of engaging in an any immoral conduct within the corporate limits of the Town of Salem, shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance and fined \$5.00 for each offense.” (9-36)

SCHOOL BOARD PROPOSED

Oct 6, 1911- In view of the upcoming bond referendum on a graded school system, members of a school board were proposed as was their length of term (9-36)

THE WINSTON-SALEM SOUTHBOUND RAILWAY

The Commissioners of Salem held a public meeting on November 2nd, 1911, in the Auditorium of the Tinsley Military Institute to consider the question of granting a franchise for the operating of a railway through Salem. (9-39-46) J. C. Buxton, attorney for H. E. Fries and associates, the proposers, made a full explanation of the proposed railroad and what it would mean to the future welfare of the town of Salem. He also presented to the Board of Commissioners a petition signed by five hundred and twenty-six tax-paying and registered voters of the town of Salem; also a petition signed by sixteen Business Houses operating in the Town of Salem (which was all except two or three) requesting the Board of Commissioners to grant the franchise for the operation of the proposed railroad.



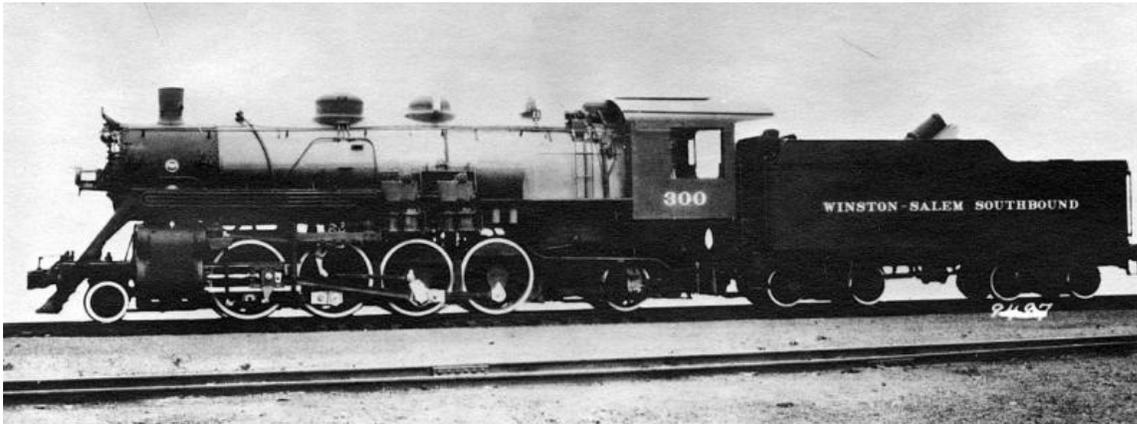
The first WSSB train enters Salem over Salem Creek trestle .
(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1900-1913

After a full discussion by several citizens, and by H. E. Fries, President, and Buxton., the Board approved this motion: "Resolved: - that permission is hereby granted to Mr. B. J. Pfohl and his assigns to construct a line of railway into the town of Salem entering the corporate limits of said town of Salem at the south end crossing Main Street at grade at a point on the said street south of Mill Street, and to extend said line up Tar Branch through the town, said line crossing the following Streets: Mill, Walnut, West, Academy, Bank, and Shallowford Streets, with the further permission to construct, maintain and operate depots and terminal facilities near the Salem Iron Works."

The crossing of Washington Avenue was not mentioned above, however, this street was carried on a bridge over the railroad, with a similar over-head street crossing at Bank Street. (N: Both of these structures were removed and the streets dead-ended with the construction of the Old Salem By-pass, now Salem Road.)

The resolution further provided that work on the railroad was to begin in a substantial way within six months and be completed on or before May 1, 1913.



Many are not aware that the Winston-Salem South Bound railroad, now a subsidiary of Norfolk Southern Railway, still exists. Using modern diesel motive power, it carries freight from Winston-Salem through Lexington to Wadesboro where it connects with the old Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. (NS RR Photo Collection)

1912

DONATION TO BELLVIEW ORPHANAGE

February 2, 1912—"After considering the conditions and need of financial help of the Colored Bellview Orphanage, south of Salem, upon motion seconded and carried a donation of \$10 was made and ordered paid and same was referred to Finance Committee as to whether further donations shall be made."(9-56)

At the April 5, 1912 meeting, the Finance Committee refused to make a monthly donation to the orphanage. (9-68)

PRIVILEGE AND LICENSE TAXES

April 5, 1912-Although some businesses had been taxed previously, this Ordinance levied a privilege or license tax on trades and professions. The complete list begins on Volume 9 Page 73 of the Salem Minutes Books.

PARTIAL LIST OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES.

The town budget included:

Police Department	\$ 2,627.98	Town Hall Account	\$11,242.25
Sanitary Account	\$2,964.77	Concrete Sidewalks	\$4,191.88
Sewer Account	\$ 253.34	Streets—General	\$3,276.38
Horse and Wagon Account	\$1,873.19	Street Improvements	\$10,300.11
Fire Companies	\$1,180.69	Electric Lights	\$3,671.80

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1900-1913

The Water Department Account showed that collections from consumers amounted to \$18,022.14, and operating expenditures of \$18,187.86, with uncollected bills amounting to \$3,751.48. (9-100)

NEW TOWN HALL

The old Commissioners Hall and Fire Station was located on the southeast corner of Elm and Academy St. On June 7, 1912, Commissioner Christ moved that it be sold to the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad for \$1.00. (9-89)

On June 26, Commissioner Craven offered to sell the lot for \$750. This was unanimously approved. (9-94)

There are no known pictures of this building. Commissions refer to a bell tower and there were attempts by the Fire Department to have a hose drying tower added but that was never approved. The Hall was removed when the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad Company built their railroad yard and terminal in this area, so the Commissioners were faced with acquiring a new site and erecting a new town hall and fire station.

This was discussed at a meeting on March 1st, 1912. A portion of Mrs. Detmar's lot, at the corner Liberty and Cemetery Streets, facing Liberty Street, was referred to but this location seemed too small to accommodate Fire Department horses, wagons, etc., on the first floor. (9-63) In order to select the best possible site for this new building, a committee was appointed to elect a site. (9-64)

At a meeting on May 3, 1912, the Board approved the purchase of the property of Mrs. Wm. Detmar on the corner of Liberty and Cemetery Streets. (9-88)

On June 26, 1912, Mayor Fogle opened and read the bids for the construction of the new Town Hall:

(1) "I hereby tender you bid on Town Hall building as per plans and specifications of W. C. Northup, for the sum of Eleven Thousand One Hundred and Nine Dollars and 37 cents. So hoping to secure the contract and assuring a satisfactory job in every respect, I await your reply."

Yours very truly,
signed: A. H. Wall

(2) "We will erect Town Hall and Engine House, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by W. C. Northup, Architect, for the sum of \$10,885.00. Certified check for \$217.70 enclosed, in accordance with specifications. Hoping to receive your contract for same."

We are, Yours truly,
Fogle Bros. Company
signed: H. A. Pfohl, President

The Board authorized Mayor Fogle to take the plans to Fogle Bros. Co. and ascertain if the bid could be lowered in any way and ask for a detailed statement of materials, etc. which may be left off plans and specifications, and then to report back to the Board. (9-93)

Two days after reporting on the two proposals, the Board received a bid from another contractor:

"Mr. Fred A. Fogle, Mayor,
Salem, N.C.

"Dear Sir: We propose to erect your Town Hall and Fire Station according to plans and specifications prepared by Mr. W. C. Northup, architect, Winston-Salem, N.C., for the sum of Ten Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-six Dollars. (\$10,396.00)"

Respectfully,
signed: Howard & Moss."

After considering the detailed statement as to material, etc., to be eliminated from the plans and specifications and the substitution of other materials, the Board authorized the Mayor to send out for bids five sets of blueprints and specifications "with cement substituted for stonework, except door sills, and handmade brick in place of machine made and pressed brick; together with Blue Prints and specifications for shed." (9-95)

On July 10, 1912, the Mayor opened and read the bids on the Town Hall:

Fogle Bros. Co.	\$10,194.00
Thomas A. Butner	\$10,207.00
Howard & Moss	\$10,600.00
W. F. Joyner	\$10,724.00

The Board accepted the low bid from Fogle Bros. Co.

Referring to the matter of the Architect's superintending the construction of the building, as called for in specifications, the Board decided that this service by the Architect could be dispensed with.

The building, now used as offices and retail, was for many years known as "Fire Station No. 2." The corner stone on this building bears the following inscription:

Building Committee
F. A. Fogle, Mayor, Chairman
H. S. Crist J. M. Brown

Architect
Willard C. Northup

Builder
Fogle Bros.



**The last Salem Town Hall is now privately owned.
(Forsyth County Public Library Photo Collection)**

1909

The date "1909" is obviously an error since Fogle wasn't elected until May 1911, the site was purchased in May 1912 and the building contract awarded in July 1912.

So this building must have been constructed during the latter part of 1912.

TRAFFIC ORDINANCE PASSED

December 6, 1912- Revised traffic ordinances were adopted. These included sections limited the speed of motor vehicles to 16 miles per hour. (9-123)

1913

CHARGES OF TOWN ATTORNEY

Major J. E. Alexander, Town Attorney, submitted this bill for legal services rendered during 1912:

- November 11, 1912: To consultations with Chief of Police as to prosecution of blasting forces----\$5.00
- November 18, 1912: To consultation with Mayor as to condition of Main Street left by Gas Plant; as to condemnation of lot for a street; and as to expenditures of County Road Funds in town--\$10.00
- December 30, 1912: To legal services in collection of \$10,000 from Winston-Salem Southbound Ry. Co. used in building Town Hall, 5%-----\$500.00
- A total of-----\$515.00

The minutes of the meeting on January 3, 1913, indicate that the Commissioners thought the charges were excessive:

"The matter of charges against the Town by J. E. Alexander, attorney as per statement rendered January 1, was upon motion referred to Finance Committee.

"Com. Crist, Chrm. Finance Committee, reported that in as much as the town paid J. E. Alexander, atty., a retaining fee of \$50.00 per year no charge should be made for consultations with the Town authorities; also the charge of \$500 December 30th, a 5% collection fee, is irregular. Upon motion, seconded and carried, the above charges were ordered non-payable by the Finance Committee."(9-129)

The town had not had any litigation with the Railway Company, so presumably the charge by the attorney involved only the transaction of the execution of deeds for two lots sold by the town to the Railway Company for right-of-way. However, on May 2, 1913, the Board authorized the Mayor and Treasurer to pay J. E. Alexander, Town Attorney, \$256 for services to date. (9-178)

TAX REVENUE

The tax rate was on the \$100 valuation of real estate only up to about 1870, and afterwards on both real estate and personal property.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>General Fund</u>
1857	254	\$ 1,009.27
1860	304	2,335.53
1870	504	2,207.04
1880	454	8,134.21
1890	604	*57,473.01
1900	644 General and 164 Special	18,686.06
1910	804 General and 204 Special	41,939.13
1912	804 General and 204 Special	65,449.35

*Main Street was paved with borrowed money, followed by a \$50,000 Bond.

1913

CONSOLIDATION

January 27, 1913, the General Assembly of North Carolina passed an Act providing for the Consolidation of Winston and Salem, this act reading, in part:

A Bill Entitled -

"An Act To Consolidate the City of Winston and the Town of Salem."

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the City of Winston and the Town of Salem in the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, be consolidated as one municipal corporation in the name of the "City of Winston-Salem"; to that end the territorial lines of the City of Winston shall be extended and include the territory now embraced within the boundary lines of the Town of Salem. That the City of Winston-Salem shall be divided into four Wards, represented each by two Aldermen, and the territory so taken in shall be known as Salem Ward, entitled to two members of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Winston-Salem, and said City of Winston-Salem is hereby invested with all the rights, powers and privileges of the several towns of the State in general laws regulating the same, and shall be subject to the Charter and the ordinances of the City of Winston existing and in force when this Act becomes effective, which are hereby extended to and made the Charter and ordinances of the City of Winston-Salem, subject to the changes made herein.

Section 2. That all of the property of every kind and character, all privileges, immunities, franchises and rights of every kind, whether

Town of Salem Directing Board: 1900-1913

in law or equity, belonging to the City of Winston and to the Town of Salem, shall be vested in and belong to the City of Winston-Salem, and said municipalities are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to make such conveyances and assurances of the properties thereof as may be required to carry into effect the provisions of this section. That the said City of Winston-Salem shall assume and pay all of the obligations and debts now existing of the City of Winston or of the Town of Salem as fully in all respects as if they were the obligations of the said City of Winston-Salem.

Section 3. That all the powers, duties, obligations of each and every office of the City of Winston and of the Town of Salem shall be and belong to the office of like name or duties in the City of Winston-Salem. (9-140)

The Act further required that the Board of Aldermen of the City of Winston and the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Salem, each hold a separate election on the same day in order to determine the wishes of the voters in respect to the consolidation. The printed tickets were to bear the words "For Consolidation" and "Against Consolidation" in both towns, and then the Consolidation would become effective "on and after the first Friday after the first Monday in May, 1913", which would be the 9th day of May, 1913.

In the event of a favorable vote on consolidation, the Act further provided that "on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May, 1913, an election was to be held for Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Winston-Salem, under the provisions of the Charter of the City of Winston, and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen so elected shall hold office as provided in said Charter of the City of Winston."

On January 29, 1913, Mayor Fred A. Fogle appointed Edw. A. Long, Registrar, along with Bernie Wureschke and Clarence P. Padgett as judges to hold the election on the question of consolidation. However, C. P. Padgett resigned, and on March 17th Mayor Fogle called a special meeting of the Board, at which he read:

"There will be a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners this afternoon at 5 o'clock to appoint a judge for the election on consolidation in place of C. P. Padgett. I think it best to appoint some one that is opposed to consolidation, as there has been some criticism on account of the registrar and both judges being in favor of it."

Signed: F. A. Fogle, Mayor (9-140)

M. C. Reeves was then appointed judge to replace Padgett, and the election officials then consisted of Edw. A. Long, Registrar, with Bernie Wureschke and M. C. Reeves as judges.

The election on consolidation was held on March 18, 1913, and the election officials reported the vote in the Town of Salem as:

385 Votes for Consolidation
224 Votes against Consolidation

Giving a majority vote of 161 in favor of consolidation. (9-170)

The Board of Commissioners adopted, "Resolved: That pursuant to the provision of an Act of the General Assembly, of the State of North Carolina, entitled 'An Act to Consolidate the City of Winston and the Town of Salem', ratified the 27th day of January, 1913, the same having, as we hereby ascertain, been approved by a majority vote of each Municipal Corporation, the Mayor and Town Clerk be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to convey to the City of Winston-Salem, effective May 6, 1913, all and singular the properties of whatever character of the Town of Salem, and to this end and the Town Attorney is instructed to prepare for the signatures of the Mayor and Town Clerk the proper and necessary conveyances and assurances."(9-174)

The population of the Town of Salem in 1910 was 5,533, and at the time of consolidation with the city of Winston the Salem population was approximately 6,500. The incorporated area of Salem at this time was 1.65 square miles. The population of the City of Winston was approximately three times that of Salem.

TYPED MINUTES

The last entries into the Salem Minutes Book are the first to be typed. Salem and record keeping were beginning a new era. These minutes have been mimeographed and pasted to the pages beginning with the April 4, 1913 meeting. The Salem Minutes Book ends with a detailed financial report of the departments of the town beginning on page 181 of Book 9.