Reconnaissance Level
Historical and Architectural Survey of the East Half of Salem Township, Henry County, Iowa



June 6, 2008

Prepared for:

Henry County Historic Preservation Commission

Submitted by:

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1. Executive Summary

The Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the east half of Salem Township, Henry County, Iowa, is part of a phased program to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the cultural resources of Henry County. The Henry County Historic Preservation Commission conducted a Planning for Preservation Study during 1995-1996 as the first phase of this program. This Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of Salem Township is the fourth survey to be conducted by the commission since the planning study.

Henry County contains twelve townships. The county seat, Mount Pleasant, is located in Center Township. Salem Township is in the southwest corner with Salem located in the east half and Hillsboro in the west half. Early settlers arrived in Salem Township, and Salem was first platted in 1835. The county was formalized in 1836, and settlement focused on the southern half of the county in the first decades. The population of Henry County began to boom, growing from 8,707 in 1850 to 18,701 in 1860 to a peak of 21,473 in 1870. Salem mirrored this early growth and development. Though smaller than the nearby county seat of Mount Pleasant, Salem grew as a strong community in the middle of the 19th century. Population of the community perhaps "peaked" at 636 in 1859, with a later high of 551 in 1890. It dropped to 460 by 1930 and then remained nearly steady for the remainder of the 20th century, recorded at 464 in 2000.

The purpose of the reconnaissance level survey is to identify the historic resources in east half of Salem Township, including Salem, and to develop two historic contexts to evaluate the significance of these resources. Research was conducted to develop two historic contexts for Salem Township: *Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township: 1833-c.1965*; and *Society of Friends in and around Salem Township: 1835-c.1965*. A third context, *Community Development in Salem: c.1835-c.1965*, was also identified. Further development of this historic context is recommended for in the future phase of this project. These historic contexts were utilized to evaluate the historic resources identified during the reconnaissance level survey.

The east half of Salem Township contains 18 sections totaling 18 square miles, or 11,520 acres. A total of 201 properties in Salem and the rural east half of Salem Township with at least one resource built by 1965 were surveyed as part of this project within this area, including 199 newly identified properties. Approximately 540 resources were included within the 201 properties, such as outbuildings associated with a farm house or a garage associated with a house. For this initial survey, only basic information was collected regarding each historic resource, including property type, address/location, legal description, original use, current use, and materials. Basic deed research was conducted on approximately half of the properties, selected primarily on the basis of age. Any information from this research or other sources was entered onto the continuation sheets of the survey forms. A site plan, location map, and photograph accompany each site inventory form. Formal evaluations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places did not occur for this reconnaissance level survey; however, recommendations were made for properties with strong potential for eligibility and for further research and evaluation. From this preliminary evaluation, 14 properties appear to have strong potential for individual eligibility and 126 properties were recommended for further research to better assess their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Further research and evaluation is recommended for these resources in the future phases of the survey, evaluation, and nomination projects for Salem Township.

II. Project Design and Objectives

The Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the east half of Salem Township, Henry County, Iowa, is part of a phased program of the Henry County Historic Preservation Commission to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the cultural resources of Henry County. Previous survey efforts have focused on other townships in the county, the county seat of Mt. Pleasant, and areas along the major transportation corridors. Thus, little survey work had been completed in Salem Township prior to this project. Consequently, this project was designed to be a reconnaissance level survey intended to primarily identify the location of historic resources, ascertain those resources with the strongest potential to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, recommend resources for further research and evaluation, and develop two historic contexts appropriate for this township.

The reconnaissance level survey area includes the east half of Salem Township, an area composed of three sections in width and six sections in height (Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36). The 18 sections total 18 square miles, or 11,520 acres. This is the section of the township and county primarily associated with the Society of Friends (Quaker) history. Salem is the only town in this portion of the township, and it is located near the center of the survey area. The structures within this area are primarily residential and agricultural, with some industrial, commercial, religious, and public structures in Salem. It was initially estimated that the area contained about 300 properties (up to 600 resources), including both historic and non-historic resources. The purpose of the reconnaissance level survey was to identify the historic resources in east half of Salem Township, make recommendations for historic resources worthy of further research and evaluation for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, and to develop two historic contexts to evaluate the significance of these resources. The resources were evaluated individually as well as in groups for potential historic districts.

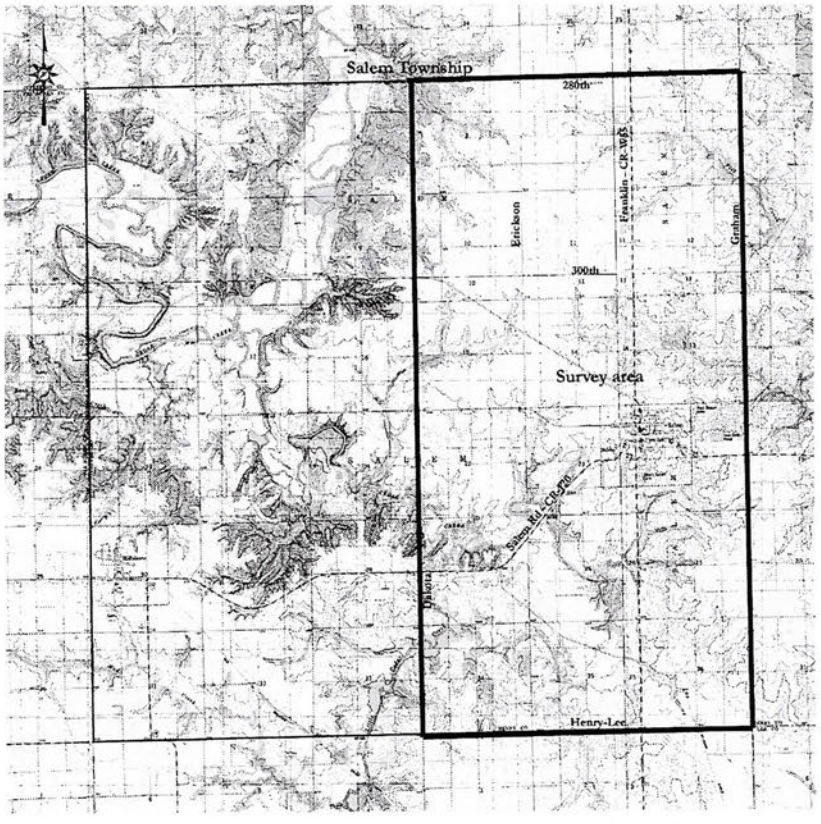


Figure 1. Map of east half of Salem Township survey area.

Previous work in Henry County and Salem Township

The Henry County Historic Preservation Commission conducted a Planning for Preservation Study during 1995-1996 as the first phase of their survey program. Five primary historic contexts were identified for areas of the county through this study and prioritized: The Swedish Heritage of Wayne Township: 1864-c.1946, Transportation: 1833-c.1946, The Society of Friends in Salem: 1837-c.1946, Farms and Farmsteads: 1833-c.1946, and Mills: 1833-c.1900. The Society of Friends in Salem context was recommended as the second or third project for the commission, after Swedesburg and when they were interested in undertaking a small rural community survey.

The first survey project of the commission focused on Swedesburg, with the completion of a Multiple Property Document (MPD) nomination for Henry County in 1999: *The Historical and Architectural Resources of Henry County, IA*. The only context included in this nomination was *The Swedish Heritage of Wayne Township, Henry County, Iowa: 1864-c.1945*. Thus, though a MPD does exist for the county, it does not provide any contextual information for Salem Township. The second survey project focused on transportation in the southeastern part of the county in the New London and Lowell areas was completed in 2001. While this area of the county shares similar early history as Salem Township, the focus on transportation in this study did not contribute greatly to the development of this reconnaissance survey project for Salem Township.

With interest in Winfield in identifying their historic resources, a third survey project was undertaken in Scott Township, including Winfield. This effort was led by commission member and Winfield resident R.L. Chrisinger and supported by the Winfield Historical Society. This reconnaissance level historical and architectural survey was complete through a Certified Local Government grant in 2004-2005. Two historic contexts were developed for this project: *Transportation in Scott Township: 1833-c.1960* and *Farms and Farmsteads in Scott Township: 1833-c.1960*. The second historic context was utilized in developing the similar historic context for Salem Township. In September 2007, the Henry County Historic Preservation Commission launched their second project in Winfield through the assistance of a Historic Resource Development Program grant. This project is conducting an intensive level survey of approximately 120 properties in Winfield, identified with the strongest potential for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places in the reconnaissance survey project.

The Mt. Pleasant Historic Preservation Commission, a separate entity, has completed several survey and nomination projects within their community. Other survey efforts in Henry County have been primarily conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. These survey areas have been concentrated along the main north-south corridor through the center of Henry County, Highway 218, and the main east-west corridor through the center of Henry County, Highway 34. Salem Township is removed from these corridors. In 1996, Clayton Fraser conducted a statewide bridge survey for the Iowa Department of Transportation, resulting in a Multiple Property nomination entitled *Highway Bridges of Iowa* that included over 170 individual bridges. Approximately six historic bridges in Henry County were surveyed at this time, and none were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The few historic culverts in Salem Township not included in this statewide bridge survey were identified during the course of this survey.

The Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of Salem Township, Henry County, Iowa is the fourth survey project undertaken by the Henry County Historic Preservation Commission, began in May 2007 shortly before the second Winfield area project. This area was initially identified as potentially significant in the Planning for Preservation study. With the interest of women involved with the Lewelling Quaker Museum in conjunction with the Henry County Historic Preservation Commission, the reconnaissance level survey moved forward at this time. The commission applied for a Certified Local Government grant for the project in fall 2006, leading to the launch of this project in summer 2007. Salem Township is the southwestern township of Henry County, including an area that measures six miles by six miles. Salem is located in the east half of the township, while Hillsboro is located in the west half. Since Salem was the area of primary interest, the reconnaissance survey area was identified as the east half of Salem Township.

A limited number of resources had been previously identified in the rural east half of Salem Township as well as the town of Salem. The Henderson Lewelling House (44-00462, 401 S. Main Street, Salem), operating as the Lewelling Quaker Museum, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. Recent additional research efforts have revamped the original nomination to elevate the property to a national level of significance. Three additional properties in Salem and one additional property in the east half of Salem Township had been previously surveyed. The Rialto (44-00461, 712 E. Oak, Salem) was demolished around 1993, and the Shriner House (44-00463, 111 E. Cherry, Salem) was demolished in the 1960s. Likewise, the Round Barn (44-00031, NW of NE of Section 22, Salem Township) has been demolished in Salem Township. Only the R.W. Foss Memorial Center (44-00460, 110 W. Cherry, Salem) remains standing of these four other previously identified sites. Both the R.W. Foss Memorial Center and the Henderson Lewelling House were included in the reconnaissance level survey.

Survey objectives and structure

With a lack of existing survey data on Salem Township and Salem, the survey developed as a reconnaissance level survey to identify the locations of historic resources and prioritize those resources with the strongest potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The purpose of this survey is to identify all the historic resources in this township, collecting basic information on each property such as property type, address/location, legal description, current use, and materials. Archeological resources were not included within the scope of this project. Properties meriting further intensive survey were identified and listed in a table. A future project will include the additional research and evaluation of these resources for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic; formal evaluation was not included as part of this reconnaissance level survey.

Two historic contexts for Salem Township were also developed as part of this project. These historic contexts were identified during a 1995-1996 Henry County Historic Preservation Commission project. At the time that these contexts were identified in 1996, 1946 was the 50-year cut-off for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Since it is now 2007, and future preservation projects will be conducted over the next few years, the end dates have been modified from c.1946 to c.1965 to provide adequate context for the evaluation of all resources that have become and will soon be fifty years old. The two currently identified contexts to be developed as part of this project are:

1. *Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township: 1833-c.1965.* The context begins with the settlement of Henry County and ends at 1965. The focus is on the early settlers as well as later residents and the development of their farms and farmsteads. Agricultural industries include those associated with animals (milk cows, beef cows, chickens, hogs, sheep, and horses), land (wheat, corn, oats, hay and pasture), and the prominent fruit industry in this section of the county. Property types include residential, agricultural (barns, corn cribs, hog houses, chicken houses, machine sheds), wind breaks, fence rows, other farm-related structures, and some commercial and industrial properties.
2. *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township: 1835-c.1965.* This context also begins with the settlement of Henry County by the first Friends and ends at 1965. The focus is on the early development of the settlement, role of Salem in relation to other communities of Friends in Iowa, anti-slavery sentiment/divide/unity of the Friends, maturation of the community of Friends in Salem, and the gradual decline of the Friends. Property types associated with this context include residential/agricultural properties associated with Friends, religious properties associated with Friends, and some additional buildings/structures constructed by or associated with the Friends in Salem.

One additional historic context was also identified as research was completed on Salem. Only preliminary work was completed on this context; it is recommended that this context be formally developed during a future phase of this survey project, which includes the intensive level survey of selected recommended sites. This context has been preliminarily defined as:

3. *Community Development in Salem: c.1835- c.1965.* This context also begins with the platting of Salem and ends at 1965. The focus will be on the middle and late 19th century development and the continued development in the early 20th century, particularly in the commercial district. Property types associated with this context include commercial buildings, neighborhoods, houses, industrial buildings and sites, public buildings, and other community-oriented resources.

Methodology

The methodology for this Historical and Architectural Reconnaissance Survey of the east half of Salem Township included a combination of the reconnaissance field survey and archival research for historic context development, with the structure based on the successful Reconnaissance Level Survey of Scott Township in 2004-2005. Guidelines for this survey work were provided by Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Identification and Evaluation* as published on pages 44720-44726 of the *Federal Register* of September 19, 1983 and *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, Bulletin #24 (National Park Service 1985). The work for this project was divided between a consultant serving as Principal Investigator, Rebecca Lawin McCarley (d.b.a. SPARK Consulting), and the local project director and volunteers. The local project director was Kay Wesely, and she was responsible for the administration of the project, providing the progress reports to the state as required, and serving as the liaison with the Henry County Board of Supervisors. Volunteers completed the initial field survey, supervised and directed by McCarley. Basic information on each historic resource was then compiled on the Iowa Site Inventory forms by the volunteers. McCarley then reviewed the historic resources to determine properties that merit further intensive survey and research. Simultaneously, McCarley completed extensive research on the history of Salem Township and the Society of Friends to develop the two identified historic contexts. Archival research included sources located in local

and state repositories, including county and local histories, historic maps, county directories (as available), newspapers, historic photographs, and other written and oral sources.

The reconnaissance level field survey began with identifying the area to be surveyed on a USDA topographic quadrangle map and dividing it into areas of 10-25 structures. Training was provided by the consultant to the local volunteers to conduct the reconnaissance level field survey in July 2007. The area was then canvassed by the local volunteers to identify the historic resources in this area. A Field Survey Form was utilized to record basic information on each property, including location, property type, historic use, current use, materials, and associated resources. Additional information on the history and architecture was recorded as it was identified, though this information is not required by a reconnaissance level survey. During a work session in August 2007, the sites were entered into a computer database and the location of identified sites was transferred to a master map. It was quickly determined that many changes had occurred since the 1980s topographic quadrangle map. To better represent the existing buildings, aerial photography of the area from the Henry County Planning and Zoning office was substituted as the base mapping for the project.

A limited amount of property owner (abstract) research was included in the original design of this reconnaissance level survey, bringing in more information than typically collected in this level of survey. Properties were selected from the field survey, primarily on the basis of age (over 100 years), for research into past owners using abstracts and deed records at the Henry County Courthouse in Mount Pleasant. In the end, this research was completed by volunteers on about half of the surveyed properties, recording a significant number of transfers associated with the current building on the property. Deed research is complete or nearly complete for these properties, which will greatly assist the commission as it moves onto an intensive level survey for these properties. This abstract work also greatly assisted the consultant in identifying properties with potential for National Register of Historic Places significance to be included in the list of recommended properties for the intensive level survey.

With the field survey and limited deed research complete, Rebecca Lawin McCarley trained volunteers in November 2007 to type the information on the Iowa Site Inventory forms, including all basic information, additional information, and a site plan. Training was conducted for photography at the same time. Iowa Site Inventory forms were completed in December and January, and McCarley then reviewed the historic resources to determine properties that merit further intensive survey and research. Photography was completed in December 2007, with some photographs retaken later as needed.

Simultaneously, Rebecca Lawin McCarley conducted research on the history of Salem Township and the Society of Friends to develop the two identified historic contexts. Archival research included sources located in local and state repositories, including county and local histories, historic maps, county directories (as available), newspapers, historic photographs, and other written and oral sources. The contexts were developed in a format consistent with a Multiple Property Document nomination. Finally, McCarley compiled this survey report for the project that includes the historic contexts developed to meet the guidelines of the Multiple Property Documentation Form, survey recommendations, and an inventory of the sites surveyed.

Survey results and products

As a result of this reconnaissance level survey of the east half of Salem Township, a total of 201 properties with at least one resource built by 1965 were surveyed. Approximately 540 resources were included within the 201 properties, such as outbuildings associated with a farm house or a garage associated with a house. Formal evaluations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places did not occur for this reconnaissance level survey; however, recommendations were made for properties with strong potential for eligibility and for further research and evaluation. From this preliminary evaluation, 14 properties appear to have strong potential for individual eligibility and 126 properties were recommended for further research to better assess their potential eligibility. Further research and evaluation is recommended for these resources in the future phases of this survey and evaluation project for Salem Township. Additional information on the survey results and project recommendations can be found in later sections of this survey report.

Through this reconnaissance level survey project, this survey report was developed that includes elements of a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) with an introduction, discussion of the historic contexts and property types, survey results, and recommendations. Additionally, an Iowa Site Inventory form was created for each property identified with at least one resource built by 1965. A black and white photograph was attached to each form. One set of the survey forms, as well as the survey report, was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office. The other set of survey forms and additional copies of the survey report were retained in Henry County. It is anticipated the results of this reconnaissance level survey will be stored at the Lewelling Quaker Museum or library in Salem, a copy of the survey report will be placed in the library in Mount Pleasant, and photocopies will be placed at least at one other repository in Henry County. This will provide for public access under controlled conditions and the information will be readily available for community planning and economic development purposes.

Finally, the next phase of this project is recommended to be an intensive level survey of the selected historic resources and districts identified in *Section V: Survey Results*. The third historic context, *Community Development in Salem: c.1835-c.1965*, is recommended to be formally developed during this phase. An alternate next phase would be to proceed with the nomination of sites identified with strong potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places first, followed by the intensive level survey of additional sites. An anticipated third phase would be the listing of these three historic contexts within a Multiple Property Document form, as well as nomination of resources determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in the intensive level survey phase. Further recommendations are summarized in *Section VI: Recommendations*.

III. Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types

Two historic contexts for Salem Township were developed as part of this project: *Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township: 1833-c.1965*; and *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township: 1835- c.1965*. These historic contexts were identified during the 1995-1996 Planning for Preservation project. At the time that these contexts were identified in 1996, 1946 was the 50-year cut-off for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Since it is now 2007-2008, and future preservation projects will be conducted over the next few years, the end dates have been modified from c.1946 to c.1965 to provide adequate context for the evaluation of all resources that have become and will soon be fifty years old. One additional historic context was also identified as research was completed: *Community Development in Salem: c.1835- c.1965.* This context is summarized following the first two historic contexts.

The 2004-2005 Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of Scott Township, Henry County, also developed a historic context on farms and farmsteads. As the countywide information is parallel for this northeast Henry County township as the southwest Henry County township of Salem, similar information is presented in the following historic context. If these historic contexts were to be added as one context on farms and farmsteads for the extent of Henry County to the Multiple Property Document or as two historic contexts within one document, the similar information would be extracted so as to not repeat information already presented. At this time, however, the similar information has been included in this historic context to create a stand-alone document, with potential for its listing independent of any other historic context. As was the case with the Scott Township historic context, as additional research and survey is completed on these farmsteads in Salem Township, it is expected that the historic context would be expanded and fine tuned to include this additional information.

Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township: 1833-c.1965

Henry County contains twelve townships. The county seat, Mount Pleasant, is located in Center Township. Salem Township is in the southwest corner with Salem located in the east half and Hillsboro in the west half. Henry County was part of the Black Hawk Purchase and was opened for settlement on June 1, 1833. Settlers soon arrived in Salem Township, and Salem was first platted in 1835. Settlement focused on the southern half of the county in the first decades. The population of Henry County began to boom, growing from 8,707 in 1850 to 18,701 in 1860 to a peak of 21,473 in 1870. Salem Township mirrored this early growth and development. By 1875, farms were settled throughout the township. While names changed through the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century, the overall number and size of farms remained nearly the same. With the topography of the west half of the township, the east half continued to be the focus of most agricultural pursuits in Salem Township. The population of the township would decline slightly and remain steady through the middle of the 20th century.

Initial settlement in Salem Township, 1830s-1840s

Located in southeast Iowa, the history of this area in Henry County reflects some of the earliest history of the state of Iowa. After opening for settlement in June 1833, the first official settler arrived in Henry County in spring 1834. The location of Salem was 22 miles northwest of the

Mississippi River at Fort Madison and 28 miles west-northwest of the Mississippi River at Burlington (Figures 2 and 3). Settlement began in the Salem area in the east half of Salem Township in 1835, and this community grew as the first Society of Friends (Quaker) settlement west of the Mississippi River. Isaac Pidgeon, a Quaker originally from North Carolina, was the first settler in Salem Township, followed by fellow Quakers Aaron Street and Peter Boyer. They quickly set about surveying a town, Salem, on the Iowa frontier. This attraction led to significant settlement and cultivation of agricultural lands in Salem Township in the 1830s and 1840s. The county was formalized in 1836, when it was still part of the Wisconsin Territory. As the town of Salem grew in the late 1830s, the Territory of Iowa was organized on June 12, 1838, and the original boundaries and townships of Henry County were set. Land records caught up with the initial settlements and claims, with official plats and land patents filed. The settlement of Hillsboro (initially Washington) was laid out in 1840. By 1840, the population of the state reached 43,112, the population of Henry County reached 3,772, and the population of Salem was near 300 (HCBC 1982: 13; Bowron 1859: 11; Jaynes 1976: 2, 20).



Figure 2. Location of Salem noted with star on portion of c.1840 map published by J. Calvin Smith, *Guide through Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin & Iowa.*

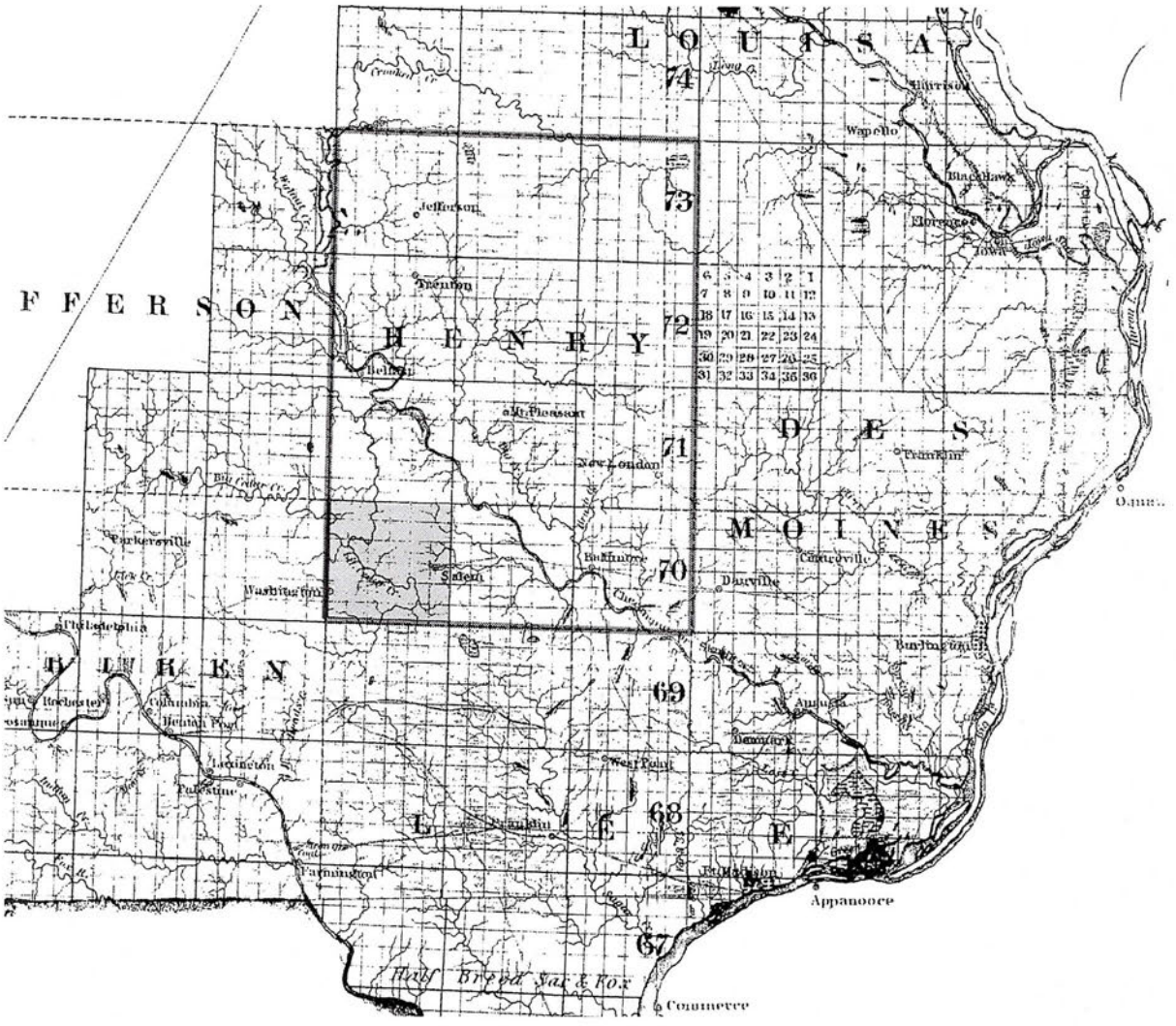


Figure 3. Part of the *Map of the Surveyed Part of Iowa,* with Henry County outlined and Salem Township shaded (Williams 1840).

Initial settlement continued in Salem Township in the early 1840s. While Salem had the attraction of the Society of Friends, Hillsboro (Washington) in the west half of the township developed near the intersection of two military roads authorized in March 1839 - one from Dubuque through Mount Pleasant through Hillsboro to Van Buren County and one from Burlington through Lowell and Hillsboro to near Ottumwa. J.K. Moore and W.N. Newman laid out this settlement in southwest part of township initially called Washington, which was changed to Hillsborough in 1844 when the post office was established. Farmers in Salem Township found services in these nearby communities, such as religion, education, trade, doctors, and lawyers (Jaynes 1976: 4, 9, 20; HCBC 1982: 15)

Most of the land patents in Salem Township were entered in January 1841. Patent records reveal that nearly 12 of the 18 sections in the east half of the township were awarded as 160 acre tracts, with almost all of the remainder as 40-acre tracts (Figure 4). In contrast, the 160-acre tracts in the west half of the township made up less than six of the sections combined, while the 80-acre tracts made up more than nine sections total. The tendency for smaller tracts continues with the

remaining 40-acre plats - numbering 32 in the west half while only eight in the east half (Boyd 2007: 132-133). This is likely linked to the topography of the land. The location of Salem was selected as it was entered on a large prairie – flat, rolling land that was good for settlement and agricultural. While the Big Cedar and Little Cedar Creek provided necessary water, the lands were hillier around the rivers, cutting through the west half of the township. Timber, stone, and clay were found in plentiful supply in these areas. The first homes in Salem Township were log cabins, usually one or two rooms with a loft. These houses were followed by heavy frame houses, with some more substantial homes of brick or stone also constructed (Jaynes 1976: 4).

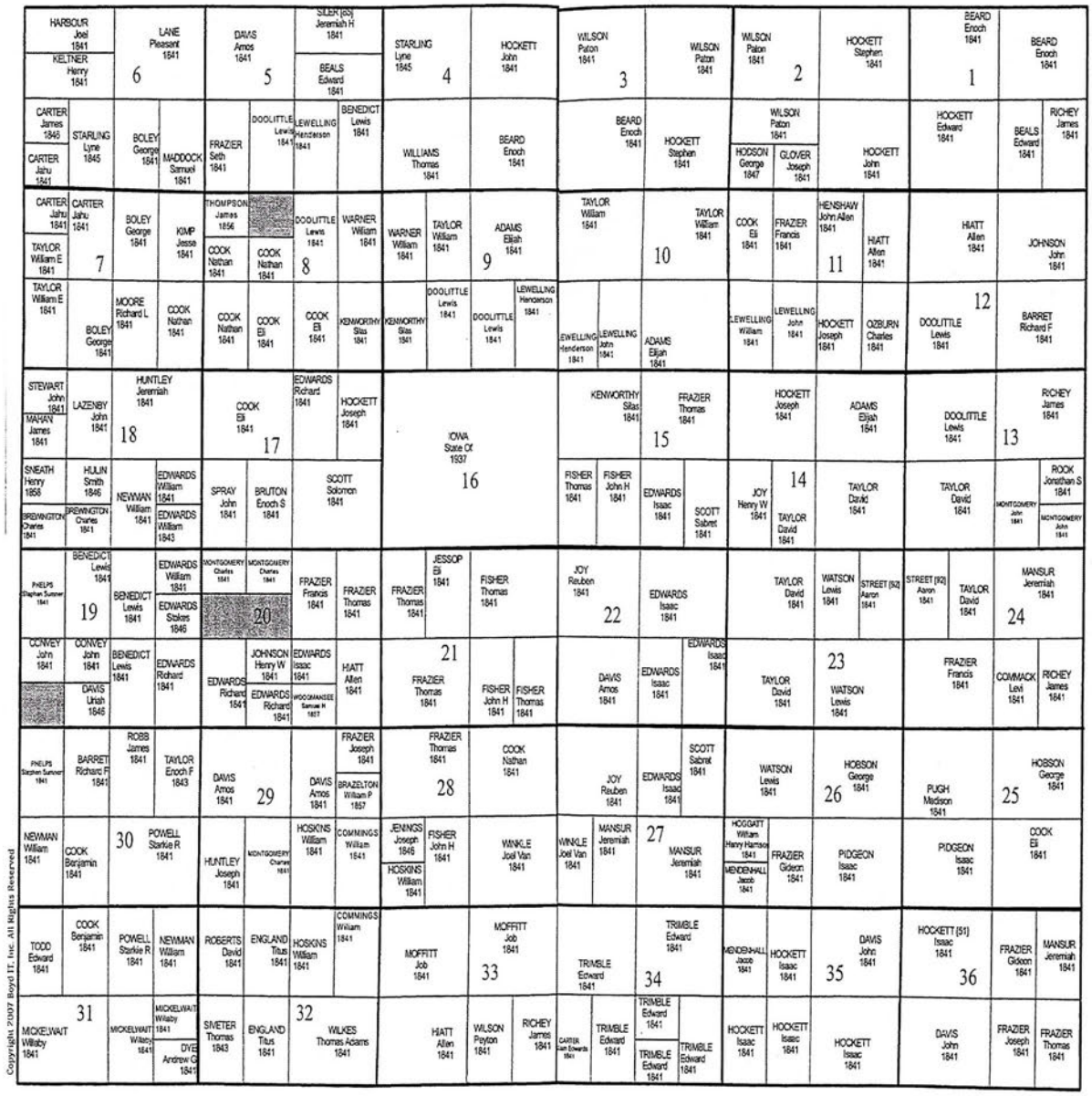


Figure 4. Map of land patents in Salem Township (Boyd 2007: 132-133).

Henderson Lewelling and fruit trees

The Lewelling family, originally from Wales, settled in North Carolina in the late 18th century. Meschack Lewelling became practicing physician, nurseryman, and orchardist, and he joined the Society of Friends in early 1800s. His son, Henderson Lewelling, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, on April 23, 1809. Like many other Quakers in this period, he moved to near New Castle, Henry County, Indiana in 1822. On December 30, 1830, Henderson married Elizabeth Presnell, also a Quaker from North Carolina. With his brother John, Henderson established a nursery business in 1835. When they heard accounts of the Black Hawk Purchase in 1837, Henderson, John, and William Lewelling traveled to investigate the possibilities. The brothers bought land near Salem, and Henderson and John opened a nursery business to service this newly settled area. John made trips to Indiana to continue to operate the nursery there, while Henderson operated the nursery near Salem to great success. John finally moved completely to Salem in 1841 (SHBC 1996: 18-19; Garretson 1929: 549-51).

The Lewellings bought several tracts of land in the late 1830s and 1840s in the Salem area. Henderson Lewelling purchased a 13-acre section of land south of Block 24 on August 31, 1842 from Aaron Street, Jr. and Peter Boyer for $350 (Lands Book C: 308). Though the date of 1840 is found on an interior chimney, local tradition maintains that Henderson Lewelling built the house on this tract of land, which continues to stand today (Henderson Lewelling House, 401 S. Main Street, State #44-00462, Survey #J-07). He did sell the same piece of property for $1,800 in 1853, indicating substantial construction in this period. The stone was reportedly from a quarry on small seven-acre tract southwest of Salem, near Little Cedar Creek. The resulting basin was used to water his nursery stock. Henderson Lewelling had an office in the front portion of the house to manage his nursery business. He also included a basement under front (east) portion of house, with a fireplace on the south wall. He reportedly used this space as a greenhouse to protect fruit stock in early spring, moving it out for sale when warm weather came (SHBC 1996: 19).

By the 1840s, the Lewellings had made their mark on Salem and the surrounding area. John assisted Henderson with the growing nursery business. Their trees included apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry, as well as fruit shrubs. They supplied homesteads in southern Henry County, Lee County, and Des Moines County. Henderson was focused on maintaining the best stock available, traveling at least 14 times to Indiana and other eastern nurseries between 1837 and 1847. With the abundant apple harvest, they saturated the local market and began a group of teamsters to haul fruit to markets, regularly as far away as 80 miles to the west to Oskaloosa and 80 miles to the north to Cedar Rapids. They stopped at points along the way, as well as traveling further to Marshalltown and Newton. An advertisement in the Burlington newspaper listed 150 varieties of fruit stock available at the nursery, selling for around $1 or $1.50 each (Garretson 1929: 551; SHBC 1996: 19).

By the middle of the 1840s, Salem had become a successful town in southern Henry County. J.B. Newhall wrote in 1846:

> Salem is also a pleasant and thriving town, situated in the southern part of the county. It has a charming location on a beautiful prairie of gentle undulation, and commands a wide and expansive view of the surrounding country. Salem is interesting from the fact of its being the nucleus of a large and respectable settlement of Friends, or Quakers. Here, also, is the extensive fruit nursery of the Llewellyns. (Newhall 1846: 34)

Further, in Henry County:

> Most attention has been devoted, by several enterprising individuals of this county, to the introduction of an excellent and superior quality of fruit; several extensive nurseries are already established, where every variety of fruit trees may be obtained. In horticulture, Henry will probably take the lead as *the* fruit county of Iowa. (Newhall 1846: 33)

The *History of Henry County* noted in 1879:

> Henderson and William Lewelling, of this place, started the first nursery, and their sprouts have been distributed to such an extent as to furnish the entire county with trees. Theirs was the sole supply-nursery for many years. (*History of Henry County* 1879: 544)

Salem would lose this early settler that had made a significant mark on the young state of Iowa in April 1847. Henderson Lewelling had read accounts of Lewis and Clark's travels, as well as John C. Fremont's expeditions, and he heard accounts of settlers in Willamette Valley, Oregon. In 1845, he began to talk of again moving to the edge of the frontier, but problems selling his land delayed his departure. In fall of 1846, he began to make serious preparations to leave in the spring. A nurseryman at heart, he envisioned a plan to transport fruit trees and shrubs along with his family and provisions. When they left Salem on April 17, 1847, the Lewelling family had a wagon for the family, two wagons for their household goods and provisions, and one wagon lined with dirt filled boxes for the nursery stock. He planted about 700 trees and shrubs in the wagon, about half of which reportedly survived the long trip west, according to son Alfred who was 16 at the time. On November 17, 1847, they arrived in the Willamette River Valley, settled on the east side of the river from the growing town of Portland. His trees and resulting nursery would be the first grafted fruit stock on West Coast, and his contributions to the fruit industry of the Northwest continue to be noted today (Garretson 1929: 554-59; SHBC 1996: 20-21).

Early Farms in Salem Township, 1840s-1880

Salem had progressed well beyond a pioneer community by the time that Iowa achieved statehood on December 28, 1846. Farmsteads dotted the land around the community to the north, west, and east. The population of the county continued to climb from 6,017 in 1844 to 6,759 in 1847 and 8,707 in 1850 (*History of Henry County* 1879: 495). The post office of Vega was established in northwest Salem Township in 1851, closing in 1866 before reappearing at later locations (Jaynes 1976: 65-66). This indicated increasing population in this section of the township, mirrored with continued growth for the county that reached a population of 15,395 in 1856. The railroad reached Henry County in 1856, but it passed through Mount Pleasant to the north of Salem Township. With the market at Keokuk to the southwest on the Mississippi River, businesses existed to take produce to this market and bring back goods from stores for residents of Salem Township (SHBC 1996: 12).

The farmers in Salem Township were proud of their success and strove to create better crops and products. In 1853, the first county fair was held at Salem. The fair provided the opportunity to display prize products and animals, as well as acquire tips for better success in future years. The entries submitted to the Salem Fair Association were small at first, but grew as the fair continued in future years. It was first located across from the Cammack farm, east of town (SHBC 1996: 99; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 664). Products were typical of other areas of Henry County and southeastern Iowa, with the exception of the abundance of horticulture in this area. Though Henderson Lewelling had moved west, the fruit trees and

orchards planted remained behind. Local history notes a nursery run by Allen Hiatt and I.T. Gibson from around 1854 to 1874 (SHBC 1996: 39).

The 1859-60 directory of Henry County notes that Salem Township had equal portions of prairie and timber lands: the "prairies are mostly high and undulating, with a rich allurial soil, admirably adapted to horticultural and agricultural purposes, and mostly in a good state of cultivation." The timber land was hilly and not adapted to farming. However, the limestone and stonecoal was of superior quality, particularly in timbered portion. Big Cedar and Little Cedar were the principal streams (Bowron 1859: 106-107). Throughout Henry County, good coal was found in Center, Baltimore, Salem, and Tippecanoe townships, and good Potter's Clay was located at Trueblood & Hiatt's mill on Cedar Creek, six miles north of Salem (Bowron 1859: 13-15).

According to the directory, Salem Township had 9,066 acres of improved land (about 40% of the township) in 1859, second only to 12,039 acres in New London Township and more than double of several townships. The primary crops were corn and wheat, as typical for the rest of the county and section of the state. Corn totaled 2,422 acres, with spring wheat planted in 1,916 acres. Other crops included 1,192 acres of tame grasses, 340 acres of Hungarian grass, and six acres of fall wheat. The amount of land in orchards totaled 298 acres, second though distantly to Center Township with 816 acres. Additionally, 1,601 gallons of sorgum were produced in Salem Township, second to 1,923 gallons in Jackson Township with other townships under 200. Livestock in the township included cattle, hogs, and sheep. The 335 cattle sold ranked the township third in the county, while the 955 hogs sold ranked it fourth. The township also produced 23,295 pounds of butter (third in county) and 3,049 pounds of wool (second in county to Center Township) (Bowron 1859: 19). The numbers show the strength of the farms in Salem Township in this period, benefiting from the early settlement and development.

The 1859-1860 directory of Henry County listed a population of 1,795 for Salem Township, including 924 males and 871 females. Salem has 139 listings, including a variety of merchants, craftsmen, and farmers. By comparison, Hillsboro has 22 listings. The rest of the township has 158 listings in the directory (Bowron 1859: 19, 109-115). The population is described as composed of many of the pioneers and early settlers of the county, who have built good and comfortable homes. The majority were members of the Society of Friends. With quiet manners and steady habits, they were noted for their "plainness and simplicity of manners, industry, sobriety, and general intelligence." Salem was a thriving and prosperous town of 636 in the eastern part of the township, while Hillsboro had 119 residents in the western part. Four primary schools and the high school were found in Salem, with seven schools serving the rural population in the rest of township (Bowron 1859: 106-108). In 1860, the census listed the population of Salem Township at 1,386, about average with townships outside of Center Township (Mount Pleasant), and 18,071 residents in the county (Jaynes 1976: iv).

The 1859 map depicts the farmsteads throughout Salem Township (Figure 5). Many names associated with the early settlers and land patents are still associated with farms. Other lands have been purchased, creating larger farms in the east half and south portion of the west half of the township such as those of P.J. Allen, Levi Cammack, George Cox, Robert Cox, Mary Johnson, Susannah Mickelweit, James Welplan, M. Wilson, and Payton Wilson. Most of the farms are 80 to 160 acres in size, with smaller tracts found scattered throughout the township but also concentrated along the creeks in the west half. All the portions of the township appear to be claimed in 1859 (Cooper 1989: 15).

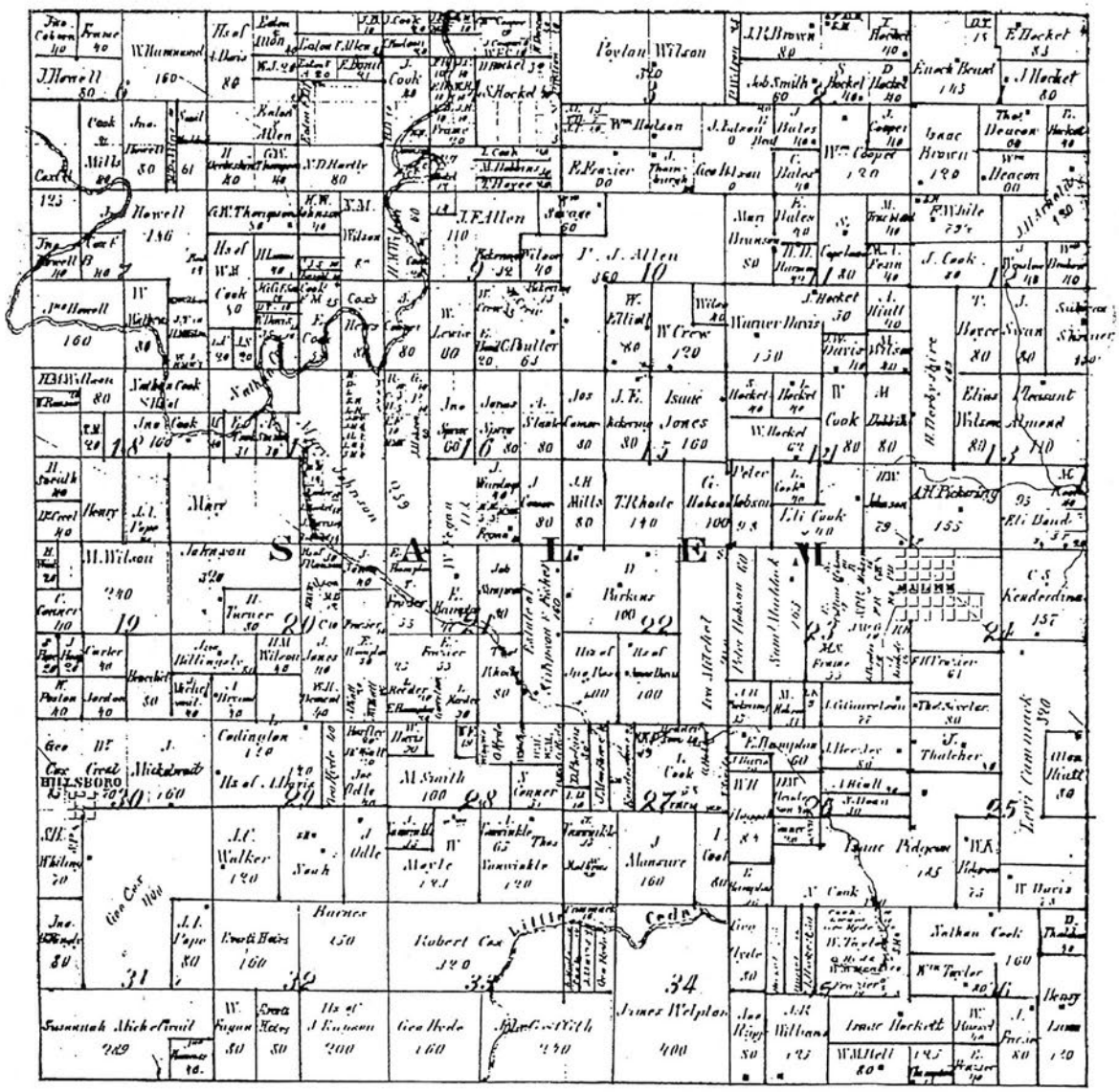


Figure 5. Salem Township, 1859 (Cooper 1989: 14).

Timber along the Cedar Creeks provided construction materials for houses and agricultural buildings. Early buildings in Iowa were typically log houses, one-story and two rooms, with a masonry chimney. These were regarded as temporary structures, replaced by a more permanent timber frame structure. Though larger brick homes were built in Mt. Pleasant and for some residents of Salem Township, frame houses were the most common in Salem Township in this period. These houses were likely typical vernacular plans, with some details reflective of popular styles of the days such as Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. As frame houses were constructed, they generally continued to reflect vernacular plans. Larger two-story houses followed the traditional I-house plan with a central hall flanked by a room on either side on both stories. A few examples of this house type remain in the township.

A visitor from Mount Pleasant noted in June 1868 that the country surrounding Salem "cannot be surpassed for agricultural purposes" (SHBC 1996: 85). The 1870 atlas noted that the fertility of

the county "is believed to be unsurpassed; grain of all varieties, grasses, roots, and vegetables of all kinds grow here with luxuriance, and are produced in such a profusion as to literally astonish the agriculturist from Eastern States." Additionally:

> It is confidently believed that Henry has outstripped all her sister counties in the culture of fruits. At an early day, extensive nurseries of selected fruit trees were started by enterprising citizens in different localities, hence there is scarcely a farm in the County on which there is not a flourishing healthy orchard of choice fruit, especially on the Salem prairie. No County in this State produces better or more fruit than Henry. (Thompson and Everts 1870: 8)

Coal was found in several locations of Henry County, including one bank on Cedar Creek in Salem Township that was worked extensively. Good potter's clay was also noted on Cedar Creek at I.T. Gibson & Company's Mill about six miles northwest of Salem. Salem Township was noted as "well watered and has an abundance of the best timber and bituminous coal. It is well adapted to raising fruits of all kinds. Potter's Clay is found in considerable quantities" (Thompson and Everts 1870: 8).

According to the 1870 atlas, cattle, sheep, and hogs continued to be the primary livestock raised in the county. In 1868, 1,559 horned cattle, 5,315 sheep, and 2,831 hogs were on the farms in Salem Township. There were also 811 horses and 217 dogs in the township. The number of cultivated acres had increased slightly, reaching 10,731 acres. The primary crops were wheat, corn, and oats, with 117,995 bushels of corn, 15,214 bushels of wheat, and 22,148 bushels of oats produced in 1868. Additionally, 2,107 tons of hay were yielded (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25). The census numbers reveal that Salem was the second largest town in the county, after Mount Pleasant. Salem Township had 1,429 in population, ranking it fifth among the twelve townships in the county (Thompson and Everts 1870: 8). At the same time, the federal census recorded a population of 1,882 in 1870 in Salem Township, including Salem.

The 1870 map perhaps better represents the settlement and characteristics of Salem Township (Figure 6). The flatter prairie land is distinguished from the hillier timber land along the creeks. Based on this map, the east half of the township represented the best agricultural lands for crops, with some land mixed in the southern part of the west half of the township. Though many names are familiar from 1859, others represent shifting families in the area. Agricultural tracts continue to range from around 80 to 160 acres in size on average. Few landowners have over 200 acres, and a farm of over 300 acres is a rarity. Small tracts of land continue to be found in the west half of the township, primarily in the timber land (Thompson and Everts 1870 : 25). The topography is represented similarly on the 1875 *Atlas of the State of Iowa* (Figure 7). School and churches are also clearly depicted on this map. Two churches appear in northern Salem Township in Section 2, the Cedar Creek Friends and the Wesley Chapel M.E. Church, and the Salem Friends Church is seen on the south side of Salem. Throughout the township, there are nine schools depicted (Andreas 1875: 49).

Only three farmsteads in the township were selected for depictions to be included in the 1870 atlas (Figure 8). All three of these houses are substantial two-story side-gable houses. Both the residence of H.L. Lamm (Section 36, 1584 335th Street, State #44-01689, Survey #S-01) and H.W. Johnson (north edge of Salem, Section 14, 3091 Franklin, State # 44-01660, Survey #D-03) are brick houses. Houses depicted in other townships include more gable-front, side passage, frame houses, either one-and-one-half or two stories in height. These are likely typical house types throughout the county. Fences enclose the house lots of the three properties in Salem

Township, as well as most of the other houses depicted. Large and small trees are also found on the property. Either picket fences or plank fences enclosed various sections on the farm throughout Henry County. Barns are depicted as small gable-roof structures with vertical plank siding (Thompson and Everts 1870: 26).

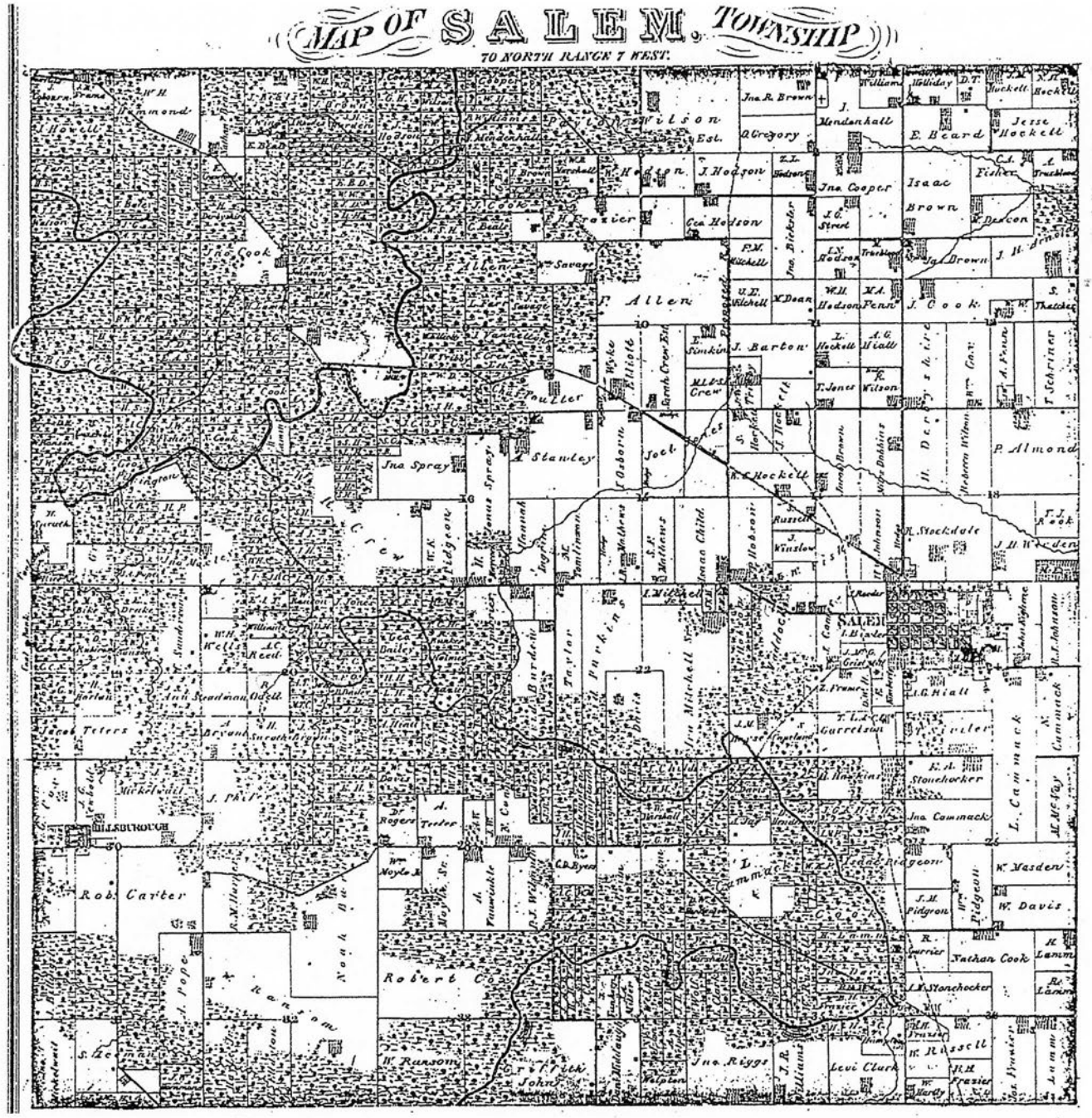


Figure 6. Salem Township, 1870 (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25).

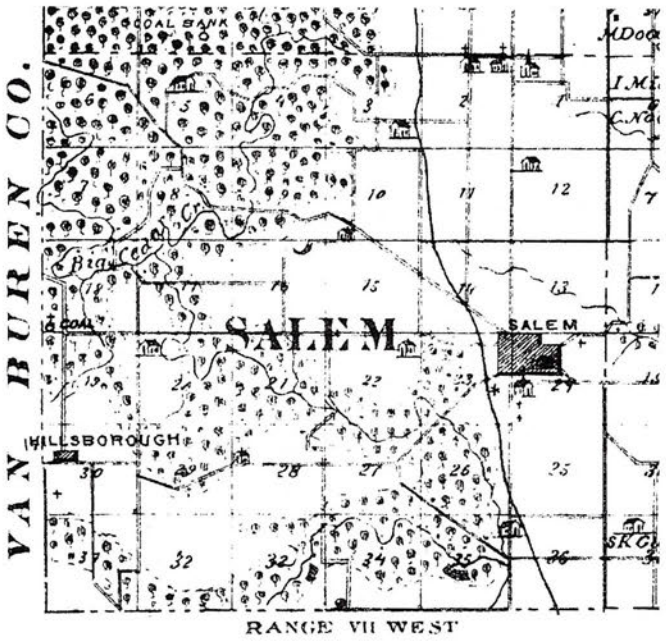


Figure 7. Salem Township in 1875 (Andreas 1875: 49).



Figure 8. Buildings in Salem Township (Thompson and Everts 1870: 26).

Salem continued to be prosperous through this period, though not growing significantly if any in the 1860s or 1870s. The community remained primarily within its original 25-block plat from the 1830s. Three churches were found in town, as well as Whittier College on the south edge. A flour mill was also depicted on the 1870 map at the southwest corner of Out Lot 13 at the southwest corner of town. The business directory contained 17 listings, including a hotel, drug store, physician, dentist, tannery, harness makers, cabinet maker, wagon maker, blacksmiths, and stores carrying dry goods, groceries, boats and shoes stores, hardware, queensware, and agricultural implements (Thompson and Everts 1870: 33). Hillsboro consisted of nine blocks with one church and five business listings for a doctor, notary and insurance agent, general store, wagon and carriage maker, and blacksmith (Thompson and Everts 1870: 34). The 1875 census noted that there were 112 families in Salem and a population of 479, making it now the fourth largest town in the county. The population of the township slipped to eighth in the county, with 1,262 in 1875, composed of 239 families (*History of Henry County* 1879: 494).

Agricultural statistics from the 1875 state census for Henry County indicate that corn, wheat, and oats continued to be the primary products. The 182,080 improved acres in the county produced 2,415,670 bushels of corn, 180,229 bushels of spring wheat, 113,203 bushels of winter wheat, and 358,221 bushels of oats. Other crops included 13,735 bushels of rye, 4,528 bushels of barley, 3,664 bushels of buckwheat, 25,315 tons of tame hay, and 3,283 pounds of tobacco. Additionally, 110,974 potatoes, 6,708 sweet potatoes, 1,074 bushels of onions, and several hundred bushels of turnips and beets were raised. The 131,873 fruit trees produced 99,150 bushels of apples, 13,654 bushels of cherries, 4,500 bushels of peaches, 1,673 bushels of pears, and 538 bushels of plums. Finally, 100,119 pounds of grapes were raised in Henry County (*History of Henry County* 1879: 496). The amount of corn, wheat, and oat produced in Salem Township is average for the production of the county overall. Produce from Salem, particularly eggs and butter, continued to be carried to Keokuk in the 1870s by a freight business using horses and wagons. Supplies for merchants in Salem were then carried back from Keokuk (Jaynes 1976: 51)

The 1879 *History of Henry County* noted that the dairy business was one area with much potential for Henry County. Key components – good soil, climate, and water – were present, which could lead to future development of this untapped resource. Likewise, sheep was a small industry with more potential in the county. The 16,806 sheep in the county in 1874 provided 70,451 pounds of wool. Additionally, there was room for improvement on the breeding of hogs in the county. The number of hogs raised had grown from 41,381 in 1866 to 56,324 in 1874 for Henry County. These hogs included 9,530 Poland-China hogs and 1,229 Berkshire hogs, regarded as higher quality hogs (*History of Henry County* 1879: 501).

This 1879 history also included a directory of each township with certain residents highlighted with longer biographical information. Of the 303 listings in the Salem Township directory, 186 listings are in east half of township, including 80 in Salem. About three-quarters of the listings are farmers. Overall, 26 residents were highlighted, including 22 in east half of township. The 12 men associated with the east half of the rural portion of the township include several farmers with residences in Salem, two retired farmers, and a merchant/farmer, as follows:

- George Bailey (farmer in Section 24, residence in Salem, first to Salem in 1845, present location in 1871)

- John Bicksler (manufacturer of wagons, carriages, harnesses, etc. in Salem, to Salem in 1856, farm northwest of Salem – installed 1000 rods of drain-tile on farm in spring 1878 – first laid in Salem Twp)
- James Comer (farmer, residence Salem, to Henry Co in 1842, Friends church)
- Isaac T. Gibson (farmer, residence Salem, to Salem in 1849, Friends church)
- Duvall W. Henderson (farmer, Section 26, residence Salem, to Henry Co in 1838, to Salem in 1848)
- Edward Hockett (retired, Section 1, to Henry Co in 1838, Friends church)
- Joseph Hockett (farmer, Section 14, to Salem in 1838, Friends church)
- Levi Hockett (farmer, Section 11, born in Salem Twp in 1838, to current farm in 1866, past Township Treasurer, Friends church)
- William S. Hockett, Sr. (farmer, Section 14, to Henry Co in 1838, first improved farm in this locality, Friends church)
- William C. Johnson (retired farmer, Friends church)
- Joel Jones (farmer, Section 15, to Henry Co in 1839, past Township Treasurer and Assessor)
- Eli McMillan (retired, Section 26, to Henry Co in 1866, owns seven improved farms, Friends church)

Those associated with the west half of the rural township include two men in the southern part:

- George Cox (farmer, section 30, to Henry Co in 1855, past Township Trustee)
- William Ranson (farmer, Section 32, to Henry Co in 1842, school director and treasurer)

(*History of Henry County* 1879: 597-603)

Developments in agriculture and farms in Salem Township, 1880-1930

By the early 1880s, two railroads ran through Salem Township. In 1876, the Fort Madison and Northwestern, extending from Fort Madison to Ottumwa, passed through the southwest corner of Salem Township, on the edge of Hillsboro. The "K" line railroad, an offshoot of the St. Louis, Keokuk, and Northwestern, expanded through Salem Township in 1880. It ran from Keokuk to Donnellson, Mt. Hamill, Salem, and onto Mt. Pleasant. On January 29, 1881, the first train arrived in Salem from Keokuk (HCBC 1982: 16-17; Jaynes 1976: 64). The new railroad connection expanded the import and export potential for the Salem Township farmers, though the impact does not seem as great as in other areas in Iowa. This is likely due to the strong settlement and development prior to this date. Throughout Iowa, agricultural land developed following the arrival of the railroad and land values increased. A nearby railroad connection created greater markets for farmers, and they increased the amount of corn, wheat, oats, hogs, and cattle that they raised. River towns and transportation decreased in prominence as the railroad provide direct connections to markets in Chicago (Thompson 1989: 43).

One area that did apparently develop as a result of the railroad was located slightly north of the east half of Salem Township in Tippecanoe Township. A store was set up at Denova, and it became the marketing center for surrounding farmers, including those in the northern part of Salem Township. Butter, eggs, poultry, and rabbits were bartered for coal and produce brought in from Keokuk and Burlington on the "K" line railroad. Cattle were also shipped to market from here. Social activities centered in nearby Salem Township with Wesley Chapel, Cedar Creek Friends, and school. A blacksmith was located across road from the school. From March to November in the 1880s, hucksters would outfit wagons with goods from general stores, such as the one at Denova. Five routes radiated from Denova, with each run one day per week. They

would deliver goods ordered from previous week and collect orders for next week, as well as deliver and pick up mail. They carried notions, groceries, dry goods, books, shoes, school supplies, medicine, tobacco, crockery, queensware, hardware, rope, kerosene, coffee, woolen goods and fabric, overalls, Christmas decorations, and candy (Jaynes 1976: 60, 78).

Overall, Henry County peaked in population at 21,463 in 1870, declining to 18,895 in 1890. In this period, only Canaan and Scott townships in north Henry County reported a net growth in population, both experiencing the arrival of the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad. In 1890, the 2,152 farms in the county averaged 120 acres. Similarly, the population of Salem Township declined from the 19th century peak of 1,882 in 1870. The population of Salem Township in 1880 stood at 1,586, including 524 in Salem. By 1890, the population dropped to 1,470, including 551 in Salem. The increase in Salem's population may have been assisted in this period by the approval of a measure in 1880 to extend corporate limits of town to its present (2008) size. However, the surrounding townships decreased more dramatically, leaving Salem Township (including Salem) as the second largest in the county (SHBC 1996: 82; HCBC 1982: 59; Jaynes 1976: iv).

In the 1880s, corn became a dominant crop across Iowa. Corn was promoted as a reliable crop, which could also be used as feed for hogs. Particular breeds of hogs were promoted, and the Poland Chinas were the most common fancy breed. Other breeds included Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, and Essex. By the end of the decade, Iowa led the nation in the production of corn and oats, a crop raised for field rotation, as well as hogs. Iowa was also known for its cattle, and the state became the leading importer of Hereford cattle in the 1880s. While beef cattle was a long established industry in Iowa, dairy cattle was just beginning to be popular in this period. Throughout the end of the 19th century, an emphasis was placed on the development of this industry and the associated creameries (Ross 1951: 72-76, 80-83).

The 1882 agricultural report for Henry County noted that Short-horn, Jersey, and Hereford cattle were raised in the county, as well as Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Farmers also grew corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat. Wire fence was the most common fencing, with little hedge planted. The number of orchards and groves had also increased in the county. Frank P. Porter reported that the advantages to Henry County included her rich and productive land, congenial climate, high quality schools, plentiful timber, available stone, pure water, and social and enterprising people. The most notable improvement in methods of farming in the last year was that "thousands of acres have been reclaimed by drainage" (Schaffer 1883: 466-468).

An agricultural fair continued to be held in Salem, stretching back to the first fair in 1853. It appears to have reorganized in the 1870s or 1880s. The fair had moved from its early location east of town to a place northwest of the railroad depot on the west side of town. Other fairs in the county competed for attendance, such as the Great Eastern Iowa District Fair organized in 1882 by Winfield citizens to include Henry, Louisa, Washington, and Des Moines counties. However, the 1888 county history reported that there was a considerable amount of local interest in the Salem fair. The Salem District Fair held on September 13, 1885 had prizes totaling $250 and included prominent exhibits of George W. Tyner, who also exhibited in 1887. The fair association expanded by adding men from Hillsboro in 1890, subsequently changing the name to the Salem-Hillsboro Fair. The purse of $400 for a nine horse race attracted people to the fair in 1893. Diphtheria cancelled the fair three times in fall 1896, though it was back with a foot-powered merry-go-round in 1897. With a large debt, this proved to be the last fair, and the

association disbanded and sold the grounds (Jaynes 1976: 72; SHBC 1996: 13; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 665).

The 1888 *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* includes several residents in Salem Township. About 25 of the nearly 500 biographies included in the publication were residents of Scott Township. These people include five early settlers from the 1830s, five that settled here in the 1840s, and seven that moved here in the 1850s. Many of the people profiled had lived in Iowa or Illinois prior to moving to Salem Township, with others moving from Indiana or Ohio (*Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 193-599).

While basic biographical information was included for most of the farmers, additional information was provided on particular persons in relation to their farms, as well as improvements over the last 50 years. The first log cabin of William Matthew in 1838 is described as 14 by 16 feet with a dirt floor, which was then replaced after seven years by a frame house, which was standing in 1888. Later, they moved to the north edge of Salem, where he lived in "a roomy old house" in 1888. The early farm of John Savage in the middle of the 1850s is described as "small house of two rooms and thirty acres of cleared land." Many early construction efforts in and around Salem are noted in the biographies of Levi Cammack and Isaac Pidgeon. Isaac Pidgeon, Jr. now lived on the original farmstead with a "modem farmhouse, stately trees, commodious barns and out-buildings." Levi Cammack "has owned thirteen 80-acre tracts of land during his residence here, and has put under fence and cultivation since coming, 15,000 acres, building four good houses, and at one time owned 640 acres in one body." Perhaps a common method for new settlers, Thomas Barton rented lands for three years in the late 1850s, then purchasing the property. In the 1870s, Alfred Doan's "farm of ninety acres was one of the best improved in the county." Stephen Thatcher lived in an "elegant house" in Section 12, a neighborhood composed of the "composed of the best families in Salem Township." Likewise, the Cook family lived in a "roomy old mansion" in Section 36. Finally, the home of Francis Sheldon was considered to be a "neat cottage on a nice little farm inside of the corporation" (*Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 255, 258, 303, 463, 468, 553, 616, 629).

Additional information was also included on the nature of the pursuits and efforts of farmers, including serving in prominent offices. James Bentley Rose, justice and Mayor of Salem, started life as a cabinet maker and carpenter prior to moving to Salem in 1846 where he then turned to farming. From 1850 to 1863, he served as Justice of the Peace, then moving into the office of Deputy County Treasurer, and then back to Justice of the Peace starting in 1871. He also served as postmaster from 1871 to 1877 before being elected as Mayor (*Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 444-445). The biography of Obadiah Cook notes that:

> Through the endeavors of Mr. Cook, George W. Tyner and Z.H. Arnold, the Salem District Fair has been made a success, and in 1887, the third year, was largely attended. The premium list awarded was $250, and Mr. Cook is now upon his second term as President of the society. The grading and breeding of stock are largely due to such enterprise, and to such men we are pleased to give proper credit. (*Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 616)

George W. Tyner "has been one of the principal promoters and supporters of the enterprise. He has been Treasurer of the association since its organization, and no debt remains unpaid" (*Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 273).

In the last quarter of the 19th century, many domestic designs in Iowa derived from published patternbooks. These books of architectural plans reflected shifts in national styles from the Italianate to the Queen Anne by the end of the century. Some houses in Salem Township reflect the large Queen Anne house, though vernacular forms appear to have remained prevalent. With changing construction techniques based on the lighter balloon frame system, the T-plan house gained in popularity through this period. Two-story houses were built throughout the township according to this plan, sometimes with the added details of the Queen Anne style.

The classic farm layout in Iowa is also seen in Salem Township. Farms traditionally faced a public road, with the complex accessed by a driveway running perpendicularly to the main road. Though the formal entrance faced the public road, a secondary entrance faced this drive, providing direct access to remainder of the complex. The barn, smokehouse, corn cribs, ice houses, and other utilitarian structures were located across the drive from the house. Early barns were typically gable-roof structures. Corn cribs, which also began as simple gable-roof structures, evolved to larger, drive thru corn cribs by the end of the century. Agricultural journals discussed advances in farm buildings at length through this period, promoting more efficient and progressive structures (Gebhard and Mansheim 1993: 30-31).

The 1894 agricultural report noted the Yellow Dent corn and White Texan oats were most commonly grown in Henry County that year. Corn and hogs continued to be primary farm products. Farmers in Henry County found the Poland China hogs to be superior to all others, including the popular Berkshire and Chester White. The number of milk cows, increasing over the past few years, continued to increase in 1894. The number of Holstein and Jersey cows increased noticeably, and Shorthorn cattle remained the primary breed for beef production. Apples and grapes were also raised throughout the county. In general, the value of land was increased, with few people moving out of the county (Fowler 1895: 373-375).

From 1870 to 1895 the dispersion and size of farms within the county changed very little. The 1895 *Atlas of Henry County* shows a comparable distribution of farms throughout Salem Township (Figure 9). As expected, some farms have grown while others have been divided, but overall the average farm size appears to remain at 80 to 160 acres, comparable to the countywide average of 120 acres. Landowners with larger tracts include Isaac Brown (Sec. 1, 240 acres), Reuben Hallowell (Sec. 3, 400+ acres), Jennie A. Wilson (Sec. 10, 360 acres), James T. Bicksler (Sec. 18, 220 acres), Harvey Pidgeon (Sec 21, 303 acres), Enoch Berry (Sec. 22, 300 acres), David A. Hartley (Sec. 26, 318 acres), and William Cox (Sec. 33, 320 acres). Several schools throughout rural Salem Township served these students. The timber lands appear less dense along the Cedar Creeks in the west portion of the township, though the depiction may merely be different than the 1870 map. However, the more agricultural nature of the east half of the township, with some land in the south part of the west half, continues to be demonstrated. Both railroad lines are clearly visible, one running through the east half of the township and one through the southwest corner (Brooks & Whiting 1895: 11).

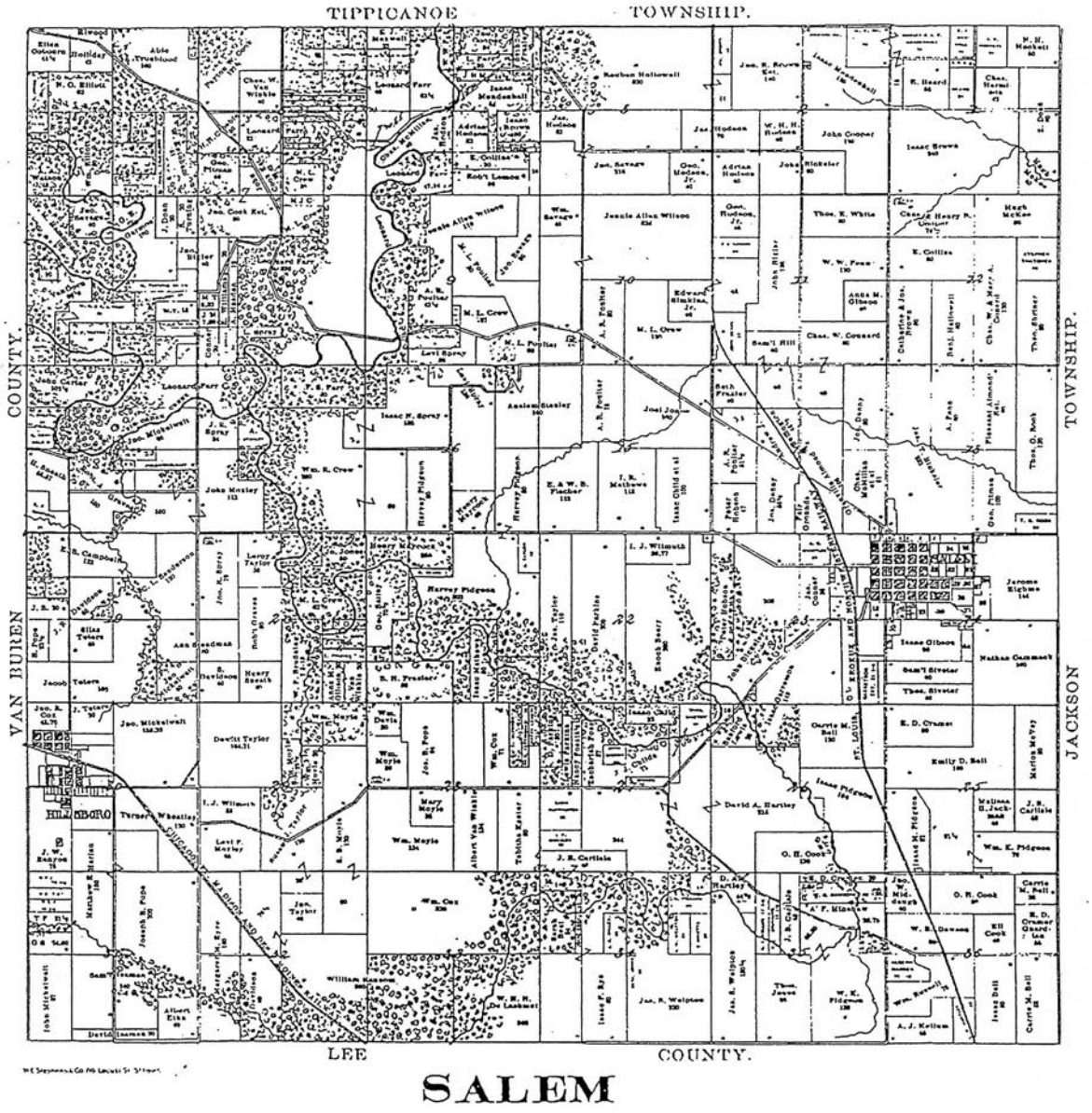


Figure 9. Salem Township, Henry County, 1895 (Brooks & Whiting 1895: 11).

At the turn of the century, the population of Henry County stood at 20,022 people, with 1,653 residents in Salem Township including 548 in Salem. Overall, there were 2,252 farms in the county. The value of the farms in the Henry County totaled $2,750,185 with Salem Township farms valued at $194,400, ranking the township seventh among the 12 townships in the county. This is largely due to the development of agricultural land in areas away from the river and wooded area in the south and western sections of the county, creating more land available for agricultural purposes. With the arrival of the railroads in the late 1870s and 1880s, the value of this area in the northern part of the county increased. The value of lots in Salem stood at $37,500, with the town now strongly outpaced by Mt. Pleasant, New London, and Winfield (Huebinger 1904: 311). The number of farms in Henry County, after increasing from 2,152 in 1890 to 2,252 in 1900, dropped to 2,145 in 1910. Average farm size only increased 3 acres in this period.

Corn, wheat, oats, and rye continued to be the primary products of the county in 1900; however, the production of wheat fell well below corn and oats. The amount of corn grown remained about the same as in 1875, totaling 2,592,640 bushels produced from 66,936 acres. Oats increased dramatically to 1,118,000 bushels and 31,956 acres. Wheat production fell as dramatically to only 4,370 bushels and 456 acres. Rye production rose in the same period to 17,820 bushels from 1,483 acres. Additionally, 188 acres produced 6,020 bushels of barley, 122 acres produced 1,110 bushels of buckwheat. Potatoes were raised on 755 acres, resulting in 72,518 bushels. Farmers also raised more livestock in Henry County by 1900. The number of sheep increased to 24,135 while the number of hogs grew to 72,426. There was also a noticeable increase in cattle, totaling 33,328 in 1900. The value of dairy products rose to $206,050 as the potential previously noted in 1879 was developed. Finally, 1,529,150 dozen eggs were produced, and the poultry was valued at $108,269 (Huebinger 1904: 311).

Overall, Henry County continued to be dominated by agricultural life, with around half of the population in 1900 making their living through agriculture. This was even higher for the rural Salem Township. Life on the farm saw challenges as well as new services in this period. Mother Nature posed the strongest challenges, such as the heavy rain and flooding in Salem Township on June 9-10, 1905. Anywhere from 9 to 18 inches was estimated to have fallen, and reports from rural districts indicated a great loss of crops, bridges, fences, and stock. Two houses northeast of town were also struck by lightning. On March 15, 1900, rural free delivery of mail began in southwest Henry County. Road maintenance was partly the responsibility of surrounding land owners, and the township residents were notified in 1906 to improve their roads for mail delivery to continue, perhaps still impacted by the flood. The first car arrived in Hillsboro in 1903 and in Salem in 1904. By 1910, an automobile dealership in Hillsboro served the township and surrounding area. Gradually, the automobile began to impact rural life. In 1908, the rural mail carrier in Salem Township bought a car to use on his route. Albert A. Banta began his "soda water factory" in Salem in 1907, delivering to surrounding areas and nearby towns. This Crown Soda Works purchased a delivery truck in 1913 to assist with their route (Jaynes 1976: 66, 76, 93, 84, 93, 97-98, 107; SHBC 1996: 16-17).

The number of dwellings in Salem Township visited for the 1900 federal census stood at 418 in the entire township, including 161 dwellings in Salem and 257 dwellings outside of Salem (including Hillsboro). The population of the township was 1,653, including 548 residents in Salem. The number of dwellings in the township would remain nearly the same over the next 30 years. In 1910, census figures report 419 dwellings in Salem Township, including 153 in Salem and 266 outside of Salem. In 1920, Salem Township had 415 dwellings, including 157 in Salem and 258 outside of Salem. Likewise, the 1930 census numbers indicate 403 dwellings in Salem Township, with 152 rural dwellings, 153 dwellings in Salem, and 98 dwellings in Hillsboro. If the same trends holds true for Hillsboro in previous years, then there were around 150-175 dwellings in rural Salem Township throughout this period. While some new construction dates to the first decades of the 20th century, it apparently replaced older houses.

Throughout Henry County, the number of farms decreased from 2,145 in 1910 to 1,975 in 1930 while average farm size increased slightly from 123 to 133 acres. As the population in Salem Township declined, the number of dwellings remained nearly steady, dropping only from 418 in 1900 to 403 in 1930. The number of dwellings in Salem Township outside of Salem and Hillsboro was between 150 and 170 in this period. Meanwhile, the population dropped from 1,653 in 1900 to 1,516 in 1920 and 1,322 in 1930. The population loss of 331 (20%) suggests a

decreasing average family size (3.9 to 3.3 people per dwelling), perhaps due to an aging population. However, some new houses were built in this period, typically replacing older homes.

Farmers in Salem Township strove to update their farms based on new styles and technology. The two-story Foursquare, or American Farmhouse, became the most prevalent rural house form in the early 20th century, defined by its plan of roughly four rooms on each story. Craftsman bungalows also were popular in this period, with a few examples in rural Salem Township as well as Salem. Brick continued to be used only for a few houses in the early 20th century in Salem Township. By the turn of the century, gambrel roof barns based on new truss systems were popular throughout Iowa. The wood silo became popular by the end of the 19th century, and by 1910 hollow tile and concrete cylindrical silos were common as well. Typically silos were placed adjacent to the barn. In Henry County, silos did not become popular until the 1910s and 1920s. Prefabricated perforated steel cribs were marketed as early as 1910 (Gebhard and Mansheim 1993: 30-32).

One of the largest farms in the Salem area was located three miles south of town, just into Lee County. The Pine Ridge farm of Lindley Marie Hartley boasted of 40 miles of tile with systematic drainage and fresh running water in every field. In 1904, they had constructed a large barn measuring 80 by 262 feet. They claimed to be the largest breeders of Shropshire sheep in country as well as having largest number of Yorkshire hogs. They also bred Percheron horses. Over 20,000 fruit trees were found on 160 acres (SHBC 1996: 77-78). At least one relative operated similar farms in the southern part of Salem Township. The 1911-1912 Henry County directory lists David A. Hartley with 1,055 acres in Section 26 as a breeder of Shropshire sheep. Likewise, Glenn Hartley was a stock breeder in Section 27 (Mason 1912: 227).

In 1910, the majority of residents still made their living from agriculture, shipping their products via the railroad to distant markets. Most Henry County residents lived eight or fewer miles from a railroad shipping point. Cattle and sheep were typically shipped to Chicago. Hogs were sent to either Chicago or Cambridge, Massachusetts. Corn and oats were marketed in Peoria or St. Louis. By 1910, most of the chickens in Henry County were sent to Winfield. The closest competition was in Brighton, Iowa, or Keithsburg, Illinois. Dairy products, fruits, and vegetables were sold locally. Draft horses continued to be relied on for farming in this period. With wartime inflation, the price of farmland in Henry County had risen between $50 and $350, depending on the soil and location. The cost of farm products also rose in the local stores (Jaynes 1977: 98-99).

Salem and Hillsboro continued to provide support services for the rural township in the early 20th century, with Salem as the dominant town in the township. The 1911-1912 county directory had 167 listings in Salem Township (outside of Salem and Hillsboro), including 92 in the east half and 75 in the west half of the township. The 15 largest landholders listed included Hon. Enoch Beery and Susie (Section 22, 320 acres), Charles W. Conard and Alice (Section 11, 400 acres), Ernest Elliott (Section 6, 235 acres), W.C. Hallowell (Section 14, 259 acres), David A. Hartley (Section 26, 1055 acres), William Moyle (Section 28, 300 acres), Levi Parkins (Section 27, 285 acres), Harvey Pidgeon (Section 16, 835 acres), James W. Pope (Section 31, 240 acres), Alfred Poulter and Sarah (Section 10, 400 acres), Jacob R. Savage (Section 8, 420 acres), John Savage (Section 10, 360 acres), W.C. Savage (Section 9, 316 acres), I.N. Spray (Section 17, 317 acres), and Charles Stanley (Section 18, 283 acres) (Mason 1912: 225-230)

Similar agricultural products continued to be produced in the early 20th century, with 1,742 farms in the county average 143 acres. Corn continued to dominant agricultural production with 67,500 acres grown in 1911 producing 2,902,500 bushels compared to only 29,000 acres of oats producing 754,000 bushels, numbers similar to 1900. Only 31 silos were found in Henry County in 1911. Another 28,300 acres were devoted to tame hay. While the acres of winter and spring wheat has increased to 3,270, the number of acres devoted to rye declined to 290. Farmers in Henry County also kept 64,764 hogs, 22,853 cows, 20,856 sheep, and 301,600 chicken and turkeys (Iowa Department of Agriculture 1912: 105-115).

Efforts to improve crop yields, lower production costs, and raise prices of farm products gained momentum in the 1910s. In 1914, the Smith-Lever act passed, granting federal funds to state agricultural colleges to support extension work in rural counties. The Henry County Farm Improvement Association was formed March 1914. The goal of this organization was to aid local farmers in the improvement of varieties and strains of seed, livestock, and poultry; in insect and disease control; in the improvement of marketing techniques; in methods of erosion control, and in increased soil fertility. To be eligible for state funding, an organization had to be formed consisting of at least 200 local owners who would raise $1,000 annually to support agricultural extension service. Thus, on August 6, 1917, the Farm Bureau Association of Henry County was created with dues set at $5. The association expanded to include a female Home Demonstration Agent in 1918 (Jaynes 1977: 99-100).

David L. Savage was locally active in efforts to improve agriculture and agricultural life in this period. When the farm youth was organized to provide agricultural and home economics education in 1913, he was elected as director for Salem Township. Programs included speakers from the State University, and children worked on projects individually or in groups. By 1924, they had six booths at Henry County Fair (SHBC 1996: 102-103). David Savage also took short courses on agricultural topics personally through Iowa State University, including one on constructing silos. According to relative Mary Alice Savage, he rented the forms and built a concrete silo for himself, apparently on his farm in Section 2 as well as at other locations. Silos were made to hold a wooden water tank on the top. The one standing on his land in Section 2 bears the date of 1916 in the top, though any wooden structure at the top has disappeared (2895ish Erickson, State #44-01645, Survey #B-10). David L. Savage also took personal interest in collecting birds' eggs, plants, animals, and books on natural science, literature, history, biography, and religion. His growing collection reportedly led to an addition on the front of his house in 1912 (1357 287th Street, State #44-01643, Survey #B-08). When he died in the 1950s, his herbarium was given to Iowa Wesleyan College and the library and bookcases to several southeastern Iowa colleges, libraries, and churches (Jaynes 1976: 101)

Salem Township as depicted in the 1917 atlas of Henry County looks very similar to the 1895 map (Figure 10). Dwellings appear in generally the same locations, and the average farm size appears to continue to range from 80 to 160 acres. Some farm sizes have increased since 1895 while other farms have been subdivided. Overall, there are more people with larger farms than seen in 1870 or 1895, many of whom were noted in the 1911-1912 county directory. The railroad through the east half of the township is now the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, as well as the railroad through the southwest corner of the township, as they had acquired these smaller lines in the early 1900s. Roads have changed little, if at all, in this period. At least four schools served the rural population of the township. Additionally, churches are found in Section 2 (Cedar Creek Friends Church, 1452 280th Street, State #44-01636, Survey #B-01) and Section 5

(West Grove Friends Church) (Ogle 1917: 29). The Wesley Chapel M.E. Church, also in Section 2, closed around this time, with an auction for its assets on January 10, 1918 (Jaynes 1976: 105).

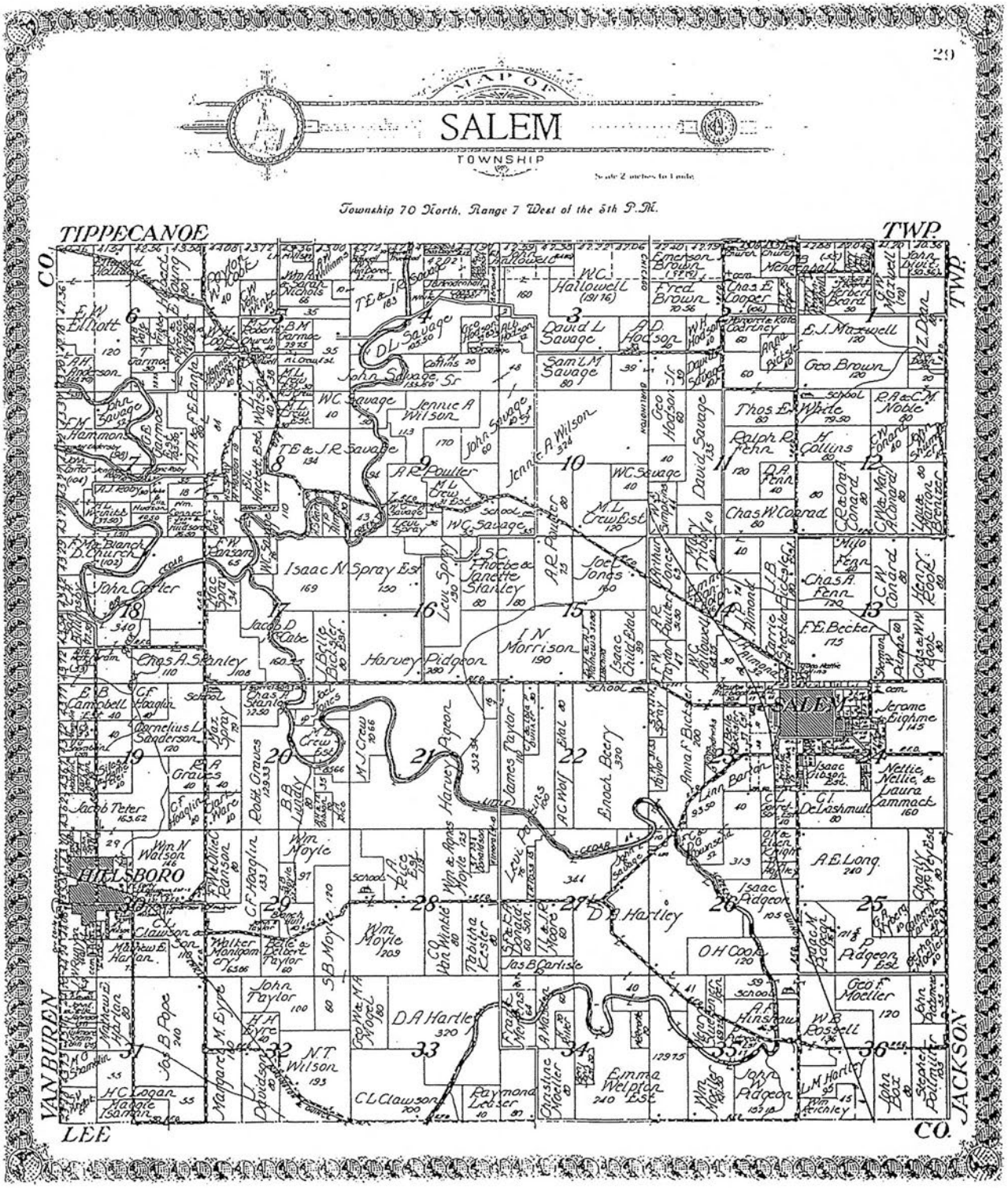


Figure 10. SalemTownship, Henry County, 1917 (Ogle 1917: 29).

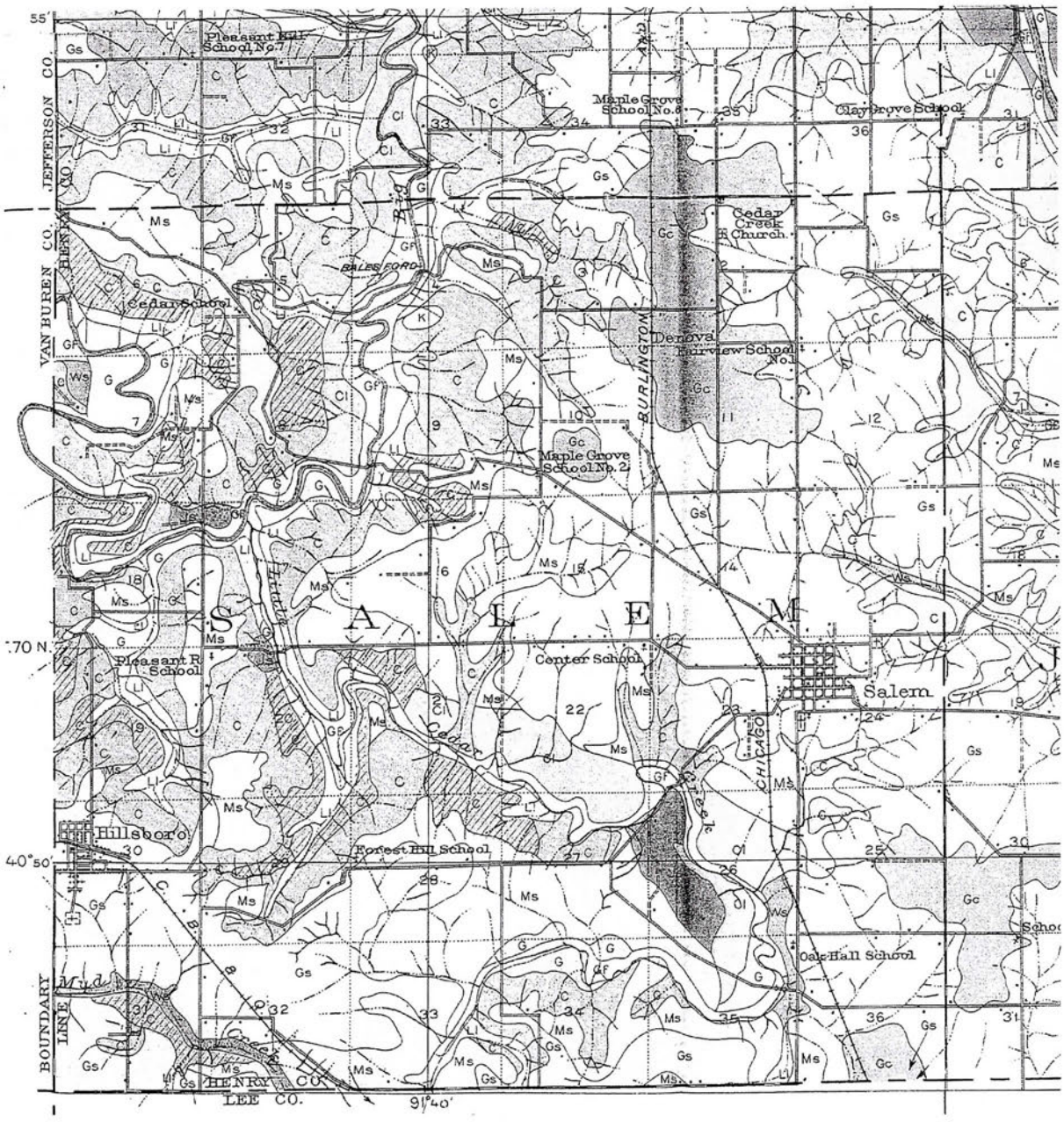


Figure 11. Salem Township, Henry County, 1919 (Meyer 1919).

The 1919 geological map shows the same pattern of development, with farms and schools scattered along roads throughout the township (Figure 11). Only seven rural schools were now found throughout the township, and Cedar Creek Friends Church was identified in Section 2. The overall prairie nature of the east half of the township is reflected by the vast areas of light areas, particularly around Salem. More silty soil is only found along the Cedar Creeks in the west half of the township and scattered other areas of the township. The 1919 soil survey describes Henry County as gently rolling in the northern section of the county with steeper hills along Skunk River in the south and west sections, slightly to the northeast of Salem Township (Meyer 1919: 5-7).

The soil report of 1919 noted that the production of grain was the chief type of farming in Henry County, followed by dairying and hogs. The principal farm crops in the 1910s were corn, oats, timothy, clover, and wheat. In the past few years, there had been a tendency to grow more hay and less corn. Corn, however, was the principal crop and source of revenue for the county, grown on about one-third of all the improved farm land in the county. About half of the corn was sold while the other half was fed to hogs and cattle. Two varieties of Yellow Dent were most commonly raised. Oats ranked second to corn, with about 40% sold to markets in Peoria and St. Louis and other 60% fed to horses and mules. Set crop rotations were only followed by a few farmers, with 2 years of corn followed by 1 year of oats and 1 year of hay. Land prices ranged from $50 to $350 per acre (Meyer 1919: 11-12, 14).

Hogs were rated as the most important livestock industry. According to the 1919 report, nearly every farmer fattened 20 to 30 each year, with larger farms raising several hundred. Duroc-Jersey and Poland China were the dominant breeds. Hogs were typically shipped via the Chicago, Burlington, & Qunicy to Keithsburg, Illinois, then sent further east. Most farmers also kept 40 to 150 fowls, with the eggs and poultry handled primarily at Winfield; Brighton, Iowa; and Keithsburg, Illinois. Dairying continued to grow as an industry in Henry County, favoring Guernsey and Holsteins. Some railroad points had "cream stations" and other excess was sent to the creamery in Mt. Pleasant. Beef cattle continued to be raised as well. Draft horses provided most of the labor on the farms with only a few gasoline tractors in the whole county (Meyer 1919: 12-13).

Overall, the 1919 report noted that the "farm buildings, especially the houses, usually are well painted and kept in good repair." Several large, modern houses were observed within the county. Barns were typically small though substantial and well-kept. Interestingly, the report also noted that there were about 90 silos in the county, a significant increase over the 31 reported in 1911. Most of the fences were barbed wire, with woven wire gaining in popularity. Only a few Osage orange hedge fences were observed. Additionally, some farms had tenant houses, furnished for hired men with families (Meyer 1919: 12, 14).

Farmers thrived through the end of World War I during this "Golden Age" of agriculture. Additional land was acquired to maximize production, depending on the bank for the mortgage. With the end of the war, agriculture returned to the free market system as price supports were removed. The removal of the guarantee for wheat occurred in May 1920, soon followed by other crops. As farm income dropped, the freight rates for shipment of these crops also rose. Cattle prices in Chicago dropped from $15.00 per hundred weight in early fall to $9.50 by late fall. Likewise, by late fall hogs were only getting about half of their early fall price of $14.50 per hundred weight. The pinch was felt in the local economy as a "mini-depression" ensued. Though prices recovered in the 1920s, they did not regain their stature from 1919 (Jaynes 1977: 116; Thompson 1989: 133-134). As the agricultural based economy recovered somewhat in the latter part of the decade, the average tax for farms doubled in the 1920s compared to pre-war values. Farmers strove to farm more efficiently, embracing new technology such as tractors. By 1929, over 60,000 tractors were utilized by Iowan farmers. Only Illinois had more tractors than Iowa (Ross 1951: 154).

Improvements were made in this period for life of rural residents. Rolla W. Foss of Salem began experimenting with electricity in the early 1910s, as he continued to run the local telephone company. On November 5, 1914, the Foss Electric Company was approved to erect poles, string

wires, and supply electricity to city and private customers. Construction began, and the first engine was started on May 13, 1915. He soon had 30 private customers, primarily in town. However, six farmers arranged with Foss to run copper wires west of town, supplying electricity for limited hours in the evening and later the morning. By the early 1920s, additional neighbors arranged to string wire to their properties, including about 12 houses in two miles (Jaynes 1976: 89-90, SHBC 1996: 191).

With the increasing number of automobiles in Iowa and the changing rural economy, efforts to improve the roads formalized in the 1910s and 1920s. Rural residents made weekly trips into town for shopping and socializing. In 1922, over 3,000 motor vehicles were found in Henry County. Better roads improved the farmers' routes to markets in nearby communities as well as railroad connections. The Primary Roads Law, passed in 1919, outlined a state road system of about 6,400 miles of "hard-surfaced" roads, the Primary Road System. These roads would link county seats with towns of 1,000 or more in population. Efforts were made to grade and gravel roads, as well as construct bridges with higher carrying capacities (Figure 12). By 1928, almost two-thirds of the primary road system in Iowa had been surfaced in some fashion. Of 1,935 farms in the county in 1930, concrete roads ran to 158 farms while 24 farms were on gravel roads. Another 895 farms were located on improved dirt roads. Many land owners donated right of way in return for improvements. A significant number, 880 farms, were still located on unimproved dirt roads (Austin 1932: 971; Iowa DOT 1999: 14, 17, 21; Jaynes 1977: 94-95, 120-121; Thompson 1989: 73-74, 99-100, 145-146, 154-155).

The increasing use of motor vehicles also impacted earlier means of transportation. In the early 1930s, railroad line through the eastern portion of Salem Township was abandoned and pulled up from Salem to Mt Pleasant. "Old Jerky," or the "K" line, was discontinued from Salem to Mount Pleasant on January 26, 1932. A railroad connection was made from Salem to the south at Houghton in Lee County, with the line from Fort Madison and Ottumwa (Figure 13). A gas-electric car made one round trip between Fort Madison and Ottumwa via Salem, and a freight train ran three times per week. Additional road improvements also shifted the main north-south route through Henry County. Traditionally extending through Salem as seen on the 1924 map, the 1934 shows the main route now to the east of Salem Township, a more direct route through the county (SHBC 1996: 12; HCBC 1982: 16; Jaynes 1976: 130; Huebinger 1924: 62; U.S. Department of Agriculture 1934).

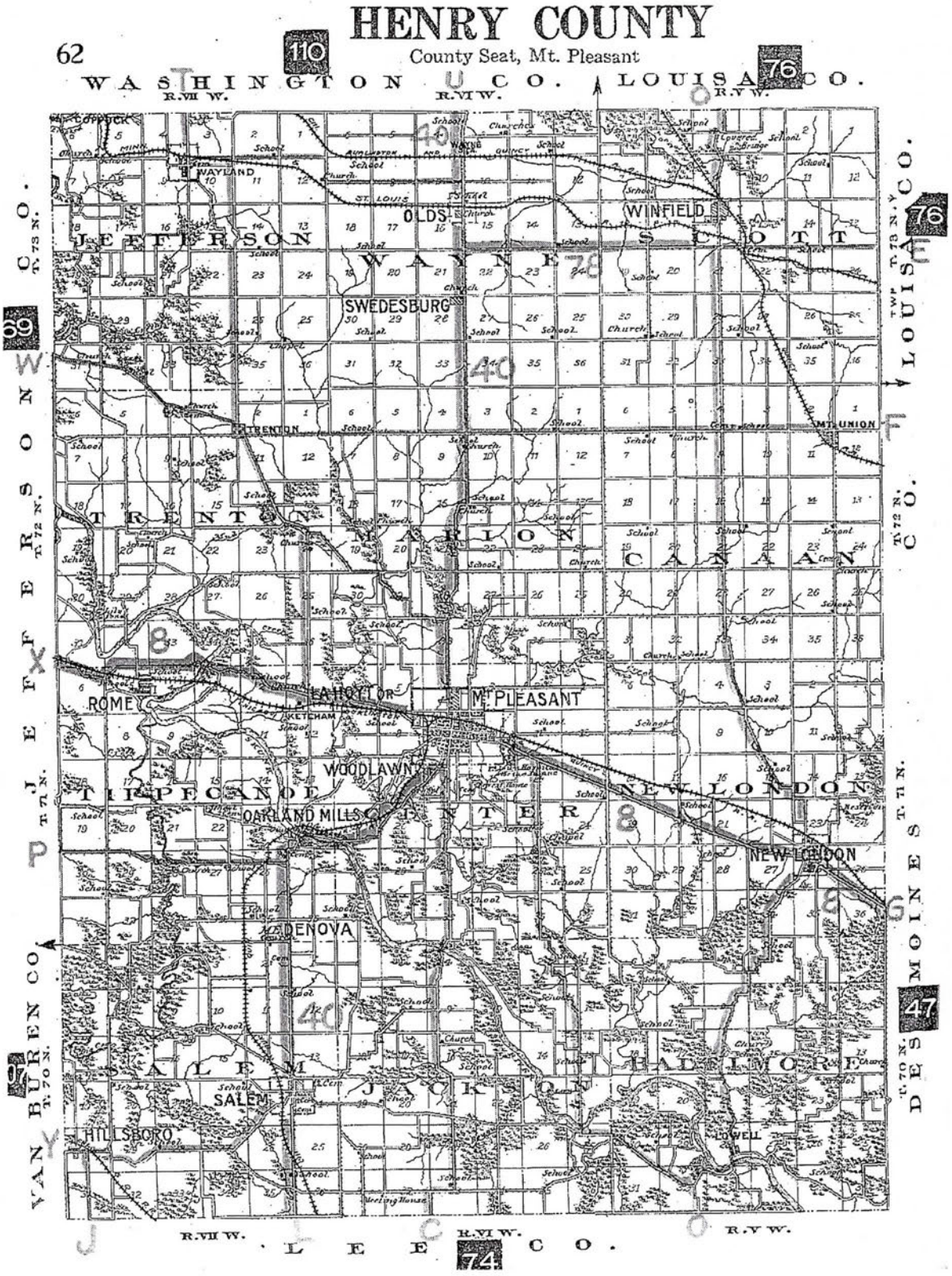


Figure 12. 1924 map of Henry County, *Atlas of Iowa* (Huebinger 1924: 62).

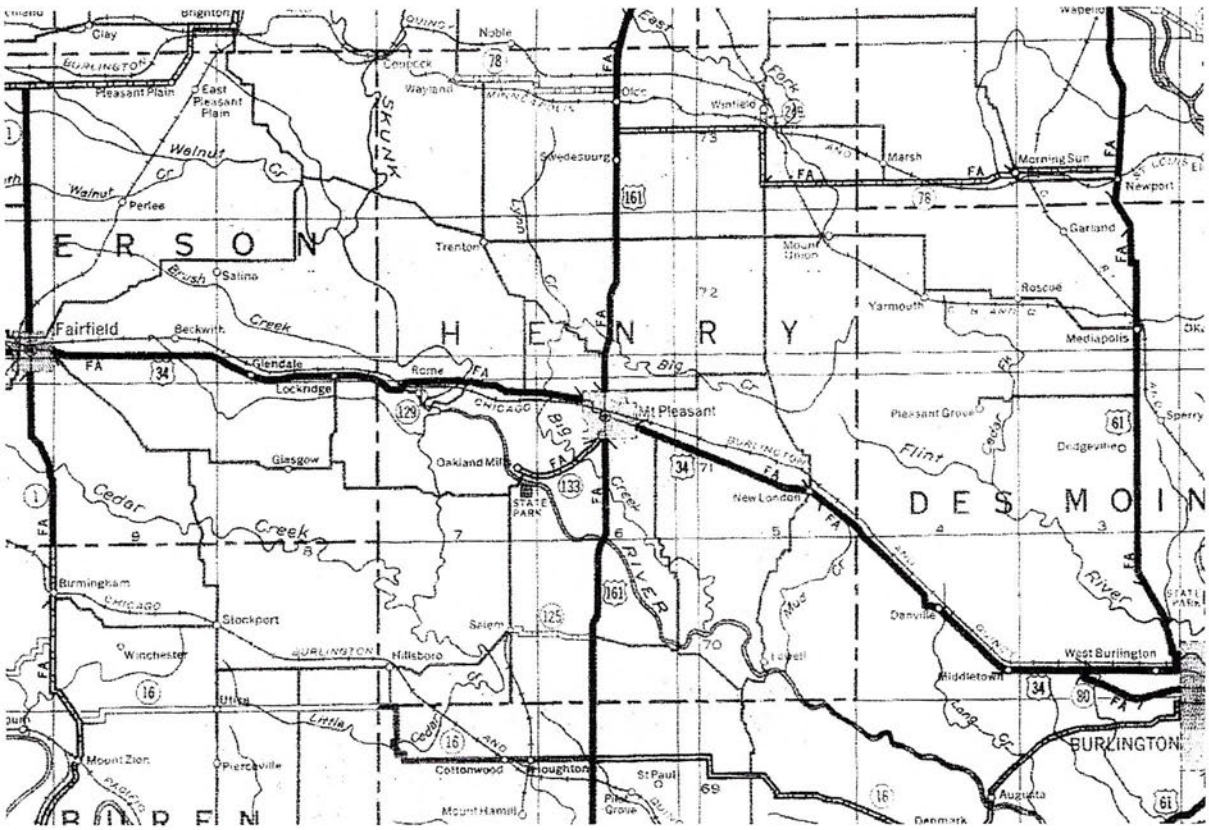


Figure 13. ***Iowa Transportation Map,*** **1934 (U.S. Department of Agriculture).**

Evolution of agriculture and farms in Salem Township, 1930-1965

With stock market crash in 1929, the farm prices began to plummet again. The index of farm prices dropped from a low 55 in 1932 to an all time low of 40 in January 1933. By 1934, choice steers sold in Chicago at only $6 per hundred weight. Hog prices, which has dropped to $2.90 per hundred weight in 1932, rose over the following two years with the Little Pig Program and the Hog Program, New Deal legislation. With its dependence on agriculture, the economy of the county suffered through the 1930s, consequently affecting local businesses and communities. Increased supply of crops nationwide continued to flood the market, reducing prices. As farmers were unable to make mortgage payments, banks were forced to foreclose on properties. In small communities such as Salem, this often directly affected their friends and neighbors, sometimes resulting in "ten-cent" sales. Personal property and animals were auctioned off at ridiculously low prices, bought by friends, and then returned to their original owners. Farm families were lucky in that they could often live off their own agricultural products (Jaynes 1977: 124-125; Thompson 1989: 167).

Cooperatives were organized for a number of purposes as farmers banded together to survive. Soybeans, promoted as a new cash crop in the 1930s, required the purchase of new equipment. At least seven threshing rings in northern Henry County were formed to share equipment among 6 to 12 farmers. Other cooperatives were organized to purchase high quantities of products, such as oil, at discounted rates. The Henry County Supply Cooperative was one such organization.

Henry County residents also took advantage of farm assistance programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps, National Industrial Recovery Administration, Wheat Program, Corn-Hog Program (Jaynes 1977: 126-128; Ross 1951: 172-176).

The R.W. Foss Company of Salem began to face competition in the electricity business by the late 1920s. Most farms, even in Salem Township, continued to lack electricity. To modernize farms throughout the United States, the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) was established on May 11, 1935 to bring electricity to rural areas. The county extension office held 19 meetings to promote the benefits of electric cooperative. By summer of 1938, 291 people in Henry County signed on, and the local cooperative was incorporated on July 4, 1938. Young and Stanley from Muscatine were hired, and Warner Russell from Salem became project superintendent in April 1939. With a loan from REA for $175,000, they worked to run 175 miles of lines in Henry County. On September 29, 1939, the Iowa Electric Company agreed to furnish electricity, and the first substation put into operation on July 8, 1940 (Jaynes 1976: 131). The R.W. Foss Company continued to provide electricity to town and rural customers for the next two decades. On October 9, 1958, the owner sold this company, one of the oldest and one of few remaining independent companies to Union Electric of Keokuk (Jaynes 1976: 151, 163).

The agricultural economy improved during and after World War II. The nature of agricultural life, however, was changing. Equipment, including tractors, became a key feature of farming. Only 331 tractors were reported in Henry County in 1930, which increased significantly to 934 in 1940. The number more than doubled to 1,950 tractors by 1950. By 1939, Iowa had 135,000 tractors, more than any other state. The number increased to 160,000 by the mid-1940s. Combines also became prevalent throughout the state with half of the crops picked mechanically by 1940. The overall cost of farming increased, and farmers acquired larger tracts of land to clear a profit. This mechanization and a new hybrid corn resulted in record production of farm products in the early 1940s. Cash value of crops in Iowa rose from $452 million in 1940 to $12.2 billion in 1945 (Jaynes 1977: 157; Thompson 1989: 205; Ross 1951: 178-179).

With new machinery, the amount of labor necessary on the farms decreased and land farmed increased, reducing the rural population. The number of farms in Henry County decreased to 1,866 in 1940, continuing to decline to 1,783 in 1950 with the average acreage increasing from 140 to 147. The population of Henry County was 18,708 in 1950. Of the 6,286 residents working in the county, 2,128 continued to be in agriculture. Overall, there were 1,783 farms, of which 31% were operated by tenants. The average value of a farm in the county, including land and buildings, was $25,231 (Drury 1956: 13). The population of Salem Township continued to decline through this period from 1,322 in 1930 to 1,247 in 1940 and 1,224 in 1950. Salem remained slightly less than twice as large as Hillsboro, with combined totals around 730-740 in this period. Thus, the population of the rural township declined most sharply, falling from 581 in 1930 to 520 in 1940 and 498 in 1950. Largely, this appears to be a decrease in family size as well as general number of farms. At the same time, about the same number of houses remained standing in the 1950s as in the 1910s. The 1953 highway map depicts roughly the same number of houses as recorded on the 1917 map (Figure 14). The few new buildings constructed in rural Salem Township in the mid-20th century generally replaced earlier buildings (Iowa State Highway Commission 1953).

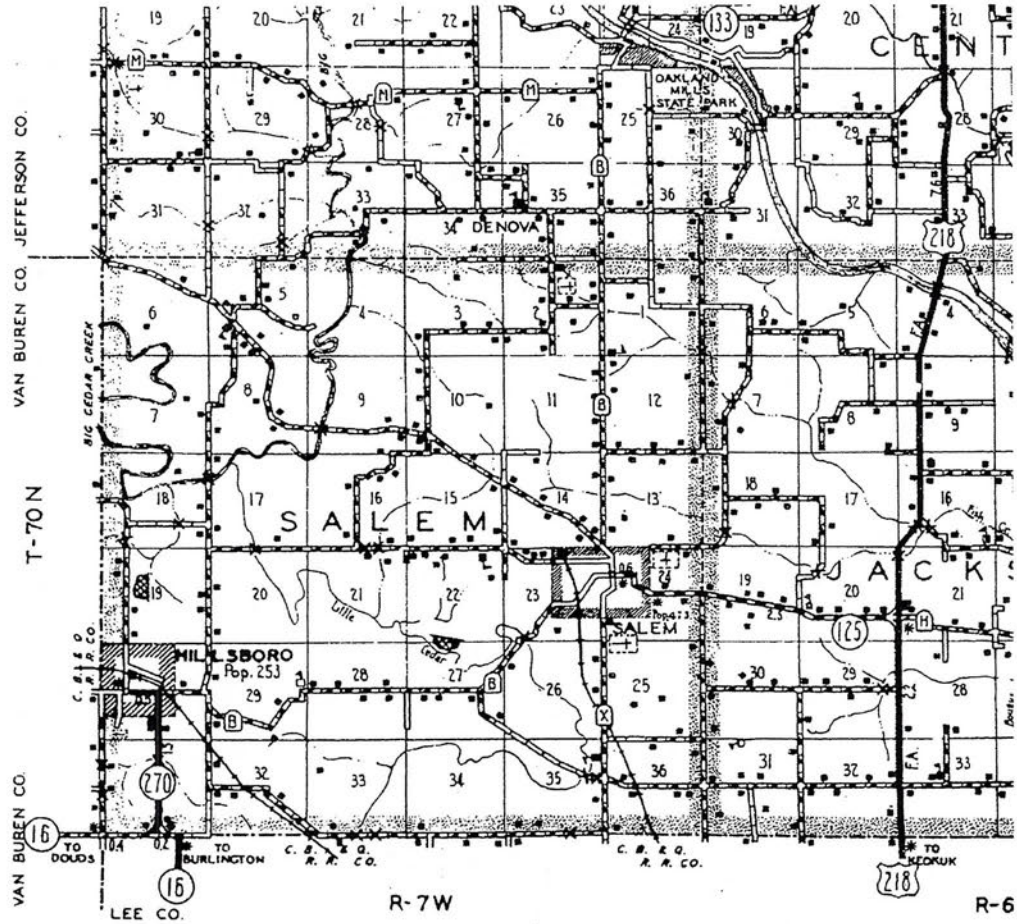


Figure 14. Salem Township portion of Henry County map, 1953 (Iowa State Highway Commission 1953).

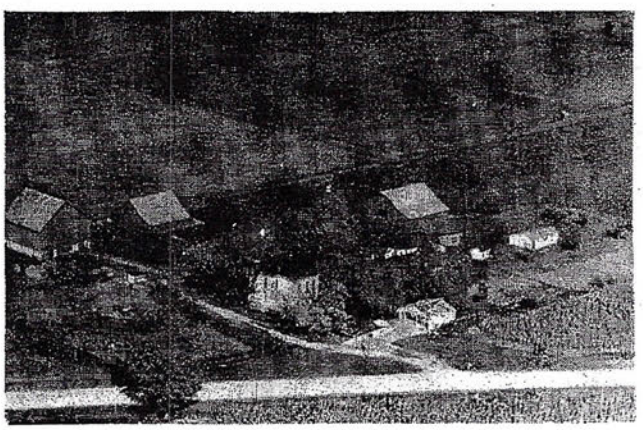
Corn remained the dominant crop in Henry County in this period. In 1950, 63,490 acres produced 3,149,104 bushels of corn. In comparison, farmers grew oats and soybeans on 36,020 acres, producing 1,392,953 bushels. Finally, 31,722 acres were devoted to hay. Hogs, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and poultry continued to be the main livestock raised on Henry County farms. The number of dairy cattle in the county has increased to 73,303. A total of 238,078 chickens and 125,801 turkeys were raised in the county. Only Hamilton, Johnson, and Washington counties raised more turkeys in 1950 than Henry County (Spry 1950: 13, 15, 17, 23, 29-35).

In 1956, a series of aerial photographs of farms in Henry County was published, with a general highway map and historical information about the county. These photographs provide an interesting perspective on the farms in this period, including depicting several farms still operating (Figures 15-17). Farms continued to face a public road, with the complex accessed by a driveway running perpendicularly to the main road. The barn, smokehouse, corn cribs, and other utilitarian structures were located across the drive from the house or behind the house. Most of the barns depicted in the photographs were gable-roof frame structures, with scattered examples of gambrel-roof barns. The houses vary from 19th century Italianate, T-plan and Queen Anne structures to simple gable-front structures and bungalows to distinctive Foursquare houses (Drury 1956: 214-231).



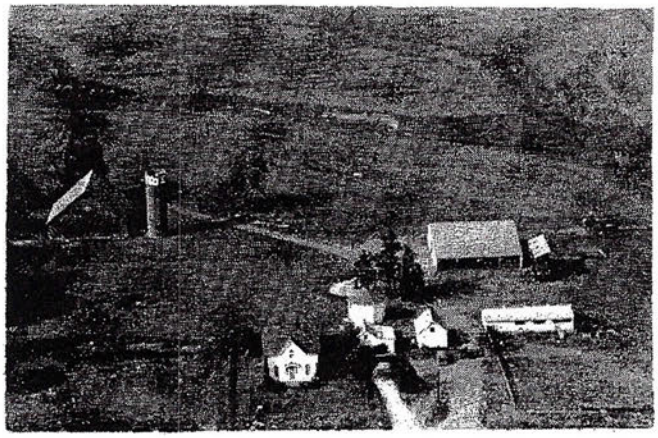
BROWN, FRED Rt. 4
Mt. Pleasant 112 acres

Figure 15. Fred Brown Farm depicted in 1956 aerial - 2845 Erickson – Survey #B-05 (Drury 1956: 195).



BURKEY, KENNETH C. Rt. 1
Salem 120 acres

Figure 16. Kenneth C. Burkey Farm depicted in 1956 aerial – 1353 Agency – Survey #C-08 (Drury 1956: 195).



CONARD, C.R. Rt. 4
Mt. Pleasant Ralph Smutz Tenant 80 acres

Figure 17. C.R. Conard Farm depicted in 1956 aerial – 1545 300th Street – Survey #D-07 (Drury 1956: 197).

By 1961, Salem Township farmers were only beginning to experience the consolidation trend that would characterize the reminder of the 20th century (Figure 18). The number of farms in Henry County decreased from 1,746 with an average farm size of 154 acres in 1950 to 1,573 farms with an average farms size of 170 acres in 1960 (Spry 1950: 13, 15; Liddy 1960: 13). The landowners map published in 1961 shows that the typical farm size in Salem Township continues to be 80 to 160 acres. The majority of the consolidation was focused on the smaller tracts (under 80 acres) in the west half of the township. Actually, some of the larger tracts of land have been divided. Larger landowners can be found throughout the township, including Alice Savage (Sections 4-5-8-9, 649 acres), Harold Syfert et al (Section 7, 340 acres), Allene Wilson Groves (Section 10, 325 acres), Donald M. Savage (Sections 16-17, 345 acres), Josephine Carter (Section 18, 340 acres), Charley R. Pidgeon (Section 21, 480 acres), Lloyd [Floyd] R. Berry (Section 22, 320 acres), E.C. Hartley (Sections 26-27-34-35, 697+ acres), and Pearl W. Braden (Section 34-35, 360 acres). The number of farmers owning large tracts of land is similar as in 1917 (Booth 1961: 3).

Farming continued the trends began in the early 20th century through the end of the century. Overall, the number of farms continued to decrease as farm size increased. The number of Henry County farms decreased from 1,531 in 1959 to 1,022 in 1978 and 835 in 1997. At the same time, the average farm size increased from 171 acres in 1959 to 244 acres in 1978 and 293 acres in 1997. These trends are consistent with agricultural patterns across Iowa. Statewide, the number of farms selling hogs and pigs declined from 174,000 in 1945 to less than 90,000 in 1960 and only 18,000 in 1997. At the same time, the number of hogs and pigs sold increased, representing a trend to larger operations. In Henry County, the number of farms selling hogs and pigs declined from 1,253 in 1959 to 133 in 1997. Two-thirds of Iowa farms continued to grow corn in 1997, and productivity was generally improved (Hanson 1999: 25-69, 104).

Through the end of the 20th century, the population of Salem Township hit a low of 1,094 in 1960 before growing slightly to 1,109 in 1970. For the rural areas, it was a decline from 498 in 1950 to 434 in 1960 to 399 in 1970, as the towns of Salem and Hillsboro experienced some growth in this period. Residents of these communities began to commute the 11 miles northeast to Mount Pleasant, while some residents moved to more rural areas from Mount Pleasant. In 2000, Salem Township had a population of 1,039, with Salem at 464 and Hillsboro at 205. Thus, the population of rural Salem Township continued to decline from 399 in 1970 to 370 in 2000. At the same time, many of the earlier houses were replaced in the township. This is reflected in the current built landscape. Around 70 houses in rural Salem Township have been built since 1965 while around 80 historic houses remain standing in the township. Likewise, a number of older residences and other outbuildings have been demolished, and a few remain standing though vacant. On many farms, new barns or other outbuildings have been constructed, as the farm continues to function in the 21st century. In other cases, the house dates to the latter part of the 20th century while some of the barns and outbuildings are older.

SALEM

T7ON - R7W OF 5TH P M

SMALL LAND OWNERS

1. Sec. 4 J.R. Savage - 5a
2. Sec. 4 S.B. Savage - 5.5a
3. Sec. 4 E.W. Breazeal, etux - 7.5a
4. Sec. 4 D.R. White, etux - 7a
5. Sec. 9 G.S. Maxwell - 10a
6. Sec. 5 G.N. Garmoe - 10a
7. Sec. 7 Henry Stark - 5.5a
8. Sec. 11 J.E. Humphrey, etux - 5a
9. Sec. 14 R.P. Almond, etux - 4.5a
10. Sec. 23 C.C. Pitman - 12a
11. Sec. 23 C.A. Barton (L.E.) - 5a
12. Sec. 29 H. Plumer, etux - 5a

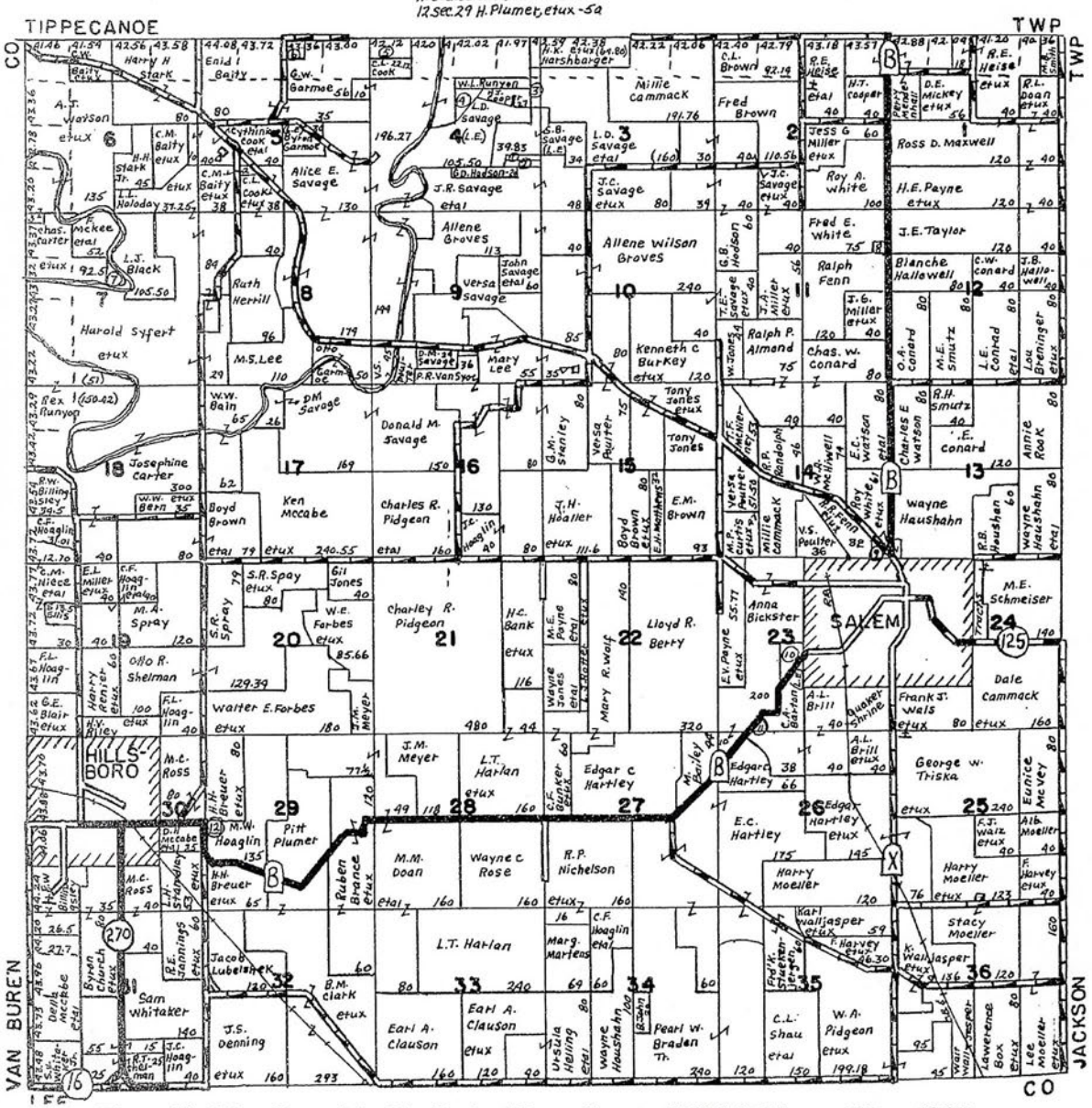


Figure 18. Salem Township, *Plat Book of Henry County*, 1961 (Mt. Pleasant News 1961).

Associated Property Types: Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township, 1833-c.1965

Farm/Farmstead districts

Description: The historic farm/farmstead district consists of several buildings, structures, objects, or sites that are physically and spatially united historically by associations, uses, and design elements. Though buildings are often viewed as the most common type of contributing resources, including both residential and agricultural uses, other elements can also be key features, such as structures, objects, fences, wind breaks, fields, and archaeological sites. The type and number of outbuildings and accessory structures varies between farmsteads. To be considered a farmstead district, the farm must retain at least the historic farm house and a historic barn. A number of farmsteads in Salem Township consist only of a house, barn, and small accessory outbuilding, though some larger farmsteads consist of two or three barns and several smaller outbuildings. Change is a constant factor in historic farm/farmstead districts, as the uses, needs, and technology of the farm evolve over time. These changes and additions to the original farm contribute to its history and significance. Historically, the farm house sat on one side of a farm lane perpendicular with the main road with the main barn on the opposite side of the lane. Smaller outbuildings and additional barns sat further behind the house.

The majority of the residential buildings on farmsteads in Salem Township are wood frame structures. Rural residential buildings are often vernacular in nature, reflecting the double pen or central passage types. More stylistic 19th century houses have elements of the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, or Queen Anne styles. These buildings reflect these styles in their proportions, fenestration patterns, fenestration detailing, cornice detail, and other architectural features. More stylistic 20th century houses have features characteristic of the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and the American Foursquare. A number of frame bungalows are also found in the township, with ranch houses appearing after World War II in the late 1940s and 1950s. Throughout rural Salem Township, most of the houses are functional in nature, with few examples of high style houses. The majority of high style examples date to the middle of the 19th century.

Agricultural buildings throughout Salem Township are also typically frame structures. Most were constructed by the farm owner with or without the help of neighbors and other local residents. The 19th century agricultural buildings were typically constructed on stone foundations, while 20th century buildings were constructed on concrete foundations. Smaller buildings may only sit on stone or concrete blocks, or wood posts. Most of the barns and outbuildings are simple, gable-roof buildings, but some of the large barns have gambrel roofs.

Significance: Historic farmstead districts are significant for their association with the agricultural base of Salem Township in the 19th century and 20th century. Farmsteads dating to the period from 1833 to 1865 are significant for their association with the early settlement of this portion of Henry County.

Registration Requirements: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property must possess significance under one of the criteria listed below as well as historic integrity.

Criterion A: Historic farm/farmstead districts will be associated with the development of agriculture in Salem Township and Henry County from the 19th century to the mid-20th century. Eligible farmstead districts will be representative or unique examples of the agricultural patterns in the township. Changes representing the evolution of the farmstead or use of the farm within the period of significance will be considered significant. While additional changes may have occurred, the overall integrity of farmstead as representative of the historic period should remain intact.

Criterion B: Historic farm/farmstead districts will have a significant association with important men or women in the history of Salem Township or Henry County, particularly in terms of its agricultural history. Persons will be important in the settlement or development of the rural township, in the development of agricultural practices, technology or methods in the county, or in another aspect relating to the agricultural-based economy of the township. Properties typically must be associated with the person's productive life and represent a better association with this productive period than other extant resources.

Criterion C: Historic farm/farmstead districts will be eligible under this criterion as an entity whose individual parts lack distinction but together illustrate the design characteristics of the historic farmstead in Salem Township. A historic farm/farmstead may also be significant under this criterion if it is comprised of buildings, structures, or objects that stand as an excellent example of an architectural style or type; excellent craftsmanship or construction methods; or represents an overall design philosophy. Resources significant for their style, type, craftsmanship, or construction will be representative of the distinctive characteristics of the resource type and will be compared to other resources to demonstrate their significance.

Criterion D: A historic farm/farmstead district may include components or be individually eligible for its potential information about historic farms/farmsteads if the information is significant. Sites of earlier buildings or structures have potential to yield important information about the activities of the people who occupied and worked on the farm or strengthen the understanding of the historic farmstead.

Integrity Considerations: Historic farm/farmstead districts may be individually eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics are strong. To be considered as a district, the property must retain at least the historic farm house and a historic barn. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Change is a constant factor in historic farm/farmstead districts, as the uses, needs, and technology of the farm evolve over time. Changes and additions to the original farmstead contribute to its history and significance. These alterations should be considered significant when they are over 50 years old and the period of significance extends through the time of these alterations. However, changes that occurred following the period of significance should not detract from the understanding of the farmstead as a historic entity. Additionally, contributing buildings and structures should retain a standard level of integrity, including basic characteristics such as massing, fenestration

pattern, architectural features, and materials. Individual buildings are not expected to be individually significant, but should retain the integrity needed to convey their significance as elements of the historic farm/farmstead.

Related properties identified in Reconnaissance Survey:

Approximately 44 historic resources were identified in this category in the reconnaissance level survey of the east half of Salem Township; only those resources recommended for further survey are listed below:

Name	Address	Field Site #	State Inventory #	Date	NRHP evaluation
House and buildings	1360 280th Street	B-07	44-01642	c.1840	Yes
House and buildings	1470 285th Street	B-06	44-01641	c.1920	More research
House and buildings	1357 287th Street	B-08	44-01643	c.1850, c.1912	More research
House and buildings	1545 300th Street	D-07	44-01664	c.1880s	More research
House and buildings	1583 300th Street	D-09	44-01666	c.1890s?	More research
House and buildings	1309 310th Street	E-09	44-01669	c.1840s?	More research
House and buildings	1338 310th Street	E-07	44-01667	c.1920s	More research
House and buildings	1437 310th Street	E-11	44-01670	c.1870s	More research
House and buildings	1584 335th Street	S-01	44-01689	c.1850?	Yes
House and buildings	1332 Agency Road	C-09	44-01654	c.1880s?	Yes
House and buildings	1353 Agency Road	C-08	44-01653	1850	Yes
House and buildings	1392 Agency Road	C-07	44-01652	c.1870s	More research
House and buildings	1401 Agency Road	C-06	44-01651	c.1956	More research
House and buildings	1431 Agency Road	C-05	44-01650	c.1880s?	More research
House and buildings	1440 Agency Road	C-03	44-01649	1908	More research
House and buildings (older barn/silos, 1968 house)	514 W. Cherry Street	F-12	44-01511	c.1900s, 1968 house	More research
House (moved here in 1980s) and barn	2917 Clayton Avenue	C-12	44-01656	by1899, 1980s	More research
House and buildings	2813 Erickson Avenue	B-03	44-01638	c.1910	More research
House and buildings	2845 Erickson Avenue	B-05	44-01640	c.1922	More research
House and buildings	2898 Franklin Avenue	A-06	44-01630	c.1916	More research
House and buildings	2937 Franklin Avenue	A-09	44-01633	c.1910s (earlier?)	More research
House and buildings	2997 Franklin Avenue	D-01	44-01658	c.1902	More research
House and buildings	3091 Franklin Avenue	D-03	44-01660	c.1840s	Yes
House and buildings	3236 Franklin Avenue	Q-11	44-01679	c.1900s	More research
House and buildings	3365 Franklin Avenue	S-08	44-01691	c.1906	More research
House and buildings	2804 Fremont Avenue	A-01	44-01625	c.1922	More research
House and buildings	2847 Fremont Avenue	A-12	44-01634	c.1920s	More research
House and buildings	1330 Salem Road (CR J-20)	R-09	44-01687	c.1927	More research
House and buildings	1402 Salem Road (CR J-20)	R-06	44-01685	c.1890?	More research
House and buildings	100 Washington Avenue	Q-02	44-01674	c.1906	More research

Rural residential buildings

Description: Rural residential buildings in Salem Township include a variety of middle to late 19th century and early to middle 20th century buildings. Nearly all these houses are

frame and range from small one-story buildings to large two-story buildings. A handful of brick houses were also built. These residences are often vernacular in nature, reflecting the double pen or central passage types. More stylistic 19th century houses have elements of the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, or Queen Anne styles. These buildings reflect these styles in their proportions, fenestration patterns, fenestration detailing, cornice detail, and other architectural features. More stylistic 20th century houses have features characteristic of the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and the American Foursquare. A number of frame bungalows are also found in the township, with ranch houses appearing after World War II in the late 1940s and 1950s. Throughout rural Salem Township, most of the houses are functional in nature, with few examples of high style houses.

Significance: The majority of rural residential buildings will be eligible as contributing features in a farmstead district as their significance lies in their association with the larger farmstead. However, rural residential buildings that no longer retain or have never been associated with other farm features may also be eligible. The primary significance of these resources lies in their association with the pattern and development of rural residential dwellings. Individually eligible rural residential houses will need to demonstrate their significance as rooted solely in the house, rather than the larger farmstead.

Registration Requirements: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property must possess significance under one of the criteria listed below as well as historic integrity.

Criterion A: Resources will be associated with historic development and evolution of the rural residential dwelling and/or farmstead. Resources must have a demonstrated significance within this context, as compared with other resources.

Criterion B: Resources will have a significant association with important men or women in the history of Salem Township or Henry County. Properties typically must be associated with the person's productive life and represent a better association with this productive period than other extant resources.

Criterion C: Resources will be an excellent example of an architectural style with good integrity; or resources will be an intact example of their vernacular or folk type with good integrity; or resources will be a significant work of a well-known architect or master builder. Individually eligible resources significant for their style, type, or construction will be representative of the distinctive characteristics of that resource type and will be compared to other resources to demonstrative their significance. Likewise, resources significant for their design by an important architect or construction by a master builder will retain a high degree of integrity of the original design and will be compared to other designs by the architect or master builder to demonstrate the significance of this design.

Criterion D: Resources may be eligible under this criterion if they have potential information to contributing to our understanding of historic rural residential building and the information is significant.

Integrity Considerations: Rural residential buildings may be individually eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics

are strong. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some alterations to a residential building may be tolerated, particularly if they have occurred at the rear of the building. These alterations should also be considered significant when they are over 50 years old and the period of significance extends through the time of these alterations. Key features such as historic windows and exterior cladding should be intact for the house to be individually eligible, particularly under Criterion C. Alterations that have obscured or removed original features, or that have added later features to the building, will negatively impact the integrity of the historic building within this historic context.

To be individually eligible within a historic context, the building must still retain its essential characteristics, such as massing, fenestration pattern, architectural features, and some materials, from the time period associated with the historic context or within a narrower period of significance for the property. Some alterations, such as a later porch, will not definitively negate individual eligibility, but overall the 19th century appearance must be clear enough that the owner from that period would recognize the house. Alterations that have obscured or removed original features, or that have added later features to the building, will negatively impact the integrity of the historic building. With significant remodeling at a later date, such as porch alterations, new features like bay windows, additional decoration detail, large additions, or the removal of such older features, the house will likely only retain integrity from this later period though original construction may have occurred in this earlier 19th century period.

Related properties identified in Reconnaissance Survey:

The eight historic resources identified in this category in the reconnaissance level survey of the east half of Salem Township recommended for further survey are listed below:

Name	Address	Field Site #	State Inventory #	Date	NRHP evaluation
House	1513 300th Street	D-06	44-01663	c.1900s	More research
House	1459 310th Street	E-12	44-01671	c.1870s?	More research
House	1461 310th Street	E-13	44-01672	c.1923	More research
House	1471 Agency Road	C-01	44-01648	c.1876?	More research
House	3397 DakotaAvenue	R-15	44-01688	c.1890	More research
House	3026 Franklin Avenue	D-02	44-01659	c.1880s? (earlier?)	More research
House	3086 Franklin Avenue	D-05	44-01662	c.1923	More research
House	1364 Salem Road (CR J-20)	R-07	44-01686	c.1914	More research

Barns and agricultural outbuildings

Description: In addition to those barns and agricultural outbuildings associated with farmsteads, there are also scattered examples of buildings that are isolated from farmsteads individually or as a group. Most of these buildings are barns or corn cribs. These buildings may have once been part of a larger farmstead that have survived beyond the house and other outbuildings, or they may have been constructed on a parcel of land separated from the house.

Barns and other agricultural buildings throughout Salem Township are also typically frame structures. Most were constructed by the farm owner with or without the help of neighbors and other local residents. The 19th century agricultural buildings were typically constructed on stone foundations, while 20th century buildings were constructed on concrete foundations. Smaller buildings may only sit on stone or concrete blocks, or wood posts. Most of the barns and outbuildings are simple, gable-roof buildings, but some of the large barns have gambrel roofs.

Significance: The majority of barns and agricultural buildings will be eligible as contributing features in a farmstead district as their significance lies in their association with the larger farmstead. However, rural agricultural buildings that no longer retain other historic farm features may also be eligible. The primary significance of these resources lies in their association with the pattern and development of barns and agricultural buildings. Individually eligible rural agricultural outbuildings will need to demonstrate their significance as rooted solely in the building, rather than the larger farmstead.

Registration Requirements: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property must possess significance under one of the criteria listed below as well as historic integrity.

Criterion A: Resources will be associated with historic development and evolution of the barn or other agricultural outbuildings. Resources must have a demonstrated strong significance within this context, as compared with other resources. Additionally, the significance must be conveyed through only the individual building or group of buildings, separate from the larger farmstead since it no longer exists.

Criterion B: Resources will have a significant association with important men or women in the history of Salem Township or Henry County. Properties typically must be associated with the person's productive life and represent a better association with this productive period than other extant resources. Additionally, the person's productive life and significance must be directly associated with the barn or agricultural outbuilding.

Criterion C: Resources will be an excellent example of a style or type of barn or other agricultural outbuilding with good integrity; or resources will be a significant work of a well-known architect or master builder. Individually eligible resources significant for their style, type, or construction will be representative of the distinctive characteristics of that resource type and will be compared to other resources in the county and/or state to demonstrative their significance. Barns or agricultural outbuildings may also be eligible if they are unique examples of a particular style, type, or construction within the local context. Resources significant for their design by an important architect or construction by a master builder will retain a high degree of integrity of the original design and will be compared to other designs by the architect or master builder to demonstrate the significance of this resource.

Criterion D: Resources may be eligible under this criterion if they have potential information to contributing to our understanding of historic agricultural buildings and the information is significant.

Integrity Considerations: Barns and agricultural outbuildings no longer associated with a farmstead have typically lost a significant portion of their integrity by this lack of

association. They may be individually eligible when their significance lies in the individual buildings rather than the context of the farmstead and their historical associative or architectural characteristics are strong. Resources must still demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some alterations to a building may be tolerated. These alterations should also be considered significant when they are over 50 years old and the period of significance extends through the time of these alterations. However, to be individually eligible within this period of significance, the building must still retain its essential characteristics that are key to its significance. Alterations that have obscured or removed original features, or that have added later features to the building, will negatively impact the integrity of the historic building.

Related properties identified in Reconnaissance Survey of the east half of Salem Township:

Name	Address	Field Site #	State Inventory #	Date	NRHP evaluation
Barn	1540? 282nd Street	A-02	44-01626	by1899	no
Barns, foundations	1392 287th Street	B-11	44-01646	c.1910s	no
Barns (new house)	1347 310th Street	E-06	44-01698	c.1900s (1993 house)	More research
Barn	1315? Agency Road	C-13	44-01696	c.1900s	no
Silo (concrete)	2895? Erickson Avenue	B-10	44-01645	1916	More research
Barn	2810? Franklin Avenue	A-03	44-01627	c.1960	no
Barn	2871? Franklin Avenue	A-05	44-01629	c.1900s?	More research
Building (new house)	2919 Franklin Avenue	A-08	44-01632	c.1900s (1989 house)	no
Barn (new house)	3192 Franklin Avenue	Q-08	44-01677	c.1900s	no
Barn and windmill	1345? Henry/Lee Street	R-16	44-01699	c.1900s	no
Buildings	510 W. Jackson Street	R-03	44-01684	c.1900s	no

Other agricultural-related resources

Description: Other agricultural-related resources may be eligible within this context if they reflect the agricultural history of Salem Township in this period. These resources may relate to agricultural businesses or services in Salem or Hillsboro, or other themes in the agricultural history of Salem Township. These resources are likely commercial, though other resources may also qualify. Resources may include buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts.

Significance: The significance of these resources lies in their association with the agricultural history of Salem Township in the 19th and 20th century, from 1833 to c.1965.

Registration Requirements: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property must possess significance under one of the criteria listed below as well as historic integrity.

Criterion A: Resources will be associated with agricultural history of Salem Township and will have served an important role in this agricultural history. The significance of the resource in this historic context for Salem Township will be demonstrated through the

comparison of similar resources, or as a unique resource within the agricultural history of Salem Township.

Criterion B: Resources will have a significant association with important men or women in the history of Salem Township or Henry County. To be eligible under this historic context, the person must be individually significance within this period in relation to the agricultural history of Henry County. Properties typically must be associated with the person's productive life and represent a better association with this productive period than other extant resources.

Criterion C: Resources will be excellent examples of a style, type, or method of construction with good integrity; or resources will be the work of a well-known architect or master builder; or resources will be contributing to significant and distinguishable historic district. Individually eligible resources significant for their style, type, or construction will be representative of the distinctive characteristics of that resource type and will be compared to other resources to demonstrative their significance. Likewise, resources significant for their design by an important architect or construction by a master builder will retain a high degree of integrity of the original design and will be compared to other designs by the architect or buildings of the master builder to demonstrate the significance of this design.

Criterion D: Resources may be eligible under this criterion if they have potential information to contributing to our understanding of the agricultural history of Salem Township and the information is significant. Empty lots will have potential to yield important information about the activities of the people who occupied and worked when the lot was never developed with a building or when a non-extant building's footprint was smaller than the lot boundaries.

Integrity Considerations: Other agricultural-related resources may be eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics are strong. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Alterations will be considered significant when they are over 50 years old and are within the period of significance for the resource. However, to be individually eligible within this period of significance, the resource must still retain its essential character defining and distinctive characteristics.

Related properties identified in Reconnaissance Survey of the east half of Salem Township:

No properties of this type were identified in this survey.

As previously noted, this historic context was initially identified as *The Society of Friends in Salem: 1833- c.1946* during the 1995-1996 Planning for Preservation project. At the time that these contexts were identified in 1996, 1946 was the 50-year cut-off for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Since it is now 2007-2008, and future preservation projects will be conducted over the next few years, the end dates have been modified from c.1946 to c.1965 to provide adequate context for the evaluation of all resources that have become and will soon be fifty years old. The title was also slightly expanded the better represent the geographical location of the work of the Salem Friends, as well as including the work of the Salem Quarterly Meeting that incorporates nearby meetings. Thus, the historic context is currently entitled: *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township: 1835- c.1965*. The focus continues to be on the Salem Monthly Meeting, though additional information has been incorporated as available on the nearby meetings as well. As work continues to further develop this historic context, additional information on these other meetings should be included. With the reconnaissance level survey, it is difficult to identify specific properties related to Friends members, as thorough historical research has not been completed on individual properties. As the intensive survey is completed in the future, this historic context should be revised to better represent and reflect historic properties currently standing in the area, as well as contributions of Friends to the history of Salem and the surrounding area. Additional information on architecture related to Friends should also be added, as better identified through survey and research.

The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township: 1835-c.1965

The history of Salem, located in southwest Henry County, is tied directly to the first Society of Friends (Quaker) settlement west of the Mississippi River. The first Friend arrived in 1835, and the town of Salem was founded in 1837. The Salem Monthly Meeting, the local religious body, was organized under the structure of the Indiana Yearly Meeting, the regional body. Salem served as the starting point for many other settlers and settlements in Iowa. Several other local meetings were started in the 1840s under the auspices of the Salem meeting. Involvement in anti-slavery activities led to a split in 1843 that was largely resolved within the next decade. As other areas grew in the 1850s and 1860s, Salem faded from its early prominence as "the" Friends community in Iowa. However, they continued to lead the area in several areas. After running an academy for several years, Whittier College was formed in 1867. Likewise, Friends at Salem were largely responsible for White's Institute, five miles to the south in northern Lee County. A new meeting house was built in 1875, as Whittier College expanded. A new meeting house was also built at Cedar Creek, in northern Salem Township. Differences in doctrine and practice led to a split with the Conservative Friends in 1879. Similar to the town of Salem, the Friends were plagued by fire, with Whittier College burning in 1885 and the Meeting House in 1912. Both were rebuilt, and the Meeting House was moved to a more central location in the community. The Cedar Creek Meeting House in northern Salem Township was also rebuilt in 1914-15. While membership at Cedar Creek gradually declined as the 20th century progressed, Salem Friends rebuilt their numbers. Other smaller meetings also closed in the early 20th century. With the closing of the Hickory Grove and Stockport meetings in the early 1960s, only Salem and Cedar Creek were left in the Salem Quarterly Meeting at the centennial anniversary of the Iowa Yearly Meeting in 1963. Salem continues to be the oldest Monthly Meeting among the Society of Friends in Iowa.

The Society of Friends and the settlement of Salem, 1835-1839

The settlement of Salem began soon after the Black Hawk Purchase opened eastern Iowa to Euro-American settlement on June 1, 1833. The location of Salem was 22 miles northwest of the Mississippi River at Fort Madison and 28 miles west-northwest of the Mississippi River at Burlington. In 1833 and 1834, a half-dozen families settled in the inland area of the future Henry County (Jaynes 1976: 2). Isaac Pidgeon, a devote Quaker, moved from North Carolina to escape the institution of slavery. In spring 1835, he visited the area south of current Salem, leaving his family with his sister in Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois. Upon settling on a location, he moved his wife Phebe and seven children to southern Henry County. His son Isaac, Jr. would be the first white child born in Salem Township, on September 2, 1837 (Jaynes 1976: 2; HCBC 1982: 58; SHBC 1996: 8, 126; Collins et al 1938: 11; Jones 1914: 38-39; Allman 1963: 7).

Reportedly, Isaac Pidgeon then corresponded with his friend Aaron Street, who lived in Indiana. Pidgeon told him of the wealth and opportunity available in Iowa. Aaron Street had visions of founding a new town on this frontier for members of the Society of Friends, and he visited the countryside near Pidgeon's claim with his daughter Polly Pugh (Garretson 1924: 420; SHBC 1996: 8-9; Collins et al 1938: 11; Jones 1914: 39-40). In 1841 the following account appeared in John B. Newhall's *Sketches of Iowa* regarding the selection of the site of Salem:

> About six years ago, two plainly dressed travelers might have been seen on horseback, slowly winding their way westward from the Fort Madison ferryboat towards the wide and pathless prairies of the "Black Hawk purchase." The country was then new and uninhabited...When morn at length arrived, while one of our travelers prepared the breakfast, the other perambulated the surrounding country to spy out the beauties of the land...Having, at last, arrived at a beautiful elevation of the prairie, and surveyed on every hand nature clad in her most attractive attire, the bright sun chasing away the vapory mist of the morning, causing the dew-drops to glisten like diamonds on the grass...Aaron Street returned to his companion and said, "Now have mine eyes beheld a country teeming with every good thing...Hither will I come with my flocks and my herds, with my children and my children's children, and our city shall be called Salem, for thus was the city of our fathers, even near unto the seacoast. (Jones 1914: 39-40)

The location had abundant timber, good land, and ample water. Aaron Street was born in Salem, New Jersey, and moved to Salem, Ohio, with his family, which was named Salem by his father. They then moved to Salem, Indiana, which had been named after Salem, North Carolina. Thus, Salem was his town name of choice (SHBC 1996: 8; Fisher 1969: 21).

Aaron Street returned to Indiana to retrieve his family and possessions, as well as recruit other members for this new community in Iowa. His brother-in-law Peter Boyer also moved from Indiana with the first settlers, and they laid out the town of Salem upon their return. With their surveyor's chain lost on the trip west, they reportedly used notched grapevine to measure lengths, with streets laid off at right angles. When Street began to informally sell lots in Salem on July 4, 1836, Iowa was still part of the Territory of Wisconsin. In fall 1836, several Friends of the Cherry Grove Monthly Meeting in Randolph County, Indiana, visited Salem to assess the condition for themselves. They were pleased with Street's selection for a town site, and they return with the news and account to Indiana. The nine families began their journey from Williamsburg, Wayne County, Indiana on May 10, 1837, eight being of the Cherry Grove Monthly Meeting. The families included those of Reuben Joy, Henry Joy, Abram P. Joy, Dr.

Gideon Frazier, Stephen Frazier, Thomas Frazier, Lydia Frazier, Thomas Cook, and Levi Commack. The seven wagons traveled west across Indiana and Illinois, crossed the river at Burlington, continued along the road to Mt. Pleasant, and then made their way south to Salem, arriving around June 17, 1837 (history by Henry W. Joy in *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 683; Jones 1914: 40-43; Garretson 1924: 420-21; SHBC 1996: 9; Jaynes 1976: 2; Collins et al 1938: 11).

The town of Salem grew significantly in its first year, with additional Friends arrived on a regular basis. In July 1837, the families of Stephen Hockett, Sr., Stephen Hockett, Jr., John Hockett, and Harrison Hoggatt arrived from Indiana. They were soon followed by the families of William Hockett, Nathan Hockett, Isaac Hockett and William Hammer from Randolph County, Indiana. In fall 1837, the families of Beard, Hoskins, Johnson, Osborn, Thomas, Teas, Canada, Lewelling, Wilson, Jessop, Hiatt, Emery, Hinshaw, Mendenhall, Cook, Stanton, and Commons arrived in Salem. When they heard accounts of the Black Hawk Purchase in 1837, Henderson, John, and William Lewelling traveled to investigate the possibilities. The brothers bought land near Salem, and Henderson and John opened a nursery business to service this newly settled area (see *Farms and Farmsteads* historic context). Isaiah M. Hoggart was the first white child born in the town of Salem on December 1, 1837. Nearby, Joel C. Garretson arrived with brother Isaac Garretson from Highland County, Ohio, settling to the east of Salem in Jackson Township. Joel claimed 80 acres in southern Henry County while his brother claimed an adjoining parcel in northern Lee County (history by Henry W. Joy in *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 683; Jones 1914: 43-44; SHBC 1996: 9, 18-19; SHBC 1996: 168; Garretson 1929: 549-51).

With their numbers increasing, Isaac Pidgeon hosted a conference of Friends in August 1837 to arrange for weekly religious meetings. From August 1837 to June 1838, they would meet at the home of Henry W. Joy. The structure of the Society was organized so that Friends met in a local Monthly Meeting, under the auspices of a broader, regional Yearly Meeting. Louis Jones wrote:

> [There are] various stages of Quaker church organization for the handling of the community interests, namely: the Preparative, the Monthly, the Quarterly, and the Yearly Meetings. The Preparative Meeting dealt with a single local community; the Monthly Meeting usually cared for a more extended field of one or more settlements; the Quarterly Meeting had supervision over a number of Monthly Meetings in a given district; and finally, the Yearly Meeting exercised final control in religious matters over all those composing its membership. (Jones 1914: 74)

To expound, the Preparative Meeting is a small group in formation, in the process of growing to become a Monthly Meeting. The Monthly Meeting refers to a single congregation, within a community or a broader area. A Quarterly Meeting a group that meets four times per year, determined by a geographic area including a number of Monthly meetings. Finally, the Yearly Meeting covers a larger area with a number of Quarterly Meetings, and it meets once per year and is the major legislative and administrative body (Trueblood 1971: 285-287).

With no formal Monthly Meeting in Iowa, they transferred their membership to the Vermillion Monthly Meeting in east-central Illinois. At the same time, they petitioned the meeting to establish a Preparative Meeting in Salem in September 1837, an organization that permitted them to conduct their own business prior to establishing a full Monthly Meeting. This was the first request west of the Mississippi River. The request was referred to the Western Quarterly Meeting in Bloomington, Indiana, who appointed a committee from the Vermillion Monthly

Meeting to visit and assess the situation. When they finally visited in June 1838, the numbers in the Salem area had grown to the extant of requesting the establishment of full, self-governing Monthly Meeting in Salem instead. The request was granted by the Vermillion Monthly Meeting, as well as approved by the Western Quarterly Meeting of the Indiana Yearly Meeting (history by Henry W. Joy in *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 683; Jaynes 1976: 3; Jones 1914: 45-46; SHBC 1996: 10; Collins et al 1938: 12).

In October, members from the Vermillion Monthly Meeting arrived in Salem to set up the new meeting, and by their authority and in their presence the meeting was opened under the following minute: "Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends, first opened and held in Salem, Henry County, Iowa Territory, on the 8th day of the 10th Month 1838." Stephen Hockett, Jr. and Henry W. Joy were appointed as the overseers. On November 24, 1838, the committee of Henderson Lewelling, Aaron Street, John Hockett, and Enos Mendenhall reported that they had rented the log house of Peter Boyer as a Meeting House at a rate of $24.50 per year, 7% of the cost of the newly completed house ($350). On February 23, 1839, the Monthly Meeting in Salem received, in lieu of certificates of membership, a list of 193 persons from the Vermillion Monthly Meeting who had settled in the neighborhood of Salem (history by Henry W. Joy in *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 683; Jaynes 1976: 3; Jones 1914: 45-46; SHBC 1996: 10; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 4; Collins et al 1938: 12).

As noted, the town of Salem grew in 1838, and the Territory of Iowa was organized. In early 1838, the families of Holiday, Pickard, Ratliff, Woolman, Hobson, Smith, Comer, Spurrier and others from Ohio arrived in Salem. Dr. Siveter also settled south of the village. When the Territory of Iowa was formed on June 12, 1838, the original boundaries of Henry County were established. The territorial legislature authorized the first improved road in Henry County, extending from Fort Madison to Mt. Pleasant, and onto Trenton. Land records also began to fall into order. Original entries on November 24, 1838 transferred the land associated with the town of Salem – the east ½ of the northeast ¼ of Section 23 and the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of Section 24, in Township 70N, Range 7W (Salem Township) – from the United States to Aaron Street and Peter Boyer. By December 1838, a post office operated in Salem (HCBC 1982: 58; SHBC 1996: 9; Jaynes 1976: 3-4, 9; Original Entry Lands Book 3: 29-30).

With official ownership in line, the plat for the Salem was filed on March 20, 1839, and it was recorded by Henry County surveyor James Snyder, acknowledged by Peter Boyer, on April 3, 1839. The town was five blocks square, with the middle (13th) block reserved for a public square of 2 acres and 4 square rods. Overall, 192 lots were platted, measuring 74.5 by 140.5 feet. The main roads were 82.5 feet in width, and the remaining roads were 66 feet. The half street around the edge of the plat measured 33 feet, while the alleys were 16.5 feet in width. In 1840, the town of Salem was officially incorporated (HCBC 1982: 58; SHBC 1996: 9; Henry County Lands Book A: 24). The Monthly Meeting sought their own land to serve this new community, buying five acres from Francis Frazier for $25 in May 1839. They quickly made arrangements for erection of "hewed log meeting house with two rooms 22 feet square each, a roof fixed with rafters and laths and covered with three feet boards. The house to be finished off on as cheap a plan as can be, to be made tolerably comfortable" (Jones 1914: 46). The log meeting house was built for $340 on the east side of their ground, and a school was also built near it. The education committee hired Laurie Tatum and Dr. Eli Jessup as the first teachers. The Meeting House would serve their needs until 1848. The west end of their land was set aside as burying ground and enclosed with rail fence (Jones 1914: 46; SHBC 1996: 10; HCBC 1982: 59; Jaynes 1976: 3

Growth of the Society of Friends in and around Salem, 1840-1843

By 1840, Salem had emerged as a significant settlement as well as the leading Quaker settlement west of the Mississippi River (Figures 2 and 3). The population of Henry County stood out at 3,772. John B. Newhall wrote in 1841:

> Spending the Sabbath, "first day," there last summer, I attended meeting in company with my venerable friend [Aaron Street]; there were more than 300 in attendance, and it was estimated rather less than over the usual number. We had an excellent discourse, an "old-fashioned Quaker sermon." There, too, were the venerable and devout old patriarchs, ranged along the "high seats," some whose whitened locks told of threescore years; and there, too, were the motherly-looking matrons, with plain caps and drab bonnets, sitting in solemn silence, and devoutly waiting upon Him, whom they profess to worship in spirit and in truth. (Jones 1914: 47)

Education was a priority for Friends, and they worked to establish early schools. They believed that spiritual values should be part of education. The meeting house and school always closely associated, nearby or in same building. A Monthly Meeting report in 1841 noted that there were "212 Children of suitable age to go to School" in the Monthly Meeting and there were "185 of our children who have received Education the past year in schools taught by Friends" in the "double hewed log house" (Jones 1914: 241; Fisher 1969: 52; Allman 1963: 33). The new additional schools opened in 1841 were quickly filled, as the enrollment reportedly grew by 50% by 1842 (Jaynes 1976: 3). The importance of education to these Friends in Salem was noticed by others in this period. A family of three boys and four girls traveled to Mount Pleasant in 1845 to settle the estate. All seven signed their names, leading the county official to remark that very seldom was it that so many ladies came to his office that could all write their names (account of Rachel Kellum, SHBC 1996: 191).

Historian Louis T. Jones perhaps best laid out the situation for the development and growth of the Salem area and further settlement in Iowa in 1914:

> Keokuk and Fort Madison were the natural gateways to Iowa for those of the Quakers who came from the East and the South by the river route (i.e., down the Ohio and up the Mississippi); while Burlington was more accessible to those who crossed the prairies of Illinois by the overland route from Indiana. It will be seen at a glance that the lines from these three points converging at Salem brought the Quakers directly into the fertile lands between the Des Moines and the Skunk rivers—a region of great fertility which extended almost without a break to the northwest for nearly a hundred and fifty miles into the very heart of the State. With that keenness for good agricultural lands which as always characterized the Quakers, those of the order who came here settled in this promising country, building up community after community... (Jones 1914: 49)

As the Salem Monthly Meeting continued to grow, other Friends also settled nearby. The first of these new settlements, known as the lower settlement on Cedar Creek, was about four miles to the north-northwest of Salem, in the northern part of the east half of Salem Township. In the minutes of the Salem Monthly Meeting for March 30, 1839: "Friends of the lower settlement request the privilege of holding an Indulged Meeting." A committee was appointed to visit these "friends making the request Judge of the propriety of granting it, and report to next meeting." In the following month the committee reported to the Monthly Meeting that they had "attended to the appointment to middling good satisfaction though way did not open to grant their request"

(Jones 1914: 49-50). Concern was noted at the time of possible loss of membership with the meeting at Salem. However, the Salem Friends soon revisited the group, as they found it difficult to travel to the meeting in Salem. In the minutes from the Salem Monthly Meeting on November 26, 1840, they noted that they had visited and would grant their request for a Preparative Meeting, which was first held on February 11, 1841. The first recorded Cedar Creek Preparative Meeting's business meeting was held on October 28, 1841. John Hockett was named clerk of the Men Friends and Elizabeth Hinshaw was named Clerk of Women's Friends (Leeper 2007: 2-3; Cedar Creek Friends Church).

With organization complete, the Friends of Cedar Creek turned their attention to a facility. On January 27, 1842, they organized a committee to find "quantity of land it will require for the accommodating of the meeting for a school, a meeting house and a burying ground and to report their judgment to next meeting." Per the meeting on February 24, 1842, eight acres were bought from Stephen Hockett for $3.00 per acre, and he donated two additional acres (included land from present church to south side of cemetery). On this land, a tract was set off for a cemetery and enclosed with a rail fence. One building was constructed, apparently serving as the school in addition to meeting house, on the northwest corner of the land. By 1849, $500 was raised for the building of the first log meeting house, near the cemetery (Leeper 2007: 3, 127; Cedar Creek Friends Church; Jaynes 1976: 3). Early members at Cedar Creek included: Stephen*, William*, John, Thomas* and Nathan* Hockett; Gideon*, Francis* and Stephen* Frazier; Enos Mendenhall*;William Hamar; Enoch Beard*; Thomas Hobson; Pineas Lamm; Jacob, Edward, Curtis, Jesse Beals/Beles; William Wilson; John A. Hinshaw*; Caleb Puckett; Henry W. Joy*; John Cook and Franklin Hodson. As indicated with an asterix, about half were charter members of the Salem Monthly Meeting (Leeper 2007: 4).

Meetings opened in other areas near Salem Township and Henry County in the early 1840s as well (Figure 19). In February 1841, an Indulged Meeting and Preparative Meeting was opened at Pleasant Prairie (Pleasant Plain) in Jefferson County, thirty miles northwest of Salem. On December 28, 1842, the Salem Monthly Meeting set off (granted permission to form) the Pleasant Plain Monthly Meeting. Additional Friends met at East Grove, New Garden, and Chestnut Hill around Salem. The East Grove Preparative Meeting was set off in 1843, five miles southeast of Salem. New Garden, seven miles southeast of East Grove, had been set off a couple years earlier. Chestnut Hill, about five miles south of Salem in Lee County, became a Preparative Meeting in January 1849. New meetings sprung up in Keokuk County further to the northwest of Pleasant Plain, named Richland and Rocky Run. Friends were also settling in Muscatine by this period. In February 1844, Joseph Hoag of Salem was to be found preaching at Spring Creek, sixty miles to the northwest of Salem in Mahaska County. The first Sunday School was established at Pleasant Plain in June 1844. With this growing number of meetings and business to conduct in Iowa, the Monthly Meetings of Salem and Pleasant Plain jointly requested of the Western Quarterly Meeting in Indiana to establish Quarterly Meeting in Iowa. This request would be granted in October 1847 (Jaynes 1976: 3; Leeper 2007: 8; Allman 1963: 7-8; Jones 1914: 52-54, 97; Hill 2008).

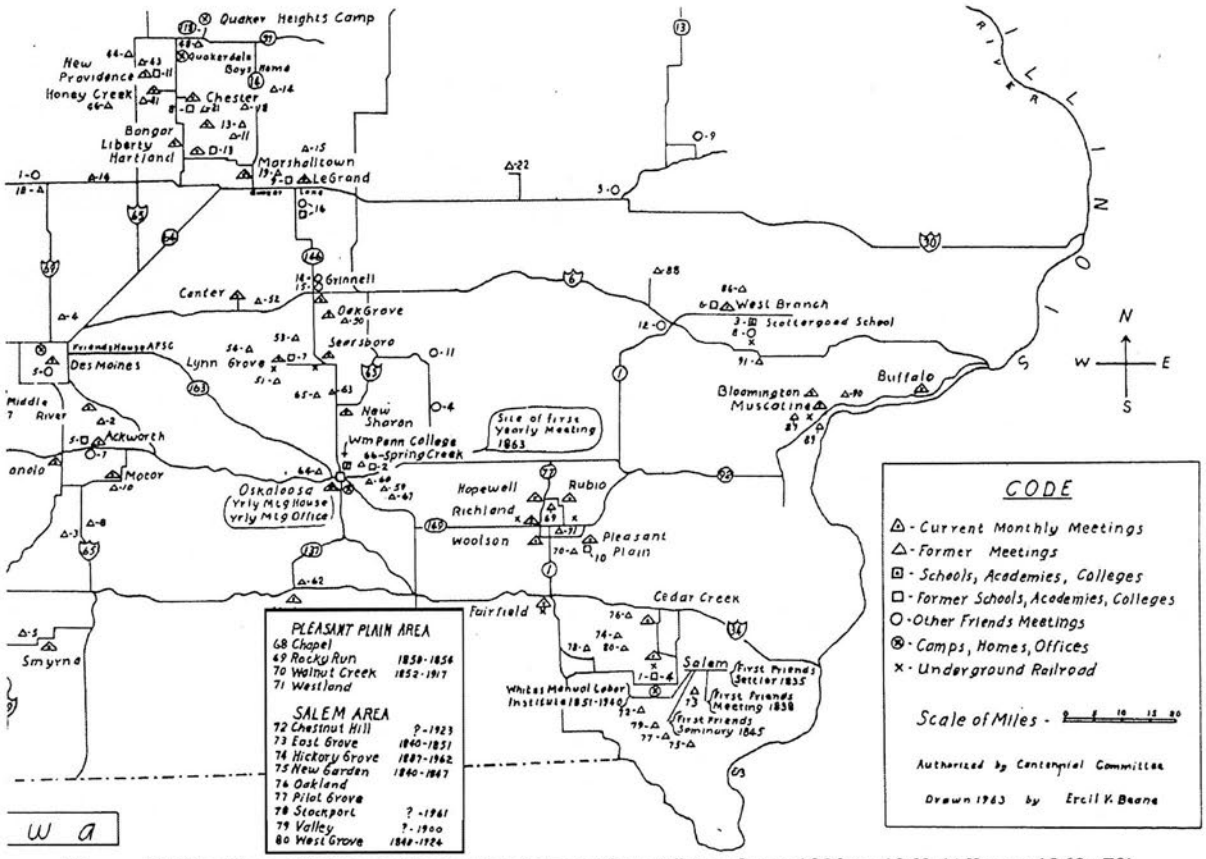


Figure 19. Meetings of Friends that existed in southeast Iowa from 1839 to 1963 (Allman 1963: 79).

(Oak Ridge is incorrectly listed as Oakland in the table of former meetings; some dates are inaccurate).

Underground Railroad Activity and the Anti-Slavery Society of Friends

The members of the Society of Friends at Salem were also becoming known statewide for their anti-slavery views and belief in equal legal rights for all citizens, including blacks. Whig representative Payton Wilson from near Salem presented a petition from 65 Salem residents in January 1841 asking for equal rights for all to be represented in state law (Payton Wilson Farmstead, 1360 280th Street, State #44-01642, Survey #B-07). Fellow Whig Daniel F. Miller, a lawyer from Fort Madison whose constituents included Denmark and the Friends at New Garden also introduced a bill to permit fugitives to have jury trials. Neither passed, though both garnered discussion and some support. In summer 1841, a group of anti-slavery Friends in Salem resolved to oppose any candidate who was not against slavery and for temperance. They continued to appeal to the legislature in January 1842, with a petition signed by 245 men in Salem and 41 men from Jefferson County. Salem residents may have attended the anti-slavery convention in Washington in June 1842 that was broken up by a mob. In January 1843, Payton Wilson presented another petition to the territorial legislature, this one to repeal the section that made it a crime to employ or harbor unbonded black person (Dykstra 1993: 32-37). The concern over assistance provided to an unbonded black person – a free man settling in Iowa without paying his $500 – hints at the involvement of the community of Salem in helping black persons, which also translated into assistance for fugitive slaves.

Incidents involving fugitive slaves in Salem date back to 1839 when two fugitive slaves – Winston and Henry – were captured and taken back to Missouri through Salem. The residents of Salem reportedly challenged their authority to capture the slaves, who managed to escape with some likely assistance while they were preparing for a hearing (Dykstra 1993: 90; Jaynes 1976: 5). In 1841, a formal compliant against Reuben Joy was lodged "for going in company with others who encouraged a prisoner to make his escape, and expressing his gratification that he was gone, and for making contradictory statements about the same" (Dykstra 1993: 90). Salem, less than 20 miles north of the Missouri border, began to develop a notorious reputation among slaveholders of northeastern Missouri. As Louis Jones would write in 1914:

> Salem, but twenty-five miles from the Missouri line, and surrounded by numerous wooded streams well adapted for hiding, proved for the negro a most advantageous place at which to stop for food. The unfailing help which they there received soon became widely known. Could he but reach the town where lived the people of plain grey clothes and broad brimmed hats, the fugitive was assured of safety....What with the heavy loads of human freight concealed within hollow loads of hay or beneath grain sacks filled with bran, and the strange proclivity of this Quaker folk for midnight drives to unknown mills or markets, large numbers of fugitive slaves were spirited away to safety by that mysterious route which justly gained the name: "Underground Railway". Month after month and year after year with Quaker-like precision this work went on at Salem—not a single slave being retaken, it is said, once he had reached this community. The children in the homes were trained to ask no questions, much less to answer any asked by strangers. They were supposed to have no eyes and no ears concerning this solemn business. Among the adults vague but well understood terms were used in conversing on this subject; and while it is certain that this grave concern was frequently the subject of guarded discussion in the two Monthly Meetings, still on the records no written reference to the subject is to be found. (Jones 1914: 188-89)

Fugitive slaves from Salem typically either continued north to Mt. Pleasant and Crawfordsville or went east to Denmark and Burlington.

By the early 1840s, the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, of whom the Salem Monthly Meeting belonged, was split over the degree of assistance that their members should offer as they advocated against slavery. Friends subscribed to the belief of "inner light," which outlined that a principle existed in every man to inform him of duty and enable him to perform it. Those that followed it were people of God, relying on this feeling of direct communication and often acting on their conscience. They also believed that all people were created equal, and that God was their only master. Their use of "thou" and "thee" rather than the subservience language of "mister" or "you" signaled this belief. They also operated on a strict policy of non-resistance, which some say gave them the strategy and cunning to successful assist and transport fugitive slaves (Garretson 1924: 422-24).

While all Friends opposed slavery on these grounds, the direct of involvement in and association with anti-slavery activities remained up for debate. At the Indiana Yearly Meeting in 1836, they encouraged their members to oppose the policy of colonization, feeling that blacks were entitled to be free without conditions, at the same time that they cautioned them against being part of any anti-slavery political organization. They printed 2,000 copies of their Epistle on Slavery, with an additional 3,000 sent out with the minutes of the Yearly Meeting. The caution may have been in response to a number of Friends joining the new State Anti-Slavery Society of Indiana that supported unconditional emancipation. In 1837, the Indiana Yearly Meeting encouraged Friends

to maintain their anti-slavery stance in the face of opposition, engaging in their sense of duty in accordance with our well-known principles. Some interpreted this direction as not only permission but a directive to be more active in the anti-slavery cause. In 1838, the Indiana Yearly Meeting again published an Epistle that advised Friends not to be involved in colonization societies. In 1838, a group of Friends met in Newport (later Fountain City), Indiana, home to Levi Coffin, that subscribed $25 to the purchase of anti-slavery books, tracts, and papers to circulate among their membership to better inform them of the issues. With the visit from Quaker Arnold Buffum in 1840, one of the original founders of American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, selected Friends throughout Indiana began to be more involved in anti-slavery activities. The New Garden Quarterly Meeting near Newport in eastern Indiana became the focal point of anti-slavery activities of Friends in West. Meanwhile, the Meeting for Sufferings, executive committee of the Indiana Yearly Meeting, watched this trend with growing concern, issuing an Epistle in 1840 advising Friends not to join any colonization society or anti-slavery organization (Edgerton 1856: 34-36, 41, 103; Jordan 2000: 8-9; Jones 1914: 134).

By 1841, two groups were beginning to identify themselves in the Indiana Yearly Meeting – one of Friends active in the anti-slavery movement and one of the remainder of the membership, including the leadership, which supported anti-slavery efforts but remained less directly involved. At the Meeting for Sufferings in 1841, and then sanctioned by the Indiana Yearly Meeting, concerned Friends issued the following statement: "Information having reached this meeting that some of our meeting-houses have been opened for the purpose of holding Anti-Slavery meetings and delivering lectures, we feel concerned to advise against such a practice, as being contrary to the general usage of Society, and of hurtful tendency to our members" (Edgerton 1856: 48). Likewise, they were concerned about the circulation of periodicals and pamphlets not approved by the Meeting, such as the new *Free Labor Advocate and Anti-Slavery Chronicle* published by Benjamin Stanton in Newport and publications of the Liberty Party. While not wishing for "an apathy of feeling on the deeply afflicting subject of Slavery," they again cautioned Friends against joining associations that "do not profess to wait for divine direction in such important concerns" (Jordan 2000: 10, 13; Edgerton 1856: 48-49). Even with the warning, anti-slavery Friends continued to use their Meeting Houses for anti-slavery meetings (Edgerton 1856: 58).

It was in conjunction with the political visit of Henry Clay to Indiana in October 1842 that the issue of anti-slavery activity among the Society of Friends reached its climax. At the end of his rally, a group of anti-slavery Friends presented him a petition with about 2,000 signatures to immediately release his slaves. Clay responded that he would have to prepare his slaves for freedom and be compensated for his loss to consider it, and Elijah Coffin of Indiana Yearly Meeting was quick to proclaim that the petition was not the view of the Indiana Yearly Meeting. They granted Clay's request to speak at the Indiana Yearly Meeting, scheduled to meet on the next day. Also on October 1, the Meeting for Sufferings (executive committee) met and reported that eight of their members, including Thomas Frazier of Salem, were disqualified to fill their stations, based on their opposition to advice given on involvement in anti-slavery issues (Jordan 2000: 2-3; Edgerton 1856: 58-59; Jones 1914: 135-36). At the Indiana Yearly Meeting on October 2, 1842, they adopted the recommendation of the Meeting for Sufferings and cautioned their members again against "joining or participating in the excitement and over-active zeal of the Anti-Slavery Societies" as the activities and publications would "have the tendency to set one part of Society against another, to lessen the value of our religious testimonies in our estimation, or to make us set light by the restraints of the advices or discipline of our Society." They

recommended all to "seek quietness and retirement from these things before it be too late" (Edgerton 1856: 59). While anti-slavery Friends protested that this had no grounds in the beliefs of the Society of Friends and that it was only designed to separate the body, the leadership held firm on their decision (Edgerton 1856: 59-60; Jordan 2000: 14).

Essentially banned from prominent involvement, the anti-slavery Friends decided to meet to discuss their fate. Thrown out of the building following the conclusion of the Indiana Yearly Meeting, they met about 10 miles to the north in Newport, Wayne County, Indiana on the next morning to discuss a course of action (Edgerton 1856: 62; Jordan 2000: 3). While they wished for unity in the Society, "It was unanimously agreed, to propose to Anti-Slavery Friends to be firm in the maintenance of their principles, and for the purpose of promoting harmony of action, to hold conferences in their respective locations" (Edgerton 1856: 62). After conducting meetings through the fall, in January they set a convention in Newport for February 6 to the purpose "of taking into consideration the anomalous and peculiarly tried situation in which we are placed by the arbitrary and proscriptive measures of a portion of the Society claiming to be 'the body,' [as] we are, on account of a practical adherence to our testimony against Slavery, cut off from all the beneficial privileges of membership in that religious Society whose principles we love" (Edgerton 1856: 62). All favorable to Anti-Slavery cause were invited to attend.

After meeting on February 6 and discussing matters, they officially formed the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends on February 7, 1843, drawing on any members wishing to join from the district of the Indiana Yearly Meeting. They stressed they had the choice of either being scattered and alone or to form their own group, and they had chosen to do the latter. The minutes clearly read:

> Before we proceed to the statement of the causes of separation, it will be proper to declare that we have not separated from the principles of the Society, nor from its testimonies and discipline, but from that body of members who have departed from our testimony against Slavery, and from a due respect to the Discipline. We wish it distinctly understood that we have adopted no new doctrine, nor any new system of church government; that we claim to be, in the strictest sense of the word, a *Society of Friends,* with no other nominal distinction in the title which we have adopted, than that which is necessary to distinguish us from those from whom we have separated, and to express our adherence to our well known testimony against Slavery. (Edgerton 1856: 75)

Four Quarterly Meetings were established for the Anti-Slavery Friends, including one to be held at Salem, Iowa. Membership grew quickly over the first few years, with ultimately about 10% of the 25,000 Quakers in the Indiana Yearly Meeting leaving to join the anti-slavery group. Before adjourning, they made plans to meet for a Yearly Meeting in September (Jones 1914: 136; Jordan 2000: 3; Edgerton 1856: 74).

With their own member, Thomas Frazier, directly impacted and a Quarterly Meeting set for Salem, a group at Salem quickly met to form their local Monthly Meeting. Though perhaps meeting prior to this period, the Society of Anti-Slavery Friends was officially organized at Salem on July 22, 1843. Leadership included many prominent members of the community, including the two trustees appointed for taking and holding titles to the meeting house and burying ground lots: Isaac Pidgeon and Aaron Street, Jr. Other officers included: four elders - Marmaduke Jay, Aaron Street, Jr., Phebe Pidgeon, and Elizabeth Street; four overseers - Isaac Pidgeon, John Lewelling, Elva Lewelling, and Bulah Comer; two clerks - Aaron Street, Jr. and Cyrena Lewelling; and one treasurer - John Lewelling (Henry County Lands Book E: 25). Other

prominent members included Thomas Frazier, Henderson Lewelling, James Comer, Eli Jessup, Nathan Hammer and Jonathan Cook (Jones 1914: 138). The group "held that their duty as Christian citizens would be fulfilled by entering a solemn protest against this detested institution and by using every reasonable means to create a sentiment against it" (Garretson 1924: 429). They "also held that it was their duty to assist in liberating the bondmen wherever found" (Garretson 1924: 430). Similar to meetings in Indiana, the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends responded to the formation by disowning several Friends in the next couple years, mostly for lack of attendance. Aaron Street, Jr. and Eli Jessup were disowned in 1843, followed in 1844 by Amos Raley, Aaron Dow, Henderson Lewelling, Isaac Pidgeon, William Lewelling, John Lewelling, Marmaduke Jay, Charles Osborn, James Comer, Elihu Frazier, Thomas Frazier, William Marshall, Francis Frazier, Isaac Frazier, and Stephen Frazier. By the end of 1845, at least 50 members had been disowned by regular Monthly Meeting in Salem (Jones 1914: 139; ASMM, Leeper 2007).

The break with the Indiana Yearly Meeting was anything but clean and peaceful. With the formation of the Anti-Slavery Friends, the Indiana Yearly Meeting was quick to issue their stance against slavery and point to past anti-slavery activities. Correspondence was exchanged between the groups throughout the spring and summer (Edgerton 1856: 129-185). By the first Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends in Newport, Indiana, in September 1843, 12 Monthly Meetings of Anti-Slavery Friends had formed in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa, including the one at Salem (Jordan 2000: 15). In their defense, they issued a statement that they formed their own group as the only alternative left to them to "enjoy the privileges and benefits of religious society, and at the same time act in obedience to the dictates of a tender conscience" (Edgerton 1856: 187). The Anti-Slavery Friends appealed to higher law than Fugitive Slave Law. Since a slave was under "no moral obligation" to serve his master, Friends should help escape to obey God rather than man, to do unto others as we would have them to unto us. As the Anti-Slavery Friends became more vocal in their stance for immediate emancipation and racial equality on the basis that slavery was a sin and black slaves were brethren, anti-slavery issues faded completely from the meetings of the Indiana Yearly Meeting (Jordan 2000: 15-20).

In Salem, the Anti-Slavery Friends were involved in key community as well as regional events. They bought their own five-acre plot south of the Friend Cemetery to have their own burying ground, separated by two-foot strip of land. There also had a separate Meeting House in the northeast part of town (SHBC 1996: 10). With no restraints on their anti-slavery activities, the Anti-Slavery Friends were free to be as involved in anti-slavery activities as they desired. Aaron Street, Jr. from Salem helped organize the Liberty Party convention in Round Prairie on October 31, 1843. They adopted the resolution that "the law of love requires us to protect and aid the fugitive in his escape from slavery" and pledged to disobey the Fugitive Slave Act. They also encouraged the circulation of petitions to remove laws that made a distinction on the basis of race (Dykstra 1993: 43).

The prominence of the activities of the Anti-Slavery Friends in Salem is demonstrated as they were targeted for a visit from the London Yearly Meeting in October 1845. Four prominent members of the London Yearly Meeting arrived in Richmond, Indiana on September 29, 1845 to promote reconciliation in the Indiana Yearly Meeting. After meeting with the Indiana Yearly Meeting, they decided to meet with some Monthly Meetings of Anti-Slavery Friends, much to the dismay of the anti-slavery Yearly Meeting who had hoped they would meet with leadership on both sides. Salem was selected as the westernmost location of the dissatisfaction, and they

arrived on October 26, 1845. They implored the Anti-Slavery Friends to rejoin the regular Monthly Meeting, without addressing the circumstances leading to the separation. The written explanatory response was signed by Aaron Street, Jr., Thomas Frazier, Henderson Lewelling, Marmaduke Jay, William Lewelling, Dr. Gideon Frazier, Elizabeth Lewelling, Anna Johnson, Hannah Blackledge, and Cyrena Lewelling. They also recommended that the London Friends take the matter up with the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends rather than individual Monthly Meetings. The London group continued their travels, with the effort ending on February 28, 1846 with the official response from the Meeting for Sufferings of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends that they could not rejoin the main body. As a result, no other Yearly Meeting would receive correspondence from the Anti-Slavery Yearly Meeting (Edgerton 1856: 327-339; Jones 1914: 142-44; Jordan 2000: 21).

While existing before the organization of the Anti-Slavery Friends in Salem, the level of Underground Railroad activity in Salem increased through the 1840s. Both Anti-Slavery Friends as well as members of the regular Monthly Meeting were involved. Located near the Missouri border, fugitive slaves were frequently found in southern Iowa, due to the basic geographic location, as well as word the sympathetic people could be found. Advertisements of rewards for fugitive slaves appeared in local newspapers, and slave catchers could be found prowling through towns and the countryside. Son of pioneer settler Joel C. Garretson, Owen A. Garretson would later write that the chief center of anti-slavery sentiment in Iowa in the 1840s was Salem, the Quaker settlement, and Denmark, a New England village of Congregationalists (Garretson 1924: 419-20). As he wrote:

> To assist a slave to escape from his lawful owner was contrary to the law of the United States and any one found guilty of this so-called crime was subject to a heavy fine or imprisonment. Thus it happened that to many of the settlers in southern Iowa there came this problem. Should they assist the slave and thus violate the laws of the United States or return the fugitive to his master?....[anti-slavery supporters] felt that obedience to the fugitive slave law was a violation of the law of God and accordingly refused to assist in the return of fugitive slaves. (Garretson 1924: 419-20)

Stories abound in any area with associations with the Underground Railroad, and Salem is no exception. With mounting concern over the loss of slaves to the free land in Iowa, Missouri slave owners began to patrol the Des Moines River along and near the border. Reportedly, Elihu Frazier traveled to Missouri on a mission in the interests of slaves. He was captured by the patrol, tortured to reveal his plans, said nothing, and eventually was released and sent on his way home (Garretson 1924: 430). Rewards of $500 were offered for the capture of Ely Jessup and Joel Garretson at one time (SHBC 1996: 11). Stations on the Underground Railroad in Salem included the Henderson Lewelling House, William Lewelling (Isacc Gibbs) House, Collins House, Gibson House, Shriner House, Bee Hive, Henderson House, Henderson hotel, and nearby farms of Joel C. Garretson and James D. Hoag (Fisher 1969: 23; HCBC 1982: 60; SHBC 1996: 11, 20, 169). Fugitive slaves were concealed in Salem by various ways, such hiding under a full wagon or disguising as a woman. Once a fugitive slave hiding in the hotel of D.W. Henderson dressed as a Quaker woman. Peter Hobson drove up and called for his wife, and the fugitive slave appeared and was helped in the wagon in front of the slave catcher. They drove away to the woods on Fish Creek about four miles northeast of town where he was concealed and cared for until he could be transported on (Garretson 1924: 426).

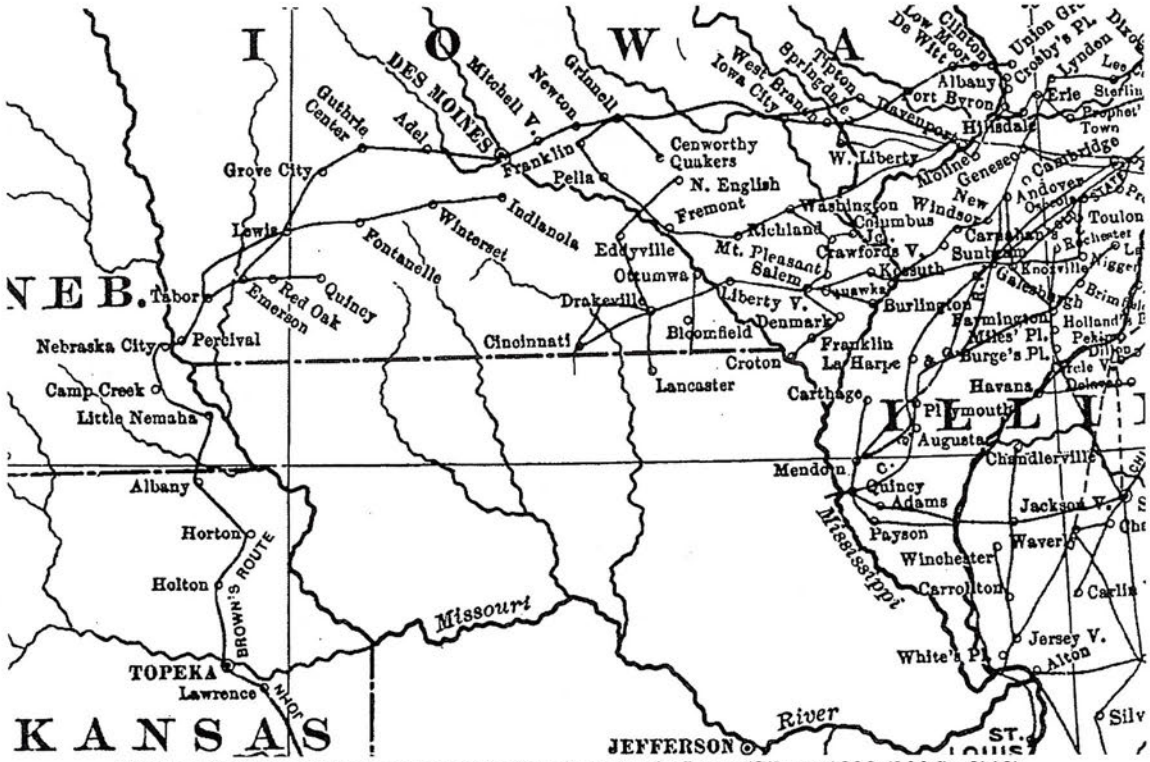


Figure 20. Map of Underground Railroad routes in Iowa (Sibert 1898 (2006): f113).

The Henderson Lewelling House was reportedly known as the "Main Ticket Office" on Underground Railroad in Salem (401 S. Main Street, State #44-00462, Survey #J-07). Henderson Lewelling built his two-story stone house on the south side of Salem in the early 1840s. The stone was reportedly from a quarry on small seven-acre tract southwest of Salem, near Little Cedar Creek. The resulting basin was used to water his nursery stock (SHBC 1996: 19). Quaker historian Louis Jones wrote in 1914:

> The Lewelling house, still in a good state of preservation, is an excellent sample of the first stone houses erected in early Iowa. The walls of solid stone are nearly two feet thick. Great stone chimneys at either end of the house made possible a large open fire place in each room. A stone extension to the rear provided a spacious dining room and kitchen combined, with plenty of pantries. In the center of the floor of this large room a trap door, always covered with a rag carpet and the dining table, led into an extensive opening separate from the cellar. It was here that the fugitive slaves were kept, and though the house was searched many times by the Missourians, this opening was never found nor the slaves secured. (Jones 1914: 190, footnote)

Henderson Lewelling had an office in the front portion of the house to manage his nursery business. He also included a basement under front (east) portion of house, with a fireplace on the south wall. He reportedly used this space as a greenhouse to protect fruit stock in early spring, moving it out for sale when warm weather came. This basement section was also used to hold fugitive slaves, though they could hide temporarily in crawl space under kitchen accessed by trap door (SHBC 1996: 19).

The Henderson Lewelling House has recently been recognized for its connection with the one of the last federal cases to the filed under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, in regards to the fugitive

slaves of Ruel Daggs. In 1847, Henderson Lewelling moved to Oregon, again taking his nursery with him. Though he continued to own the house in Salem for five years, it functioned at least partially as a community building in this period, serving as office of the Justice of the Peace in the late 1840s. Two events occurred in Salem immediately prior to the escape of the slaves of Ruel Daggs in June. The regular Salem Monthly Meeting had completed their new two-story brick building in the spring of 1848, hosting the first Quarterly Meeting west of the Mississippi on May 20, 1848. Around 400 to 500 families were in attendance, including Friends from the Indiana Yearly Meeting (Jones 1914: 54-55; Jaynes 1976: 3; Dykstra 1993: 91). Only a few days later, on May 24, 1848, the Liberty Party convention met in Salem. This brought several anti-slavery advocates from Iowa together, including those in Salem. In addition to their typical opposition to the extension of slavery, they passed resolutions denouncing the "black laws" in Iowa (Dykstra 1993: 77).

According to the 1879 *History of Henry County:* "The most important event that ever transpired in the southwest corner of Henry County, and of which Salem was the cradle and her citizens the nurses, was the outbreak in 1848, between June 5 and 8, and caused by the hiding away of slaves by the Salem people, the blacks belonging to Ruel Daggs, of Clarke County, Mo." (*History of Henry County* 1879: 542). Late on Thursday June 1, 1848, nine slaves belonging to Ruel Daggs started towards their freedom. The group included Sam Fulcher (age 40-45), his wife Dorcas, John Walker (age 22-23), his wife Mary, Julia (age 18), Martha (under age 10), William, a younger child, and an infant (Frazee 1850: 3; Dykstra 1993: 92). Two men, James McClure and Samuel Slaughter, started north toward Salem in pursuit of the fugitive slaves on behalf of the Daggs family. On Monday June 5, Samuel Slaughter and James McClure searched the brush south of Salem, and they found two men, three women, and four children. Soon, a number of Salem men had gathered near the group. Elihu Frazier and Thomas Clarkson Frazier appeared as the leaders, and they requested that the accused fugitive slaves to be taken before a Justice of Peace in Salem to prove that they were fugitives. Somewhat agreeing, the group moved to the office of Nelson Gibbs, Justice of the Peace, at the Lewelling House. He heard the first arguments here, with the case quickly moved to the Anti-Slavery Meeting House as the numbers were too large for his office (Frazee 1850: 5-7; Dykstra 1993: 92-93; Willoughby 2005: 117-18; Finkelman 1992: 123-124; Garretson 1924: 432).

With a lack of proof about the identity of the slaves or the authority of Samuel Slaughter and James McClure to capture them, Nelson Gibbs could not agree that the men had the right to take the group back to Missouri. Thus, they were permitted to go on their own ways. On August 3, 1848, Ruel Daggs filed suit against Elihu Frazier, Thomas Clarkson Frazier, William Johnson, John H. Pickering, John Comer, Paul Way, Eric Knudson, Isaac C. Frazier, and 11 other residents of Salem for his loss of the slaves named Samuel Fulcher and his wife Dorcas, John Walker and his wife Mary, Julia, Martha, William and two children. Action started on the case in September (Frazee 1850: 3; Willoughby 2005: 122; SHBC 1996: 10-11). After several court hearings and appeals, the case finally made it to federal court under the provisions of Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 in June 1850. The case of *Ruel Daggs vs. Elihu Frazier et al* would be one of the last to be argued under the tenets of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, as the new Fugitive Slave Law passed on September 18, 1850, and the only one known to be tried west of the Mississippi River. Though the court found that Ruel Daggs was entitled to $2,900 for the loss of his slaves, there is no evidence that he ever collected even a portion (Finkelman 1992: 132-134; Additional information on this case and related history can be found in the Henderson Lewelling House revised National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2007).

The Anti-Slavery Friends in Salem would gradually rejoin the regular Monthly Meeting over the next decade. Though there is no known connection, the first Friends were accepted back in 1848 and 1849 (ASMM, Leeper, 2007). It is possible that the case creating sympathy and more openness towards the Anti-Slavery Friends among others. It is also possible that some Friends disliked the scrutiny that their group found themselves under in this period or disagreed with events that unfolded. However, this period found many Anti-Slavery Friends in Indiana returning to their regular meetings as well. In the 1850s, an increasing number of Indiana Friends returned to the main body, and many joined the new Republican party after the Free Soil party merged with it. By 1857, the reunion was complete in Indiana. As anti-slavery view became more widespread, the main body of Friends showed a greater willingness to tolerate more liberal views and actions (Jordan 2000: 22). This trend was mirrored among the Anti-Slavery Friends in Salem. Online compiled records of the Friends meetings indicate that the Anti-Slavery Friends ceased meeting in March 1857 (Hill 2008). Louis Jones also writes:

> At Salem the Anti-slavery meeting gradually declined through the death of some of its members, the removal of others to other communities, and the return of most of the rest to the main body. The meeting-house was finally abandoned and sold for a dwelling. (Jones 1914: 144-45)

Local records indicate that the Salem Monthly Meeting purchased the Anti-Slavery Friends' burying ground on April 28, 1863 (recorded June 4, 1863) for the sum of twenty-one dollars. The meeting house (Lots 5-8, Block 22) appears to have been sold in 1867 by the Anti-Slavery Trustees in Indiana (Henry County Deed Records).

Salem Quarterly Meeting and Educational Endeavors, 1845-1860

Salem by the 1840s had become a successful town in southern Henry County. The town continued to be a key community during this settlement period in Iowa history:

> On account of the continuous pressing of the Quakers across the frontier line in Iowa, and the unparalleled increase of their numbers in this western country, the position of Salem had become relatively more and more important as time went on. On coming to Iowa the immigrant Quakers usually passed through and made acquaintances at Salem, and as they occasionally returned from the interior to the river towns for supplies they again partook of the hospitality of its people. (Jones 1914: 52)

J.B. Newhall wrote in 1846:

> Salem is also a pleasant and thriving town, situated in the southern part of the county. It has a charming location on a beautiful prairie of gentle undulation, and commands a wide and expansive view of the surrounding country. Salem is interesting from the fact of its being the nucleus of a large and respectable settlement of Friends, or Quakers. Here, also, is the extensive fruit nursery of the Llewellyns. (Newhall 1846: 34)

The town had also begun to attract additional amenities. In addition to the typical churches, schools, and businesses, the hotel serviced new arrivals as well as the stage route through town. Salem had progressed well beyond a pioneer community by the time that Iowa achieved statehood on December 28, 1846.

In 1845, Reuben Dorland, originally from Poughkeepsie, New York, started the Salem Seminary in the northeast part of town. He built a stone house, 40 by 60 feet, with two rooms in the first level. The school offered courses in reading, spelling, grammar, geography, history, astronomy,

chemistry, physiology, mineralogy, botany, algebra, geometry, surveying, book-keeping, mercantile correspondence, and intellectual and moral philosophy. The school was a success, boasting over 200 in 1851 and 335 in 1852 taught by Dorland and three other teachers. Unfortunately, his failing health led him on a trip to California in 1852, and he died along the way on March 4, 1852. The school was forced to close (Jones 1914: 241-242; SHBC 1996: 10, 109; Collins et al 1938: 17; Allman 1963: 33).

With the increasing number of Friends in Iowa, the Salem Monthly Meeting turned its attention to the establishment of a Quarterly Meeting as well as increasing the size of their own facilities. In 1844, the Monthly Meetings of Salem and Pleasant Plain requested of Western Quarterly Meeting in Indiana to establish Quarterly Meeting in Iowa, though action was deferred for the time. As early as 1845, the Salem Friends appointed a committee to keep in touch with more remote members. With local attendance averaging 300, the log meeting house in Salem was crowded, and they began to consider building a new structure in July 1844. Though discussion initially outlined a one-story building, it was soon changed to a two-story brick building measuring 40 by 70 feet. By 1846, they had $1,149 pledged for the meeting house, and construction began. It was completed in early 1848 at a cost of $3,000. Reportedly, it was one of the best meeting houses in the Indiana Yearly Meeting at the time (Jones 1914: 54, 103; Collins et al 1938: 13; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 5; SHBC 1996: 127; Jaynes 1976: 3).

The Salem Monthly Meeting completed their new meeting house as the Indiana Yearly Meeting granted the Iowa Friends' request for their own Quarterly Meeting in October 1847. The Salem Quarterly Meeting would be the first west of the Mississippi River. The official opening was set for May 20, 1848, allowing time for preparation and the committee from the Indiana Yearly Meeting to travel to Iowa. A member of the committee noted:

> They had built a substantial brick house for the accommodation of the Quarterly Meeting, which, when completed, will perhaps be, if not the best, belonging to Indiana Yearly Meeting...The meetings for worship are Salem, Cedar Creek, Pleasant Plain, Richland, New Garden, East Grove, and Spring River. There are, besides, two or three other places where Friends have settled, who are taking measures to have meetings established. There was some enumeration two years ago, when they numbered about 300 families. There has been a large emigration to that country since, and it will probably be safe now to set them down at four to five hundred families, emigrated from almost all places where there are any Friends." (Jones 1914: 54-55)

The Salem Quarterly Meeting initially consisted of Monthly Meetings of Salem and Pleasant Plain, and Preparatory Meetings of Cedar Creek, New Garden, and East Grove (Collins et al 1938: 13). Other areas in the Salem vicinity also had increasing numbers of Friends settling. Robert Lindsay, a Friend from the east, set out on a trip in early 1850 to visit Friends throughout Iowa. They initially visited East Grove, five miles southeast of Salem, then continued onto Salem and communities to the north and west. Upon their return to Salem, they visited Cedar Creek on February 18. Cedar Creek had just finished a fundraising campaign in 1849 to build a new meeting house costing around $550, which Lindsey described as a "good frame Meeting house with seats mostly of rough boards supported at each end by blocks of wood." On the following day, they visited the Chestnut Hill community and found an "interesting company of Friends, most of them young & middle aged." On February 29, they attended the meeting at New Garden, "which was small, was very much crowded, some being unable to get in at all" (Jones 1914: 64-65; Leeper 2007: 6-7). Though Chestnut Hill did not officially have a meeting

at this time, apparently meetings were being held. Likewise, Friends about three miles east of Salem in Jackson Township near Eagle Grove with minister Hoag requested permission to hold a Preparative Meeting, apparently named Glendale, which lasted until 1857 (Jaynes 1976: 17).

Settlement was beginning to shift further north in Iowa by the 1850s. While Salem "had served as the chief point of entry for the stream of Quakers which poured into the southeastern part of the State" prior to 1850, new settlements were blossoming to the north and a new gateway at Muscatine was opened for further settlement (Jones 1914: 67). The Red Cedar Monthly Meeting (later Springdale) in Cedar County grew rapidly in the early 1850s, officially established on April 9, 1853 by the Salem Quarterly Meeting. It would become the new starting point for Friends settlers by the middle of the 1850s. On May 8, 1858, a Quarterly Meeting was established here (Jones 1914: 67-72, 75; Allman 1963: 8). With increasing settlement around Pleasant Plain in Jefferson County, a new Quarterly Meeting was requested to be set off by the Salem Quarterly Meeting on May 15, 1852, though apparently not officially first held until February 18, 1856. Likewise, the Monthly Meeting further to the west at Western Plain (later Bangor) along the upper portions of the Iowa River grew rapidly in the five years after its formation in 1853, becoming a Quarterly Meeting in 1858 as well (Jones 1914: 75; Allman 1963: 8, 81, 179; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 5-6).

The continued growing numbers of Friends in Iowa affected the earlier Friends in southeast Iowa in both positive and negative ways. Settlers in southeast Iowa also moved to these new areas, impacting the early meetings that had been established in this area. For example, the East Grove meeting appears to have been closed in 1857 after a fire in their meeting house, with members primarily absorbed into the New Garden meeting (Jones 1914: 52; Allman 1963: 79; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 5-6; minutes per Jean Leeper, 2008). At the same time, the Friends at Cedar Creek continued to gain strength. They requested permission to "upgrade" their meeting to a Monthly Meeting in 1855, and the first Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting was held on October 13, 1855. They met in "a large two room house with raised seats in the back and high gallery in front" with William Trueblood, Polly Trueblood, Peninah Trueblood, Matthew Trueblood, Marmaduke Jay, John R. Brown, Enoch Beard, Guleanna Beard, and Ann Winslow in attendance. Stephen Hockett became the head of the Men's Monthly Meeting, and Peninah Trueblood the head of the Women's Monthly Meeting (Leeper 2007: 7-8).

Meanwhile, the members of the Salem Monthly Meeting and Salem Quarterly Meeting were involved in other educational endeavors in this period as well. In fall 1850, Josiah White of Philadelphia visited the Indiana Yearly Meeting, discussing his desire to found a manual training school in the west where "poor children, white, colored, and Indian" could receive religious education per teachings of Friends (Jones 1914: 215). He subsequently included an endowment of $40,000 in his will to buy two tracts of land near where he had already started negotiations: a two-mile square tract in the Indian reserve in Indiana and a one-and-one-half-mile square tract about five miles south of Salem, across the county line into Lee County. The 1440-acre was officially purchased in 1851, and Joseph D. Hoag was appointed president for "White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute." In his second annual report (1853-54), he reported that 500 acres of land had been broken and enclosed, an orchard of 600-700 apple trees planted, and arrangements for five 80-acre farms with good dwelling houses ready to rent by March 1, 1855 been completed. However, with abundant land for purchase followed by the Panic of 1857, the land did not get rented, resulting in a cash shortfall to complete the building. The property would sit in limbo for the next decade (Jones 1914: 215-217; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 19).

The desire to minister among Indians was echoed by Friends in Salem. In November 1851, Thomas Stanley felt led to go to the Indians in Kansas as a Christian worker and teacher of agriculture to instruct them in farming and civilization. He was granted permission to go, along with Enoch Beard and John Hockett. Stanley and Beard arrived at Council Grove on March 27, 1852, read a message of their intents, and were welcomed. Thomas Stanley returned on a more permanent basis with his brother James in 1857. A number of meetings were established among the tribes as a result of their work (Jones 1914: 203-205, Collins et al 1938: 16).

Closer to home in Salem, the Friends of Salem worked to reopen the school for higher education started by Reuben Dorland as well as establish Sunday Schools. In 1854, the Salem Monthly Meeting built a brick building, 25 by 30 feet, on the south side of town. In this building, Dorland's school was reopened. Enrollment would steadily increase over the next decade (Jones 1914: 242; Collins et al 1938: 17; history by Henry W. Joy, *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 684). Though First Day schools, or Sunday Schools, had always been important, a more concentrated effort began along these lines in 1855. The Salem Monthly Meeting appointed a committee of ten men and ten women to open First Day schools in each of the meetings under their auspices (Collins et al 1938: 13).

The Iowa Yearly Meeting, educational and outreach efforts, 1859-1875

As their numbers grew rapidly in the 1850s, the Friends in Iowa began to think about the establishment of their own Yearly Meeting. On October 1, 1859, they officially presented their request at the Indiana Yearly Meeting, who appointed a committee to visit the four Quarterly Meetings in Iowa – Salem, Pleasant Plain, Red Cedar (Springdale), and Bangor. They visited in summer 1860, adding a fifth Quarterly Meeting now established at South River to their list. They found all united in their desire for an Iowa Yearly Meeting. In 1860, there were 45 Friends meetings in 18 counties in Iowa. In fall 1860, the request was approved for a Yearly Meeting to be opened, though no sooner than 1863 to permit preparations and arrangements to be complete. By September 1863, the number of Friends in Iowa was estimated at 6,000-8,000, including an estimated 1,500 families with 2,403 children from age 5 to 20 (Allman 1963: 8-10; Jones 1914: 74, 77-78; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 6).

Construction of a meeting house was key in the preparations for the first Iowa Yearly Meeting, set for September 10, 1863. Though Salem had been the early center, with increasing settlement to the west, a location near Oskaloosa at Spring Creek Meeting House in Mahaska County was designated for the Yearly Meeting. In spring 1863, they began construction of a 66 by 50 foot temporary shed with raised galleries next to the Spring Creek Meeting House with space to seat 750 at a cost of $500. Over 1,200 were in attendance in September, including Friends from Iowa, Indiana, Baltimore, and New York. Representatives from Salem included Joseph D. Hoag, Willet Dorland, Ephraim D. Ratliff, Stephen Hockett, and Thomas Siveter. A sixth Quarterly Meeting, in Oskaloosa, was established on this day. One of the main orders of business was to make provisions to build a permanent Yearly Meeting House. A site on the north side of Oskaloosa was selected, and the Quarterly Meetings were instructed to raise $16,000. The building was completed in 1865 at a cost around $8,000. In 1866, there were 7,652 members in the Iowa Yearly Meeting and 1,938 children (Jones 1914: 80-81, 88; Allman 1963: 8-11; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 6).

The area around Salem also witnessed an increasing number of Friends and meetings in this period (Figures 21 and 22). The Salem Monthly Meeting granted permission to conduct the Glendale Indulged Meeting on October 17, 1860, which was to meet in the home of Jonathan Mosher in Jackson Township to the east. Apparently another first Meeting for Worship and Preparatory Meeting was held on September 23, 1863 by Friends in Jackson County (Jaynes 1976: 17, 48). It is unclear which if either of these meetings was related to the earlier meeting requested by Hoag in the 1850s. In northern Lee County, three meetings were set off in this period. The Chestnut Hill Monthly Meeting, located near White's Institute, officially opened on October 26, 1867, "upgraded" from the Preparative Meeting established in 1849 (Hill 2008). To the south, the Valley Preparative Meeting was opened on November 21, 1863, and it also became a Monthly Meeting on October 26, 1867 (Hill 2008, minutes per Jean Leeper, 2008). Further to the east, the Pilot Grove Preparative Meeting first met on July 28, 1864. The New Garden meeting would become part of this group by the early 1870s (Hill 2008).

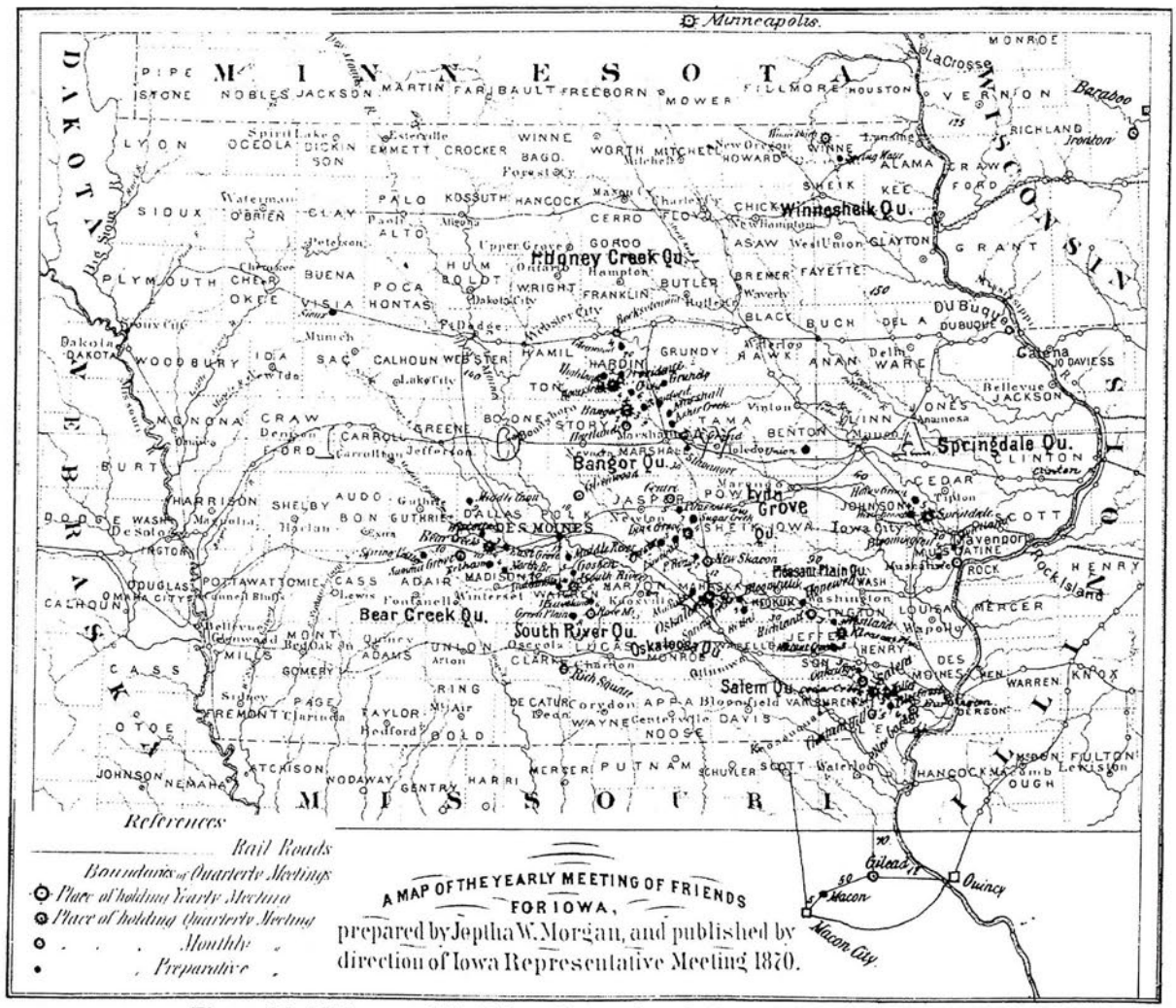


Figure 21. 1870 map of the Frinends meetings in Iowa (Allman 1963: 16).

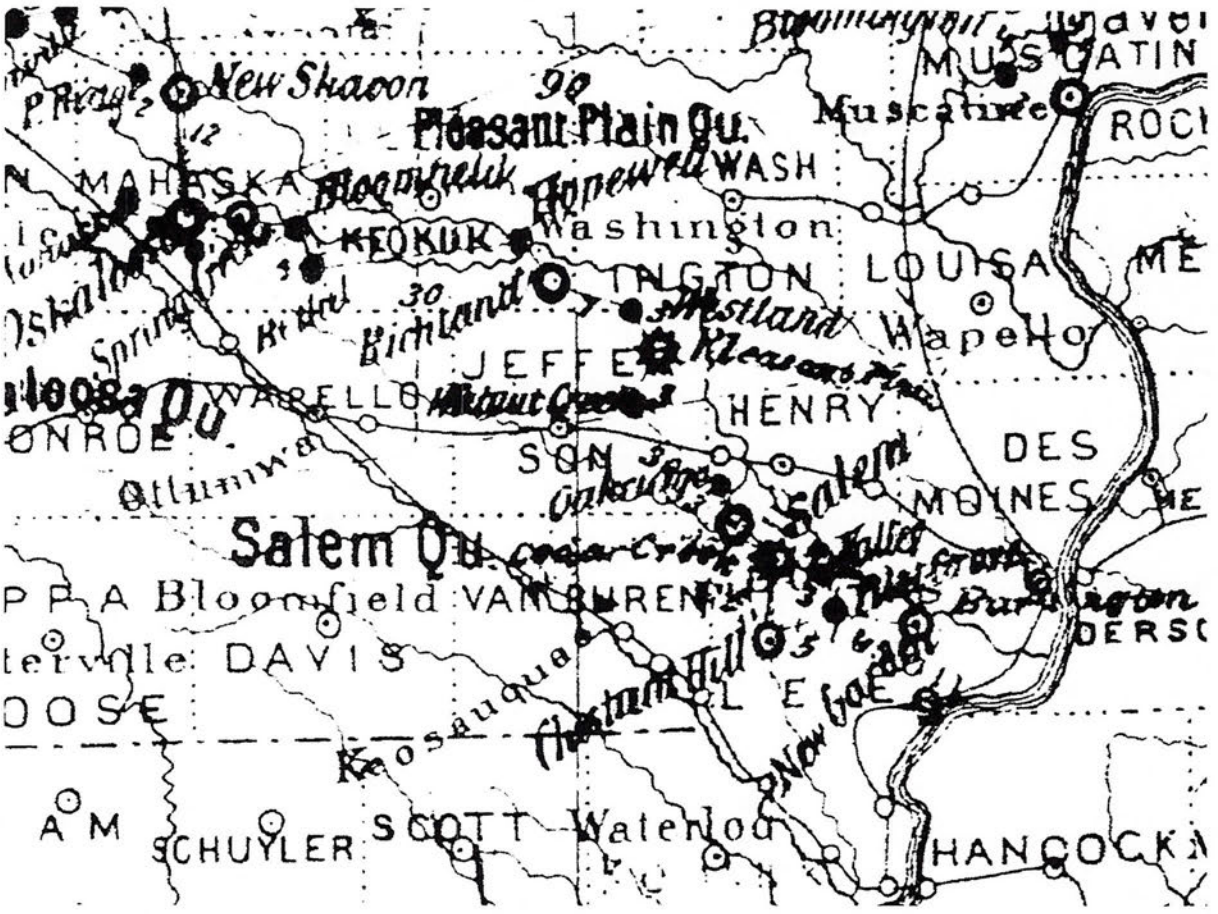


Figure 22. Enlarged section of southeast Iowa on 1870 map of Frinends meetings (Allman 1963: 16).

The Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting in northeast Salem Township was also busy with requests for new meetings. In southern Tippecanoe Township, about two miles northwest of Cedar Creek, the Oak Ridge Indulged Meeting began on December 23, 1863. The Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting then set off the Oak Ridge Preparative Meeting on September 3, 1864, and they bought land in Section 27 and 28 for a meeting house in 1867 (Leeper 2007: 11, ii). In northwest Salem Township, Friends at West Grove requested that a meeting be established in the 1860s, with permission granted for the first West Grove Indulged Meeting on August 12, 1869 in Section 5 (Jaynes 1976: 48; Leeper 2007: 11). The Cedar Creek Friends school was sold for $35 in 1863, with the establishment of a district school system. The Book and Track committee had a circulating library of 132 volumes servicing 30 families in 1865. The first Scripture School at Cedar Creek was held in summer 1865, later expanded to two classes with average attendance of 71. The Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting had three Scripture Schools in operation in 1869 – at Cedar Creek, West Grove and Oak Ridge – with eleven teachers for the combined enrollment of 178 and an average attendance of 110. In 1872, the three meetings had 269 members recorded (Cedar Creek Friends Church; Leeper 2007: 10-11, 13).

Friends in Iowa continued to be concerned with slaves in the early 1860s, particularly those freed with the start of the Civil War. At the first Iowa Yearly Meeting in 1863, they appointed a Committee on Freedmen of nine Friends. Over the next year, they raised $3,181.74 and $1,691.90 in clothing. In 1864, proposals were made for the extension of the work, and they

appointed a larger and more completely organized committee termed the "Executive Committee on the Relief of the Freedmen," with the charge to labor for "the physical necessities of the Freedmen, and to their advancement in knowledge and religion" (Jones 1914: 198-199). They combined their efforts with similar committees in the Ohio, Indiana, and Western Yearly Meetings, and the Iowa Yearly Meeting was assigned to work in Missouri and Kansas in 1865.

The Iowa Yearly Meeting appointed Isaac T. Gibson of Salem as the General Agent. At the Yearly Meeting in 1866, he reported that they had opened six schools in Missouri at Weston (127 students), St. Joseph (350 students), Sedalia (140 students), Columbia (70 students), Springfield (450 students), Mexico (60 students), and one in Kansas at Atchison (160 students), serviced by Friends teachers. He estimated that they had reached over 2,000 African Americans, between the school enrollment of at least 1,367 and Scripture Schools. The Iowa Yearly Meeting contributed $2,381.62 with $2,499.61 from other sources to this effort. As efforts were taken over by public schools over the next few years, Friends from Iowa still went to teach. Through this period, teachers from Salem included Ruth Pickering, Anna Stinsman, James Cammack, Charlotte and Maggie Woolman, Lorenzo Lewelling, Jacob Adle, Jr. (Allman 1963: 60; Jones 1914: 198-201; Jaynes 1976: 49; SHBC 1996: 128).

Educational efforts also continued at home in Salem. The Salem Monthly Meeting had been running the new school opened along the lines of Dorland's original school since 1854. With increasing enrollment and need for new quarters, they formed a joint stock company and founded the Whittier College Association on May 17, 1867. The purpose was to establish and maintain an institution of learning at college level conducted according to principles of Society of Friends. The college opened with John W. Woody as president on April 20, 1868 in the upper story of the Salem Meeting House. Isaac T. Gibson wrote John Greenleaf Whittier, Quaker poet, for permission to use his name and image for the college, receiving permission in June 1868 as well as a sum of money and books for the library. John and Mary Woody conducted the school, and they hired three men and one woman as additional teachers. Students could follow a course in business or preparation as a teacher. There were male and female departments, with over 200 attending classes in 1869. It earned an excellent reputation as a college of "A" rank, award Bachelor and Master degrees. The first class graduated in 1871 with 47 students (Collins et al 1938: 17; Jones 1914: 242; *History of Henry County* 1879: 537; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 15-16; SHBC 1996: 10, 11; Jaynes 1976: 46).

Whittier College, as well as other amenities in Salem, attracted the attention of the surrounding area and state. A visitor to Salem from Mount Pleasant in June 1868 noted that Salem was a town with excellent agricultural land around it. The town had several beautiful dwellings and many pretty flower gardens. It boasted of Whittier College, which was conducted according to rules of Friends and had all powers of academics for a college. The public school was a brick three-story building with five rooms. Four churches existed in Salem - Friends, Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist. The Friends church was believed to be the largest (SHBC 1996: 85-86).

With work stalled at White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, south of Salem in Lee County, the Indiana Yearly Meeting arranged in 1864 for the Iowa Yearly Meeting to take over the property and mission set out by Josiah White. The new board of trustees acquired the $8,400 in building materials and $2,600 in cash. They worked to raise some additional funds as they began construction of a two-story brick school, measuring 74 by 35.5 feet, in spring 1866. However,

their funds and the income from the rented farms were not sufficient to complete the roof and building. The funds among Friends at the Iowa Yearly Meeting were drained with the efforts to build the Yearly Meeting House, and Friends in Salem were also occupied with the formation of Whittier College. So, they turned another direction in 1868. The Iowa State Teachers' Association had called for a school for juvenile offenders for years and the suggestion surfaced that the state lease this property. On January 17, 1868, Senator John A. Parvin of Muscatine introduced a bill to lease the property for ten years or less as a reform school, and it passed with an appropriation of $15,000. On the April 28, 1868, the board of trustees met, electing Senator John Parvin as president, M.A. Dashiell as secretary, and Isaac T. Gibson of Salem as treasurer. The appropriation was applied to the existing debt of $3,000 and rest to completing the construction, with an announcement on September 21 that the Iowa Reform School was ready to open. The first boy arrived on October 7, and the first annual report noted that 46 boys were enrolled in the first year, ranging from age 9 to 18. They had typical school training as well as being required to attend a religious assembly every evening (Jones 1914: 218-220; SHBC 1996: 122; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 19)

Though White's Institute was destined not to educate Indian children for the time, the Iowa Yearly Meeting did consider work among Indians of Iowa and areas to the west in September 1867 important. They created the Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, contacting the other Yearly Meetings to join forces similar to their work among freedmen. The eastern meetings petitioned President Grant to turn over supervision of branches of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Friends. In 1869, he turned control of the northern and central superintendents over to groups of Friends. The Associated Executive Committee of the Orthodox Friends, in charge of the central region, recruited among other Friends to serve as Indian agents. On September 27, 1869, Isaac T. Gibson of Salem became the agent for 4,000 Osage Indians. He served as a missionary, establishing schools and churches, as well as advocate to protect their property. In 1873, the work among the Osage was taken over by the Iowa Yearly Meeting directly (Jones 1914: 207-213; Collins et al 1938: 16). A total of five Salem Friends reportedly served as Indian agents. Johnathan Pickering built school buildings, churches, and mills for Indians (Jaynes 1976: 49). This work would continue until 1878, when the Friends ceased to be the Superintendent for Bureau of Indian Affairs (Jones 1914: 213).

In 1870, legislators visited the Iowa Reform School (White's Institute), pleased by the success of the endeavor thus far. The reform school had gone from a mere idea to a public necessity. Anticipating further growth and investment, they began to discuss purposing a tract of land for the state, rather than renting this area. The number of boys at the school grew to 91 in 1871, greatly exceeding the capacity of the building designed for around 50. Additionally, no space had been provided for girls. After much discussion and a desire for a more central, connected location, they appropriated $45,000 for new reform school for boys in Hardin County as well as $5,000 to organize girls at old site for boys near Salem in 1872. In April 1873, the Iowa Girls Reform School opened at the site of White's Institute, under the care of L.D. Lewelling and wife, Salem Friends, as Superintendent and Matron. They filed a report in November 1875 that 47 girls had attended since opening, with most coming from poor family conditions. They were working to give them good care and an education. However, this arrangement would only last until 1877 (Jones 1914: 221-22; SHBC 1996: 122).

New buildings and a new direction for Friends, 1875-1900

As Penn College opened in Oskaloosa under the Iowa Yearly Meeting in 1872, the Friends at Salem turned their attention to quarters for their own Whittier College. Enrollment had increased to the point of requiring additional space. They proposed to take over the entire two-story Friends meeting house in Salem, building a new meeting house for the group in exchange. Funds were raised locally and among Friends in the East. With approval in 1875, they remodeled the existing building for classes, and they began to build a new frame meeting house for the Salem Monthly Meeting. The 46 by 56 foot building was built east of the cemetery at a cost of $2,500. Whittier College reached an enrollment of 125 students in 1876, and they boasted five literary societies (*History of Henry County* 1879: 537-538; Jones 1914: 248; Collins et al 1938: 14; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 16; SHBC 1996: 111, 129).

At the same time, the Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting was also finding that they required a new meeting house. A plan and estimated costs were presented on April 8, 1875, and they began to obtain bids for a tract of land between the proposed new location at the corner to the north and the cemetery. By July 8, 1875, they had raised $1,215, and John M. Hockett, Stanford Trueblood, Charles Maxwell, Dorson Trueblood and Samuel Hockett were appointed as superintendents for construction. The February 10, 1876 report indicated that they had sold the old log house and benches for $63.04. The new meeting house was completed in early 1876 at a cost of $1,133. As was traditionally, it had two doors, one for men and one for women. With some members moving west, Cedar Creek had 228 members in 1875 (Leeper 2007: 7; Cedar Creek Friends Church). Attendance nearby at Oak Ridge, part of the Cedar Creek circuit, ranged from 30 to 70 between 1876 and 1878, including Milton Smith, N.M. Hockett, Martha and Balser Yakle, H.J. Woods, Clara and Sarah Hammer, Thomas Barton, Minnie Barton, Lizzie Lupton, Clara Trueblood (Leeper 2007: ii).

This building coincided with a move to increase outreach to existing members and recruit new members that would lead to divide in the Society of Friends. An evangelistic surge began in the early 1870s. With an increasing number of "revival" meetings held by Friends, the Iowa Yearly Meeting appointed a committee to oversee and structure these meetings in 1872. In 1875, they passed a new amendment to the Discipline of the Iowa Yearly Meeting, their guiding doctrine, that each Monthly Meeting have a committee on pastoral care over the entire membership, similar to the Salem committee that had existed since the 1840s. By 1876, nine of the ten Quarterly Meeting reported that they had complied with that direction. They focused attention on the First Day schools as well, with 72 reported in the Iowa Yearly Meeting in 1874 (Jones 1914: 164-65; Allman 1963: 15, 31; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 6).

The worship service of the Society of Friends was gradually shifting in this period, away from its traditional roots. The traditional service consisted of separate meetings of men and women, mostly conducted in silence. No songs, readings, or sermons were planned, and no leader was appointed for the service. When moved, a person would rise and speak. With the concern for spiritual care of members and rise in evangelistic meetings that had some of these components, the Friends meetings began to change the tone and structure of their meetings. This alarmed more conservative members. The break began within the Bear Creek Quarterly Meeting, with three Monthly Meetings gathering on August 12, 1877 to unite in their stance (Jones 1914: 166-168; Allman 1963: 15; Collins et al 1938: 15). They reported to the Iowa Yearly Meeting on September 7, 1877:

> In consideration of the various departures in doctrine and principle and practice brought unto our beloved Society of late years by modern innovators who have so revolutionized our ancient order of the church as to run into views and practices out of which our Early Friends were led, and into a broader and more self pleasing and cross shunning way than that marked out by our Saviour and held by our ancient Friends and who have so approximated to the unregenerate world that we feel it incumbent upon us to bear testimony against all such doctrines principles and practices and sustain the church for the purpose for which it was peculiarly raised up. (Jones 1914: 170)

With their stance clearly communicated, they formed the Iowa Yearly Meeting of Conservative Friends on that day. The main body henceforth became known as the Progressive Friends.

According to Louis Jones, "at Salem, naturally a strong center of conservatism, a separation was not long in being effected" (Jones 1914: 171). On May 4, 1879, the Conservative Friends started a separate monthly meeting in Salem, first meeting on June 3 (Hill 2008; history by Henry W. Joy, *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 684). The August 2, 1879 minutes of the Salem Monthly Meeting noted that "about 20 of our senior members who neglected meetings for a year or more and manifested their disunity with the Church at large organized a separate society under the name of 'Friends'" (Jones 1914: 171-172). Under the leadership of Harvey Derbyshire and Ephraim B. Ratliff, these Friends included Peter Hobson, William Savage, C.J. Poulter, Wythe Elliott, David Parkins, Thomas Nicholson, George Stephenson, James Pickard, John R. Brown, and Matthew Trueblood. A new Salem Quarterly Meeting was organized and a report was made to the Iowa Yearly Meeting of (Conservative) Friends in 1879. They met in a small meeting house in the east part of town (history by Henry W. Joy, *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 684; Jones 1914: 171-172; Collins et al 1938: 15; SHBC 1996: 129; Jaynes 1976: 68).

The move towards progressive and conservative ends was demonstrated in few other ways in Salem and Iowa. On April 5, 1879, the first joint session of men and women were held at the Salem Monthly Meeting (Collins et al 1938: 14). The first joint business session of men and women at Cedar Creek occurred in 1883 (Jaynes 1976: 68; Leeper 2007: 13). In nearby Pilot Grove in northern Lee County, a branch of Conservative Friends was subsequently organized on November 1, 1879 (Hill 2008). Membership in the original Salem Monthly Meeting was apparently affected by the formation of the conservative group in Salem, with 189 reported in 1878 falling to 143 in 1880 (minutes, per Jean Leeper). Within the Iowa Yearly Meeting, the Conservative Friends in 1880 numbered 72 families and 47 parts of families (Jones 1914: 322). The number of First Day schools within the main body dropped to 53 in 1881, with average attendance of 2,201 (Allman 1963: 31).

However, the ball was rolling to significantly increase membership within the Society of Friends in Iowa. With further outreach through the evangelistic movement, the Iowa Yearly Meeting formed a committee of 42 in 1883, which reported in 1884 that "2,200 persons have been converted, renewed, or sanctified." They reported similar success in future years, with 1,310 persons in 1885 and 1,888 persons in 1886 (Jones 1914: 100; Allman 1963: 15). It was perhaps this movement that led to a request received by Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting on April 12, 1883 for the West Grove meeting to be "upgraded" to the West Grove Preparative Meeting. Permission was granted and the first meeting occurred in June 1883 (Leeper 2007: 11). Likewise a request reached the Salem Monthly Meeting and was granted in 1887 to set off the Hickory

Grove Preparative Meeting in the far northeast corner of Cedar Township in Van Buren County, immediately to the west of Salem Township in Henry County (Hill 2008).

At home in Salem, Whittier College continued to enjoy modest success. However, fire destroyed the main building on December 4, 1885. The Salem Friends pulled together to rebuild. The foundation was laid in fall of 1886, followed by construction of brick walls in summer of 1887. Whittier College opened in its new three story, 50 by 40-foot, brick building on November 16, with accommodations for 150 male and female students (SHBC 1996: 10, 111-12; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 16; Jones 1914: 243).

In this same period, changes were occurring at White's Institute in northern Lee County. In fall 1877, the Iowa Yearly Meeting trustees found the buildings and fences to be out of repair since the Iowa Girls Reform School began operating here in 1873. When they asked for an appropriation to make repairs, the state decided to move the girls to a facility one mile west of Mount Pleasant in spring 1878. Two years later, they were moved to their permanent, more central location at Mitchellville in Polk County. The trustees set out to make repairs and reopen a school along the original lines and intent outlined in Josiah White's will in 1850. They reported in 1880 that 500 rods of hedge fence were trimmed, a mile of barbed wire fence built, and an orchard planted with 150 apple trees, 30 cherry trees, and 50 grape vines. In October 1881, they were ready to open, under the direction of John and Abigail M. Fry. The school would have small but good enrollment for the next couple years (Jones 1914: 224; SHBC 1996: 122).

Meanwhile, with the work ending among the Osage Indians, Benjamin and Elizabeth B. Miles resigned from the Government Boarding School. At a personal cost of $8,000, they opened the Training School for Indian Children at West Branch in Cedar County. The government paid $167 for board of each Indian boy enrolled at the school, and interest increased enrollment beyond their capacities. They requested of the trustees to be permitted to lease the property of White's Institute. Since it was in accord with the original intent of the endowment – perhaps finally in line with them – permission was granted. Their lease began on November 1, 1883 for the school building, barn, and 480 acres. They were "to board, clothe, and educate the eleven white children for use of said building and land" (Jones 1914: 224-225; SHBC 1996: 122). In their report to the Iowa Yearly Meeting in 1886, they had 75 Indian children and 13 white children enrolled, including 48 received into membership of the Society of Friends. In 1887, there were 55 Indian students being taught common English branches, farming, and some mechanical work. Students had enrolled from nine tribes since opening. The land was not worked by the student, though about 1,000 acres were leased to defray expenses of institute. The county history reported: "This is a very commendable institution, and one which should receive more attention, more praise and support from benevolent societies than it does" (*Portrait and Biographical Album of Lee County, Iowa* 1887: 635).

However, the coast was not yet clear for the well-intended and yet ill-fated White's Institute. On May 27, 1887, the main building caught fire and was completely destroyed. Within a month, the order came from Washington to transfer the Indian students to Haskell, the Indian school in Lawrence, Kansas. With that loss, Benjamin and Elizabeth Miles retired. The school was continued on the site for the 12 white children by Isaac Miles and his wife. The trustees worked to build a new two-story brick building, collecting on an advance of $3,500 from the leased 960 acres. The new building opened in fall of 1888, nearly completed. Silas and Mary T. Taylor

were Superintendent and Matron. Enrollment increased from 12 students in 1888 to 25 in 1896 at the Home and School for Boys and Girls (Jones 1914: 226-227; SHBC 1996: 122-123; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 20).

Work also continued among the other earlier missions of the Iowa Yearly Meeting. In 1880, the school at Sedalia, Missouri, reported 332 students under the direction of four teachers. However, with other work in the area, the decision was made to close this school in favor of a new site at Parsons, Kansas. This school was intended to provide instruction to train future teachers. A new school was built here for $2,000 in 1881, operating as the Hobson Normal School. Enrollment reached 75 in 1883-84. This school continued to operate until 1897 (Allman 1963: 60; Jones 1914: 201). Missions work also continued outside of the United States. In 1881, Evi Sharpless of Salem requested permission from the Iowa Yearly Meeting to minister in Jamaica. He apparently traveled there in November 1881 with his wife Adelia and William Marshall of Bangor. While Sharpless stayed and traveled about the island, Marshall returned to Iowa Yearly Meeting to report on the work and obtain additional support. Jesse and Elizabeth Townsend from Iowa City went to the island, continuing a mission at Cedar Valley. After about five years, the Sharpless family returned to Salem, while other Iowa Friends continued the work on the island through 1913 (Jones 1914: 233-236; SHBC 1996: 129). Closer to home, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was established at the Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting in 1884, under the leadership of Lydia B. Trueblood (Leeper 2007: 13; Jaynes 1976: 70).

The question of ministry among Salem Friends in Iowa finally culminated in 1886. The first discussion about formally inviting ministers into meetings occurred at the Iowa Yearly Meeting in 1880, following the separation of the Conservative Friends. At the time, they decided to pass. However, they reconsidered the policy in 1886, as a desire to provide pastoral care among members was taxing on the volunteer Friends. On September 11, they approved language that outlined that it was advisable for meetings to have regular ministry and they encouraged groups to call and support ministers. Evangelistic Committee would provide assistance as possible. The move made it easier to support new members. In 1888, membership in the Iowa Yearly Meeting numbered 10,234, including many in the western states. By 1889, the Iowa Yearly Meeting reported 51 pastors, including 15 with full and 32 with partial support (Jones 1914: 91-92, 105-107; Allman 1963: 18). On September 1, 1895, W.C. Pidgeon began to serve the Salem Monthly Meeting as their first regular pastor (Collins et al 1938: 15; SHBC 1996: 130). The first pastor for the Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting started in 1896, female minister Tamar Maddock. By the end of the 19th century, most meetings within the Iowa Yearly Meeting had pastors (Leeper 2007: 9, 21).

As the main, more progressive, body of Friends grew in this period, so did the Conservative Friends. Their numbers were not large, however, numbering 91 families, 124 parts of families, and 121 children in 1890 (Jones 1914: 322). Many Monthly Meetings saw dwindling attendance as their numbers died off and new members were not attracted. The Pilot Grove Conservative Friends meeting closed in November 1887 (Hill 2008). The Salem group requested that the Salem Quarterly Meeting of Conservative Friends be closed in 1891:

> After deliberate consideration on the subject, we are united in requesting that this Meeting be discontinued, and that its members be attached to West Branch Quarter. Our greatly reduced numbers by death, removals and resignations, together with the remoteness from Meeting of the most of our members are the reasons for our making the request (Jones 1914: 182).

Numbers dwindled in Salem after the death of their two most prominent ministers, Harvey Derbshire and Ephraim B. Ratliff (Jones 1914: 182; SHBC 1996: 129). The last Salem Monthly Meeting of Conservative Friends was held on June 8, 1892 (Hill 2008).

While numerous members joined the Society of Friends in the 1890s, the numbers in and around Salem began to decline. Membership at the Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting declined to 161 in 1892, while the Salem Monthly Meeting recorded 118 members in 1894 (minutes per Jean Leeper, 2008). In northern Lee County, the Pilot Grove Monthly Meeting closed on March 31, 1890, with memberships primarily transferring to Chestnut Hill (Hill 2008; minutes per Jean Leeper, 2008). Two factors likely contributed to the lack of growth at a time when the membership at large was increasing. First, Salem Township was experiencing decreasing population overall in this period, declining from 1,586 in 1880 to 1,470 in 1890. Second, since it was a traditional Friends stronghold with few new residents, there was less potential for new members. Also, Whittier College was attracting fewer students as it faced other competition. A flyer from 1895 advertised several options for students: common school (two years), normal course (2 years), business course (one year), preparatory course (two years), college course (four years). Courses were offered for three terms per year, with tuition ranging from $7 to $9 per term. W.C. Pidgeon was serving as president at the time (Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 18).

Membership in Iowa Yearly Meeting reached a peak of 12,289 in 1892, partially due to a large number of members living further to the west. In 1893, the Iowa Yearly Meeting set off the Oregon Yearly Meeting with 955 members, followed by the California Yearly Meeting in 1895 with 1,166 members. They held their first "Summer School" for Christian Workers in June 1892, which became the Christian Workers' Assembly in 1903. In 1893, the separate meetings for men and women were discontinued at the Iowa Yearly Meeting. In 1894, they began a monthly publication called Western Work, which was continued until 1912. In 1896, the Iowa Yearly Meeting reported that it was composed of 17 Quarterly Meetings with membership of 10,642 and 71 pastors. The Scripture Schools had an enrollment of 5,734. A number of departments led the organization of the Society of Friends in Iowa: Evangelistic, Sabbath School, Christian Endeavor, Missionary (Home/Foreign and Women's Foreign), Education, Peace and Temperance (Allman 1963: 15-17, 28; Jones 1914: 92, 124-125).

Changes and challenges in the 20th century, 1900-1965

Many of the early endeavors of the Society of Friends in Iowa and Salem began to end or face a definitive decision to renew by the early 20th century. In 1898, the school at Parsons, Kansas was sold, with proceeds contributed as scholarships to Southland College in 1901 (Jones 1914: 201). In 1899, the last Baccalaureate Degree was conferred from Whittier College, as it faced competition from Penn College and other denominational state colleges. It would continue for the next decade as an academy. In 1911, the academy at Whittier College closed, and the school was sold to the school district for use as the high school, until it was destroyed by fire in 1947 (Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 18; SHBC 1996: 10; Jones 1914: 243). The 1904 atlas of Iowa noted that Salem was once "called the 'Quaker capital' of the county, having been founded and for a long time controlled by that denomination" – suggesting that the number of Friends was far from the majority in the town of 548 (Huebinger 1904: 311).

With attendance at the school of White's Institute in northern Lee County down to eight students in 1903, the trustees made the decision to close the school. They decided also to apply the

proceeds of farm ($1,365.60) to assist 37 needy students to attend other Friends schools. However, this met with controversy among other Friends that wanted to see the school continued. They filed a lawsuit on September 26, 1904 that the intent of Josiah White's endowment had been violated, a trust fund now valued at $175,000. The trial decision finally came back in June 1908 – they would need to maintain a school at the site and use the proceeds from the farms for that purpose. At this point, James B. Bruff, a Friends attorney living in Atlantic, stepped up, taking on position as president of the Board of Trustees in 1908. He began work to clean up the grounds and repair the buildings. The main building was remodeled to house only boys, while a new building was started to be a girls' dormitory. In 1911, James and Jessie Bruff moved to the property to insure its completion and success. They opened the school, serving as Superintendent and Matron. In their first annual report, they had 24 students with a surplus of $1,500 for the year. In 1912-1913, White's Institute had 38 students, including 25 in custody of the Institute until they were of age and 10 day pupils from the surrounding area. Those in custody did not pay tuition as their work on the farm over the course of their time there was in exchange for their board and education. The farm continued to consist of 1,440 acres with some crops and cattle, farm cottages and a little Quaker church among groves and orchards, and large school buildings in the center area (Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 20-21; Jones 1914: 227-231; SHBC 1996: 123).

The Iowa Yearly Meeting also faced decreasing numbers in the early 20th century. In 1902, along with ten other Yearly Meetings, they adopted the Constitution for the Society of Friends in America, which became the new Iowa Yearly Meeting Discipline with minor changes. In 1912, there were 16 Quarterly Meetings in Iowa, composed of 8,383 members. However, these numbers included 2,176 non-residents and 1,130 associate members mostly under the age of 10. Overall, there were 5,077 active adults in Iowa. The decrease was partially due again to the formation of another meeting, the Nebraska Yearly Meeting in 1908 with 1,679 members. However, it was also due to the declining birthrate, continued migration to the West, and lack of attraction of younger members. Additionally, with the start of the move from rural areas to town, Friends often joined other churches, without the option of a meeting there. On the brink of their 50th anniversary celebration on September 5, 1913, the Iowa Yearly Meeting authorized construction of a new meeting house, splitting the use and costs with the Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting. The old meeting house sold for $5,000, and the new meeting house was completed in 1913 for $31,203.86. James Bruff served on building committee from Salem (Allman 1963: 17, 23, 27; Jones 1914: 88-90, 92)

Improvements and changes arrived at the Salem Monthly Meeting in this period, both intentionally and unintentionally. In 1908, an acetylene lighting system installed in the Salem meeting house (Jaynes 1976: 89). Further to the west in Van Buren County, Friends had been gathering at Stockport. In 1911, they requested that a Monthly Meeting be established, and the first meeting was held on December 7, 1911 (Hill 2008). With the new meeting, 62 members transferred out of the Salem Monthly Meeting, resulting in a drop of membership from 117 in 1911 to around 65 in 1913 (minutes per Jean Leeper, 2008). On February 27, 1912, during the Salem Quarterly Meeting, fire started in the gas-light generator. It spread through the building, completely destroying the meeting house. They voted to relocate a few blocks to the north, closer to the center of Salem. At this time, they bought the lot at the corner of Main Street and Jackson Street, occupied by the Masden property and Watts barn. They constructed a new 30 by 40 foot frame building at a cost of $3,300 (210 S. Main Street, State #44-01564, Survey #J-14). Charles Friend planned and supervised construction. The new meeting house was dedicated on

January 5, 1913 (Collins et al 1938: 16; SHBC 1996: 129-130; Jaynes 1976: 106; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 22). After moving to their new building, the first women's missionary society began at Salem, with the formation of the United Society of Friends Women (USFW) (Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 23). Membership in Salem would grow somewhat over the next decade, with 89 members registered in 1923 (minutes per Jean Leeper, 2008).

The Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting was making their share of improvements in this period as well. In 1906, they had bought one-and-one-half acres for $112.50 from Manly Mendenhall for an addition to their cemetery (2822 Erickson, State #44-01639, Survey #B-04). In 1908, they completed the parsonage on the east side of the church (1454 280th Street, State #44-01637, Survey #B-02). The 1875 gable-roof frame church served as starting point for the new meeting house constructed in 1914 to 1915, with at least part incorporated into the new structure. As such, this meeting house is known as the oldest Friends meeting house in Iowa. The reconstruction significantly altered the appearance and design of the building, with it appearing to wholly date to this later period from the outside. It was completed in 1915 at a cost of $2,304. In 1908 the church had 142 members, including 75 males and 77 females. The congregation shrunk slightly in the next decade with various deaths and moves, but it maintained a healthy membership of 117 in 1924 (Cedar Creek Friends Church; Leeper 2007: 7-8, 127).

Other rural Friends meetings were not so fortunate in terms of membership in the early 20th century. The two newer meetings to the west in the Salem Quarterly Meeting, Hickory Grove and Stockport, sustained their early growth and numbers. The remaining four meetings closed in this period. The Valley meeting closed around the turn of the century, with the meeting house sold and moved in 1910 (Hill 2008; Jaynes 1976: 104; Allman 1963: 79). The two meetings started by Cedar Creek also closed. By 1915, the Oak Ridge meeting closed, located in southern Tippecanoe Township, Henry County. On December 20, 1915, their land was sold back to the original farms, and the church was sold for $139 and moved to a farm for use as a barn (later demolished) (Leeper 2007: iii, 11). Around 1924, the meeting at West Grove, in northwest Salem Township, closed, and their meeting house was sold in 1926 (Allman 1963: 79; Leeper 2007: 11). Finally, the last meeting at Chestnut Hill, in northern Lee County, was held on June 29, 1923 (Hill 2008). As noted previously, rural churches found it hard to maintain membership in this period for a number of reasons. Most closed as their numbers dwindled, with some transferring memberships to the meetings at Salem and Cedar Creek.

With some increasing numbers at the Salem Monthly Meeting, they worked to better outfit their pastor and members. In 1925, they purchased a home to serve as parsonage, one block east of the church. It was remodeled and painted. As well as serving as a residence, a few church gatherings were also held in the building. By 1927, the meeting house required more space for classrooms. In fall, they raised the church a few feet and excavated a basement underneath. Rooms were then added for Sunday School and Christian Endeavor. It was complete for a dedication on November 6, 1927 for a cost of $1,200 (SHBC 1996: 129; Collins et al 1938: 16; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 22).

Since its reorganization under the leadership of James Bruff in the 1910s, the school at White's Institute had enjoyed modest success, for a nearly record number of consecutive years. However, fire again struck the complex on January 28, 1929. It destroyed the main building, a two-story frame dormitory for 25 orphaned students, at a loss of $25,000. Rather than rebuild on this site, they decided to sell 900 acres of the farm to buy 600 acres in the more central Hardin

County near New Providence, somewhat ironically following the Iowa Boys' Reform School. In 1930, eight children were reportedly still enrolled, and none remained by January 31, 1931. With poor economic conditions, it would be several years before the first building was completed in 1941. The first boy entered Quakerdale in January 1942, attending classes at New Providence Community School and the Friends meeting in New Providence. More than 20 boys were here in 1963. In 1996, the name was changed to White's Iowa Institute (SHBC 1996: 123; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 21; Allman 1963: 43; Quakerdale 2008).

Anniversaries brought cause for celebrations among the Friends in Iowa. On August 27, 1938, the Iowa Yearly Meeting celebrated their 75th anniversary, with three Friends attending who were at the first meeting in 1863 (Allman 1963: 26). The Iowa Yearly Meeting faced many successes and challenges at the time, particularly with attendance of young members. The attendance of Sunday Schools had peaked in 1917 with 7,867 enrolled and average attendance of 3,693. It fell to around 6,000 in the 1920 and early 1930s. The first Junior Yearly Meeting was held in 1937, though the attendance dropped over the next few years. In 1940, the Iowa Yearly Meeting set a Standard for local Sunday Schools. Attendance of Junior Yearly Meeting would not significantly increase until the Christian Education Committee became the sponsor in 1952, resulting in a sufficient number to split the group into two age-related sections (Allman 1963: 29-32).

In Salem, the centennial of the Salem Monthly Meeting was celebrated on October 8 and 9, 1938. Visits were arranged to the cemetery (3150 Franklin Avenue, State # 44-01676, Survey #Q-06) and Whittier College (demolished 1947). The pageant on Saturday evening, "Characteristic Scenes of Early Friends of Salem," was followed by worship on Sunday morning, a special anniversary afternoon service, and an evening service. Histories were read at the afternoon service and then reprinted in the centennial booklet (Collins et al 1938). Elbert Brown concluded:

> The Salem meeting being the first Friends meeting in this territory has often been called the mother meeting of Iowa Friends. As the need arose committees from this meeting were selected to assist in organizing many monthly meetings in the state and surrounding territory. The influence of the Salem church has been carried to many places by men and women who have been associated with it. (Collins et al 1938: 16)

At least 300 dined on the meal at noon on Sunday, with over 500 estimated to be in attendance at some point. A list of registered attendants include a number from Salem, as well as Stockport, Hillsboro, Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Muscatine, New Sharon, Grinnell, Newton, Des Moines, West Point, Keokuk, Pleasant Plain, Oskaloosa, Richland, and Lawn Hill (Collins et al 1938: 2, 16-17).

The Friends meetings in and near Henry County work together to provide services for members. For example, in 1942, the first circulation of a library of books began between Salem, Cedar Creek, and Pleasant Plain (Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 23). Within the Salem Quarterly Meeting, four Monthly Meetings continued to be held. Based on their apportionment, financial support for the Iowa Yearly Meeting, Salem had 55% of the members, followed by Cedar Creek with 25%, Stockport with 12%, and Hickory Grove with 8% (minutes per Jean Leeper, 2008).

Changes and celebrations also occurred at the Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting in this period. The cemetery was again expanded in 1944, with a 330 by 15 foot tract donated by Charlie Cooper on

the south side (2822 Erickson, State #44-01639, Survey #B-04). It was utilized to provide a south entry/exit, with a graveled roadway through the cemetery. The cemetery was also fenced after this addition. October 13, 1946 marked the anniversary and homecoming celebration at Cedar Creek, occurring at the 105th anniversary of the formation of the preparative meeting. Similar to Salem, services were held with prominent speakers, songs, historical pageant, and a reading of history. Over 163 were in attendance for the day. In the late 1940s, the belfry was removed from the meeting house (Cedar Creek Friends Church; Leeper 2007: 127).

Membership increased in Salem Monthly Meeting in this period, particularly in proportion to the other three meetings in the area. In March 1950, attendance was 91 for church. Their percent for the apportionment to the Iowa Yearly Meeting increased to 61% in 1952, with those for Cedar Creek, Stockport, and Hickory Grove falling (minutes per Jean Leeper, 2008). At the meeting house in Salem, an addition on the south side in 1960 provided more space for a new classroom and study for the pastor. In 1962, they launched a Missions Convention (Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 22-23).

As Salem expanded their facilities in town, the Monthly Meetings at Stockport and Hickory in northeast Van Buren County closed. The last meeting was held in Stockport in 1961, and their property was transferred to the Iowa Yearly Meeting. Hickory Grove apparently closed in 1962 due to a lack of memberships – none were transferred to other meetings with it closed (Hill 2008; Allman 1963: 79). This left only two Monthly Meetings in this area: the original meetings at Salem and Cedar Creek. The closest next meeting continued to be at Pleasant Plain in northern Jefferson County, also one of the originals.

For the centennial of the Iowa Yearly Meeting in 1963, Governor Harold Hughes proclaimed Quaker Week for Iowa. At this time, the Iowa Yearly Meeting had 46 meetings and 5,873 members, a noticeable decline from the 8,383 in 1912. The number of Quarterly Meeting had declined from 16 to 13, with meetings remaining at Ackworth, Bangor, Bear Creek, Greenville, Honey Creek, Lynn Grove, Minneapolis, Oskaloosa, Pleasant Plain, Salem, Scranton, Springdale, and Winnishiek (Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 23; Allman 1963: 79; Iowa Yearly Meeting).

The two meetings in the Salem Quarterly Meeting continued to meet through the end of the 20th century. In 1965, Cedar Creek had 36 members and 13 associate members. It would continue to be an active church into the first part of the 21st century, though with dwindling numbers (Leeper 2007: 120). In Salem, new pews were purchased for the church in 1964. In this period, church attendance was regularly around 180. By 1969, they built a new parsonage on the site of the older house, one block each of church (108 E. Jackson, State #44-01568, Survey #K-04). Another addition, completed with fellowship hall, kitchen, pastor's study, several Sunday School rooms, was dedicated on June 3, 1979 (Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 22; SHBC 1996: 129).

In 1980, after over 130 years in existence, the Salem Quarterly Meeting was disbanded. The Salem Monthly Meeting and Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting officially became part of the Pleasant Plain Quarterly Meeting in 1984 (Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 6). Currently, in 2008, both churches continue to meet. The Salem Monthly Meeting has 118 members. The Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting has average attendance around 15 (Leeper 2008). In the Iowa Yearly Meeting, there are about 3,000 members and 40 Monthly Meetings in Iowa and Wisconsin (Iowa Yearly Meeting).

Associated Property Types: The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township: 1835-c.1965

Residential resources

Description: Residences, or houses, are primarily defined as domestic buildings that were built for sheltering home life, rather than for a business or other purpose. These buildings may have been originally intended for one or more family. Later functions of the residence may include some business activities, but the building should have functioned primarily as a dwelling during the period of its significance to be eligible under this property type. Likewise, residential outbuildings are defined as those buildings associated with a dwelling, such as a carriage house, summer kitchen, outhouse, or garage. This property type was and likely is currently primarily associated with domestic activities. Outbuildings associated with a residence are generally found within the property boundaries, which are typically the boundaries for eligible residential properties as well. Outside of a community, a residential resource may be a single house or a farmstead. The historic farm/farmstead district consists of several buildings, structures, objects, or sites that are physically and spatially united historically by associations, uses, and design elements. Though buildings are often viewed as the most common type of contributing resources, including both residential and agricultural uses, other elements can also be key features, such as structures, objects, fences, wind breaks, fields, and archaeological sites. The type and number of outbuildings and accessory structures varies between farmsteads. To be considered a farmstead district, the farm must retain at least the historic farm house and a historic barn.

Residential buildings in Salem Township include a variety of middle to late 19th century and early to middle 20th century buildings. Residential properties associated with the member of the Society of Friends primarily date from the middle of the 19th century through the early 20th century. Nearly all these houses are frame and range from small one-story buildings to large two-story buildings. A handful of brick houses were also built. These residences are often vernacular in nature, reflecting the double pen or central passage types. More stylistic 19th century houses have elements of the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, or Queen Anne styles. These buildings reflect these styles in their proportions, fenestration patterns, fenestration detailing, cornice detail, and other architectural features. More stylistic 20th century houses have features characteristic of the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and the American Foursquare. A number of frame bungalows are also found in the township, with ranch houses appearing after World War II in the late 1940s and 1950s. Throughout rural Salem Township, most of the houses are functional in nature, with few examples of high style houses. Associated outbuildings, urban or agricultural, are also typically frame buildings. Most of the barns and outbuildings are simple, gable-roof buildings, but some of the large barns have gambrel roofs.

At this point in the survey and identification process, no particular residential styles have been identified as predominantly associated with or unique within residences associated with the members of a Society of Friends. A tall and wide one-and-one-half-story gable-front house with two separate second story façade windows has been noted as occurring

frequently throughout town. Additional research is required on these houses to provide further information relating to the architecture.

Significance: Residential properties, within a community or agricultural setting, compose the majority of properties associated with members of the Society of Friends. Their life and significance is largely associated represented by these properties. The majority of residential and agricultural outbuildings will be eligible as contributing features to an eligible residential property or farmstead historic district rather than be individually eligible. To be eligible under this historic context, the significance of the property must be directly related to the Society of Friends in and around Salem Township.

Registration Requirements: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property must possess significance under one of the criteria listed below as well as historic integrity.

Criterion A: Residential properties will have served an important role in the history of the Society of Friends in and around Salem Township. Eligible resources will distinctly reflect the trends and patterns of within this history, with their relationship demonstrated to be significant in the overall history of this group. The significant history associated with the Society of Friends should be directly linked to the property and extant resources.

Criterion B: Residences will have an association with important men or women or group in the history of the Society of Friends in and around Salem Township. To be eligible under this historic context, the person must be individually significant within this historic context, rather than just be a prominent person. Properties typically must be associated with the person's productive life and represent a better association with this productive period than other extant resources. Likewise, buildings associated with a significant group must reflect the group's significance within this historic context and represent a strong association with this significance. It is not anticipated that individual residential or agricultural outbuildings will likely be individually eligible under this criterion.

Criterion C: Resources will be an excellent example of an architectural style with good integrity; or resources will be an intact example of their vernacular or folk type with good integrity; or resources will be a significant work of a well-known architect or master builder, as related to the Society of Friends in and around Salem Township. Individually eligible resources significant for their style, type, or construction will be representative of the distinctive characteristics of that resource type and will be compared to other resources to demonstrative their significance. Likewise, resources significant for their design by an important architect or construction by a master builder will retain a high degree of integrity of the original design and will be compared to other designs by the architect or master builder to demonstrate the significance of this design.

Criterion D: The sites of non-extant properties and other sites may yield important archaeological information related to residential resources; archaeology was not included as part of this project. Most archeological sites would be considered non-residential buildings by definition and nominated under another property type.

Integrity Considerations: Residential resources may be individually eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics are strong. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some alterations to a

residential building may be tolerated, particularly if they have occurred at the rear of the building. These alterations should also be considered significant when they are over 50 years old and the period of significance extends through the time of these alterations. Key features such as historic windows and exterior cladding should be intact for the house to be individually eligible, particularly under Criterion C. Alterations that have obscured or removed original features, or that have added later features to the building, will negatively impact the integrity of the historic building within this historic context.

To be individually eligible within a historic context, the building must still retain its essential characteristics, such as massing, fenestration pattern, architectural features, and some materials, from the time period associated with the historic context or within a narrower period of significance for the property. Some alterations, such as a later porch, will not definitively negate individual eligibility, but overall the 19th century appearance must be clear enough that the owner from that period would recognize the house. Alterations that have obscured or removed original features, or that have added later features to the building, will negatively impact the integrity of the historic building. With significant remodeling at a later date, such as porch alterations, new features like bay windows, additional decoration detail, large additions, or the removal of such older features, the house will likely only retain integrity from this later period though original construction may have occurred in this earlier 19th century period.

Related properties identified in the Reconnaissance Survey: With limited archival research complete on the resources, many properties have been surveyed but their association to the Society of Friends has not yet been determined. Thus, this list is expected to grow considerably as further research and evaluation is conducted.

Name	Address	Field Site #	State Inventory #	Date	NRHP evaluation
Payton Wilson Farmstead	1360 280th Street	B-07	44-01642	c.1840	Yes (A and C)
House (parsonage)	1454 280th Street	B-02	44-01637	c.1906-08	More research
House (Salem Friends Church Parsonage)	108 E. Jackson Street	K-04	44-01568	c.1969	No (date)
Henderson Lewelling House	401 S. Main Street	J-07	44-00462	1842	Listed

Non-residential resources

Description: Non-residential resources encompass a variety of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and potentially districts. These resources are defined anything that is not a domestic building that was constructed for sheltering home life. Rather, these resources may be churches, commercial buildings, cemeteries, markers, and archeological sites, among other possibilities. Archeological sites would be expected to fall primarily in this category, though archeology was not included as part of this survey project.

Significance: The significance of these resources within this historic context lies in their association with the Society of Friends in and around Salem Township. A resource with significance not directly related to the Society of Friends will not be eligible under this historic context. Resources must retain strong historical associative or architectural characteristics to be considered eligible. These properties may also be contributing

features in a historic district, which may include residential and non-residential properties.

As defined by National Register of Historic Places guidelines, resources that are moved or reconstructed resources, religious properties, birthplaces or graves, cemeteries, or commemorative properties must also meet the individual Criterion Considerations to be eligible. These considerations strongly apply to this property type, as religious properties and cemeteries are the resources currently identified. Religious properties must demonstrate their historical, cultural, and/or architectural significance and association, rather than on the merits of religious doctrine. Cemeteries must demonstrate significance on the basis of significant gravesites, age associated with history of a region, design qualities, association with significant historic events, or for information potential.

Registration Requirements: To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property must possess significance under one of the criteria listed below as well as historic integrity.

Criterion A: Resources will be associated with the Society of Friends in and around Salem Township and will reflect a strong contribution to and association with this history. The resource will be particularly significant and clearly associated with this historic context to be eligible under this criterion.

Criterion B: Non-residential resources will have an association with important men or women or group in the history of the Society of Friends in and around Salem Township. To be eligible under this historic context, the person must be individually significant within this historic context, rather than just be a prominent person. The non-residential property must be associated with the person's productive life and represent a better association with this productive period than other resources. Likewise, resources associated with a significant group must reflect the group's significance within this historic context and represent a strong association with this significance.

Criterion C: Resources will be an excellent example of an architectural style with good integrity; or resources will be an intact example of their vernacular or folk type with good integrity; or resources will be a significant work of a well-known architect or master builder, as related to the Society of Friends in and around Salem Township. Individually eligible resources significant for their style, type, or construction will be representative of the distinctive characteristics of that resource type and will be compared to other resources to demonstrative their significance. Likewise, resources significant for their design by an important architect or construction by a master builder will retain a high degree of integrity of the original design and will be compared to other designs by the architect or master builder to demonstrate the significance of this design.

Criterion D: The sites of non-extant properties and other sites may yield important archaeological information related to residential resources; archaeology was not included as part of this project. Sites may be associated with the early history of the Society of Friends, potentially yielding important historical information.

Integrity Considerations: Non-residential resources may be eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics associated with the period of significance are strong. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and

association. Alterations will likely be considered significant when they are over 50 years old and are within the period of significance for the resource. However, to be individually eligible within this period of significance, the resource must still retain its essential character defining and distinctive characteristics.

Related properties identified in Reconnaissance Survey: With limited archival research complete on the resources, many properties have been surveyed but their association to the Society of Friends has not yet been determined. Thus, this list may grow as further research and evaluation is conducted.

Name	**Address**	**Field Site #**	**State Inventory #**	**Date**	**NRHP evaluation**
Cedar Creek Friends Church	1452 280th Street	B-01	44-01636	1914-15 (1875)	More research
Cedar Creek Friends Cemetery	2822 Erickson Avenue	B-04	44-01639	1841-present	More research
Salem Friends (South) Cemetery	3150? Franklin Avenue	Q-06	44-01676	1839-present	More research
Salem Friends Church	210 S. Main Street	J-14	44-01564	1912	More research

Summary of "Community Development in Salem: c.1835-c.1965"

Through the work on the previous two historic contexts, the need for a third historic context on Salem was identified. This historic context should be developed during the upcoming intensive survey phase. While the settlement and early development of Salem is closely tied to the history associated with the Society of Friends, the ensuing development of Salem is separate though related. This context has been preliminarily defined as *Community Development in Salem, c.1835-c.1965*. This context begins with the original platting of the town in 1835 and ends at 1965, based on the 50 year requirement for the National Register. The property types associated with this context will include commercial buildings, industrial buildings, neighborhoods, residences, social and civic organizations, civic improvements, and public buildings. This context should be developed in the intensive level survey phase.

Summary of Salem history and development

Settlement began in the Salem area in the east half of Salem Township in 1835, and this community grew as the first Society of Friends (Quaker) settlement west of the Mississippi River. Isaac Pidgeon, originally from North Carolina, was the first settler in Salem Township, followed by fellow Friends Aaron Street and Peter Boyer. They quickly set about surveying a town, Salem, on the Iowa frontier. As the town of Salem grew in the late 1830s, the Territory of Iowa was organized on June 12, 1838, and the original boundaries and townships of Henry County were set. By 1840, the population of the state reached 43,112, the population of Henry County reached 3,772, and the population of Salem was near 300 – one of the larger towns in Iowa in the period.

In the first decade of the community, Friends composed the majority of the local residents. The first industries included brickmaking, and tannery, and milling. Wagon and blacksmith shops served local settlers as well as those moving through town. Educational opportunities abounded in town with local schools and Reuben Dorland's Salem Seminary. Salem was granted the first Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends west of the Mississippi River in 1848. Tensions with slave-owners in nearby Missouri led to several notable incidents with fugitive slaves and the Underground Railroad in Salem. Similar to Friends in their intolerance of slavery, the Congregational Church of Salem organized in 1854. General settlers looking for a good community were also attracted to Salem, demonstrated by the founding of Methodist and Baptist churches in town around the same time. While the Friends operated a cemetery on the south side of town, a second cemetery formed on the east side of town by the Methodists, welcoming citizens of all faiths.

The population of Salem reached 636 in 1859, perhaps the peak of the community's growth. The town was described as a thriving and prosperous town with seven dry goods and grocery stores, two stove and tin stores, two shoe shops, two hotels, one drug store, two saddle and harness shops, three carriage and wagon shops, one wool carding machine, five blacksmith shops, and one furniture store. Four primary schools and a high school operated in town, with seven schools in the rest of township (Bowron 1859: 106-108). In 1867, John Bicksler opened a blacksmith and wagon manufacturing shop in Salem and built 500 vehicles in first 14 years (Jaynes 1976: 51). A visitor to Salem from Mount Pleasant in June 1868 noted that Salem was a town with excellent agricultural land around it. The town had several beautiful dwellings and many pretty

flower gardens. It boasted of Whittier College, which was conducted according to rules of Friends and had all powers of academics for a college. The public school was a brick three-story building with five rooms. Four churches existed in Salem - Friends, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist. The Friends church was believed to be the largest (SHBC 1996: 85-86).

With settlement reaching other areas of Iowa, new Friends communities formed in other areas, and a lack of a railroad connection, Salem's population began to decline through the middle of the 19th century. In 1875, the population was reported at 479, the third largest town in Henry County. The town was recognized for its beautiful public square, numerous shade trees, good businesses, and as a strong educational center anchored by Whittier College (*History of Henry County* 1879: 494, 536). In 1880, the limits of the corporate town were extended to the current (2008) limits, and the population of Salem was reported at 524 (SHBC 1996: 82; Jaynes 1976: 60). 1881 marked the arrival of the railroad to Salem, connecting it with Keokuk and Mount Pleasant by rail. The first bank, the Bank of Salem, was also organized. The population grew slightly to 551 by 1890.

Salem witnessed major fires as well as improvements in the end of the 19th century and into the early 20th century. In 1886, most of the north side of the square as well as the west side of the square burned, with arson suspected. At least two more fires were reported in 1887. Most of these areas were soon rebuilt, and a new school was constructed in 1892. With the popularity of bicycles in the area, a club was formed in 1897. The first telephone system was installed in 1897, with a public line at the jewelry store. In April 1899, new trees were planted throughout the square (Jaynes 1976: 62, 65, 73; SHBC 1996: 82). In the early 1900s, three general stores, three groceries, one clothing store, two hardware stores, one queensware store, one implement & sporting goods store, two meat markets, four blacksmiths and wagon shops, livery barn, one furniture store and undertaking, several restaurants, one hotel, two lumberyards, two coal dealers, three doctors, a dentist, a lawyer, two drug stores, two banks, a brick yard, a veterinary, and a photographer operated in Salem (SHBC 1996: 13). In November 1901, the first concrete sidewalk was installed in front of a store, with several more over the next three years (Jaynes 1976: 88).

Modern conveniences and changes arrived in Salem in the 20th century. In 1904, the *Atlas of Iowa* noted that Salem once "was called the 'Quaker capital' of the county, having been founded and for a long time controlled by that denomination" – suggesting that the number of Friends was far from the majority in the town of 548 (Huebinger 1904: 311). The first automobile arrived in Salem in 1904. New ventures such as the Albert A. Banta's Crown Soda Works and the electric plant of Rolla W. Foss brought new products and lighting to Salem. As a community, Salem built a gymnasium in 1914. The sole building to escape the earlier fire on the west side of the square burned in 1915, followed by a fire in the middle of the block in 1924 and fires on the north side of the square in 1928 and 1933. The public library opened through the generous donation of the Crew family in 1940. Whittier College, being used as the high school, then burned in 1947. While four wells in the square served the community previously, a water system and water tower were then built in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The population ranged from 440 to 475 in the 1940s and 1950s. In 1958, a new dial telephone system was installed in Salem, and the Foss Electric Company was sold to a company from Keokuk. With school consolidations, the high school moved to Mount Pleasant in 1959, and a new school was built in Salem in 1963. The population of Salem remained around 460 from 1970 to 2000.

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IV. Identification and Evaluation Methods

The Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of Salem Township included all the historic buildings, structures, and cemeteries built by 1965 in the three mile by six mile east half of the township in southwest Henry County. No archeological sites were included in this survey. Though 50 years is the typical cut-off for a "historic" resource to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, resources built through 1965 were included in the reconnaissance survey since it will likely be several years before the second and third phases of this project are completed. By the time that individual properties or historic districts are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, 1965 will likely be close to the 50-year cut-off date. The methodology for this reconnaissance level survey of the east half of Salem Township included a combination of reconnaissance field survey work and archival research for historic context development.

The project was designed for the work to be divided between a consultant serving as Principal Investigator and the local project director and volunteers. Rebecca Lawin McCarley (d.b.a. SPARK Consulting), Davenport, Iowa, was the principal investigator (consultant) for this project. She is qualified as an architectural historian and historian as defined by the Secretary of the Interior. The primary responsibility of the consultant was project supervision and organization. The consultant responsibilities included the organization and coordination of the project activities, training of the volunteers to complete the reconnaissance survey, reviewing the site inventory forms to identify the properties that merit future intensive survey and research, developing the two identified historic contexts in the history of Salem Township and the Society of Friends, and completing the survey report according the state guidelines.

The local project director was Kay Wesely, a member of the Lewelling Quaker Museum board. Faye Heartsill, also on the Lewelling Quaker Museum board, assisted as needed. The two local historic preservation commissioners, Rosalene Kramer and Mary Savage, completed work on the project as well. Most of the volunteers were members of or recruited by the Lewelling Quaker Museum board. Jean Leeper had previously completed work on the Society of Friends around Salem, particularly the Cedar Creek Friends, and she contributed information about the group, as well as serving as a general volunteer. The volunteers completed the actual fieldwork, limited property owner research, black and white photography, and preparing sketch maps. Volunteers also typed the Iowa Site Inventory forms, prepared the photography, and helped in the collation of the final products.

The reconnaissance level field survey began with an identification of the area to be surveyed on a USDA topographic quadrangle map. Two maps were created based on the 1981 topographic map, one for the east half of Salem Township and one for Salem. To facilitate the field survey process, each map was broken down into smaller sections and labeled with a letter. In Salem Township, eight survey areas were designated, labeled A through E and Q through S. In Salem, 11 survey areas were created, labeled F through P. A folder was created for each of the 19 survey areas with blank basic field survey forms, a map of the survey area, and instructions for the survey process. The consultant, Rebecca Lawin McCarley, then held a training session for local volunteers interested in completing the reconnaissance level survey.

Volunteers took the field survey folders and canvassed the area to identify the historical and architectural resources built by 1965. Basic information was recorded on the field site form,

including a minimum of the property type, address/location, current use, and sketch map. Additional blanks were provided for further information observed or collected by the volunteers. Depending on the volunteer and property, no further information or much further information was also recorded. The sites surveyed were mapped on the survey section map in each folder. Each resource surveyed was assigned a numerical field site number, beginning with the prefix of the section (i.e. A-1, A-2, A-3). Non-historic sites or demolished sites were also marked accordingly on the field site map so that each structure depicted on the 1981 topographic quadrangle map had a category assigned to it. Though only properties with at least one resource built by 1965 needed to have a field site number assigned, some volunteers also assigned field site numbers to these non-historic sites or demolished sites as well.

Following the completion of the field survey, the volunteers attended a work and training session in August 2007 in Salem. At this work session, the identified resources mapped on the individual section maps were transferred to two sets of full size maps, one for the east half of Salem Township and one for Salem. An attempt was made to categorize the historic resources into 19th century and 20th century (1900-1965) resources, marked orange and pink accordingly. However, it proved difficult to ascertain all the 19th century resources, and there are likely some resources wrongly categorized on these field site maps. Also, resources built after 1965 were marked green, and demolished sites were colored yellow. It quickly became apparent through this exercise that many changes had occurred, particularly in Salem, over the last two decades since the creation of the topographical map. The consultant obtained more current aerial photography from the Planning and Zoning office for Henry County, and this mapping became substituted as the base mapping for the project to more accurately represent the existing resources.

At this time, Rebecca Lawin McCarley also created a database for the resources in the east half of Salem Township. The database was begun with information provided electronically from the county assessor that included the address, legal description, assessor's construction date, and parcel identification number for all residential properties. Construction dates provided by the assessor's office were not assumed to be exact, and it is known that "1900" is a default value for a historic structure rather than indicating a specific date of construction. Additional fields, such as field site number, state inventory number, and property type/function, were also added to the database. As the field site folders were processed, the field sites were matched with the addresses in the database, with commercial sites added accordingly. At the same time, printouts with legal descriptions were utilized to add the legal description information to each of the survey forms. This database also served as the basis of the table of surveyed sites in *Section V: Survey Results*.

A limited amount of property owner (abstract) research was included in the original design of this reconnaissance level survey, bringing in more information than typically collected in this level of survey. Properties were selected at this time from the field survey, primarily on the basis of age (over 100 years), for research into past owners using abstracts and deed records at the Henry County Courthouse in Mount Pleasant. Rebecca Lawin McCarley conducted a training session on using abstracts, followed by a second training session in September on abstracts as well as located additional/missing information in the Henry County Courthouse. In the end, this property owner research was completed by volunteers on about half of the surveyed properties, recording a significant number of transfers associated with the current building on the property. Deed research is complete or nearly complete for these properties, which will greatly assist the

commission as it moves onto an intensive level survey for these properties. This abstract work also greatly assisted the consultant in identifying properties with potential for National Register of Historic Places significance to be included in the list of recommended properties for the intensive level survey.

With the field survey and limited deed research complete, Rebecca Lawin McCarley trained volunteers in November 2007 to type the information electronically on the Iowa Site Inventory forms, including all basic information, additional information, and a site plan. Since this reconnaissance level survey only required certain fields to be filled out, the state instructions were slightly modified to fit this survey. On the first page, name of property, locational information (address and legal description), historic and current functions, and materials were filled in by volunteers. On the second page, an estimated date of construction was entered, based on assessor records and property owner research conducted. The third page was set up to enter three additional categories of information: construction date from assessor and a better date from the survey, additional historical information from the field survey and research, and a table to enter property owner research (for those applicable properties). After the table on the next page, a place was provided to compose a sketch site plan for the property, based on notes from the field survey. Iowa Site Inventory forms were completed primarily in December and January, and they were emailed to Rebecca Lawin McCarley. McCarley then reviewed the historic resources to determine properties that merit further intensive survey and research. At this time, she checked the boxes under "Applicable National Register Criteria" on page 1, reviewed information entered on the form, updated the electronic database of properties, and inserted a locational aerial photograph map and digital photograph (typically from the assessor's webpage) onto the last page.

Training was conducted for photography in November 2007 as well. Again, the east half of Salem Township and Salem were divided into sections to organize the photography efforts. Four sections were created, each representing about two rolls of 36 exposure black and white film. Sites previously identified to have been built by 1965 were mapped on aerial photographs for each section, and the volunteers photographed these sites, taking one photograph of each town site and one to three photographs of each rural site. Rebecca Lawin McCarley also took representative slides. A work session was later held to label all the photographs and prepare them for submission.

Simultaneously, Rebecca Lawin McCarley completed research to develop the two previously identified historic contexts, *Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township: 1833-c.1965*; and *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township, 1835-c.1965*. A third historic context, *Community Development in Salem, c.1835-c.1965*, was identified during the research, and some preliminary work was completed on this context. Further development of this historic context is recommended for the intensive level survey phase of this project. Archival research included sources located in local and state repositories, including county and local histories, historic maps, county directories (as available), census records, newspapers, historic photographs, and other written and oral sources. These historic contexts were utilized to evaluate the historic resources identified during the reconnaissance level survey.

Using information collected by the volunteers and personal observation, as well as the historic contexts, Rebecca Lawin McCarley then assessed the sites to determine those that merited further survey and evaluation in the intensive level survey. Based on the field survey maps, she

conducted a brief windshield survey of the historic sites identified in the field survey by the volunteers to assess architectural significance and integrity. Additional historical information regarding the structures and notes of importance provided by the volunteers were also considered. The properties were evaluated with the National Register of Historic Places criteria. In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in four aspects of American history recognized by the National Register:

A. association with historic events or activities;

B. association with important persons;

C. distinctive design or physical characteristics; or

D. potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For this survey, resources were primarily evaluated based on Criteria A, B, and C. These guidelines were utilized in evaluating the historic resources to identify those with the strongest potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as well as those properties meriting further research and evaluation. These sites are summarized in Tables 3 and 4 of *Section V: Survey Results*.

V. Survey Results

The Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the east half of Salem Township surveyed all the historic buildings, structures, and cemeteries with at least one resource built by 1965 in the three mile by six mile part of the township in southwest Henry County, including the town of Salem. These sites were then evaluated for their potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. No final determinations of eligibility were made during this reconnaissance level field survey; these evaluations will be made during the second phase, the intensive level survey.

Inventory

During the Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the east half of Salem Township, all historic buildings, structures, and cemeteries with at least one resource built by 1965 were surveyed. Field site numbers were assigned to each historic resource, beginning with an alphabetical prefix for the survey section (A, B, C, etc.). Iowa Site Inventory forms for each resource were partially filled out, utilizing the basic information collected during the field survey and limited additional research. This information included the property type, address/location, legal description, historic/current uses, materials, and estimated construction date. Additional descriptive or historical information on the property was also included on these forms as collected by the volunteers, though not required for this project. These inventory forms are submitted with the report.

As a result of the field survey, 201 properties with at least one resource built by 1965 were surveyed in Salem and the east half of Salem Township. Two of these properties in Salem had been previously surveyed, the Henderson Lewelling House (44-00462, 401 S. Main Street, Salem) and R.W. Foss Memorial Center (44-00460, 110 W. Cherry, Salem). The Henderson Lewelling House had been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Thus, 199 properties were newly identified through this survey effort.

In the rural portion of the east half of Salem Township, 76 sites were surveyed, including 59 farms (rural houses with or without outbuildings), 11 outbuildings (without associated historic houses), two bridges/culverts, three cemeteries, and one church. In Salem proper, 125 sites were surveyed, including 104 residential properties, 16 commercial/public sites, two churches, one school, one park, and one culvert. Overall, it was identified that Salem had approximately 200 properties, and thus included about 75 properties built from 1966 to 2008. Unlike many communities with newer subdivisions, the size and layout of Salem has remained the same over the last 100 or more years. Thus, newer construction is mixed with older construction on nearly all of the blocks. Likewise, homes from the middle and late 19th century are mixed with homes from the first half of the 20th century. While this provides ample opportunity for housing options throughout town, it reduces the likelihood of greater concentrations of historic resources for potential historic districts.

Architecturally, Salem provides an interesting mix of middle-class residential construction from the middle of the 19th century to the beginning of the 21st century. Nearly half of the houses built by 1965 in Salem were one-and-one-half-story houses, with around 20% at two stories and 30% at one story in height. About one-quarter of all the houses followed the gable-front one-and-one-half-story form, creating a distinctive look among the blocks. A few variations within this form

were observed. The earliest houses appear to be a one-and-three-quarters-story type house, with eaves near the top of the second story windows, and two windows spaced on the façade of the second story. More research is recommended into this house type in Salem. Allen Noble discussed the "Quaker-plan house" in depth in *Wood, Brick, & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape*, defined as a two-story, three-bay, side-gable house with gable-end chimneys. It also is termed the "two-thirds Georgian" house due to the layout of one narrower deep room next to two smaller squarer rooms (Noble 1984: 45). While this form did not stand out in Salem, the observed gable-front form should be better researched for any similarities to this form, as well as other surveyed forms of Quaker architecture. It is also possible that this form is not connected to Friends in particular. Friends typically built in vernacular forms other areas of the country, taking theses traditional forms west with them. About half of the residences built from 1966 to 2008 are manufactured (mobile) homes. Again, they are scattered throughout the communities, rather than concentrated in any one area. It is an interesting "recent past" collection of resources, with homes dating from 1967, 1968, 1969, 13 from the 1970s, eight from the 1980s, eight from the 1990s, and four from 2001 and 2002. It is suspected that the manufactured home provided a cost effective alternative to replacing a smaller, likely 19th century, dwelling on the property.

The historic inventory from the survey is summarized in Tables 1 and 2 below, outlining the 201 properties with at least one resource built by 1965. The table is organized by address, with the survey/map number and the state site inventory number also provided. Dates listed below are based on the information provided by the assessor's office, adjusted by the field survey and any historic research conducted. However, the dates included below are still estimated dates, to be refined at a later date with further research and evaluation. The preliminary evaluation of these sites is also included on this table and is further explained in the section following Tables 1 and 2. These sites were evaluated for the individual potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places as well as their potential to contribute to a historic district. Those sites with the highest potential of individual eligible are indicated with a "yes," indicating a likelihood of a successful nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Additional sites potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are indicated by a recommendation of "more research" to further assess their significance and integrity. As additional information and historic contexts are researched in the future, the significance of some of the sites not recommended for the intensive level survey at this time may be discovered and should be further evaluated at a later date. The sites included in the reconnaissance survey are mapped on Figures 23 and 24.

Table 1. Rural sites included in the reconnaissance level survey.

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
1360 280th Street	B-07 44-01642	Payton Wilson Farmstead	c.1840	Yes	Payton Wilson (1838-1875), Reuben Hallowell (1875-1897), William Comley Hallowell (1897-1958)
1452 280th Street	B-01 44-01636	Cedar Creek Friends Church	1914-15 (1875)	More research	Owned by Salem Monthly Meeting (1850-1875) though Cedar Creek Friends separate prior to 1875, Cedar Creek Friends (1875-present)
1454 280th Street	B-02 44-01637	House (parsonage)	c.1906-1908	More research	Salem Monthly Meeting (1850-1875), Cedar Creek Friends (1875-present)
1540? 282nd Street	A-02 44-01626	Barn	by1899	no	1895 - E. Beard

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
1470 285th Street	B-06 44-01641	House and buildings	c.1920	More research	-
1495? 285th Street	A-14 44-01694	Culvert	c.1940s?	no	-
1357 287th Street	B-08 44-01643	House and buildings	c.1850, c.1912	Yes	William Hodson (1849-1882), John Savage (1882-1900), David L. Savage (1900-1956), Lewis Savage and Dorothy Barber (1956-present)
1372 287th Street	B-12 44-01647	House	c.1956	no	-
1385 287th Street	B-09 44-01644	House and garage	c.1910s	no	-
1392 287th Street	B-11 44-01646	Barns, foundations	c.1910s	no	-
1513 300th Street	D-06 44-01663	House	c.1900s	More research	-
1545 300th Street	D-07 44-01664	House and buildings	c.1880s	More research	Titus Boyce (1854-64), Henry Dorland (1864-69), William & Orvilla Cox (1869-84), Benjamin Hallowell (1885-1915), C.R. & Ora Conard (1915-55), Margaret & Ralph Smutz (1955-68)
1583 300th Street	D-09 44-01666	House and buildings	c.1890s?	More research	Theodore Shriner (1857-1906), Walter Shriner (1906-10), Lou & Marion Brenizer (1910-61)
1596 300th Street	D-08 44-01665	House and buildings	c.1900s	no	Rook family (by 1895-1917+)
1309 310th Street	E-09 44-01669	House and buildings	c.1840s?	More research	Thomas Fisher (1838-55), Job Simpson (1855-57), Joseph H. Mills (1857-59), Mahlon Tomlinson (1859-73), James T. Bicksler (1873-82), S.F. Matthews (1882-94), Elizabeth & W.B. Fletcher (1894-95), W. Lee
1322 310th Street	E-08 44-01668	House and buildings	c.1920s	no	
1338 310th Street	E-07 44-01667	House and buildings	c.1920s	More research	-
1347 310th Street	E-06 44-01698	Barns (new house)	c.1900s (1993 house)	More research	-
1437 310th Street	E-11 44-01670	House and buildings	c.1870s	More research	Samuel Maddock (?-1889), John Bicksler (1889-1914), A.J. Lee and/or Anna F. Bicksler (Lee) (1914-1963)
1459 310th Street	E-12 44-01671	House	c.1870s?	More research	Hobson family (1841-1865), Tamar Ann Hobson Comer (1865-1892), Adelia Sharpless (1893-1901), Thomas & Martha Dilts (1901-14), Newton Trueblood (1915-25) Viola Trueblood (1925-79)
1461 310th Street	E-13 44-01672	House	c.1923	More research	c.1923 - Francis Trueblood married, house built on family property
1530 335th Street	S-02 44-01690	House and buildings	c.1957	no	-
1584 335th Street	S-01 44-01689	House and buildings	c.1850?	Yes	Nathan Cook (1842-49), Henry & wife Lamm / Rebecca Lamm (1849-76), Eli/Caroline McMillan (1876-83), Carrie M. Bell (Parson) & Annie J. Bell (1893-1905), Stephen Pollmiller (1905-43), Moeller (1943-?)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
1315? Agency Road	C-13 44-01696	Barn	c.1900s	no	-
1332 Agency Road	C-09 44-01654	House and buildings	c.1880s?	Yes	A.R. Poulter (1882-?), Florence E. Poulter (?-1944), Versa S. Poulter (1944-60)
1353 Agency Road	C-08 44-01653	House and buildings	1850	Yes	Walter Crew (1849-1857), Sarah Crew (1857-63), Micajuh L. & Marium Crew (1866?-1917?), Mary J. Crew (1917?-1939), Kenneth & Lena Burkey (1939-1974)
1392 Agency Road	C-07 44-01652	House and buildings	c.1870s	More research	Joel Jones (c.1862-1919), Tony Jones (1919-?)
1401 Agency Road	C-06 44-01651	House and buildings	c.1956	More research	-
1431 Agency Road	C-05 44-01650	House and buildings	c.1880s?	More research	William Hockett (1844-80), Caroline M. Buffington (1880-92), Andrew J. Buffington (1892-1902), Frank / Emma Randolph (1902-1951), Ralph P. Almond (1951-61)
1440 Agency Road	C-03 44-01649	House and buildings	1908	More research	W.C. Hallowell (1907-1958), Millie Ethel Cammack (1958-66)
1471 Agency Road	C-01 44-01648	House	c.1876?	More research	Joseph Fisher (1876-1881), Granville Almond (1882-1909), J.P. & Florence Almond (1910-1929), Lucinda & W.E. Conard (1934-55), Wayne & Harriet Halliwill (1955-73)
1490 Agency Road	D-04 44-01661	House and buildings	c.1910s	no	-
2917 Clayton Avenue	C-12 44-01656	House (moved here in 1980s) and barn	by1899	More research	-
2938 Clayton Avenue	C-10 44-01655	House and buildings	c.1926	no	-
2978 Clayton Avenue	C-14 44-01657	House (tenant)	c.1910	More research (with C-9)	A.R. Poulter (1890s-1920s?)
514 W. Cherry Street	F-12 44-01511	House and buildings (older barn/silos)	c.1900s, 1968 house	More research	Joseph Leech (1917+ - Out Lot 50) (surrounded by J. Belle Bicksler estate)
3397 DakotaAvenue	R-15 44-01688	House	c.1890	More research	Thomas Marshall (1873-77), James Welpton (1877-88?), WmN. DeLashmutt (1891-1901), Henry Polhous (1901-07), Edwin Lee (1907-17), Raymond & Ida Leazer (1917-1926), Stephen B & Deborah Shelledy (1926-35)
2813 Erickson Avenue	B-03 44-01638	House and buildings	c.1910	More research	John R. Brown (1854-1896), Henry J. Brown (1896-1905), William Brown (1905-1907), Emerson Brown (1908-1954)
2822 Erickson Avenue	B-04 44-01639	Cedar Creek Friends Cemetery	1841-present	More research	1841 - first burial
2835? Erickson Avenue	B-14 44-01695	Culvert	c.1918	More research	-
2845 Erickson Avenue	B-05 44-01640	House and buildings	c.1922	More research	John R. Brown (1874-1896), William Brown (1896-1905), Fred Brown (1905-1968)
2895? Erickson Avenue	B-10 44-01645	Silo (concrete)	1916	More research	David L. Savage (1917)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
3085 Erickson Avenue	E-05 44-01697	Outbuildings (new house)	c.1900s (1983 house)	no	-
2810? Franklin Avenue	A-03 44-01627	Barn	c.1960	no	-
2843 Franklin Avenue	A-04 44-01628	House	c.1913	no	1917 - H.T. Cooper
2871? Franklin Avenue	A-05 44-01629	Barn	c.1900s?	More research	1895 - John Cooper, 1917 - Anna Bicksler
2898 Franklin Avenue	A-06 44-01630	House and buildings	c.1916	More research	1917 - George Brown
2908 Franklin Avenue	A-07 44-01631	House and buildings	by1899?	no	1895 - Cass & Henry Cooper, 1917 - Thomas E. White
2919 Franklin Avenue	A-08 44-01632	Building (new house)	c.1900s (1989 house)	no	-
2937 Franklin Avenue	A-09 44-01633	House and buildings	c.1910s (earlier?)	More research	Jonathan E. / Mary A. Fenn (1856-91), William W. Fenn (1891-1912), Ralph R. Fenn (1914-57)
2997 Franklin Avenue	D-01 44-01658	House and buildings	c.1902	More research	Charles W. Conard (1883-?), Conard (Conrad?) family (?-1967)
3026 Franklin Avenue	D-02 44-01659	House	c.1880s? (earlier?)	More research	Harvey Darbyshire (185?-81), A.K. & Florence Trueblood (1881-86), James T. Bicksler (1886-1906), Charles & Grace Fenn (1906-1931), Charles E. Watson (1931-86)
3086 Franklin Avenue	D-05 44-01662	House	c.1923	More research	James Bicksler (1882-1905), J.W. Sutherland (1905-1909), Frank E. Becker (1909-1918), Charles Johnson (1918-1920), Arvid & Mary Emmas Schenck (1920-1934?), Wayne Haushahn (1934-76)
3091 Franklin Avenue	D-03 44-01660	House and buildings	c.1840s	Yes	Jonathan Cook (1841-51), Henry W. Johnson (1852-76), Amos/Sylvia McMillan (1876-90), Charles McMillan (1890-99), Florence Banta (1899-1910), Carrie & Charles Sheckler (1910-20), White family (1920-71)
3150? Franklin Avenue	Q-06 44-01676	Salem Friends (South) Cemetery	1839-present	More research	1839 - Society of Friends bought original land
3182 Franklin Avenue	Q-14 44-01681	House and buildings	c.1960 (remodel)	no	-
3192 Franklin Avenue	Q-08 44-01677	Barn (new house)	c.1900s	no	(Thomas Siviter - 1844-1893)
3202 Franklin Avenue	Q-09 44-01678	House and building	by1899, 1949 (moved)	no	-
3236 Franklin Avenue	Q-11 44-01679	House and buildings	c.1900s	More research	-
3365 Franklin Avenue	S-08 44-01691	House and buildings	c.1906	More research	W.K. Pidgeon (1882-1903), J.W. Pidgeon (1903-1951), Wm A. & Agnes Pidgeon (1951-1979)
3398 Franklin Avenue	S-11 44-01693	House	c.1945	no	Warren & Joanna Pidgeon (1945?-2008+)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
2804 Fremont Avenue	A-01 44-01625	House and buildings	c.1922	More research	Glenn W. Maxwell (built few years after bought, 1916-1948), Robert & Eva Heise (1948-death), Heise family
2847 Fremont Avenue	A-12 44-01634	House and buildings	c.1920s	More research	Zac Doan (1882-1917+), Doan family (?-1956), Randy L. Doan (1956-2002)
2823 Graham Avenue	A-13 44-01635	House	c.1880s	no	John Hockett (1865-85), Nathan H. Hockett (1885-1900), John Livix (1900-1945), Eurskine & Merle B. Smith (1945-75)
1345? Henry/Lee Street	R-16 44-01699	Barn and windmill	c.1900s	no	-
1427 Henry/Lee Street	S-09 44-01692	House and buildings	c.1900s	no	-
711 E. Jackson Street	Q-03 44-01675	House	c.1890s	no	Jonathan Phelps (1893-99), A.C. Pidgeon (1899-1913), F.W. Taylor (1914-15,1917-24)
410 W. Jackson Street	R-01, H-05 44-01682	House and barn	c.1904	no	George H. Frame (1900-1904), Flora Miller (1904), Mason Miller (1904-07), Orvilla Carpenter (1907-1927), Earnest & Florence McDowell (1927-?), Ida McDowell (?-1954), Allo & Anna Fraise (1954-72)
509 W. Jackson Street	R-02 44-01683	House and barn	c.1895	no	Hobson family, George & Rachel Gough (1882-93), I.L. Packer (1893-96), John & J. Belle Bicksler (1896-1920), Alfred & Maude Byers (1920-24), J.R.&Lovina Wilmeth (1924-40), E.L.&Chloe Blair (1940-69)
510 W. Jackson Street	R-03 44-01684	Buildings	c.1900s	no	-
1330 Salem Road (CR J-20)	R-09 44-01687	House and buildings	c.1927	More research	-
1364 Salem Road (CR J-20)	R-07 44-01686	House	c.1914	More research	Jeremiah Mansur (1840-1876), Sylvester/Mary Jones (1876-1886), John Bicksler (1886-1893), David A. Hartley (1893-1925), Edgar Hartley (1925-1991)
1402 Salem Road (CR J-20)	R-06 44-01685	House and buildings	c.1890?	More research	D.W. Henderson (1849-1889), Sanford Lewis (1889-1912), Garrettson (1912-14), F.C. Townsend (1914-15), D.A. Hartley (1915-25), Edgar Hartley (1925-1991)
1582 Salem Road (CR J-20)	Q-13 44-01680	House and buildings	c.1960	no	-
100 Washington Avenue	Q-02 44-01674	House and buildings	c.1906	More research	Jerome Eighme (1892-1927), Sherman Pittman (1927-1936), Iliff H, and Gladys L. Shumaker (1937-1971)
130? Washington Avenue	Q-01 44-01673	Salem East Cemetery	1854, 1851-present	More research	1854 - Salem Cemetery association began

Table 2. Sites in Salem included in the reconnaissance level survey.

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
101 E. Cherry Street	L-01 44-01582	Business	c.1927	Yes	-
108 E. Cherry Street	L-03 44-01583	Park, water tower, and pump house	c.1839, 1949, 1990s	More research	-
211 E. Cherry Street	M-11 44-01592	House	c.1870s?	More research	A.W. Manning (1868-77), Joseph W. Fisher (1882-84), Charles A. Stevens 1884-1934), Miriam Stevens (wife of Harry) (1934-1950) - used as funeral home, Raymond & Grace Kasper (1950-58)
301 E. Cherry Street	N-11 44-01600	House	c.1866? (1850s?)	More research	Daniel Bishop & wife (1865-1883), Byron Stevens (1883-85), James Brown (1885-?)
306 E. Cherry Street	N-09 44-01599	House	c.1850s?	More research	Thomas Shampnoi (1860s-1913), Hiram & Rebecca Pickard (1913-1941), Wilma Kreiss Farman (1941-59)
101-103 W. Cherry Street	I-04 44-01545	Bicksler Building	1886	Yes	1886 - built by John Bicksler after fire; post office in east half from 1904-1967
109 W. Cherry Street	I-02 44-01544	House	c.1880s?	More research	Elliott Wyke (?-1899), O.S. Keller (1899-1913), C.A. Edward (1913-31), Fairfield Lumber Co (1931-41)
110 W. Cherry Street	I-17 44-00460	R.W. Foss Memorial Center	1914	More research	1914 - built as community building/gymnasium, 1924-1963 - served as school gymnasium
111 W. Cherry Street	I-01 44-01543	Simkin & Edwards Lumber Company	c.1914	More research	1914-1931 - Simkin & Edwards Lumber Company
112 W. Cherry Street	I-16 44-01555	House	c.1850s?	More research	Nancy Osburn (1867-75), Joseph Ingrim (1875-1908), Newton Trueblood (1908-15), Alfred & Maude Byers (1924-26), J.T. Ingrim (1926-41), C.A. Stanley (1941-45)
200 W. Cherry Street	F-01 44-01502	Joseph Ingrim House	1909	More research	Joseph T. Ingrim (1891-1943?)
201 W. Cherry Street	F-28 44-01521	House	c.1851	More research	Amos E. & Ellen Kimberly (1851-1855), George & Tamar Ann Hobson (1855-56), Jonathan E Pickering (1856-1860), Thomas & Lydia Siveter (1860-1865), John R. Welpton (1865-1873)
202 W. Cherry Street	F-02 44-01503	House	by1890s	More research	D W Henderson (1857-1870); Mitchell family (1870-1891), J. T. Ingrim (1891-1904)
204 W. Cherry Street	F-03 44-01504	House	1914	More research	Mary A. Maris (1913-1914), E. M. Oldt (1914-1919), Mary Pidgeon (1920-1945)
206 W. Cherry Street	F-04 44-01505	House	c.1914 (owner)	More research	-
207 W. Cherry Street	F-26 44-01520	House	c.1845	More research	Mark Burroughs (1845-1850), William H. Gordon (1850-1856)
209 W. Cherry Street	F-25 44-01519	House	c.1870s? , 1963	No (1963 remodel)	Peter Hobson (1890-1900), O.H. Tyner (1900-1909), Sylvanus Bonnell & wife (1909-1920), Cora Cooper (1920-1963)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
300 W. Cherry Street	F-05 44-01506	House	c.1910s	More research	Sheldon family (1883?-1895), Cornelius and Louisa Scott (1895-1927), Marian B Parker (1927?-1940), Tilford W. Van Winkle (1940-1958)
303 W. Cherry Street	F-24 44-01518	House	c.1900s or 1870s	More research	Calvin Cooper (1877-98), Alice A. Cooper (1898-1901), Flora M./R.E. Hoyt (1901-06), Granville & Sadie Almond (1906-25), J.H. Almond (1925-44), J.P. & Florence Almond (1944-47), Miller, Gray, Perrenoud
306 W. Cherry Street	F-06 44-01507	House	by1907	More research	Henry James (?-1907), E. M. Oldt (1907-1911), Sherman Pitman (1911-1916), A.C. Wolf (1917), W. T. & Hattie Wilmeth (1917-1942+)
307 W. Cherry Street	F-23 44-01517	House	c.1920s	More research	-
401 W. Cherry Street	F-22 44-01516	House	c.1919	More research	Alice Cooper, Harvey Pidgeon (1918-1921), Lydia E Pidgeon (1921-1937)
402 W. Cherry Street	F-07 44-01508	House	c.1910s	More research	Phoebe Arnold (1917+)
406 W. Cherry Street	F-08 44-01509	House	c.1910s	More research	(1917 - J. Belle Bicksler)
409 W. Cherry Street	F-21 44-01515	House	c.1910s or 1870s	More research	Joseph Hobson estate; Jason H. & Elizabeth Reeder (1875); Andrew L Jay & wife (1875-1877); Calvin Cooper & wife (1877-1898), Alice A. Cooper (1898-1934)
500 W. Cherry Street	F-09 44-01510	House	c.1910s	More research	(1917 - J. Belle Bicksler)
505 W. Cherry Street	F-20a 44-01513	House	c.1920s	More research	(1917 - Hiram Jones)
507 W. Cherry Street	F-19 44-01512	House	c.1960	More research	-
105 N. Cooper (505b W. Cherry Street)	F-20b 44-01514	R.W. Foss Electric Plant	c.1920s	Yes	-
102 E. Jackson Street	J-13 44-01563	Gas station	1933	More research	Bert Lee built service station (1933), Hugh Hodson (1933-1941)
106 E. Jackson Street	K-03 44-01567	House	c.1910s?	More research	Charles Friend & wife (1889-1892), Susan Craig (1892-1911), Martha J. Gillard (1911-1915), W. P. and/or Rachel Collins (1915-1942), Mazie C. Logan (1942-1960)
107 E. Jackson Street	K-19 44-01581	House	c.1900s	no	-
108 E. Jackson Street	K-04 44-01568	House (Salem Friends Church Parsonage)	c.1969	no	(Salem Friends Church Parsonage)
109 E. Jackson Street	K-18 44-01580	House	c.1850s? 1899?	More research	Mathew Almond, Pleasant Almond (1852-1857), Thomas B. Stockton (1857-1866), Duval W. & Mary Ann Henderson (1866-1899), Herbert G. Triplet (1899-1907), Mason Miller (1907-1913), G.R. Pierce (1913-1939)
202 E. Jackson Street	K-05 44-01569	House	c.1850s?	More research	Jacob Pickering (1856-1863), John M. Pickering (1863-?), William & Ellen Lyle (?-1898), John H. Lyle (1898-1921), Frary family (1921-1940)
207 E. Jackson Street	K-16 44-01578	House	c.1950s?	no	-

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
209 E. Jackson Street	K-15 44-01577	House	c.1950s	no	-
210 E. Jackson Street	K-06 44-01570	House	c.1964	no	-
211 E. Jackson Street	K-14 44-01576	House	c.1914	More research	-
301 E. Jackson Street	K-13 44-01575	House	c.1871, 1897?	More research	Salem Missionary Baptist Church (1871-1896), Ruth & Allen Briggs (1896-1898), Emma & Mary Masden (1898-1912), Perry Byers (1912-1922), Ruth Byers (1922-1932), Jennie Martin (1932-1956)
302 E. Jackson Street	K-07 44-01571	House	c.1881	More research	H. L. Bacon & W. H. Bliss (1881), William H. Bliss & wife (1881-1882), Moses F. & Amilia Clawson (1882-1893), George W. Tyner (1893-1897), Frank Foster (1897-1903), E.T. Peck (1903-1905), Woolman
304 E. Jackson Street	K-08 44-01572	House	c.1882?	More research	H. L. Bacon & W. H. Bliss (1881), William H. Bliss & wife (1881-1916), John & Ella Hudson (1916-1936), R. D. & Rose V. Van Dorin (1936-1948), Charles P. Tyner (1948-?)
306 E. Jackson Street	K-09 44-01573	House	c.1880?	More research	A. K. Trueblood & Florence (1880-1882), Elmer T. Peck (1895-1904), H.A. McClure (1904-1913), Joseph B. Clawson (1913-1922), John & Ella Hudson (1924-1938), Ogden E. & Eva L. Brown (1938-1947)
308 E. Jackson Street	K-10 44-01574	House	c.1850s? 1880s?	More research	Marshall Knight & wife (1857-1883), Leah Widdified (1883-1905), Alma J. Kellum (1905-1910), B. M. Oglevee (1910-1923), Robert & Mary S. Smith (1925-1931)
402 E. Jackson Street	P-01 44-01612	House	c.1890 (1850s?)	More research	Robert Bunker (?-1869), Henry Joy (1869-86), Hiram Joy (1886-1890), John Edwards (1890-1929), Charles A. & Mae Edwards (1929-1934), Mae Edwards (1934-1954), Ruth & Jacqueline Edwards (1954-1985)
405 E. Jackson Street	P-05 44-01614	House	c.1850s?	More research	James B. Hart (1868), John A. Grimm (?-1947), Lucy Grimm (1947-1955)
407 E. Jackson Street	P-06 44-01615	House	c.1850s?	More research	A.L. Jay (?-1870), W.W. Small (1870-73), Gideon Frazier (1873-75), Ellen Kemple (1875-85), Julie A. Pratt (1885-85), H.G. Shampnoi (1887-96), Emily Rapalyea (1896-1904), Carlisle family (1907-1963)
411 E. Jackson Street	P-07 44-01616	House	c.1917	no	-
412 E. Jackson Street	P-02 44-01613	School	c.1963	More research	-
501 E. Jackson Street	P-08 44-01617	House	c.1860s?	no	P.F. Beucher (?-1869), Amos Gray (1869-79), Job Bestow (1879-85), James/Alva Cowgill (1885-97), Mason Miller (1897-1905), Eurith/Lillie Frazier (1905-19), W.A. Thompson (1919-1966)
106 W. Jackson Street	H-01 44-01531	House	c.1965	no	-
108 W. Jackson Street	H-02 44-01532	House	c.1949	no	-

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
109 W. Jackson Street	H-09 44-01538	House	c.1905	More research	J. H. Collatt (1905-1914), Fred & Mary Feldman (1914-1919), Victor & Elsie M. Morrow (1919-1964)
301 W. Jackson Street	H-08 44-01537	House	c.1896	no	Charles Friend (1895-?), (1917 - E. Friend)
307 W. Jackson Street	H-07 44-01536	House	c.1896	no	Charles Friend (1895-1926), (1917 - E. Friend), Wm. N. and Mary VanDorin (1926-1939)
308 W. Jackson Street	H-04 44-01534	House	c.1910s?	no	(1917 - E.E. Friend)
311 W. Jackson Street	H-06 44-01535	House	c.1896	no	Charles Friend (1895-1926), Wm. N. and Mary VanDorin (1926-1939)
201 N. Jefferson Street	G-02 44-01522	House	c.1890?, c.1909? (as house?)	no	Tamer A Comer (1878-1909), S. & Elizabeth Bonnell (1909-1918; barn? rental?), Melvin & Anna Smith (1918-1920), C. E. & Rachel Lee (1920-1941+)
206 N. Jefferson Street	G-05 44-01524	House	c.1909	no	J M Armer (1909), Agnes Laura Armer (1909-1927)
303 N. Jefferson Street	G-04 44-01523	House	c.1870 (earlier?)	Yes	Imail & Hannah Thompson, Joshua Way & wife (1867-1876), John and Mary E. Byers (1876-1896), Davidson family (1896-1949+)
107 S. Jefferson Street	H-12 44-01541	House	c.1910s (1850s?)	More research	-
301 S. Jefferson Street	H-03 44-01533	House	c1930s?	no	-
201 E. Liberty Street	O-15 44-01611	House	c.1880s	More research	North family (?-1884), David Burden (1884-89), Mary E. Robinson (1889-1892), Ella Weiner (1893-1897, Zade & Mary Packer (1898-1911), C.P. Thompson (1913-1925), Wilbur & Anna Watts (1927-1959+)
310 E. Liberty Street	O-02 44-01602	House	by1899	no	-
411 E. Liberty Street	O-01 44-01700	House (fire) (and 1968 mobile home)	by1859? (1968 mobile home)	More research	-
510 E. Liberty Street	O-03 44-01603	House	c.1890	no	Jesse Wingate (1879-90), Wm & Louise Richardson (1890-1905), John & Maude Dille (1905-1908), G.F. Wilmeth (1908-1921), Roy & Murrel Lee (1921-1927), L.S. & Ethel Glover (1929-1955)
101 W. Liberty Street	G-19 44-01530	House	c.1850s?	More research	Stephen Osborn & Elizabeth (?-1873), Joseph E Clark & Cynthia (1875-1876), William Cox & Orville (1884-1916)
400ish E. Liberty Street (at Lincoln)	O-16 44-01701	Culvert	c.1918	More research	-
102 S. Lincoln Street	N-15 44-01601	House	by1865	More research	Moses W. & Sarah Baldwin (?-1865), Antrim Lester (1865-1881), Harriet Lester (1881-1903), George B. Lester (1903-1930), Bertha L. Bell (1930-1957)
206 N. Main Street	G-15 44-01528	House	c.1850s	More research	Joseph Thatcher (1850s-1887), Judie Boyce (1888-1908), John & Hannah McMasters (1908-1938)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
210 N. Main Street	G-16 44-01529	House	c.1880s	More research	James Leach (1884-1889), Edward Simkins (1889-1916), Ellen May & John Long (1916-1944)
101 S. Main Street	I-06 44-01546	Farmers Savings Bank	1917	Yes	1917 - Farmers Savings Bank complete
103 S. Main Street	I-07 44-01547	Barnes Building 2	c.1925	More research	c.1925-1955 - drug store, 1955-1967 - furniture store, 1967-2008 - post office
105 S. Main Street	I-08 44-01548	Barnes Building 1	c.1925	More research	c.1925-? - variety store, c.1950-1969 - furniture store
107 S. Main Street	I-09 44-01549	Hartley Building 1	c.1925	More research	c.1925 - The California, ? - Salem Dance Hall, Salem Bowling Alley
109 S. Main Street	I-10 44-01550	Crew Public Library (Hartley Building 2)	c.1925	More research	c.1925-1929 - Hartley Café, 1930-1939 - other cafés, 1940-2008 - Crew Public Library
111 S. Main Street	I-11 44-01551	Hartley Building 3	c.1925	More research	c.1925-? - Edgar Hartley grocery, other grocery stores through 1991
113 S. Main Street	I-12 44-01552	Model Barber Shop	c.1930s (reduced to one story)	no	c.1929-1960 - Model Barber Shop, 1960-2008 - Delmar's Barber Shop
121 S. Main Street	I-14 44-01553	Commerical Building	c.1920s	Yes	c.1926-1953 - Pittman Grocery Store, 1953-1966 - Bunker Hardware, 1966-1987 - Town Hall
125 S. Main Street	I-15 44-01554	J.M. Triplett General Store	c.1886	More research	1872-1909 - J.M. Triplett General Store (fire on block in 1886), 1909-1924 - Philip Brody General Store, 1925-27 - drug store, 1928 - fire?, 1931-56+ - restaurant
205 S. Main Street	J-02 44-01556	House	c.1850s?	More research	Isaac Pidgeon (1840-1859), Mariam Stephenson (1859-1865), Isaac Reeves (1866-1880?), James Brown (1880?-1885), Anna/Mary Hendricks (1885-1925), Edna Pitman (1925-1932), Pitman family (1932-1966)
209 S. Main Street	J-03 44-01557	I.C. & Agnes Reeves House	1883	Yes	I.C. & Agnes Reeves (1883-1892), M.F. and Amelia Clawson (1892-1912), Masden family (1912-1935), William C Savage (1935-1947)
210 S. Main Street	J-14 44-01564	Salem Friends Church	1912	More research	Salem Friends Church
301 S. Main Street	J-04 44-01558	House	c.1880s	no	Levi Crilven (1882-?), Rachel Carter & husband (?-1906), O.H. Cook (1906-1920), Clifton Cook (1920-1926), W.T. Morrow (1926-1950)
305 S. Main Street	J-05 44-01559	House	c.1880	More research	Eliza Bond (1878-1882), A.D. & Minerva Woodworth (1882-1886), J.L. Packer (1886-1893), Elizabeth Newby (1893-1908), Thomas Dilts (1908-1926), Lucy Myers (1926-1939)
308 S. Main Street	J-11 44-01562	House	c.1868	More research	A.D. or C.V. Arnold (1867-1877), Jehu & Margaret Lewis (1877-1900), Mary Lewis (1900-1911), William/Alice Bond (1913-1937), Edward/Bessie Collins (1937-1958)
309 S. Main Street	J-06 44-01560	House	c.1881	More research	Ceynitha Triplett (1880-1911), J.M. Triplett (1911-1914), John J. Dilts (1914-1934)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
401 S. Main Street	J-07 44-00462	Henderson Lewelling House	1842	Listed	Henderson Lewelling (1842-1854), Amos/Samuel Kimberly (1854-1880), Amos McMillan (1880-1898), O.S. Garretson (1898-1908), Garretson family (1908-1960)
402 S. Main Street	J-10 44-01561	House	c.1852	Yes	Peter Collins (1852), Eli/Mary Bond (1852-1868), Minerva Woodworth (1868-1898), J.C. Cramer (1898-1914), Charles & Elizabeth Hill (1919-1928), Willam/Alice Bond (1928-1941), Elmer/Edna Lamb (1941-74)
110 N. Maple Street	O-13 44-01610	House	by1878	More research	R.H. White (?-1866), H.J. Lamm (1866-71), Samuel Copeland (1871-78), A. McMillan (1878-83), John Brown (1883-93), O.H. Cook (1893-1907), John/E.M Oldt (1907-1912), George Wilmeth (12), Smith (1913-41)
100 S. Maple Street	M-02 44-01587	House	c.1923	More research	(Dr. Duncan, Warner Russell, Dr. A.L. Brill - 1937-1972)
106 S. Maple Street	M-04 44-01588	House	c.1920s	no	-
108 S. Maple Street	M-05 44-01589	Business	c.1920s, 1965 remodel	no	-
210 S. Maple Street	K-17 44-01579	House	c.1898? (1850s?)	More research	Samuel K. Entriken (1856-1881), Leland S. Breese (1881-1886), Louisa M. & W.A. Bartlett (1886-1897), O.H. Tyner (1898), F.S. Bell (1898-1910), Cora E. Powell (1911-1934)
112 N. Monroe Street	O-11 44-01609	House	by1878? (1850s?)	More research	John W. Hays (1872-1878), R. Spurrier (1878-79), John Rhodes (1880-1908), Nathan Hockett & wife (1908-11), Eva Field (1911-18), Jerome Campbell (1918-24), Myrtle Campbell Moore (1924-42)
100 S. Monroe Street	N-08 44-01598	House	by1883	no	John J. Buffington (1873-76), John & Sarah Chamberlain (1876-81), Walter Shriner (1881-83), Deborah Hartley (1883-98), Sarah Rodgers (1898-1900), Congregational Church (1900-45), E.W Elliott (1945-54)
101 S. Monroe Street	M-10 44-01591	House	1850s	More research	Richard & Amy Spurrier (1851-66), Edmund & Ann Hillman (1866-69), JnJ. & Lydia Buffington (1869-72), Rebecca Donaldson (1872-91), Dr. W.A. Dilts (1891-1907), W.L. Stewart (1907-11), Clawson (1911-21)
103 S. Monroe Street	M-09 44-01590	House	c.1905	no	Dr. W.A. Dilts (1892-1907), W.L. Stewart (1907-1911), Joseph Clawson (1911-1924), R.A. Lee (1924-1945)
309 S. Monroe Street	K-01 44-01565	House	c.1900s	no	-
106 E. Oak Street	L-04 44-01584	Congregational Church	1889, 1920s, 1964, 1993	More research	-
204 E. Oak Street	L-07 44-01585	House	c.1870s? (1850s?)	More research	John / Mary Ann Davis (1867-75), Nancy Osborn (1875-97), Ester A. Joy (1897-?), Fred Shelledy (1908-09), Florence & A.A. Banta (1909-46), Max & Helen Barton (1950-74)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
210 E. Oak Street	L-09 44-01586	House (M.E. Church parsonage?)	c.1890? (1850s?)	More research	12-1889 - bought by M.E. Church - parsonage?
304 E. Oak Street	N-01 44-01593	House	c.1849, c.1913	More research	Jesse Jay (1849-52), Moses Gibb (1852-53), William Kettle (1853-54)...(5 owners)...Rebecca Mills (1871-1878)...(6 owners)...Anna/Mary Ratliff (1893-1913), Albert Lamm (1913-25), Lecta Hallowell (1925-61)
306 E. Oak Street	N-02 44-01594	House	c.1925	More research	-
307 E. Oak Street	N-06 44-01596	House	c.1872	More research	Hiram Jones (1860s?-1872-1891), B.D. & Joanna Jones (1891-1948), Kenneth & Joyce Van Dorin (1948-current)
308 E. Oak Street	N-03 44-01595	House	c.1920s	More research	-
311 E. Oak Street	N-07 44-01597	House	c.1890	More research	A.C. Pidgeon & wife (1890-1917), Mary Pidgeon (1917-18), O.H. Tyner (1918-1941), J.P. & Florence Almond (1942-1966)
406 E. Oak Street	P-12 44-01618	House	c.1850s?	More research	Wilmeth family (1893-1920), Maude Frary (1931+-1943), Othel Nau Shamblin (1943-1951),
408 E. Oak Street	P-13 44-01619	House	c.1850s?	More research	Henry Macy & wife (?-1890), E.A. Wilmeth (1890-1909), H.C./Anna Wilmeth (1909-1923), M. Kirkpatrick (1923-?), Guilielma Kirkpatrick (?-1972)
502 E. Oak Street	P-14 44-01620	House	c.1916	no	-
503 E. Oak Street	P-18 44-01622	House	c.1870s?	More research	Phar?, Pleasant & Sarah Almond (1879-92), Wm H. Hammar (1892-97), Joseph Denny (1897-1907), Albert Lamm (1907-1925), Hanna Lamm/McMasters (1925-1955)
511 E. Oak Street	P-19 44-01623	House	c.1950s	no	-
602 E. Oak Street	P-15 44-01621	House	c.1850s?	More research	Joseph M. Way (185?-1860), William Mathews (1860-1889), J.W. & Emma Foss (1889-1949), Roy & Carletta Septer (1949-1975)
109 W. Oak Street	H-11 44-01540	House	c.1890s (1850s?)	More research	W. B. Donaldson (1879-1889), Rogers family (1889-1902), Maggie E. Way & husband (1902-1906), C. O. & Della Van Winkle (1906-1936)
110 W. Oak Street	H-10 44-01539	House	c.1872?, 1896? (1850s?)	More research	Wm. H Wilmuth (1856-1872), Levi Gregory (1875-1883), Frank M. & Annie Mitchell (1884-1888), Samual Hill (1889-1895), George and Emily D. Cramer (1896-1904), Annie E. Packer (1904-1927)
202 W. Oak Street	H-14 44-01542	House	c.1850s?	More research	J. B. Rose (1853-1879), Richard Spurrier (1879-?), T. Spurrier (?-1894), James Taylor (1894-1920)
200 E. School Street	K-02 44-01566	House	c.1864	More research	Mahlon M. & Margaret Ann Tomlinson (1856-1860), Samuel & Martha Copeland (1860-1864), Pricilla Jane Weeks (and Nathan?) (1864-1899), William Weeks (1899-1930), Weeks family (1930-1940), Harshbarger

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
107 E. Van Buren Street	O-04 44-01604	House	by1899	no	Cyrus Jones, Sarah Brown (1867-82), Joseph Doan (1882-1893), William Cox (1893-99), Hattie J. Probus (1899-1902), Mahlon Kerr (1902-13), Charles Friend (1913-16), F.H. & Mary Feldman (1916-18)
111 E. Van Buren Street	O-05 44-01605	House	by1899	no	-
201 E. Van Buren Street	O-06 44-01606	House	by1899	More research	-
203 E. Van Buren Street	O-07 44-01607	House	by1899	no	-
205 E. Van Buren Street	O-08 44-01608	House and barn	c.1965	no	-
103 W. Van Buren Street	G-09 44-01526	House (and 1966 moblie home behind)	by1899 (1966 mobile home)	More research	-
105 W. Van Buren Street	G-08 44-01525	House	1850s?	More research	Jonathan Crampton (1849-1853), Nelson Gibbs (1853-?)
106 W. Van Buren Street	G-11 44-01527	House	c.1882	More research	Elizabeth Cooper (1868-1882), John Bicksler (1882-?), W Scott Bicksler, J. Belle Bicksler

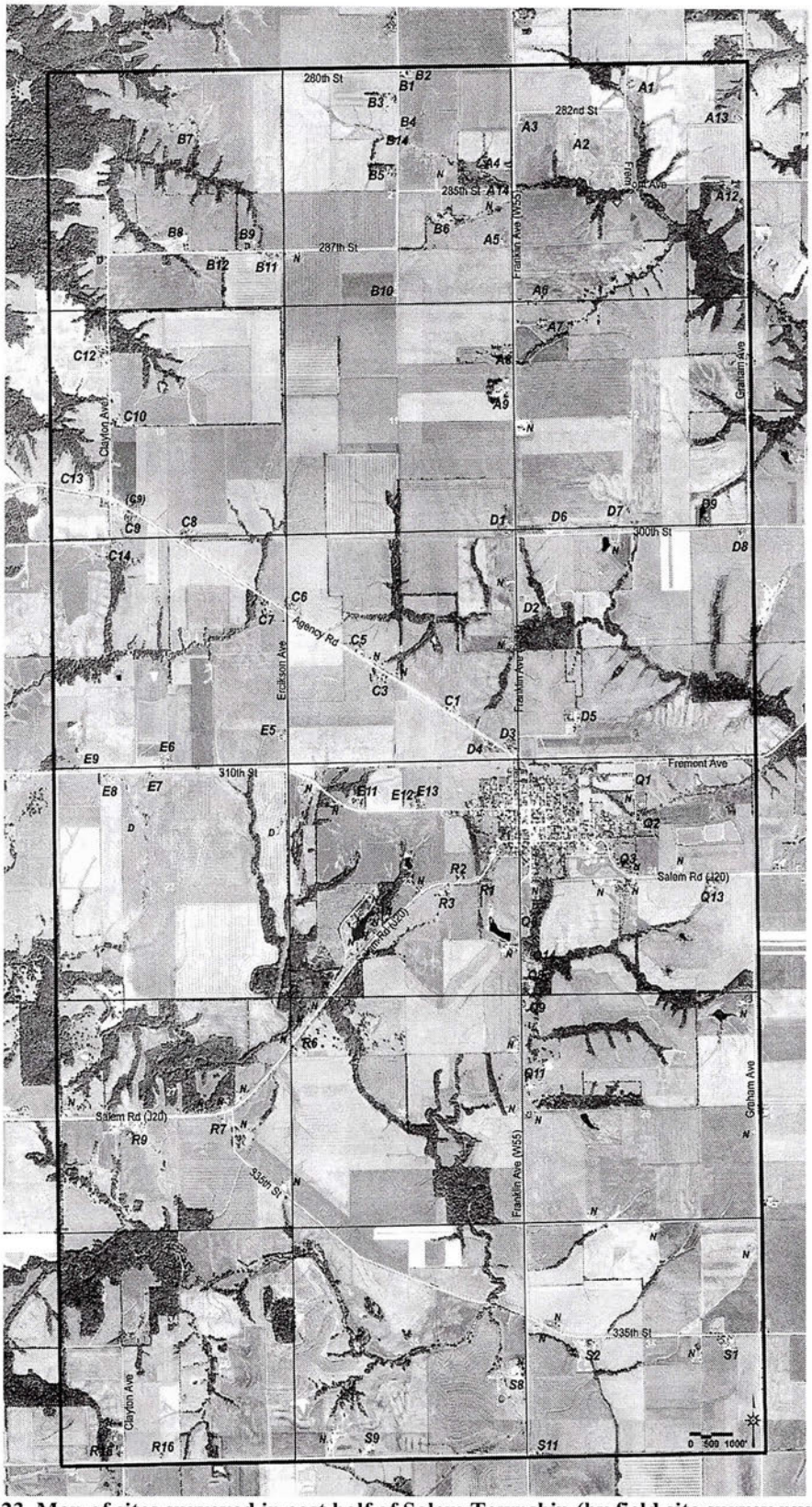


Figure 23. Map of sites surveyed in east half of Salem Township (by field site survey number).

Aerial photograph provided by Planning and Zoning, Henry County

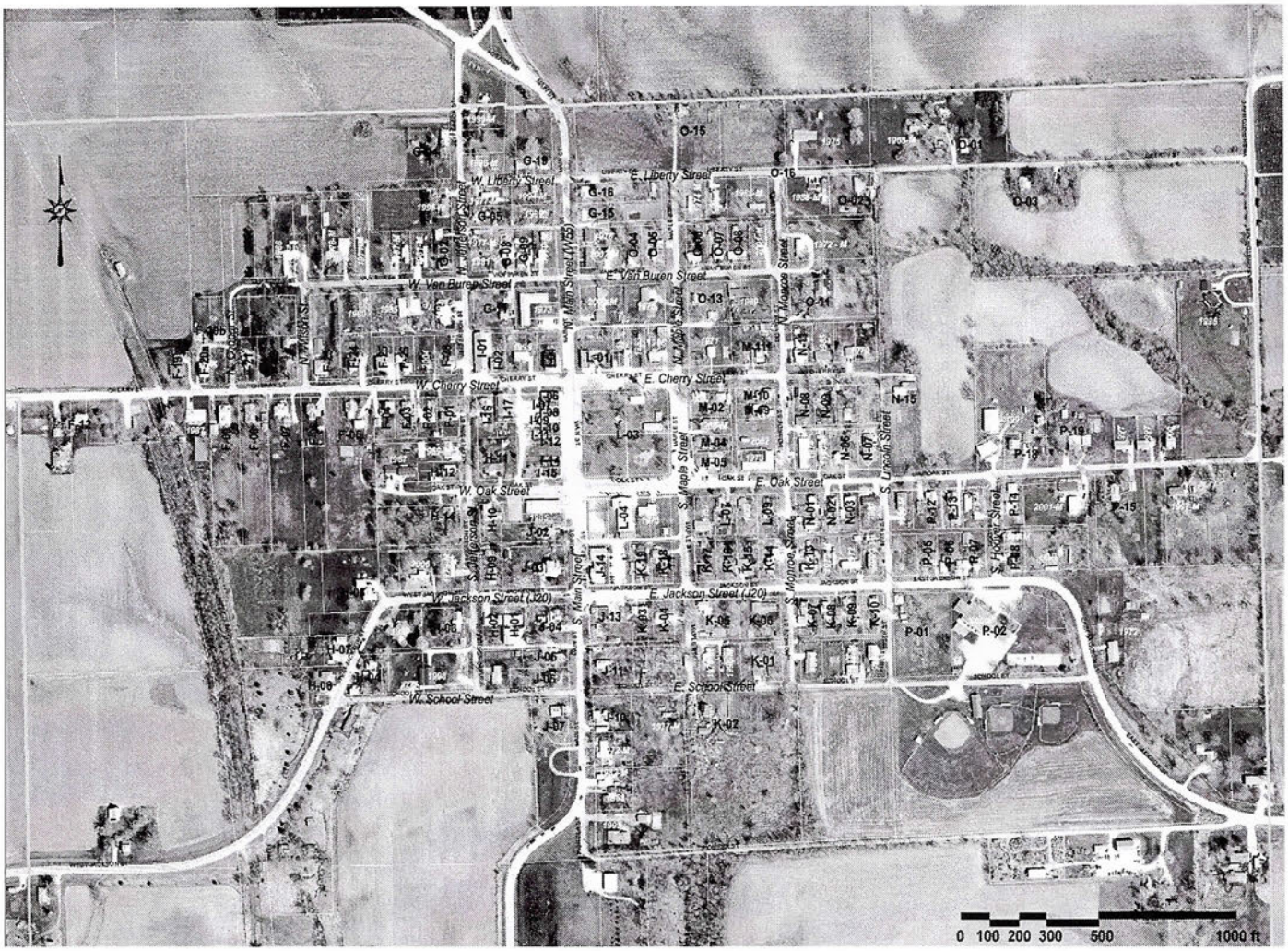


Figure 24. Map of sites surveyed in Salem (by field site survey number).

Aerial photograph provided by Planning and Zoning, Henry County.

Non-historic sites are indicated by a date in white.
A "M" suffix indicated a manufactured (mobile) home.

Preliminary Evaluation

Following the field survey, these sites identified through the Reconnaissance Level Survey of the east half of Salem Township were assessed to determine those that merited further survey and evaluation in the intensive level survey, the second phase of this project. The properties were evaluated based on the National Register of Historic Places criteria. In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in four aspects of American history recognized by the National Register:

A. association with historic events or activities;

B. association with important persons

C. distinctive design or physical characteristics

D. potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For this survey, resources were primarily evaluated based on Criteria A, B, and C.

These guidelines were utilized in evaluating the historic resources to identify those with the strongest potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Historic resources were evaluated individually and for potential districts. In town, districts consist of neighborhoods while in the country the districts consist primarily of farmsteads. Farmsteads were included as potentially significant if they retained a number of historic outbuildings or if the farmhouse appeared to be potentially individually significant. Integrity will be a key factor in the intensive level survey for most of these sites.

A reconnaissance level survey often identifies areas of concentrations of historic resources for further intensive level survey, commonly with the potential for a historic district in the area. However, this did not prove the case for the survey in Salem. As noted previously, the overall size of Salem has changed little if any over the last 100 or more years. About 38% of the current housing (75 of about 200 properties) in Salem dates to after 1965, and it is scattered among nearly all the blocks of the community. Using the estimated dates of construction, about 70 of the 125 historic residential properties were built by 1900 while 55 date to construction between 1900 and 1965. Again, the 19th century housing is scattered throughout the community, with no particular concentrations noted. A number of the historic houses also have alterations that will likely make them non-contributing in a historic district. The strongest potential for a small, primarily early 20th century, historic district would be along the three blocks of West Cherry Street. This street led from the center of town to the railroad depot on the west side of Salem. Thus, the recommendations for properties to include in the intensive level survey are individual properties that potentially are individually eligible or that further research on the property would contribute to a greater understanding of a property type or period in Salem. It may warrant looking at a thematic, discontiguous historic district for a set of properties in Salem.

Those properties recommended for further research and evaluation in the intensive level survey are summarized in the following tables. These sites recommended for the intensive level survey were assessed with the most potential for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places

either individually or within a potential thematic, discontiguous historic district and indicated by a "More Research" evaluation. Not all of these sites will likely be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; these are the sites with the best potential for listing, as determined through information gathered during the reconnaissance level survey. Nor should this list be considered absolute. As additional information and contexts are researched in the future, the significance of some of the sites not recommended for the intensive level survey at this time may be discovered and should be further evaluated at a later date. It is recommended that these sites be included as part of the intensive level survey to further research and evaluate them.

Table 3 summarizes the 48 sites in the east half of Salem Township that are recommended for inclusion in the intensive level survey. Many properties are closely aligned with the historic context of *Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township*. These sites were primarily included based on their retention of a historic house and number of historic outbuildings, contributing to the character of a historic farm, even if alterations have been made to the farm house itself. A limited number of rural sites were also included based on the farm house or an outbuilding solely. These structures retain a high degree of individual integrity and have potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places individually or as a farmstead district. **Table 4** summarizes the 92 sites in Salem recommended for further research and evaluation at the intensive survey level. These properties are primarily residential properties, though a handful of commercial and religious properties are also included. These individual properties are potentially individually eligible as well as include properties that further research would contribute to a greater understanding of a property type or period in Salem, with potential for a possible discontiguous historic district.

While the reconnaissance survey is designed to highlight properties that warrant further research and evaluation, some properties tend to stand out as distinctive or significant with only preliminary work completed. For this reconnaissance level survey of the east half of Salem Township, these properties were noted in the evaluation phase to highlight them as strongly potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In Salem, eight properties were identified, and five additional sites were identified in the rural township. These properties are also included among those properties for further survey and evaluation in Tables 3 and 4. While full research and evaluation have not been completed on these properties, the preliminary work indicates the strong likelihood of a successful future nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are indicated with a "Yes" evaluation in the table, and they are listed separately as a group in **Table 5**.

Table 3. Sites for intensive survey phase – Rural sites in Salem Township.

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
1360 280th Street	B-07 44-01642	Payton Wilson Farmstead	c.1840	Yes	Payton Wilson (1838-1875), Reuben Hallowell (1875-1897), William Comley Hallowell (1897-1958)
1452 280th Street	B-01 44-01636	Cedar Creek Friends Church	1914-15 (1875)	More research	Owned by Salem Monthly Meeting (1850-1875) though Cedar Creek Friends separate prior to 1875, Cedar Creek Friends (1875-present)
1454 280th Street	B-02 44-01637	House (parsonage)	c.1906-1908	More research	Salem Monthly Meeting (1850-1875), Cedar Creek Friends (1875-present)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
1470 285th Street	B-06 44-01641	House and buildings	c.1920	More research	-
1357 287th Street	B-08 44-01643	House and buildings	c.1850, c.1912	Yes	William Hodson (1849-1882), John Savage (1882-1900), David L. Savage (1900-1956), Lewis Savage and Dorothy Barber (1956-present)
1513 300th Street	D-06 44-01663	House	c.1900s	More research	-
1545 300th Street	D-07 44-01664	House and buildings	c.1880s	More research	Titus Boyce (1854-64), Henry Dorland (1864-69), William & Orvilla Cox (1869-84), Benjamin Hallowell (1885-1915), C.R. & Ora Conard (1915-55), Margaret & Ralph Smutz (1955-68)
1583 300th Street	D-09 44-01666	House and buildings	c.1890s?	More research	Theodore Shriner (1857-1906), Walter Shriner (1906-10), Lou & Marion Brenizer (1910-61)
1309 310th Street	E-09 44-01669	House and buildings	c.1840s?	More research	Thomas Fisher (1838-55), Job Simpson (1855-57), Joseph H. Mills (1857-59), Mahlon Tomlinson (1859-73), James T. Bicksler (1873-82), S.F. Matthews (1882-94), Elizabeth & W.B. Fletcher (1894-95)
1338 310th Street	E-07 44-01667	House and buildings	c.1920s	More research	-
1347 310th Street	E-06 44-01698	Barns (new house)	c.1900s (1993 house)	More research	-
1437 310th Street	E-11 44-01670	House and buildings	c.1870s	More research	Samuel Maddock (?-1889), John Bicksler (1889-1914), A.J. Lee and/or Anna F. Bicksler (Lee) (1914-1963)
1459 310th Street	E-12 44-01671	House	c.1870s?	More research	Hobson family (1841-1865), Tamar Ann Hobson Comer (1865-1892), Adelia Sharpless (1893-1901), Thomas & Martha Dilts (1901-14), Newton Trueblood (1915-25) Viola Trueblood (1925-79)
1461 310th Street	E-13 44-01672	House	c.1923	More research	c.1923 - Francis Trueblood married, house built on family property
1584 335th Street	S-01 44-01689	House and buildings	c.1850?	Yes	Nathan Cook (1842-49), Henry & wife Lamm / Rebecca Lamm (1849-76), Eli/Caroline McMillan (1876-83), Carrie M. Bell (Parson) & Annie J. Bell (1893-1905), Stephen Pollmiller (1905-43), Moeller (1943-?)
1332 Agency Road	C-09 44-01654	House and buildings	c.1880s?	Yes	A.R. Poulter (1882-?), Florence E. Poulter (?-1944), Versa S. Poulter (1944-60)
1353 Agency Road	C-08 44-01653	House and buildings	1850	Yes	Walter Crew (1849-1857), Sarah Crew (1857-63), Micajuh L. & Marium Crew (1866?-1917?), Mary J. Crew (1917?-1939), Kenneth & Lena Burkey (1939-1974)
1392 Agency Road	C-07 44-01652	House and buildings	c.1870s	More research	Joel Jones (c.1862-1919), Tony Jones (1919-?)
1401 Agency Road	C-06 44-01651	House and buildings	c.1956	More research	-
1431 Agency Road	C-05 44-01650	House and buildings	c.1880s?	More research	William Hockett (1844-80), Caroline M. Buffington (1880-92), Andrew J. Buffington (1892-1902), Frank / Emma Randolph (1902-1951), Ralph P. Almond (1951-61)
1440 Agency Road	C-03 44-01649	House and buildings	1908	More research	W.C. Hallowell (1907-1958), Millie Ethel Cammack (1958-66)
1471 Agency Road	C-01 44-01648	House	c.1876?	More research	Joseph Fisher (1876-1881), Granville Almond (1882-1909), J.P. & Florence Almond (1910-1929), Lucinda & W.E. Conard (1934-55), Wayne & Harriet Halliwill (1955-73)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
514 W. Cherry Street	F-12 44-01511	House and buildings (older barn/silos)	c.1900s, 1968 house	More research	Joseph Leech (1917+ - Out Lot 50) (surrounded by J. Belle Bicksler estate)
2917 Clayton Avenue	C-12 44-01656	House (moved here in 1980s) and barn	by1899	More research	-
2978 Clayton Avenue	C-14 44-01657	House (tenant)	c.1910	More research (with C-9)	A.R. Poulter (1890s-1920s?)
3397 DakotaAvenue	R-15 44-01688	House	c.1890	More research	Thomas Marshall (1873-77), James Welpton (1877-88?), WmN. DeLashmutt (1891-1901), Henry Polhous (1901-07), Edwin Lee (1907-17), Raymond & Ida Leazer (1917-1926), Stephen B & Deborah Shelledy (1926-35)
2813 Erickson Avenue	B-03 44-01638	House and buildings	c.1910	More research	John R. Brown (1854-1896), Henry J. Brown (1896-1905), William Brown (1905-1907), Emerson Brown (1908-1954)
2822 Erickson Avenue	B-04 44-01639	Cedar Creek Friends Cemetery	1841-present	More research	1841 - first burial
2835? Erickson Avenue	B-14 44-01695	Culvert	c.1918	More research	-
2845 Erickson Avenue	B-05 44-01640	House and buildings	c.1922	More research	John R. Brown (1874-1896), William Brown (1896-1905), Fred Brown (1905-1968)
2895? Erickson Avenue	B-10 44-01645	Silo (concrete)	1916	More research	David L. Savage (1917)
2871? Franklin Avenue	A-05 44-01629	Barn	c.1900s?	More research	1895 - John Cooper, 1917 - Anna Bicksler
2898 Franklin Avenue	A-06 44-01630	House and buildings	c.1916	More research	1917 - George Brown
2937 Franklin Avenue	A-09 44-01633	House and buildings	c.1910s (earlier?)	More research	Jonathan E. / Mary A. Fenn (1856-91), William W. Fenn (1891-1912), Ralph R. Fenn (1914-57)
2997 Franklin Avenue	D-01 44-01658	House and buildings	c.1902	More research	Charles W. Conard (1883-?), Conard (Conrad?) family (?-1967)
3026 Franklin Avenue	D-02 44-01659	House	c.1880s? (earlier?)	More research	Harvey Darbyshire (185?-81), A.K. & Florence Trueblood (1881-86), James T. Bicksler (1886-1906), Charles & Grace Fenn (1906-1931), Charles E. Watson (1931-86)
3086 Franklin Avenue	D-05 44-01662	House	c.1923	More research	James Bicksler (1882-1905), J.W. Sutherland (1905-1909), Frank E. Becker (1909-1918), Charles Johnson (1918-1920), Arvid & Mary Emmas Schenck (1920-1934?), Wayne Haushahn (1934-76)
3091 Franklin Avenue	D-03 44-01660	House and buildings	c.1840s	Yes	Jonathan Cook (1841-51), Henry W. Johnson (1852-76), Amos/Sylvia McMillan (1876-90), Charles McMillan (1890-99), Florence Banta (1899-1910), Carrie & Charles Sheckler (1910-20), White family (1920-71)
3150? Franklin Avenue	Q-06 44-01676	Salem Friends (South) Cemetery	1839-present	More research	1839 - Society of Friends bought original land
3236 Franklin Avenue	Q-11 44-01679	House and buildings	c.1900s	More research	-

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
3365 Franklin Avenue	S-08 44-01691	House and buildings	c.1906	More research	W.K. Pidgeon (1882-1903), J.W. Pidgeon (1903-1951), Wm A. & Agnes Pidgeon (1951-1979)
2804 Fremont Avenue	A-01 44-01625	House and buildings	c.1922	More research	Glenn W. Maxwell (built few years after bought, 1916-1948), Robert & Eva Heise (1948-death), Heise family
2847 Fremont Avenue	A-12 44-01634	House and buildings	c.1920s	More research	Zac Doan (1882-1917+), Doan family (?-1956), Randy L. Doan (1956-2002)
2823 Graham Avenue	A-13 44-01635	House	c.1880s	no	John Hockett (1865-85), Nathan H. Hockett (1885-1900), John Livix (1900-1945), Eurskine & Merle B. Smith (1945-75)
1330 Salem Road (CR J-20)	R-09 44-01687	House and buildings	c.1927	More research	-
1364 Salem Road (CR J-20)	R-07 44-01686	House	c.1914	More research	Jeremiah Mansur (1840-1876), Sylvester/Mary Jones (1876-1886), John Bicksler (1886-1893), David A. Hartley (1893-1925), Edgar Hartley (1925-1991)
1402 Salem Road (CR J-20)	R-06 44-01685	House and buildings	c.1890?	More research	D.W. Henderson (1849-1889), Sanford Lewis (1889-1912), Garrettson (1912-14), F.C. Townsend (1914-15), D.A. Hartley (1915-25), Edgar Hartley (1925-1991)
100 Washington Avenue	Q-02 44-01674	House and buildings	c.1906	More research	Jerome Eighme (1892-1927), Sherman Pittman (1927-1936), Iliff H, and Gladys L. Shumaker (1937-1971)
130? Washington Avenue	Q-01 44-01673	Salem East Cemetery	1854, 1851-present	More research	1854 - Salem Cemetery association began

Table 4. Sites for intensive survey phase – town of Salem.

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
101 E. Cherry Street	L-01 44-01582	Business	c.1927	Yes	-
108 E. Cherry Street	L-03 44-01583	Park, water tower, and pump house	c.1839, 1949, 1990s	More research	-
211 E. Cherry Street	M-11 44-01592	House	c.1870s?	More research	A.W. Manning (1868-77), Joseph W. Fisher (1882-84), Charles A. Stevens 1884-1934), Miriam Stevens (wife of Harry) (1934-1950) - used as funeral home, Raymond & Grace Kasper (1950-58)
301 E. Cherry Street	N-11 44-01600	House	c.1866? (1850s?)	More research	Daniel Bishop & wife (1865-1883), Byron Stevens (1883-85), James Brown (1885-?)
306 E. Cherry Street	N-09 44-01599	House	c.1850s?	More research	Thomas Shampnoi (1860s-1913), Hiram & Rebecca Pickard (1913-1941), Wilma Kreiss Farman (1941-59)
101-103 W. Cherry Street	I-04 44-01545	Bicksler Building	1886	Yes	1886 - built by John Bicksler after fire; post office in east half from 1904-1967
109 W. Cherry Street	I-02 44-01544	House	c.1880s?	More research	Elliott Wyke (?-1899), O.S. Keller (1899-1913), C.A. Edward (1913-31), Fairfield Lumber Co (1931-41)
110 W. Cherry Street	I-17 44-00460	R.W. Foss Memorial Center	1914	More research	1914 - built as community building/gymnasium, 1924-1963 - served as school gymnasium
111 W. Cherry Street	I-01 44-01543	Simkin & Edwards Lumber Company	c.1914	More research	1914-1931 - Simkin & Edwards Lumber Company

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
112 W. Cherry Street	I-16 44-01555	House	c.1850s?	More research	Nancy Osburn (1867-75), Joseph Ingrim (1875-1908), Newton Trueblood (1908-15), Alfred & Maude Byers (1924-26), J.T. Ingrim (1926-41), C.A. Stanley (1941-45)
200 W. Cherry Street	F-01 44-01502	Joseph Ingrim House	1909	More research	Joseph T. Ingrim (1891-1943?)
201 W. Cherry Street	F-28 44-01521	House	c.1851	More research	Amos E. & Ellen Kimberly (1851-1855), George & Tamar Ann Hobson (1855-56), Jonathan E Pickering (1856-1860), Thomas & Lydia Siveter (1860-1865), John R. Welpton (1865-1873)
202 W. Cherry Street	F-02 44-01503	House	by1890s	More research	D W Henderson (1857-1870); Mitchell family (1870-1891), J. T. Ingrim (1891-1904)
204 W. Cherry Street	F-03 44-01504	House	1914	More research	Mary A. Maris (1913-1914), E. M. Oldt (1914-1919), Mary Pidgeon (1920-1945)
206 W. Cherry Street	F-04 44-01505	House	c.1914 (owner)	More research	-
207 W. Cherry Street	F-26 44-01520	House	c.1845	More research	Mark Burroughs (1845-1850), William H. Gordon (1850-1856)
300 W. Cherry Street	F-05 44-01506	House	c.1910s	More research	Sheldon family (1883?-1895), Cornelius and Louisa Scott (1895-1927), Marian B Parker (1927?-1940), Tilford W. Van Winkle (1940-1958)
303 W. Cherry Street	F-24 44-01518	House	c.1900s or 1870s	More research	Calvin Cooper (1877-98), Alice A. Cooper (1898-1901), Flora M./R.E. Hoyt (1901-06), Granville & Sadie Almond (1906-25), J.H. Almond (1925-44), J.P. & Florence Almond (1944-47), Miller, Gray, Perrenoud
306 W. Cherry Street	F-06 44-01507	House	by1907	More research	Henry James (?-1907), E. M. Oldt (1907-1911), Sherman Pitman (1911-1916), A.C. Wolf (1917), W. T. & Hattie Wilmeth (1917-1942+)
307 W. Cherry Street	F-23 44-01517	House	c.1920s	More research	-
401 W. Cherry Street	F-22 44-01516	House	c.1919	More research	Alice Cooper, Harvey Pidgeon (1918-1921), Lydia E Pidgeon (1921-1937)
402 W. Cherry Street	F-07 44-01508	House	c.1910s	More research	Phoebe Arnold (1917+)
406 W. Cherry Street	F-08 44-01509	House	c.1910s	More research	(1917 - J. Belle Bicksler)
409 W. Cherry Street	F-21 44-01515	House	c.1910s or 1870s	More research	Joseph Hobson estate; Jason H. & Elizabeth Reeder (1875); Andrew L Jay & wife (1875-1877); Calvin Cooper & wife (1877-1898), Alice A. Cooper (1898-1934)
500 W. Cherry Street	F-09 44-01510	House	c.1910s	More research	(1917 - J. Belle Bicksler)
505 W. Cherry Street	F-20a 44-01513	House	c.1920s	More research	(1917 - Hiram Jones)
507 W. Cherry Street	F-19 44-01512	House	c.1960	More research	-
105 N. Cooper (505b W. Cherry Street)	F-20b 44-01514	R.W. Foss Electric Plant	c.1920s	Yes	-
102 E. Jackson Street	J-13 44-01563	Gas station	1933	More research	Bert Lee built service station (1933), Hugh Hodson (1933-1941)
106 E. Jackson Street	K-03 44-01567	House	c.1910s?	More research	Charles Friend & wife (1889-1892), Susan Craig (1892-1911), Martha J. Gillard (1911-1915), W. P. and/or Rachel Collins (1915-1942), Mazie C. Logan (1942-1960)
109 E. Jackson Street	K-18 44-01580	House	c.1850s? 1899?	More research	Mathew Almond, Pleasant Almond (1852-1857), Thomas B. Stockton (1857-1866), Duval W. & Mary Ann Henderson (1866-1899), Herbert G. Triplet (1899-1907), Mason Miller (1907-1913), G.R. Pierce (1913-1939)
202 E. Jackson Street	K-05 44-01569	House	c.1850s?	More research	Jacob Pickering (1856-1863), John M. Pickering (1863-?), William & Ellen Lyle (?-1898), John H. Lyle (1898-1921), Frary family (1921-1940)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
211 E. Jackson Street	K-14 44-01576	House	c.1914	More research	-
301 E. Jackson Street	K-13 44-01575	House	c.1871, 1897?	More research	Salem Missionary Baptist Church (1871-1896), Ruth & Allen Briggs (1896-1898), Emma & Mary Masden (1898-1912), Perry Byers (1912-1922), Ruth Byers (1922-1932), Jennie Martin (1932-1956)
302 E. Jackson Street	K-07 44-01571	House	c.1881	More research	H. L. Bacon & W. H. Bliss (1881), William H. Bliss & wife (1881-1882), Moses F. & Amilia Clawson (1882-1893), George W. Tyner (1893-1897), Frank Foster (1897-1903), E.T. Peck (1903-1905), Woolman
304 E. Jackson Street	K-08 44-01572	House	c.1882?	More research	H. L. Bacon & W. H. Bliss (1881), William H. Bliss & wife (1881-1916), John & Ella Hudson (1916-1936), R. D. & Rose V. Van Dorin (1936-1948), Charles P. Tyner (1948-?)
306 E. Jackson Street	K-09 44-01573	House	c.1880?	More research	A. K. Trueblood & Florence (1880-1882), Elmer T. Peck (1895-1904), H.A. McClure (1904-1913), Joseph B. Clawson (1913-1922), John & Ella Hudson (1924-1938), Ogden E. & Eva L. Brown (1938-1947)
308 E. Jackson Street	K-10 44-01574	House	c.1850s? 1880s?	More research	Marshall Knight & wife (1857-1883), Leah Widdified (1883-1905), Alma J. Kellum (1905-1910), B. M. Oglevee (1910-1923), Robert & Mary S. Smith (1925-1931)
402 E. Jackson Street	P-01 44-01612	House	c.1890 (1850s?)	More research	Robert Bunker (?-1869), Henry Joy (1869-86), Hiram Joy (1886-1890), John Edwards (1890-1929), Charles A. & Mae Edwards (1929-1934), Mae Edwards (1934-1954), Ruth & Jacqueline Edwards (1954-1985)
405 E. Jackson Street	P-05 44-01614	House	c.1850s?	More research	James B. Hart (1868), John A. Grimm (?-1947), Lucy Grimm (1947-1955)
407 E. Jackson Street	P-06 44-01615	House	c.1850s?	More research	A.L. Jay (?-1870), W.W. Small (1870-73), Gideon Frazier (1873-75), Ellen Kemple (1875-85), Julie A. Pratt (1885-85), H.G. Shampnoi (1887-96), Emily Rapalyea (1896-1904), Carlisle family (1907-1963)
412 E. Jackson Street	P-02 44-01613	School	c.1963	More research	-
501 E. Jackson Street	P-08 44-01617	House	c.1860s?	no	P.F. Beucher (?-1869), Amos Gray (1869-79), Job Bestow (1879-85), James/Alva Cowgill (1885-97), Mason Miller (1897-1905), Eurith/Lillie Frazier (1905-19), W.A. Thompson (1919-1966)
109 W. Jackson Street	H-09 44-01538	House	c.1905	More research	J. H. Collatt (1905-1914), Fred & Mary Feldman (1914-1919), Victor & Elsie M. Morrow (1919-1964)
303 N. Jefferson Street	G-04 44-01523	House	c.1870 (earlier?)	Yes	Imail & Hannah Thompson, Joshua Way & wife (1867-1876), John and Mary E. Byers (1876-1896), Davidson family (1896-1949+)
107 S. Jefferson Street	H-12 44-01541	House	c.1910s (1850s?)	More research	-
201 E. Liberty Street	O-15 44-01611	House	c.1880s	More research	North family (?-1884), David Burden (1884-89), Mary E. Robinson (1889-1892), Ella Weiner (1893-1897, Zade & Mary Packer (1898-1911), C.P. Thompson (1913-1925), Wilbur & Anna Watts (1927-1959+)
411 E. Liberty Street	O-01 44-01700	House (fire) (and 1968 mobile home)	by1859? (1968 mobile home)	More research	-
101 W. Liberty Street	G-19 44-01530	House	c.1850s?	More research	Stephen Osborn & Elizabeth (?-1873), Joseph E Clark & Cynthia (1875-1876), William Cox & Orville (1884-1916)
400ish E. Liberty Street (at Lincoln)	O-16 44-01701	Culvert	c.1918	More research	-
102 S. Lincoln Street	N-15 44-01601	House	by1865	More research	Moses W. & Sarah Baldwin (?-1865), Antrim Lester (1865-1881), Harriet Lester (1881-1903), George B. Lester (1903-1930), Bertha L. Bell (1930-1957)
206 N. Main Street	G-15 44-01528	House	c.1850s	More research	Joseph Thatcher (1850s-1887), Judie Boyce (1888-1908), John & Hannah McMasters (1908-1938)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
210 N. Main Street	G-16 44-01529	House	c.1880s	More research	James Leach (1884-1889), Edward Simkins (1889-1916), Ellen May & John Long (1916-1944)
101 S. Main Street	I-06 44-01546	Farmers Savings Bank	1917	Yes	1917 - Farmers Savings Bank complete
103 S. Main Street	I-07 44-01547	Barnes Building 2	c.1925	More research	c.1925-1955 - drug store, 1955-1967 - furniture store, 1967-2008 - post office
105 S. Main Street	I-08 44-01548	Barnes Building 1	c.1925	More research	c.1925-? - variety store, c.1950-1969 - furniture store
107 S. Main Street	I-09 44-01549	Hartley Building 1	c.1925	More research	c.1925 - The California, ? - Salem Dance Hall, Salem Bowling Alley
109 S. Main Street	I-10 44-01550	Crew Public Library (Hartley Building 2)	c.1925	More research	c.1925-1929 - Hartley Café, 1930-1939 - other cafés, 1940-2008 - Crew Public Library
111 S. Main Street	I-11 44-01551	Hartley Building 3	c.1925	More research	c.1925-? - Edgar Hartley grocery, other grocery stores through 1991
121 S. Main Street	I-14 44-01553	Commerical Building	c.1920s	Yes	c.1926-1953 - Pittman Grocery Store, 1953-1966 - Bunker Hardware, 1966-1987 - Town Hall
125 S. Main Street	I-15 44-01554	J.M. Triplett General Store	c.1886	More research	1872-1909 - J.M. Triplett General Store (fire on block in 1886), 1909-1924 - Philip Brody General Store, 1925-27 - drug store, 1928 - fire?, 1931-56+ - restaurant
205 S. Main Street	J-02 44-01556	House	c.1850s?	More research	Isaac Pidgeon (1840-1859), Mariam Stephenson (1859-1865), Isaac Reeves (1866-1880?), James Brown (1880?-1885), Anna/Mary Hendricks (1885-1925), Edna Pitman (1925-1932), Pitman family (1932-1966)
209 S. Main Street	J-03 44-01557	I.C. & Agnes Reeves House	1883	Yes	I.C. & Agnes Reeves (1883-1892), M.F. and Amelia Clawson (1892-1912), Masden family (1912-1935), William C Savage (1935-1947)
210 S. Main Street	J-14 44-01564	Salem Friends Church	1912	More research	Salem Friends Church
305 S. Main Street	J-05 44-01559	House	c.1880	More research	Eliza Bond (1878-1882), A.D. & Minerva Woodworth (1882-1886), J.L. Packer (1886-1893), Elizabeth Newby (1893-1908), Thomas Dilts (1908-1926), Lucy Myers (1926-1939)
308 S. Main Street	J-11 44-01562	House	c.1868	More research	A.D. or C.V. Arnold (1867-1877), Jehu & Margaret Lewis (1877-1900), Mary Lewis (1900-1911), William/Alice Bond (1913-1937), Edward/Bessie Collins (1937-1958)
309 S. Main Street	J-06 44-01560	House	c.1881	More research	Ceynitha Triplett (1880-1911), J.M. Triplett (1911-1914), John J. Dilts (1914-1934)
402 S. Main Street	J-10 44-01561	House	c.1852	Yes	Peter Collins (1852), Eli/Mary Bond (1852-1868), Minerva Woodworth (1868-1898), J.C. Cramer (1898-1914), Charles & Elizabeth Hill (1919-1928), Willam/Alice Bond (1928-1941), Elmer/Edna Lamb (1941-74)
110 N. Maple Street	O-13 44-01610	House	by1878	More research	R.H. White (?-1866), H.J. Lamm (1866-71), Samuel Copeland (1871-78), A. McMillan (1878-83), John Brown (1883-93), O.H. Cook (1893-1907), John/E.M Oldt (1907-1912), George Wilmeth (12), Smith (1913-41)
100 S. Maple Street	M-02 44-01587	House	c.1923	More research	(Dr. Duncan, Warner Russell, Dr. A.L. Brill - 1937-1972)
210 S. Maple Street	K-17 44-01579	House	c.1898? (1850s?)	More research	Samuel K. Entriken (1856-1881), Leland S. Breese (1881-1886), Louisa M. & W.A. Bartlett (1886-1897), O.H. Tyner (1898), F.S. Bell (1898-1910), Cora E. Powell (1911-1934)
112 N. Monroe Street	O-11 44-01609	House	by1878? (1850s?)	More research	John W. Hays (1872-1878), R. Spurrier (1878-79), John Rhodes (1880-1908), Nathan Hockett & wife (1908-11), Eva Field (1911-18), Jerome Campbell (1918-24), Myrtle Campbell Moore (1924-42)
101 S. Monroe Street	M-10 44-01591	House	1850s	More research	Richard & Amy Spurrier (1851-66), Edmund & Ann Hillman (1866-69), JnJ. & Lydia Buffington (1869-72), Rebecca Donaldson (1872-91), Dr. W.A. Dilts (1891-1907), W.L. Stewart (1907-11), Clawson (1911-21)

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
106 E. Oak Street	L-04 44-01584	Congregational Church	1889, 1920s, 1964, 1993	More research	-
204 E. Oak Street	L-07 44-01585	House	c.1870s? (1850s?)	More research	John / Mary Ann Davis (1867-75), Nancy Osborn (1875-97), Ester A. Joy (1897-?), Fred Shelledy (1908-09), Florence & A.A. Banta (1909-46), Max & Helen Barton (1950-74)
210 E. Oak Street	L-09 44-01586	House (M.E. Church parsonage?)	c.1890? (1850s?)	More research	12-1889 - bought by M.E. Church - parsonage?
304 E. Oak Street	N-01 44-01593	House	c.1849, c.1913	More research	Jesse Jay (1849-52), Moses Gibb (1852-53), William Kettle (1853-54)...(5 owners)...Rebecca Mills (1871-1878)...(6 owners)...Anna/Mary Ratliff (1893-1913), Albert Lamm (1913-25), Lecta Hallowell (1925-61)
306 E. Oak Street	N-02 44-01594	House	c.1925	More research	-
307 E. Oak Street	N-06 44-01596	House	c.1872	More research	Hiram Jones (1860s?-1872-1891), B.D. & Joanna Jones (1891-1948), Kenneth & Joyce Van Dorin (1948-current)
308 E. Oak Street	N-03 44-01595	House	c.1920s	More research	-
311 E. Oak Street	N-07 44-01597	House	c.1890	More research	A.C. Pidgeon & wife (1890-1917), Mary Pidgeon (1917-18), O.H. Tyner (1918-1941), J.P. & Florence Almond (1942-1966)
406 E. Oak Street	P-12 44-01618	House	c.1850s?	More research	Wilmeth family (1893-1920), Maude Frary (1931+-1943), Othel Nau Shamblin (1943-1951),
408 E. Oak Street	P-13 44-01619	House	c.1850s?	More research	Henry Macy & wife (?-1890), E.A. Wilmeth (1890-1909), H.C./Anna Wilmeth (1909-1923), M. Kirkpatrick (1923-?), Guilielma Kirkpatrick (?-1972)
503 E. Oak Street	P-18 44-01622	House	c.1870s?	More research	Phar?, Pleasant & Sarah Almond (1879-92), Wm H. Hammar (1892-97), Joseph Denny (1897-1907), Albert Lamm (1907-1925), Hanna Lamm/McMasters (1925-1955)
602 E. Oak Street	P-15 44-01621	House	c.1850s?	More research	Joseph M. Way (185?-1860), William Mathews (1860-1889), J.W. & Emma Foss (1889-1949), Roy & Carletta Septer (1949-1975)
109 W. Oak Street	H-11 44-01540	House	c.1890s (1850s?)	More research	W. B. Donaldson (1879-1889), Rogers family (1889-1902), Maggie E. Way & husband (1902-1906), C. O. & Della Van Winkle (1906-1936)
110 W. Oak Street	H-10 44-01539	House	c.1872?, 1896? (1850s?)	More research	Wm. H Wilmuth (1856-1872), Levi Gregory (1875-1883), Frank M. & Annie Mitchell (1884-1888), Samual Hill (1889-1895), George and Emily D. Cramer (1896-1904), Annie E. Packer (1904-1927)
202 W. Oak Street	H-14 44-01542	House	c.1850s?	More research	J. B. Rose (1853-1879), Richard Spurrier (1879-?), T. Spurrier (?-1894), James Taylor (1894-1920)
200 E. School Street	K-02 44-01566	House	c.1864	More research	Mahlon M. & Margaret Ann Tomlinson (1856-1860), Samuel & Martha Copeland (1860-1864), Pricilla Jane Weeks (and Nathan?) (1864-1899), William Weeks (1899-1930), Weeks family (1930-1940), Harshbarger
201 E. Van Buren Street	O-06 44-01606	House	by1899	More research	-
103 W. Van Buren Street	G-09 44-01526	House (and 1966 moblie home behind)	by1899 (1966 mobile home)	More research	-
105 W. Van Buren Street	G-08 44-01525	House	1850s?	More research	Jonathan Crampton (1849-1853), Nelson Gibbs (1853-?)
106 W. Van Buren Street	G-11 44-01527	House	c.1882	More research	Elizabeth Cooper (1868-1882), John Bicksler (1882-?), W Scott Bicksler, J. Belle Bicksler

Table 5. Sites identified with strong potential for listing on National Register of Historic Places.

Address	Survey # State #	Property type	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Identified associated names
1360 280th Street	B-07 44-01642	Payton Wilson Farmstead	c.1840	Yes	Payton Wilson (1838-1875), Reuben Hallowell (1875-1897), William Comley Hallowell (1897-1958)
1357 287th Street	B-08 44-01643	House and buildings	c.1850, c.1912	Yes	William Hodson (1849-1882), John Savage (1882-1900), David L. Savage (1900-1956), Lewis Savage and Dorothy Barber (1956-present)
1584 335th Street	S-01 44-01689	House and buildings	c.1850?	Yes	Nathan Cook (1842-49), Henry & wife Lamm / Rebecca Lamm (1849-76), Eli/Caroline McMillan (1876-83), Carrie M. Bell (Parson) & Annie J. Bell (1893-1905), Stephen Pollmiller (1905-43), Moeller (1943-?)
1332 Agency Road	C-09 44-01654	House and buildings	c.1880s?	Yes	A.R. Poulter (1882-?), Florence E. Poulter (?-1944), Versa S. Poulter (1944-60)
1353 Agency Road	C-08 44-01653	House and buildings	1850	Yes	Walter Crew (1849-1857), Sarah Crew (1857-63), Micajuh L. & Marium Crew (1866?-1917?), Mary J. Crew (1917?-1939), Kenneth & Lena Burkey (1939-1974)
3091 Franklin Avenue	D-03 44-01660	House and buildings	c.1840s	Yes	Jonathan Cook (1841-51), Henry W. Johnson (1852-76), Amos/Sylvia McMillan (1876-90), Charles McMillan (1890-99), Florence Banta (1899-1910), Carrie & Charles Sheckler (1910-20), White family (1920-71)
101 E. Cherry Street	L-01 44-01582	Business	c.1927	Yes	Bank
101-103 W. Cherry Street	I-04 44-01545	Bicksler Building	1886	Yes	1886 - built by John Bicksler after fire; post office in east half from 1904-1967
105 N. Cooper (505b W. Cherry Street)	F-20b 44-01514	R.W. Foss Electric Plant	c.1920s	Yes	R.W. Foss Electric Plant
303 N. Jefferson Street	G-04 44-01523	House	c.1870 (earlier?)	Yes	Imail & Hannah Thompson, Joshua Way & wife (1867-1876), John and Mary E. Byers (1876-1896), Davidson family (1896-1949+)
101 S. Main Street	I-06 44-01546	Farmers Savings Bank	1917	Yes	1917 - Farmers Savings Bank complete
121 S. Main Street	I-14 44-01553	Commerical Building	c.1920s	Yes	c.1926-1953 - Pittman Grocery Store, 1953-1966 - Bunker Hardware, 1966-1987 - Town Hall
209 S. Main Street	J-03 44-01557	I.C. & Agnes Reeves House	1883	Yes	I.C. & Agnes Reeves (1883-1892), M.F. and Amelia Clawson (1892-1912), Masden family (1912-1935), William C Savage (1935-1947)
402 S. Main Street	J-10 44-01561	House	c.1852	Yes	Peter Collins (1852), Eli/Mary Bond (1852-1868), Minerva Woodworth (1868-1898), J.C. Cramer (1898-1914), Charles & Elizabeth Hill (1919-1928), Willam/Alice Bond (1928-1941), Elmer/Edna Lamb (1941-74)

VI. Recommendations

The Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the east half of Salem Township, Henry County, Iowa, is part of a phased program to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the cultural resources of Henry County. The completion of this survey is the first of a several phase survey and registration project for Salem Township. The purpose of the reconnaissance level survey was to identify the historic resources in the east half of Salem Township, including Salem, and to develop two historic contexts to evaluate the significance of these resources: *Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township: 1833-c.1965*; and *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township: 1835-c.1965*. These historic contexts were utilized to evaluate the historic resources identified during the reconnaissance level survey.

The east half of Salem Township contains 18 sections totaling 18 square miles, or 11,520 acres. A total of 201 properties in Salem and the east half of Salem Township with at least one resource built by 1965 were surveyed as part of this project within this area, including 199 that had not been previously surveyed. Approximately 540 resources were included within the 201 properties, such as outbuildings associated with a farm house or a garage associated with a house. In the rural portion of the east half of Salem Township, 76 sites were surveyed, including 59 farms (rural houses with or without outbuildings), 11 outbuildings (without associated historic houses), two bridges/culverts, three cemeteries, and one church. In Salem proper, 125 sites were surveyed, including 104 residential properties, 16 commercial/public sites, two churches, one school, one park, and one culvert. For this initial survey, only basic information was collected regarding each historic resource, including property type, address/location, legal description, original use, current use, and materials. Basic property owner research was conducted on approximately half of the properties, selected primarily on the basis of age. Any information from this research or other sources was entered onto the continuation sheets of the survey forms. From this preliminary survey and evaluation, 14 properties appear to have strong potential for individual eligibility and 126 properties were recommended for further research to better assess their potential eligibility. Further research and evaluation is recommended for these resources in an intensive level survey project for the east half of Salem Township.

In rural Salem Township, 48 rural properties or districts including farms and farmsteads, individual farm houses, individual barns, culverts, cemeteries, and a church were selected for further survey and evaluation, as summarized in Table 3. The farms and farmsteads selected appear to retain a number of historic outbuildings as well as historic houses. Additional historic farm houses and barns were also selected that retain a significant number of historic features though lack additional supporting resources. These properties primarily related to one of the historic contexts developed: *Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township: 1833-c.1965*. However, properties may also relate to *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township: 1835-c.1965*, as further research is completed. Additional rural properties that merit intensive level survey may be identified through future research; these properties appear to have the strongest potential for National Register of Historic Places eligibility based on information collected in the field survey. Of these sites, six are highlighted with strong potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Through the basic evaluation conducted for this preliminary research and evaluation, it appears that they have a strong likelihood of a successful nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

In the town of Salem, 92 properties were selected for further survey and evaluation as summarized in Table 4, including residential, commercial, and religious properties. The residential properties selected appear to retain a good level of historic integrity, primarily in the house associated with the property. Some additional residential properties built in the 19th century were also included as further research on these properties is anticipated to lead to a better understanding of a property type and/or period in Salem. Additional properties that merit intensive level survey may be identified through future research; these properties appear to have the strongest potential for National Register of Historic Places eligibility based on information collected in the field survey. Of these sites, eight are highlighted with strong potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Through the basic evaluation conducted for this preliminary research and evaluation, it appears that they have a strong likelihood of a successful nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

As research was completed on the two previously identified historic contexts and survey work was completed within Salem, it became apparent that a third historic context should be developed specifically for the community. Though Salem's early history is linked to the Society of Friends, additional development occurred independent of this group, particularly through the later years of the 19th century and into the 20th century. Thus, a historic context has been preliminarily identified as *Community Development in Salem: c.1835-c.1965*. Additional information on this context is found at the end of *Section III: Historic Contexts*.

There are two possible next steps for the Henry County Historic Preservation Commission to take regarding these properties in Salem Township. The typical next phase would be the completion of the intensive level survey of the 140 identified properties, as noted above. At the same time, research should be completed to further develop the two historic contexts began through this reconnaissance level survey, *Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township* and *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township*, and to develop the third identified historic context on *Community Development in Salem*. Architectural types in Salem, particularly the identified gable-front dwellings, should be further studied and evaluated through this project. This form should also be compared to the architecture of other areas with settlements of Friends in eastern communities. This project would generate final recommendations for properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as well as look at any possibility of a thematic, discontiguous historic district in Salem. This project would then be followed up by a third phase of nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places, potentially including amending an existing or developing a new Multiple Property Document form.

An alternate next step might be to research and nominate the 14 properties identified as strongly potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. All 14 properties should be included, but it would be recommended to contact property owners to gauge their level of support. If a property owner objects to the possible listing, the property could be removed from the potential nomination project at that time. Additionally, property owners may be willing to financially contribute and/or volunteer hours to the project to partner with the Henry County Historic Preservation Commission on such an endeavor. While tackling this project first would delay research and evaluation of other properties recommended for further work and limit any additional contextual work that may contribute to the nominations, it would also more quickly nominate these properties that have a high probability of successful listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is not anticipated that these properties would be the only ones

evaluated as eligible in this area, but they are the most obvious candidates for listing through the preliminary research and survey that has been completed to date.

As the historic contexts are further researched, developed, and revised, efforts within one of these future projects, or independently, should occur to register the historic contexts within a Multiple Property Document (MPD) nomination for the National Register of Historic Places. The historic contexts include the two that were begun through this project: *Farms and Farmsteads in Salem Township, 1833-c.1965,* and *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township, 1835-c.1965*, as well as the identified third historic context: *Community Development in Salem: c.1835-c.1965.* These historic contexts will then be able to be utilized to provide an established historic context with associated registration requirements for future nomination projects in Salem Township. There are three possible ways that these historic contexts might be listed:

- The 1999 document, *Historical and Architectural Resources of Henry County,* could be amended to include these historic contexts. Consideration should be made at the time for the similar Farms and Farmsteads developed for Scott Township in 2004-2005.
- An independent Multiple Property Document (MPD) nomination could be developed for Salem Township. This document would then include these three historic contexts, in a complete format.
- A hybrid approach might be possible to register these historic contexts within two documents. Recognizing the uniqueness of *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township, 1835-c.1965* within the history of the state of Iowa, a Multiple Property Document (MPD) nomination could be developed with this historic context. It may stand alone, providing some historic context for other similar properties in the state, or historic contexts from areas with other Friends settlements may be added as developed. In this case, the MPD document might be entitled *The Society of Friends in Iowa,* with *The Society of Friends in and around Salem Township, 1835-c.1965* as the first associated historic context. In this case, the other two historic contexts would then be registered separately, through the Henry County MPD or potential Salem MPD.

Finally, it is recommended that the Henry County Historic Preservation Commission (HCHPC) continue to pursue funding to complete these future phases of the survey and nomination project for Salem Township. There is local interest in the history of Salem, the Society of Friends, and Salem Township, and this history is unique and significant in Henry County. The HCHPC has had success applying for Certified Local Government (CLG) grants as well as Historic Resource Development Program (HRDP) grants over the past decade, with upcoming rounds due in August and May respectively. These state grants are the most logical source to pursue for funding for the intensive level surveys and potential nomination projects.

Appendix A. Sample Survey Forms

For the Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the east half of Salem Township, Henry County, an Iowa Site Inventory Form was prepared for each property with at least one resource built by 1965. A 4x6 black and white photograph of each site was attached with a photograph sleeve on the last page of each form. Six sample survey forms are included in this appendix as example of the forms used and type of information recorded for this survey. One set of the survey forms was archived at the State Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, and the other set of survey forms was retained by the Henry County Historic Preservation Commission at the Lewelling Quaker Museum, Salem.

Site Inventory Form
State Historical Society of Iowa
(December 1, 1999)

State Inventory No. 44-01634 ☒ **New** ☐ **Supplemental**
☐ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.)_____
Relationship: ☐ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status: (any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
Review & Compliance No._____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year)_____

1. Name of Property

historic name House and Buildings

other names/site number Reconnaissance Survey Field Site # A-12

2. Location

street & number 2847 Fremont Ave

city or town Salem ☒ vicinity, county Henry

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name	Township No.	Range No.	Section	Quarter	Quarter of Quarter
Salem	70 N	7 W	01	NE	SE

(If Urban) Subdivision _____ Block(s) _____ Lot(s) _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:	*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____ buildings	_____	_____	buildings
_____ sites	_____	_____	sites
_____ structures	_____	_____	structures
_____ objects	_____	_____	objects
_____ Total	_____	_____	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title	*Historical Architectural Data Base Number*
Reconnaissance Level Historical/Architectural Survey of Salem Township, Henry County	44-019

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)
09B01-Agriculture-Farmstead	09B01-Agriculture -Farmstead

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	04--Stone
walls	05E--Aluminum
roof	08A--Shingle
other	

Narrative Description (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

County Henry Address 2847 Fremont Ave Site Number 44-01634
City Salem District Number

Criteria Considerations

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B Removed from its original location.
- ☐ C A birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D A cemetery
- ☐ E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F A commemorative property.
- ☐ G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Significant Dates

Construction date

1920s ☒ check if circa or estimated date

Other dates

Significant Person

(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography ☐ See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data

UTM References (OPTIONAL)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				2			
3				4			

☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pat White - form typed by Faye Heartsill (volunteer) (R.L. McCarley, Consultant)

organization Henry County Historic Preservation Commission date Dec 31, 2007

street & number 3205 Graham Ave (Kay Wesely, director) telephone (319-258-2891 – Kay Wesely)

city or town Salem state IA zip code 52649

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES

1. **Map:** showing the property's location in a town/city or township.
2. **Site plan:** showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
3. **Photographs:** representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:

   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____

   ☒ See continuation sheet or attached **photo & slide catalog sheet** for list of photo roll or slide entries.
   ☒ Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL

1. **Farmstead & District:** (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or non-contributing status)
2. **Barn:**
   a. A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
   b. A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
   c. A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn's exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No* ☐ *More Research Recommended*
☐ *This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.*

Comments: _____

Evaluated by (name/title): _____ *Date:* _____

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01634

Related District Number _____

House and buildings — Name of Property

Henry — County

2847 Fremont Ave — Address

Salem — City

Construction dates:

Assessor date: 1910

Better estimated date and source: 1920s

Additional historical/architectural information from the Reconnaissance Survey:

Many wood barns and out bldgs.

20th century house on earlier farmstead

1917 map – Z. Doan – house appears to be at corner still

1895 map – Z. Doan – house at corner

Abstract research conducted for property:

Grantor/Seller:	John Gray & wife	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:**
Grantee/Buyer:	Edward Hockett	
Date:	July 7, 1856	Deed NE SE
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**
Grantor/Seller:	Edward Hockett & wife	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:**
Grantee/Buyer:	Abel Trueblood	
Date:	April 6, 1871	NE SE
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** A--102
Grantor/Seller:	Abel Trueblood & wife Martha	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:**
Grantee/Buyer:	Joel Hoskins	
Date:	May 24, 1878	NE SE 50 A total
Price:	$1,500	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 27-536
Grantor/Seller:	Joel Hoskins & Margery	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:**
Grantee/Buyer:	Zac Doan	
Date:	March 14, 1882	NE SE 50 A total
Price:	$1,000	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 39--121
Grantor/Seller:		**Legal Description and other relevant notes:**
Grantee/Buyer:	Doan heirs	
Date:		
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**
Grantor/Seller:	Beatrice Victorine Doan (single)	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:**
Grantee/Buyer:	Joseph Lee Doan (single)	NE SE & SE NE undivided interest
Date:	Oct 22, 1948	WD
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 208--631
Grantor/Seller:	Joseph Lee Doan Estate	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:**
Grantee/Buyer:	Velma Hisel Doan & Randy Lee Doan	
Date:	Jan 20, 1956	E ½ SE (80a +) & SE NE (40a) Chg of title
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

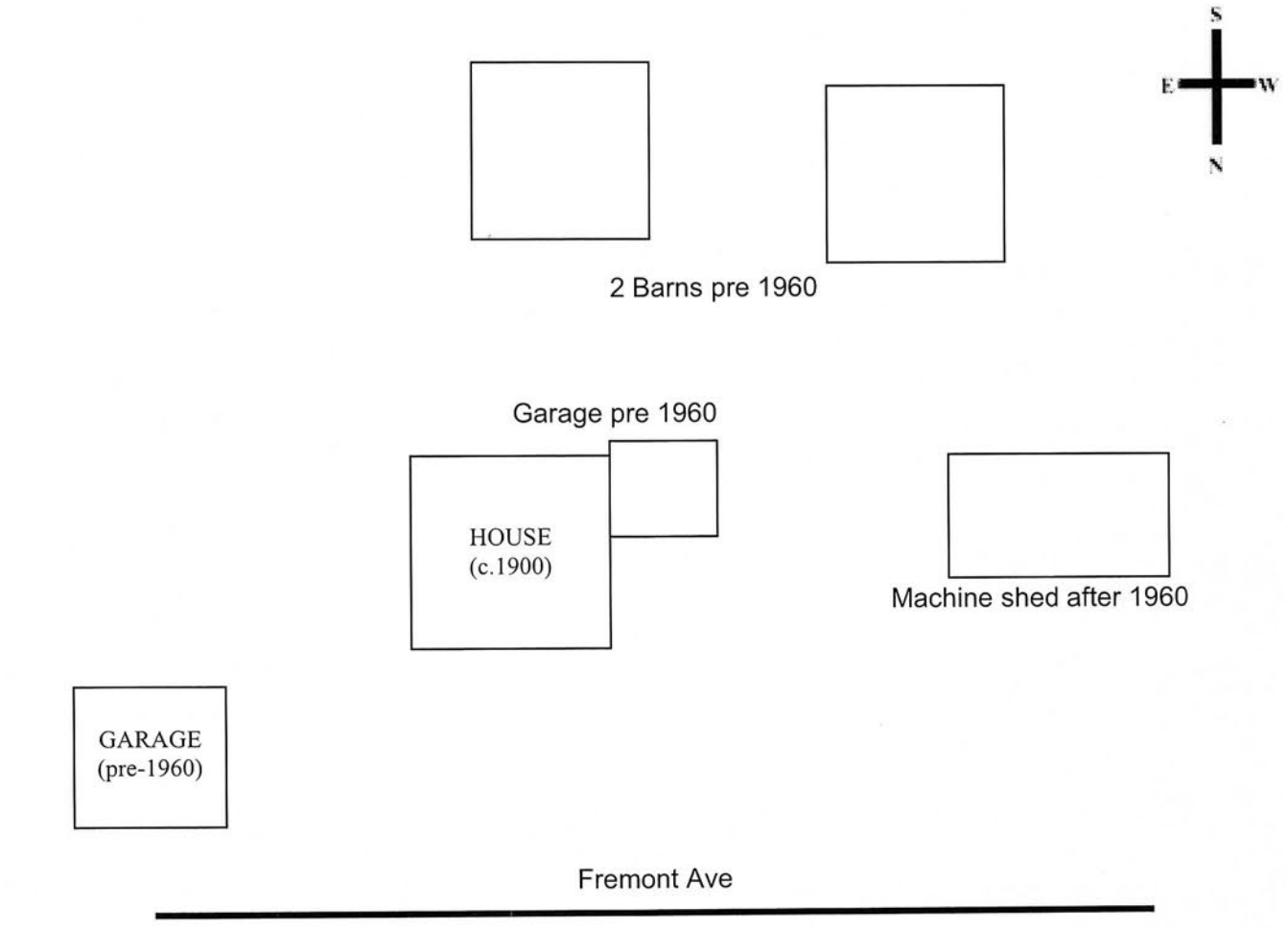
Site Number 44-01634

Related District Number

House and buildings	Henry
Name of Property	County
2847 Fremont Ave	Salem
Address	City

Grantor/Seller:	Randy L Doan	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** E ½ SE ¼ ; SE ¼ NE ¼
Grantee/Buyer:	Randy L Doan Trust	
Date:	Aug 13, 2002	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 2002--3169

Sketch map



Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

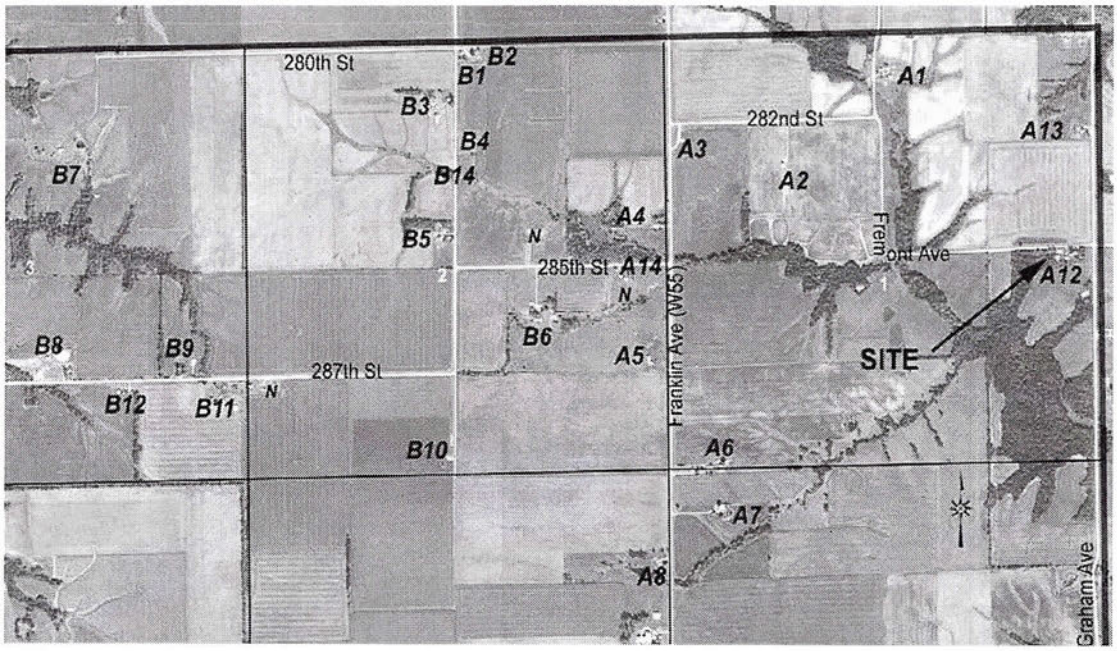
Iowa Site Inventory Form
Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01634

Related District Number _____

House and buildings	Henry
Name of Property	County
2847 Fremont Ave	Salem
Address	City

Location map



Photograph from county assessor site



Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(December 1, 1999)

State Inventory No. 44-01654 ☒ **New** ☐ **Supplemental**
☐ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.)_____
Relationship: ☐ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status: (any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
Review & Compliance No._____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year)_____

1. Name of Property

historic name House and buildings

other names/site number Reconnaissance Survey Field Site # C-09

2. Location

street & number 1332 Agency Road

city or town Salem ☐ vicinity, county Henry

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name	Township No.	Range No.	Section	Quarter	of Quarter
Salem	70 N	7 W	010	SE	SW

(If Urban) Subdivision _____ Block(s) _____ Lot(s) _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:	*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____ buildings	_____	_____	buildings
_____ sites	_____	_____	sites
_____ structures	_____	_____	structures
_____ objects	_____	_____	objects
_____ Total	_____	_____	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title	*Historical Architectural Data Base Number*
Reconnaissance Level Historical/Architectural Survey of Salem Township, Henry County	44-019

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)
09B01: Agriculture - Farmstead	09B01: Agriculture - Farmstead

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation 04C: Limestone

walls 02: Wood

roof 08: Asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

County Henry Address 1332 Agency Road Site Number 44-01654
City Salem District Number

Criteria Considerations

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B Removed from its original location.
- ☐ C A birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D A cemetery
- ☐ E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F A commemorative property.
- ☐ G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Significant Dates

Construction date

1880s? ☒ check if circa or estimated date

Other dates

Significant Person

(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography ☐ See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data

UTM References (OPTIONAL)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				2			
3				4			

☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eric De Kraai and Jean Leeper "volunteers" (R.L. McCarley, Consultant)

organization Henry County Historic Preservation Commission date February 4, 2008

street & number 3205 Graham Ave (Kay Wesely, director) telephone (319-258-2891 – Kay Wesely)

city or town Salem state IA zip code 52649

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES

1. **Map:** showing the property's location in a town/city or township.
2. **Site plan:** showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
3. **Photographs:** representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:

   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____

   ☒ See continuation sheet or attached **photo & slide catalog sheet** for list of photo roll or slide entries.
   ☒ Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL

1. **Farmstead & District:** (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or non-contributing status)
2. **Barn:**
   a. A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
   b. A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
   c. A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn's exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No* ☐ *More Research Recommended*
☐ *This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.*

Comments: _____

Evaluated by (name/title): _____ *Date:* _____

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01654

Related District Number _____

House and buildings — Name of Property
Henry — County

1332 Agency Road — Address
Salem — City

Construction dates:
Assessor date: 1910
Better estimated date and source: 1880s?

Additional historical/architectural information from the Reconnaissance Survey:

1859 map – W. Elliott – 80 acres – three houses on property
1870 map - W. Elliott owns and it appears there is a house on both sides of the road, maybe three.
1895 map – A.R. Poulter – house appears roughly here – second house to east on property also – E half of SW quarter of section 10, both sides of road (80 acres) – he also owned tract to south – E ½ of NW quarter of Section 15 (75 acres)
1917 map – A.R. Poulter – house is here – same tracts – second house on south tract at bend in road (C-14 – 2978 Clayton - 44-01657 – tenant house – include this house in further evaluation)
Excellent property – Queen Anne architecture of house – iron fence – outbuildings

history of Poulter family in *Bits & Pieces of Salem History,* 1996 – page 15: Alfred Poulter was the son of Charles James and Susanna Crew Poulter. Alfred Poulter married Sarah Masden and had purchased land west of Salem, close to the Crew farm. The floor plan resembled the home of the Masden sister in the town of Salem but on a larger scale. Alford and Sarah had two daughters, Florence and Versa, neither married, both were among the first to manage a farm with the help of a hired hand. When Versa died her entire estate was left to furthering education for the young people of Henry County.

Abstract research conducted for property:

Grantor/Seller:	John Lewelling	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** E ½ SW 80 acres 10-70-07
Grantee/Buyer:	William Lewelling died 1847	
Date:	1-6-1840	
Price:	$200.00	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** A-68
Grantor/Seller:	John Lewelling and wife	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** E ½ SW ¼ Sec 10 and pt # 1/3 Sw ¼ Sec 9
Grantee/Buyer:	Wyke Elliott	
Date:	11-26-1849	
Price:	$1,000.00	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** I-46
Grantor/Seller:	Wyke Elliott	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** E ½ SW ¼ Sec. 10 and pt E ½ SW Sec. 9 also lot #5 W ½ SE ¼ Section 5 (Crew estate Book W 606-607)
Grantee/Buyer:	Mary Elliott	
Date: Inst.	April 11, 1879	
Price:	$2,000.00	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 33-52
Grantor/Seller:	Wyke Elliott Sr. and wife	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** E ½ SW (Except 3 acres S of Salem and Fairfield Road in SE corner of said land) + N ½ NE SW sec 9
Grantee/Buyer:	Alfred R. Poulter	
Date:	March 10, 1882	
Price:	$3,323.00	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 39-118

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01654

Related District Number

House and buildings — Name of Property

Henry — County

1332 Agency Road — Address

Salem — City

Grantor/Seller:	Florence E. Poulter (heir and daughter of Alfred) She died in 1944	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** E ½ SW N 33 acres W ½ SW ¼ Sec 14, 18 acres W ½ NW ¼ S of Salem and Fairfield road. Also E ½ SW ¼ Section 10
Grantee/Buyer:	Alfred R. Poulter	
Date:	14 Nov 1944	
Price:	$1.00	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 198-502
Grantor/Seller:	Alfred R. Poulter	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** (Same as above)
Grantee/Buyer:	Versa S. Poulter (She died in 1960)	
Date:	Nov 14, 1944	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**
Grantor/Seller:	Estate Versa S. Poulter	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Change of Title E ½ SW Section 10
Grantee/Buyer:	Versa S. Poulter trust	
Date:	Jan 30, 1974	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**
Grantor/Seller:	Versa S. Poulter	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Change of title Versa Poulter Farm E ½ SW 10-70-07
Grantee/Buyer:	Hubert Fetterman	
Date:	Dec 19, 1980	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**
Grantor/Seller:	Versa S. Poulter trust	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** E ½ SW
Grantee/Buyer:	Hubert Fetterman ½ and Nathan J. and Genevieve Fetterman ½	
Date:	April 20, 1987	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 460-333
Grantor/Seller:	Hubert Fetterman	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** ½ int E ½ SW
Grantee/Buyer:	Nathan J. and Genevieve Fetterman	
Date:	Feb 20, 1990	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 511-103

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01654

Related District Number

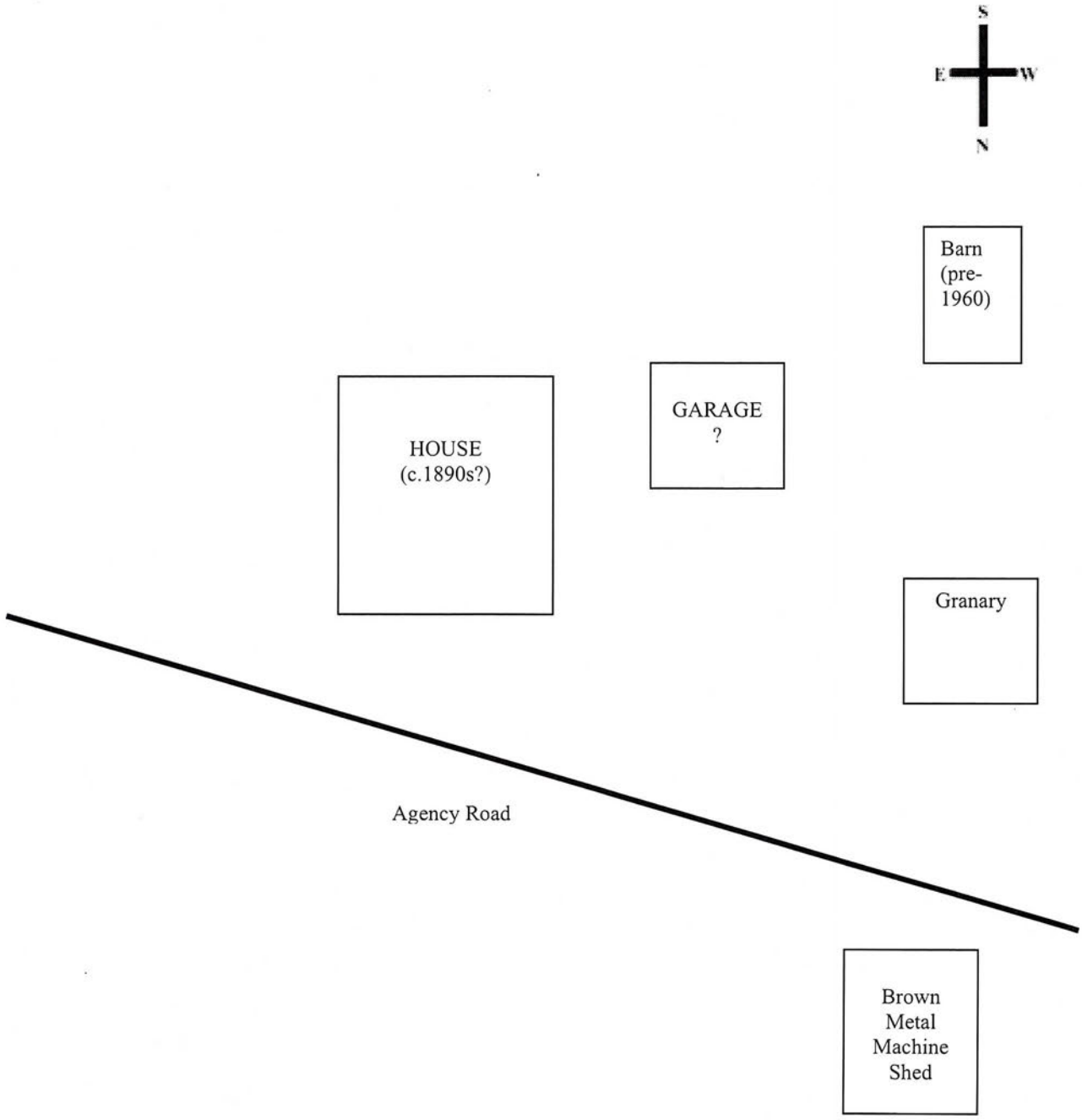
House and buildings — Name of Property

Henry — County

1332 Agency Road — Address

Salem — City

Sketch map



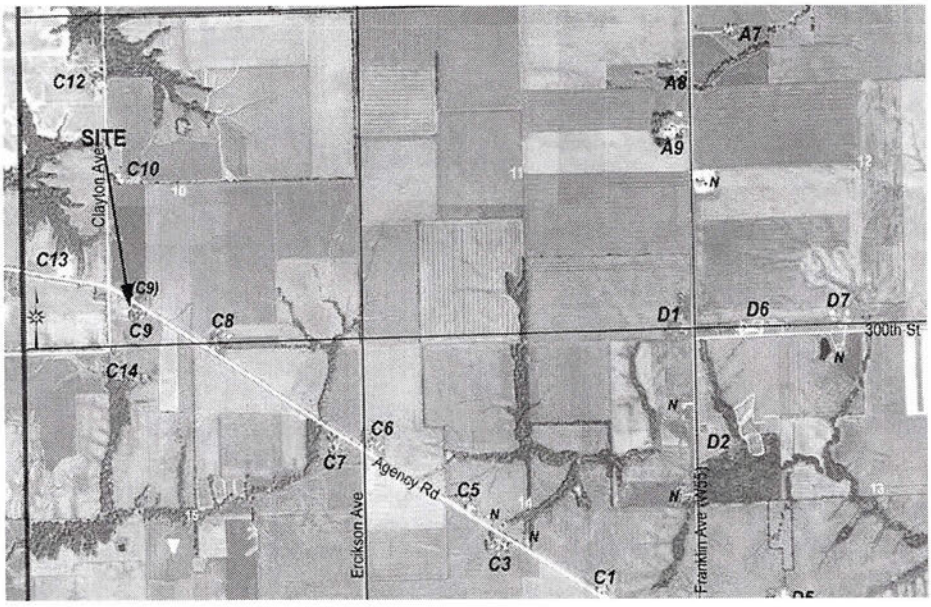
Iowa Site Inventory Form
Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01654

Related District Number

House and buildings	Henry
Name of Property	County
1332 Agency Road	Salem
Address	City

Location map



Photograph from field survey



Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(December 1, 1999)

State Inventory No. 44-01545 ☒ **New** ☐ **Supplemental**
☐ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.)_____
Relationship: ☐ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status: (any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
Review & Compliance No._____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year)_____

1. Name of Property

historic name Bicksler Building

other names/site number Reconnaissance Survey Field Site # I-04

2. Location

street & number 101-103 W Cherry

city or town Salem ☐ vicinity, county Henry

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name | Township No. | Range No. | Section | Quarter of Quarter

Salem | 70 N | 7 W | | | |

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Block(s) 7 Lot(s) 8

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:	*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____ buildings	_____	_____	buildings
_____ sites	_____	_____	sites
_____ structures	_____	_____	structures
_____ objects	_____	_____	objects
_____ Total	_____	_____	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).
Title | *Historical Architectural Data Base Number*

Reconnaissance Level Historical/Architectural Survey of Salem Township, Henry County | 44-019

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

02E03—Dry goods, clothing,textiles, notions, ect.)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

70—Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation 04--Stone

walls 03--Brick

roof 08A--Shingle

other

Narrative Description (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

County Henry Address 101-103 W Cherry Site Number 44-01545
City Salem District Number

Criteria Considerations

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B Removed from its original location.
- ☐ C A birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D A cemetery
- ☐ E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F A commemorative property.
- ☐ G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Significant Dates

Construction date

1886 ☒ check if circa or estimated date

Other dates

Significant Person

(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography ☐ See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data

UTM References (OPTIONAL)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				2			
3				4			

☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Faye Heartsill (volunteer) (R.L. McCarley, Consultant)

organization Henry County Historic Preservation Commission date Dec 12, 2007

street & number 3205 Graham Ave (Kay Wesely, director) telephone (319-258-2891 – Kay Wesely)

city or town Salem state IA zip code 52649

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES

1. **Map:** showing the property's location in a town/city or township.
2. **Site plan:** showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
3. **Photographs:** representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:

   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____

   ☒ See continuation sheet or attached **photo & slide catalog sheet** for list of photo roll or slide entries.
   ☒ Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL

1. **Farmstead & District:** (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or non-contributing status)
2. **Barn:**
   a. A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
   b. A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
   c. A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn's exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No* ☐ *More Research Recommended*
☐ *This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.*

Comments: _____

Evaluated by (name/title): _____ *Date:* _____

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-0 1545

Related District Number

Bicksler Bldg — Name of Property

Henry — County

101-103 W Cherry — Address

Salem — City

Construction dates:

Assessor date: 1910

Better estimated date and source: 1886

Additional historical/architectural information from the Reconnaissance Survey:

Telling of the fire in *Mt. Pleasant Journal* June 3, 1886.
In the June 25, 1886 *Mt Pleasant Journal* this article appeared—John Bicksler has contracted for the brick with which to erect a two-story building on the Northwest corner of the square. It will be one of the finest buildings in town, and a decided improvement over the old hen's nest that formerly stood on the corner.

American Legion Post No. 94 originally met in Charles Foss building on SE corner of square – after WWII, the Post and Auxiliary bought the old Post Office building and met in the upstairs rooms – when post office moved, they then renovated the downstairs – add kitchen and restrooms – in use by 1969 – later, the west half of the building was sold – east part sold in 1991 – converted to residence (Salem History Book 1996: 93)

Businesses in east half: 1901-04 – Carrie Saint Millinery, 1904-1967 – post office, 1967-1992 – Legion Hall
Businesses in west half: Hirschfield Clothing, Clauson's Restaurant, European Restaurant, Ester Brothers Restaurant, A.S. Jenson Pool Hall, 1930-1950 – Recreational Parlor

1931 Bennett fire insurance map – store in west half, post office in east half

Abstract research conducted for property:

Grantor/Seller:	Thomas Carrol & Annie J	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** S 88 ½ ' of E 37' of lot 8 Blk 7 WD
Grantee/Buyer:	John Bicksler	
Date:	Jan 13, 1876	
Price:	$500	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** G--18
Grantor/Seller:	Alexander Fisher	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** W 37' of lot 8 Blk 7 except 20 ' of N end of E 3' of said 37' WD
Grantee/Buyer:	Mahlon Tomlinson	
Date:	Sept 5, 1873	
Price:	$300	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** E--463
Grantor/Seller:	Mahlon Tomlinson & Margaret Ann	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** W 37' of lot 8 Blk 7 except 20' of N end of E 3' of said 37' WD
Grantee/Buyer:	John Bicksler	
Date:	March 5, 1880	
Price:	$168.50	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** G--326
Grantor/Seller:		**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Rest of Lot 8?
Grantee/Buyer:	John Bicksler	
Date:		
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-0 1545

Related District Number _____

Bicksler Bldg — Name of Property

Henry — County

101-103 W Cherry — Address

Salem — City

Grantor/Seller:	Anna Florence Bicksler	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 8,3,4 and S ½ of lots 1,2 Blk 7 WD
Grantee/Buyer:	J Belle Bicksler	
Date:	June 29, 1914	
Price:	$1 and consideration	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 129--83
Grantor/Seller:	Frances Bicksler Power & Husband	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 8,3,4 and S ½ of lot 1,2 Blk 7
Grantee/Buyer:	J Belle Bicksler	
Date:	June 29, 1915	
Price:	$1 and cons.	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 129-81
Grantor/Seller:	W Scott Bicksler & Nettie	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 8,3,4 and S ½ of lot 1,2 Blk 7
Grantee/Buyer:	J Belle Bicksler	
Date:	June 30, 1914	
Price:	$1 and cons.	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 129--86
Grantor/Seller:	Anna Florence Lee et al	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lot 8 Blk 7
Grantee/Buyer:	Albert J Lee et al	
Date:	Feb 2, 1950	
Price:	$3500	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 216--556
Grantor/Seller:	Albert Lee & Anna Florence	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** S 100' of lot 8 Blk 7 WD
Grantee/Buyer:	Salem Post 94—American Legion	
Date:	Aug 15, 1950	
Price:	$1 and cons.	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 225--146
Grantor/Seller:	Salem American Legion Post 94	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** S 100' of Lot 8 Blk 7 Real estate contract
Grantee/Buyer:	Bernice N Clark	
Date:	Sept 8, 1986	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 450-236
Grantor/Seller:	Bernice N Clark	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** S 100' of lot 8 Blk 7 QCD
Grantee/Buyer:	Salem American Legion Post 94	
Date:	July 17, 1987	
Price:	$1 and cons.	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 466-95

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

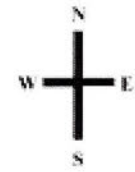
Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

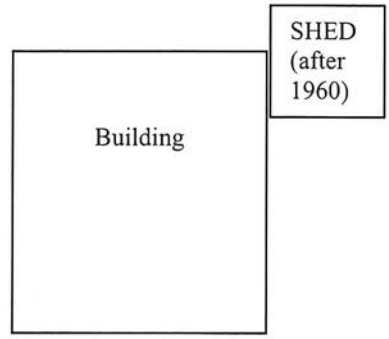
Site Number 44-0 1545

Related District Number

Bicksler Bldg	Henry
Name of Property	County
101-103 W Cherry	Salem
Address	City

Sketch map





W Cherry St

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

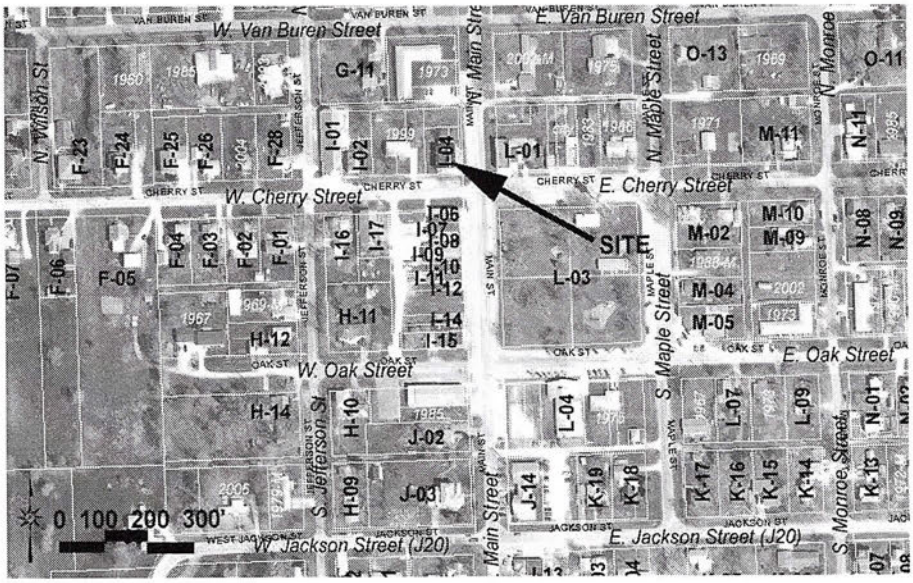
Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-0 1545

Related District Number _____

Bicksler Bldg	Henry
Name of Property	County
101-103 W Cherry	Salem
Address	City

Location map



Photograph from county assessor site



Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(December 1, 1999)

State Inventory No. 44-01557 ☒ **New** ☐ **Supplemental**
☐ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.)_____
Relationship: ☐ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status: (any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
Review & Compliance No._____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year)_____

1. Name of Property

historic name I.C. and Agnes Reeves House

other names/site number Reconnaissance Survey Field Site # J-03

2. Location

street & number 209 S Main

city or town Salem ☐ vicinity, county Henry

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name	Township No.	Range No.	Section	Quarter	of Quarter
Salem	70 N	7 W			

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Block(s) 17 Lot(s) 6-7-8

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:	*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____ buildings	_____	_____	buildings
_____ sites	_____	_____	sites
_____ structures	_____	_____	structures
_____ objects	_____	_____	objects
_____ Total	_____	_____	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title	*Historical Architectural Data Base Number*
Reconnaissance Level Historical/Architectural Survey of Salem Township, Henry County	44-019

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / residence	01A01: DOMESTIC / residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation 04—Stone
walls 03--Brick
roof 05F--Steel
other

Narrative Description (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

County Henry Address 209 S Main Site Number 44-01557
City Salem District Number

Criteria Considerations

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B Removed from its original location.
- ☐ C A birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D A cemetery
- ☐ E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F A commemorative property.
- ☐ G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Significant Dates

Construction date

1883 ☒ check if circa or estimated date

Other dates

Significant Person

(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography ☐ See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data

UTM References (OPTIONAL)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				2			
3				4			

☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Faye Heartsill (volunteer) (R.L. McCarley, Consultant)

organization Henry County Historic Preservation Commission date Dec 2, 2007)

street & number 3205 Graham Ave (Kay Wesely, director) telephone (319-258-2891 – Kay Wesely)

city or town Salem state IA zip code 52649

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES

1. **Map:** showing the property's location in a town/city or township.
2. **Site plan:** showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
3. **Photographs:** representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:

   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____

   ☒ See continuation sheet or attached **photo & slide catalog sheet** for list of photo roll or slide entries.
   ☒ Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL

1. **Farmstead & District:** (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or non-contributing status)
2. **Barn:**
   a. A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
   b. A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
   c. A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn's exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No* ☐ *More Research Recommended*
☐ *This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.*

Comments: _____

Evaluated by (name/title): _____ *Date:* _____

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01557

Related District Number _____

I.C. and Agnes Reeves House — Name of Property

Henry — County

209 S Main — Address

Salem — City

Construction dates:

Assessor date: 1900

Better estimated date and source: 1883 – newspaper article

Additional historical/architectural information from the Reconnaissance Survey:

Article from Mt. Pleasant Journal dated March 8, 1883: The beautiful residence of Mr. I. C. Reeves is rapidly approaching completion

May 10, 1883: I. C. Reeves now occupies his new and handsome house

Isaac Reeves house history – Reeves was druggist – moved to Keokuk in 1892 – more in Salem History Book 1996: 70

Abstract research conducted for property:

Grantor/Seller:	James McGowen, widower	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** S1/2 Lots 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	Agnes S Reeves	
Date:	Oct. 30, 1877	
Price:	500.00	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** G 174
Grantor/Seller:	Tamar A. Comer & husband	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** N1/2 Lots 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	Agnes S. Reeves	
Date:	May 21, 1883	
Price:	600.00	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** G – 340
Grantor/Seller:	I C Reeves	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	M F Clawson	
Date:	Nov 10, 1892	
Price:	$4000	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 67—85
Grantor/Seller:	W F Kopp, Adm of est of Amelia Clawson	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	C W Conrad	
Date:	March 1, 1912	
Price:	$3,600	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 120--21
Grantor/Seller:	C W Conrad & Alice	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 6,7,8, Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	Emma Massden Mary & M Belle	
Date:	March 13, 1912	
Price:	$3700	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 115--262
Grantor/Seller:	Estate Emily Masden Probate 5—160 Sarah Poulter & AlfredPoulter	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lot 6,7,8 Blk 17 QCD
Grantee/Buyer:	Mattie Belle & Mary Masden	
Date:	April 23, 1918	
Price:	1/5 interest	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 134--219
Grantor/Seller:	Mary Masden	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** All interest of Lot 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	M Belle Masden	
Date:	April 20, 1921	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 132--570
Grantor/Seller:	M Belle Masden	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** ½ interest of lots 6,7,8 –Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	Mary Masden	
Date:	April 29, 1926	151--176
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01557

Related District Number

I.C. and Agnes Reeves House — Name of Property

Henry — County

209 S Main — Address

Salem — City

Grantor/Seller:	E M Masden	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Int in Emily Masden estate Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	M Belle Masden	
Date:	Aug 3, 1925	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 158--124
Grantor/Seller:	Petition by Equity—Sold by referee	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:**
Grantee/Buyer:	Frank Price	
Date:	March 31, 1925	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**
Grantor/Seller:	Frank Price--Referee	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	Mary Masden & M Belle Masden	
Date:	March 2, 1928	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 163--196
Grantor/Seller:	O H Tyner adm of M B Masden estate	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** ½ interest of Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	William C Savage	
Date:	Sept 17, 1935	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 175--370
Grantor/Seller:	O H Tyner of Mary Masden	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** ½ interest of lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	William C Savage	
Date:	Sept 17, 1935	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 175--371
Grantor/Seller:	William C Savage	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	R E Mogel	
Date:	March 17, 1947	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 211--270
Grantor/Seller:	Estate R E Mogel probate 21--79	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:**
Grantee/Buyer:	Estate Melvina Mogel—Probate 21--270	
Date:	Earl Stringer--exec	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:**
Grantor/Seller:	Earl Stringer exec	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	Justin & Maud Collatt	
Date:	Oct 15. 1959	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 254--223
Grantor/Seller:	Justin Collatt & Maud	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	Jack & Lena M Price	
Date:	May 27, 1960	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 254--423
Grantor/Seller:	Jack & Lena Price	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	Insurance Plan Savings & Loan	
Date:	May 22, 1961	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 256--243
Grantor/Seller:	Ins. Plan Savings & Loan	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	Justin Collatt & Maude	
Date:	July 21, 1961	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 256--337
Grantor/Seller:	Maude Collatt	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lots 6,7,8 Blk 17
Grantee/Buyer:	John F & SunOk Kramer	
Date:	Aug 21, 1970	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 308 --98

I.C. and Agnes Reeves House — Name of Property

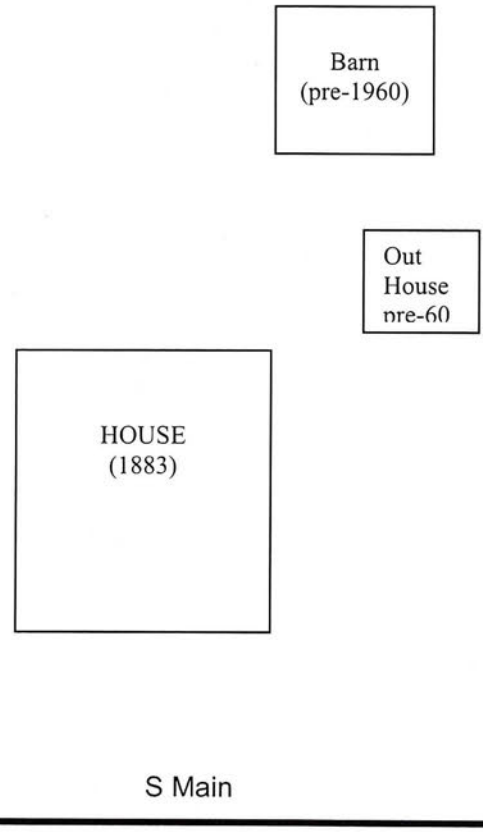
Henry — County

209 S Main — Address

Salem — City

Sketch map





Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

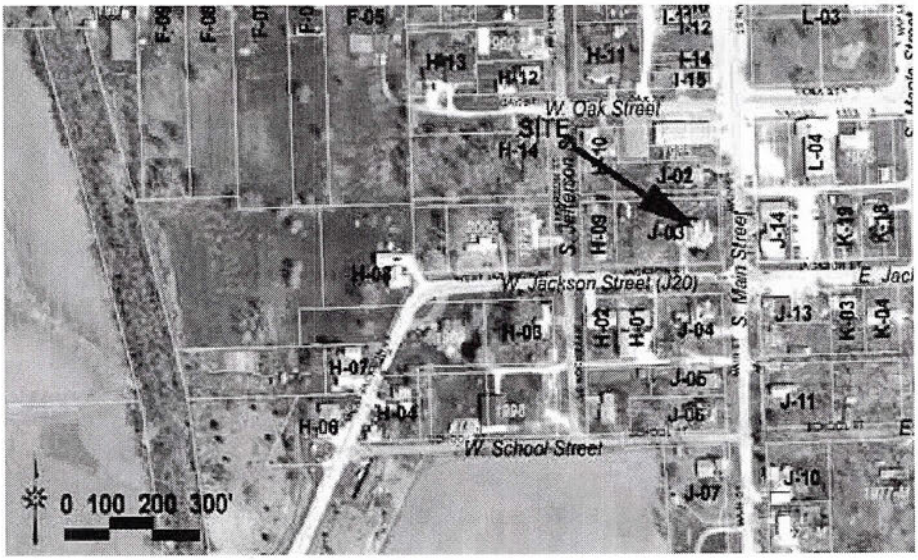
Iowa Site Inventory Form
Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01557

Related District Number _____

I.C. and Agnes Reeves House	Henry
Name of Property	County
209 S Main	Salem
Address	City

Location map



Photograph from county assessor site



Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(December 1, 1999)

State Inventory No. 44-01591 ☒ **New** ☐ **Supplemental**
☐ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.)_____
Relationship: ☐ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status: (any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
Review & Compliance No._____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year)_____

1. Name of Property

historic name House

other names/site number Reconnaissance Survey Field Site # M-10

2. Location

street & number 101 S Monroe

city or town Salem ☐ vicinity, county Henry

Legal Description: (If Rural)	Township Name	Township No.	Range No.	Section	Quarter	of Quarter
	Salem	70 N	7 W			

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Block(s) 12 Lot(s) N ¾ lot 1

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:	*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____ buildings	_____	_____	buildings
_____ sites	_____	_____	sites
_____ structures	_____	_____	structures
_____ objects	_____	_____	objects
_____ Total	_____	_____	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title	*Historical Architectural Data Base Number*
Reconnaissance Level Historical/Architectural Survey of Salem Township, Henry County	44-019

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01--residence	01A01--residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls 15B-Vinyl
roof 08A-Shingle
other _____

Narrative Description (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

County Henry Address 101 S Monroe Site Number 44-01591
City Salem District Number

Criteria Considerations

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B Removed from its original location.
- ☐ C A birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D A cemetery
- ☐ E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F A commemorative property.
- ☐ G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Significant Dates

Construction date

1850s ☒ check if circa or estimated date

Other dates

Significant Person

(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography ☐ See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data

UTM References (OPTIONAL)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				2			
3				4			

☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Faye Heartsill (volunteer) (R.L. McCarley, Consultant)

organization Henry County Historic Preservation Commission date Nov 29, 2007

street & number 3205 Graham Ave (Kay Wesely, director) telephone (319-258-2891 – Kay Wesely)

city or town Salem state IA zip code 52649

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES

1. **Map:** showing the property's location in a town/city or township.
2. **Site plan:** showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
3. **Photographs:** representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:

   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____

   ☒ See continuation sheet or attached **photo & slide catalog sheet** for list of photo roll or slide entries.
   ☒ Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL

1. **Farmstead & District:** (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or non-contributing status)
2. **Barn:**
   a. A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
   b. A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
   c. A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn's exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No* ☐ *More Research Recommended*
☐ *This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.*

Comments: _____

Evaluated by (name/title): _____ *Date:* _____

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01591

Related District Number

House — Name of Property

Henry — County

101 S Monroe — Address

Salem — City

Construction dates:

Assessor date: 1900

Better estimated date and source: 1850s – a house was here by 1866

Additional historical/architectural information from the Reconnaissance Survey:

c.1844 – Richard and Amy Spurrier to Salem area – began clerking for John Andrews until 1853 in Salem – trip to California – ill for year on return – then clerk for J.W. Hiatt – purchase stock in 1857 – engage in mercantile trade until death on September 30, 1887 – resided in Salem since 1845 – oldest continuous merchant (Salem History Book 1996: 184 – from 1888 county biographies)

a house is here on the 1859 map of Salem

Abstract research conducted for property:

Grantor/Seller:	Aaron Street Jr. & Elizabeth	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lot 1—Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	Richard Spurier	
Date:	May 2, 1851	
Price:	$15	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** J--671
Grantor/Seller:	Richard Spurrier & Amy	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lot 1 Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	Edmund Hillman	
Date:	Aug 17, 1866	
Price:	$800	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** D--311
Grantor/Seller:	Edmund Hillman & Ann	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lot 1 Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	John J Buffington	
Date:	Nov 27, 1869	
Price:	$900	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** F--192
Grantor/Seller:	John J Buffington & Lydia	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lot 1 Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	Rebecca Donaldson	
Date:	Oct 28, 1872	
Price:	$840	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** E--409
Grantor/Seller:	Rebecca L. Donaldson--widow	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Undivided ½ of lot 1 in Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	Dr W A Dilts	
Date:	Aug 1, 1891	
Price:	$1000	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 62--34
Grantor/Seller:	W A Dilts & Nellis	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Undivided ½ of lot 1 in Blk 12 and other land
Grantee/Buyer:	Wm Stewart	
Date:	Dec 21, 1907	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 101-299
Grantor/Seller:	W B Donaldson& Eva S F Donaldson & KatieW A Dilts & Nellie-heirs of Rebecca	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Undivided ½ of lot 1 in Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	Wm Stewart	
Date:	Dec 21, 1907	
Price:	$550	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 101--298

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01591

Related District Number

House — Name of Property

Henry — County

101 S Monroe — Address

Salem — City

Grantor/Seller:	Wm Stewart & Maggie	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lot 1 in Blk 12 - N ½ lot 4 Blk 12 also
Grantee/Buyer:	W L Stewart	
Date:	Dec 21, 1907	
Price:	$2160	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 97—258
Grantor/Seller:	W L Stewart & Grace	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lot 1 Blk 12 - N ½ lot 4 Blk 12 also
Grantee/Buyer:	Joseph Clawson	
Date:	Sept 6, 1911	
Price:	$2600	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 115--196
Grantor/Seller:	Joseph B Clawson	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** N ¾ lot 1 Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	Sylvanus Bonnell	
Date:	April 21, 1921	
Price:	$2000	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 132--571
Grantor/Seller:	Elliott & Mattie Bonnell Eva Massey & Eugene,Oliver Bonnell Heirs of Sylvanus	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** N ¾ lot 1 Blk 12 and other lands
Grantee/Buyer:	Elizabeth Bonnell	
Date:	May 19, 1932	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 166--563
Grantor/Seller:	Elizabeth Bonnell widow	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Lot 1—Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	Eva Massey	
Date:	Nov 26, 1941	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 193--556
Grantor/Seller:	Elliott S Bonnell & Mattie Oliver Bonnell	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** Out Lot 15 also N ¾ of lot 1 Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	Eva Massey	
Date:	Jan 10, 1944	
Price:	$1 and consideration	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 197--423
Grantor/Seller:	Eva Massey widow	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** N ¾ of lot 1 Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	L Elizabeth Rotter	
Date:	Dec 5, 1955	
Price:	$1.and consideration	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 241--159
Grantor/Seller:	L Elizabeth & Louie Rotter	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** N ¾ lot 1 Blk 12
Grantee/Buyer:	Clark B & Mary J Bassett	
Date:	June 22, 1959	
Price:		**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 254--64
Grantor/Seller:	Clark B Bassett adm of estate of Mary J	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** N ¾ lot 1 Blk 12 Court info deed
Grantee/Buyer:	Grace Norene Garmoe	
Date:	May 6, 1966	
Price:	$1250	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 271--57
Grantor/Seller:	Grace N Garmoe Estate	**Legal Description and other relevant notes:** N ¾ lot 1 Blk 12 Court officer deed
Grantee/Buyer:	Charles G Chramer	
Date:	Aug 4, 1983	
Price:	$3000	**Deed book record (if listed) – book/page:** 397-739

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01591

Related District Number

House
Name of Property

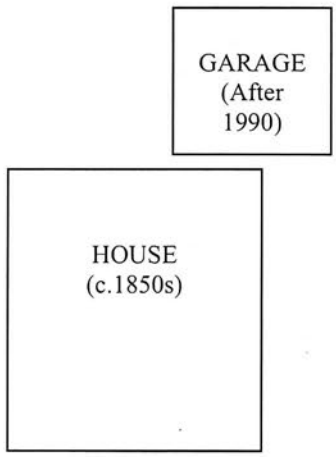
Henry
County

101 S Monroe
Address

Salem
City

Sketch map





S Monroe

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

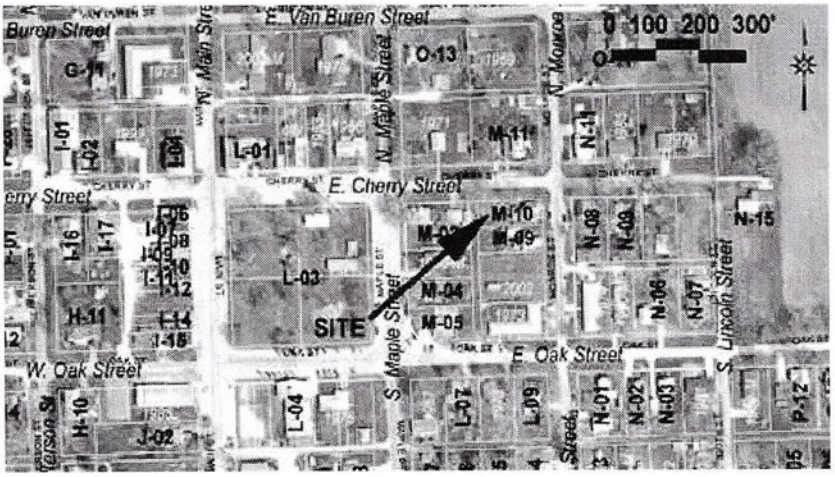
Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01591

Related District Number

House	Henry
Name of Property	County
101 S Monroe	Salem
Address	City

Location map



Photograph from county assessor site



Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(December 1, 1999)

State Inventory No. 44-01687 ☒ **New** ☐ **Supplemental**
☐ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.)_____
Relationship: ☐ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status: (any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
Review & Compliance No._____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year)_____

1. Name of Property

historic name House and buildings

other names/site number Reconnaissance Survey Field Site # R-09

2. Location

street & number 1330 Salem Rd

city or town Salem ☐ vicinity, county Henry

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name	Township No.	Range No.	Section	Quarter	of Quarter
Salem	70 N	7 W	27	NE	SW

(If Urban) Subdivision _____ Block(s) _____ Lot(s) _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:	*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____ buildings	_____	_____	buildings
_____ sites	_____	_____	sites
_____ structures	_____	_____	structures
_____ objects	_____	_____	objects
_____ Total	_____	_____	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title	*Historical Architectural Data Base Number*
Reconnaissance Level Historical/Architectural Survey of Salem Township, Henry County	44-019

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)
09B01: Agriculture- Farmstead	09B01;Agriculture-Farmstead

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	10B; Concrete-Poured
walls	15B; Synthetics-Vinyl
roof	08A; Asphalt Shingle
other	

Narrative Description (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

County Henry Address 1330 Salem Road Site Number 44-01687
City Salem District Number

Criteria Considerations

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B Removed from its original location.
- ☐ C A birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D A cemetery
- ☐ E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F A commemorative property.
- ☐ G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Significant Dates

Construction date

1927 ☒ check if circa or estimated date

Other dates

Significant Person

(Complete if National Register Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (☐ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography ☐ See continuation sheet for citations of the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form

10. Geographic Data

UTM References (OPTIONAL)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				2			
3				4			

☐ See continuation sheet for additional UTM references or comments

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kay Wesely (R.L. McCarley, Consultant)

organization Henry County Historic Preservation Commission date 01-10-08

street & number 3205 Graham Ave (Kay Wesely, director) telephone (319-258-2891 – Kay Wesely)

city or town Salem state IA zip code 52649

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (Submit the following items with the completed form)

FOR ALL PROPERTIES

1. **Map:** showing the property's location in a town/city or township.
2. **Site plan:** showing position of buildings and structures on the site in relation to public road(s).
3. **Photographs:** representative black and white photos. If the photos are taken as part of a survey for which the Society is to be curator of the negatives or color slides, a photo/catalog sheet needs to be included with the negatives/slides and the following needs to be provided below on this particular inventory site:

   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____
   Roll/slide sheet # _____ Frame/slot # _____ Date Taken _____

   ☒ See continuation sheet or attached **photo & slide catalog sheet** for list of photo roll or slide entries.
   ☒ Photos/illustrations without negatives are also in this site inventory file.

FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTIES, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS WELL

1. **Farmstead & District:** (List of structures and buildings, known or estimated year built, and contributing or non-contributing status)
2. **Barn:**
   a. A sketch of the frame/truss configuration in the form of drawing a typical middle bent of the barn.
   b. A photograph of the loft showing the frame configuration along one side.
   c. A sketch floor plan of the interior space arrangements along with the barn's exterior dimensions in feet.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

Concur with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility: ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No* ☐ *More Research Recommended*
☐ *This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.*

Comments: _____

Evaluated by (name/title): _____ *Date:* _____

House	Henry
Name of Property	County
1330 Salem Road	Salem
Address	City

Construction dates:

Assessor date: 1927

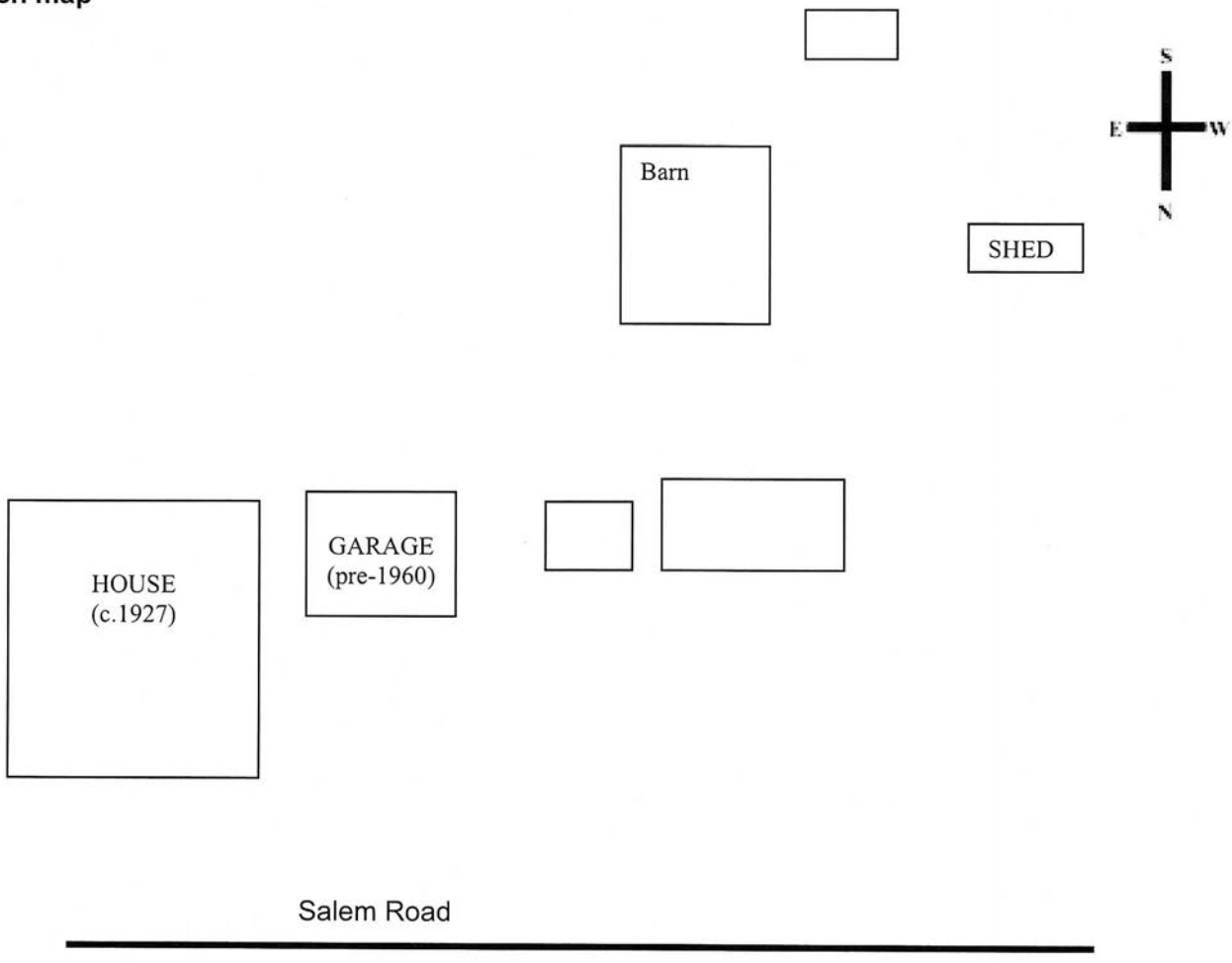
Better estimated date and source: 1927 is good based on architecture – maybe earlier

Additional historical/architectural information from the Reconnaissance Survey:

House has been completely remodeled.

1917 map – IL & JR Moore own north ¾ of east half of SW quarter of Section 27 – house appears to be near here

Sketch map



Iowa Site Inventory Form
Continuation Sheet

Site Number 44-01687

Related District Number

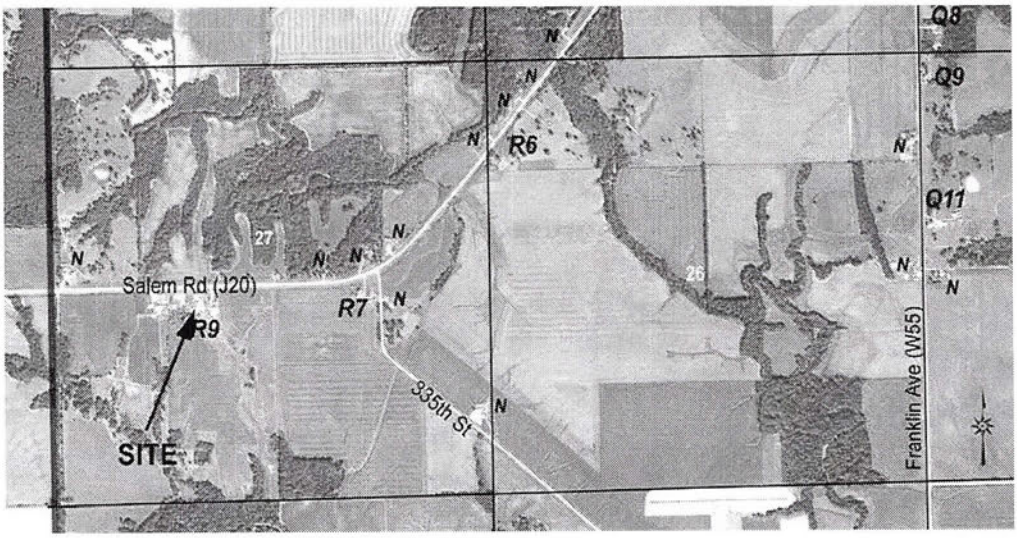
House
Name of Property

Henry
County

1330 Salem Road
Address

Salem
City

Location map



Photograph from county assessor site

