

Hidden Town Research Lot File Summary

mbh 9-1-2021

Research Lot Files have been created for the following lots with additional research ongoing.

The files compile primary and secondary source information about lot history and occupants, with specific attention to people of African descent.

- Vierling/ Wachovia Administration - Doctor's House (Lot 7)
- Girls Boarding School (Lot 14)
- Single Sisters House (Lot 15)
- Siewers/Lemly - Jacob Siewers House (Lot 21)
- Traugott Leinbach-- Traugott Leinbach House (Lot 22)
- Blum/ Zevely - Zevely House (Lot 23)
- Jacob Reich -- Ebert-Reich House (Lot 24)
- Kreuser/Kuehln/Vogler – Bagge House (Lot 27)
- Gottlieb Schober / Emanuel and Anna Hanes Shober – Schober House (Lot 28) and Paper Mill
- Inspector's House (Lot 29)
- Butner/Winkler – Bakery (Lot 31)
- Adam Butner-- Butner House and Hat Shop (Lot 32)
- Edward Belo-- Belo House (Lot 35, 36)
- John Holland – Fifth House (Lot 49)
- Wilhelm Fries – First House (Lot 52)
- Israel Lash – Cape Fear Bank (Lot 54)
- Levering/Kreuser/Fulkerson -- Levering House (Lot 56)
- Benigna Boner -- Miksch House (Lot 59)
- John Christian Blum / Levi Blum -- Blum House (Lot 67)
- Henry Shore -- Hagen House (Lot 72)
- Christian and Maria Denke – Denke House (Lot 90)
- George Voltz -- Volz House (Lot 96)
- Dr. Christian David Kuehln – Kuehln House (Lot 97)
- Timothy Vogler -- Vogler House and Gunshop (Lot 98)
- George Hege – Reich-Hege Site (Lot 101)
- Fries Woolen Mill (Lot 103)
- Loesch/Vogler – Chimney House (Lot 268)
- *in process*: Lot 25 -- Joshua Boner
- *in process*: Lot 64 – Vogler House
- *in process*: Lot 68 -- Tavern
- *in process*: Lot 20 – Reich-Kuehln
- *in process*: Lot 57 – Levering -Fulkerson
- *in process*: Lot 63 – Community Store
- *in process*: Lot 102 – Siewers – Kuehln
- *in process*: Kreuser Farm

Research Lot Files with speculation for the dwelling places of enslaved people:

- Vierling/Wachovia Administration - Doctor's House (Lot 7). Enslaved people associated with Dr. Vierling (in-house and patients). Wachovia Administrator's households included enslaved Christian David (house site investigated archaeologically in 1977) and other enslaved people. This is the sole example of archaeological investigation of a "slave house" to date (1977 excavation) [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule].
- Girls Boarding School (Lot 14). Depending on time period, enslaved people associated with the school may have lived in Inspectors house, then later perhaps in the ca. 1815 Wash House behind the boarding school, and/or perhaps in the boarding school building.
- Single Sisters House (Lot 15). Enslaved Moravian Anna Maria Samuel lived in the Single Sisters House beginning in 1793 when she moved from Bethabara to join the Older Girls Choir in Salem. A kitchen (ca. 1790?) at the rear of the house may have housed enslaved people and free Black workers (where did Christian Samuel live?) of the Single Sisters during ante-bellum period. Other enslaved rented by the Single Sisters may have stayed at their enslaver's.
- Siewers/Lemly - Jacob Siewers House (Lot 21). "Negro house" mentioned for Siewers in 1846; later resident Henry Lemly may have used former cabinet shop as slave housing; however, he owned other lots in Salem [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule].
- Traugott Leinbach -- Traugott Leinbach House (Lot 22). The 1827 wash house may have served as slave dwelling [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule].
- Blum/Zevely - Zevely House (Lot 23). Lot used by Tavern: "camping" by enslaved of Tavern guests; after the 1784 tavern fire, a former storage shed was moved from Tavern lot to across the street and use included sleeping for "Negroes and poor travelers"; a slave house built in 1841. Zevely leased lot in 1845 and a small house on Blum Street was used for enslaved people. In 1848 he renovated it to store grain and renovated the horse stable (built in 1822 by Tavern) as slave housing [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule, likely the former stables].
- Jacob Reich -- Ebert-Reich House (Lot 24). The 1815 coppersmith shop may have housed enslaved people or the semi-detached kitchen that may have been an earlier wash house from 1843 [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule; Reich listed in 1860 Agriculture Schedule].
- Kreuser/Kuehln/Vogler – Bagge House (Lot 27). Enslaved people enumerated with each of the lot residents [No slave house enumerated in 1860; EA Vogler listed in 1860 Agriculture schedule, farm south of town].
- Gottlieb Schober – Schober House (Lot 28) and Paper Mill (1-mile west). Schober owned a number of enslaved individuals who lived at the Paper Mill. His son Emanuel and wife Anna, and later widow Anna, lived on Lot 28 after Gottlieb's death (1839) and the

detached brick kitchen (ca. 1840) may have housed enslaved people [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule].

- Inspector's House (Lot 29). Early enslaved people probably lived in the house, after 1823 perhaps enslaved people lived in the 1811 "extra living building" located west of the house which converted to a laundry in 1823 (it had housed a widow who worked at the Boys School). There were several other outbuildings on the lot.
- Butner/Winkler – Bakery (Lot 31). Enslaved people probably lived in the bakery building which also served as the baker's residence. The bakery was located on the ground floor with family living quarters above and a double attic. At least one record confirmed an enslaved person owned by Winkler lived "in his house." There were numerous outbuildings on the lot.
- Adam Butner -- Butner House and Hat Shop (Lot 32). A detached gable roof outbuilding with chimney at the rear of the yard may have been enslaved housing during Butner's residency when he owned or rented enslaved people. He moved in 1848 and held enslaved people at subsequent locations.
- Edward Belo -- Belo House (Lot 35,36). Enslaved could have lived on 3rd floor of house with other workers. Detached dwelling east of the main house may have been for enslaved people. Also brick kitchen against the east wall of the main house could have housed enslaved people [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule; Belo enumerated in the 1860 Agriculture Schedule.]
- John Holland (d.1843), potter (Lot 49), owned a number of enslaved people, indicated by a list provided by Moravian Archives. Research has revealed some enslaved people were likely housed on Holland's rented outlot at the east side of Salem Town Lot; no indication of slave housing on Lot 49. The 1895 Sanborn Insurance Map recorded a "brick-filled" "Negro D." midway on the Lot 49.
- Wilhelm Fries – First House (Lot 52) (and Fries Plantation)
Fries owned the First House from 1812 until his death in 1866. Numerous outbuildings on Lot 52 included a laundry and a joiner's shop, either of which could have served as housing for enslaved people. By 1819 Wilhelm had begun acquiring a land at the northwest corner of the Salem Town Lot by lease and purchase for a farm. Fries owned numerous enslaved people and was admonished on several occasions by the Collegium. He responded that he would move them to the farm "outside of town." After son Francis Fries started the Woolen Mill in 1840, enslaved people owned by father and son were moved to and from the Fries farm to work in the mill. [two slave houses enumerated in the 1860 Slave Schedule for Wilhelm Fries and unclear if one was on Lot 52 or both on the farm; there was at least one slave house built on the W. Fries farm; W. Fries enumerated in the 1860 Agriculture Schedule]. When the trolley came to Salem in 1890, the First House was moved to the back of the lot and faced Salt Street. According to the Sanborn Maps, the house was labeled "Negro Tenement" in 1900 and 1907.

- Matthew Rights/Israel Loesch – Cape Fear Bank (Lot 54). Enslaved people were rented by Rights household by 1780s – may have lived in house or outbuilding. A detached outbuilding along the north property line may have housed enslaved people [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule]; Loesch family in Bethania owned many enslaved people there.
- Levering/Kreuser/Fulkerson (Lot 56). Enslaved people enumerated with lot residents and unclear where they stayed, although there were outbuildings on the lot [no slave house enumerated in 1860; Fulkerson listed in 1860 Agriculture schedule; he also leased Lot 57].
- Benigna Boner – Miksch House (Lot 59). An unidentified enslaved woman lived on the lot beginning in 1836, perhaps for 2 years, during occupancy by the widow Boner. The enslaved female had been property of Sr. Boner’s husband Joshua who died in 1836. It is unclear where the enslaved woman lived.
- John Vogler – Vogler House (Lot 64). Bethy, an enslaved woman, likely lived in the Vogler house and perhaps in the attic. She also may have slept in Christina Vogler’s room as her health was in decline [no slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule].
- John Christian Blum and son Levi Blum -- Blum House (Lot 67). Early enslaved people probably lived in the house, and by 1823 likely lived in the detached kitchen built that year [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule].
- Henry Shore – Hagen House (Lot 72). A blacksmith shop built on the lot by Charles Reich in 1849 was likely the slave house during the Shore residency [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule].
- Christian and Maria Denke – Denke House (Lot 90). Associate enslaved people likely lived in the Denke house. Rev. Denke also had a farm outside of Salem.
- George Voltz -- Volz House (Lot 96). Enslaved people likely lived in the gunshops on the lot. First gunshop built in 1822, second shop with addition in 1831, which also housed Voltz family after 1854. [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule; Foltz/Voltz enumerated in the 1860 Agriculture Schedule.]
- Dr. Christian David Kuehln – Kuehln House (Lot 97). Maria Magdalena Kuehln was chronically ill and had a new baby when Charity was purchased but it is unclear where the enslaved woman stayed. A detached gable roof outbuilding just east of the kitchen ell may have been the “slave house” [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule]
- Timothy Vogler -- Vogler House and Gunshop (Lot 98). A detached gable roof outbuilding with chimney east of the main house may have served as the “slave house” [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule].

- George Hege -- Reich-Hege Site (Lot 101). Detached outbuilding at rear of main house may have been for enslaved people (Rachel Hege and sons Lewis and Thomas) [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule; Hege listed in 1860 Agriculture schedule].
- Fries Woolen Mill – (Lot 103). The lot included Francis Fries’ family residence and the many structures associated with the mill. Enslaved labor was intended for the mill from the start but at the outset in 1840, the enslaved people were likely housed at father Wilhelm Fries’ farm. Francis’ brother Henry joined the business in 1846 and in 1848 a cotton factory was built at the woolen mill. In 1856 F&H Fries Manufacturing Co. purchased the former cotton manufactory down the street and converted it to flour milling. With the end of slave regulations in 1847, the enslaved people associated with the mill lived on the mill lot. A large frame building over an ice house was housing for enslaved on the woolen mill lot and the 1860 Federal Census enumerated 5 “slave houses” for F&H Fries (and 47 enslaved people) [F& H Fries was also listed in the 1860 Agriculture schedule and some of the enumerated enslaved may have on that land].
- Loesch/Vogler – Chimney House (Lot 268). A lot with multiple uses including fulling mill, groats mill, tanning deer skins, boring rifles, distillery, gun shop, blacksmith. Enslaved people may have lived in the house as was recorded in 1800 when Christoph Vogler took an enslaved woman “into his house.” After construction of the gunshop and later blacksmithing, enslaved men may have lived there [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule].
- Dr. Theodore Kuehln – Philip Reich House (Lot 20) [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule *research in process*].
- Joshua Boner – Boner House (Lot 25). Mayor in 1865 when Union Army to Salem; [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule; Boner enumerated in the 1860 Agriculture Schedule *research in process*].
- Tavern – (Lot 68). Multiple tavernkeepers and enslaved people varied with tavern keeper; approximately 50 enslaved people lived on lot from tavern opening in 1772 until Emancipation in 1865 [6 slave houses enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule *research in process*].
- Orestes Kuehln – John Siewers House (Lot 102) [slave house enumerated in 1860 Slave Schedule *research in process*].