

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Nomination Form



AUG 09 2010  
OMB No. 1024-0018

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Collins-Bond House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 402 S. Main Street not for publication N/A

city or town Salem vicinity N/A

state Iowa code IA county Henry code 087 zip code 52649

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant     nationally     statewide x locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara A. Mitchell/DSHPO September 7, 2010  
Signature of certifying official Date

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register  
☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined eligible for the National Register  
☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register  
☐ removed from the National Register  
☐ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

10-28-10

Collins-Bond House  
Name of Property

Henry County, Iowa  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY / Greek Revival

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Metal

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**7. Narrative Description**

The Collins-Bond House is located on the south side of Salem in Henry County (Figure 1) (see Images section for all figures, starting on page 19). The house sits on the east side of Main Street (County Road W55) leading south out of town, across from the Henderson Lewelling House. The property borders the original plat of Salem on the north side. The town has generally not grown to the south, and the house maintains its historic relationship with the town as a property on the southern edge. The Collins-Bond House is significant for its association with the early history and architecture of Salem Township, and the period of significance extends from circa 1843 to 1868. A non-historic garage sits immediately south of the house (Figure 2). The garage falls within the boundary for the property, and it is considered non-contributing. The two-story, three-bay, brick house appears to have been built circa 1843 by Peter and Sarah Collins. The one-story, two-bay, brick wing to the south appears to have been built around 1866. A frame rear kitchen addition was built after the construction of this south wing. These sections sit on a rough stone foundation. The gable-roof house reflects the Greek Revival style in a side passage layout, with nine-over-six-light double-hung windows and an entry with sidelights and transom window.

The primary façade (west elevation) faces Main Street to the west. The north portion of the elevation is the two story section, which appears to date to circa 1843. This section of the house sits on a stone foundation with a cut stone water table, and it has an asphalt shingle roof. The west façade reflects the interior side passage layout with the single-door entry with transom and sidelights located in the south bay. The entry retains a two-panel wood door, and the sidelights are generally intact with some damage. The transom has been boarded over. The two windows on the first story of this north portion have replacement vinyl sashes. A historic photograph from the early 1900s shows four-over-four-light double-hung wood sashes in these windows, likely a later 19<sup>th</sup> century replacement (Figure 9). The three second story windows on the west façade have original nine-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. The windows have jack arch lintels and wood sills. Three types of anchor plates for tie rods are found on the north part of this section, with the "S-iron" style near the top as perhaps the earliest. A wide wood board extends across the frieze. The south portion of the house is the one story section, which appears to date around 1866. This section sits on a rough stone foundation, and it has a corrugated metal roof. The single-door entry and window on the west façade have stone lintels. The entry has been partially filled in with brick. The window has replacement vinyl sashes. The early 1900s photograph shows four-over-four-light double-hung wood sashes in this window, and it is possible that the first story windows on the two-story portion were replaced to match this wing at the time of its construction. The front porch would have also been constructed after this south wing was added, as it spans the entries on both sections. The porch has historic square wood porch columns with simple capitals.

The north elevation of the two-story section of the house has two windows on each story. Two small basement windows are cut into the foundation, and they have segmental brick arch lintels. They are in poor condition. The first and second story windows have jack arch lintels and wood sills. The west (front) first story window has replacement sashes, while the east first story window has historic four-over-four-light double-hung wood sashes. The second story windows retain original nine-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. A "S-iron" style tie rod anchor plate is found above each of the first and second story windows. A wide wood frieze board is found along the gable rake on this elevation. The brick chimney protrudes near the peak of the gable on the roof.



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The upper portion of the two-story section is visible on the south elevation, above the roof line of the south one-story wing. No openings are found on this wall. Diamond anchor plates for two tie rods are visible. The south elevation of the one-story south wing has two openings, each with a cut stone lintel. The west opening is a window with replacement vinyl sashes. The east opening is an entry with a non-historic door. An opening has been cut in the brick to the east of the chimney in the gable, and it is covered with a board. The large brick chimney protrudes from the roof at the peak of the gable. The east portion and entry on this south elevation are partially covered with the southeast corner rear addition, now primarily an open porch.

The rear (east) elevation of the two story and one story brick sections is spanned by a frame rear kitchen addition, as well as subsequent additions. The kitchen ell is centered on both portions, leaving two-thirds of the east elevation of the two-story portion visible. The second story has two windows, each with a jack arch lintel and wood sill. The north window has wood sashes with some replacement glass, creating a off-size two-over-two-light double-hung window. The south window has a single-light replacement sash. Various anchor plates for tie rods are also visible. The gable-roof frame rear kitchen addition sits on a stone foundation, and it was likely constructed in the later portion of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is clad in wood siding, and the roof has asphalt shingles. A mostly demolished chimney is found at the peak of the east gable. The original double-hung windows on the east elevation have been boarded over, and a newer horizontal window inserted in part of the south opening. A newer entry into this section is found on the south elevation. An exterior door leads into the basement on the east side. A porch at the northeast corner of the two-story portion and rear kitchen addition was partially converted to a bathroom in 1957, leaving part of this porch open. An addition on the south side of the gable-roof kitchen section was partially removed in the 1990s and converted primarily to a large open porch. A one-room addition was constructed on the north side of the kitchen section around 1997. It has an entry with porch on the north side, and windows on the north, east, and south elevations.

The interior of the two-story brick portion of the house is a typical side passage plan (Figure 3). The offset entry leads into the entry hall (1A) with stairs on the south portion of this section. The banister on the stairs has been removed, replaced with a partial wall. The original wood stairs appear to remain intact. The trim for the front entry and door into the parlor (1B) is partially intact, with the top covered by the dropped ceiling. The trim for the door into the bedroom (1C) is visible, a different style with a slightly rounded profile. This door and the basement door under the stairs retain original two-panel wood doors. The parlor has excellent Greek Revival trim on the three windows and door in this space. The molded trim features shoulders typical of this style. This is the only known example of this style of trim in Salem Township. The door leading to the east room (1C) has been closed, creating a private bedroom. The trim in this room is plain flat wood. A door leads to the added 1957 bathroom that has been converted to a closet. The stairs lead to the second story of this section (Figure 4). An attic-type door has been added across the top of the stairs for insulation purposes. No balustrade remains for the stairs on the second story. A simple molded profile historic wood trim remains on the two doors and window in the upper hall (2A). Historic wide wood baseboard with a simple top profile extends around the hall and rooms on the second story. The second story floor retains wide wood boards. A small set of very narrow stairs lead to the attic opening above the main stairs. The three doors from the hall follow the historic two-panel design. The small room (2B) at the west end of the hall retains the same wide trim on its window. The two larger bedrooms (2C, 2D) also retain this style of wood trim for the windows in these spaces. Plain flat wood trim

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is found on the larger opening cut between the bedrooms and on the closet in the east bedroom. A stove pipe hole is visible on the chimney in the east bedroom. A basement is found under this portion of the house. The stone foundation serves as the walls, and it has a dirt floor. The two basement windows have been covered.

The interior of the south wing is divided into two rooms (1D, 1E) as well. Remodeling work has occurred in both spaces in the last couple decades. The openings have plain flat wood trim. The entry door on the west wall of the living room (1D) is intact behind the exterior work, and it is a wood door with upper window and two lower vertical wood panels. No fireplace or stove pipe opening is visible in this room. The east room (1E) retains a historic mantel with simple wood pieces on the fireplace in the southwest corner. A door on the east wall now leads into a bathroom (1F). This door led into a bedroom prior to the remodeling of the rear gable-roof addition in the 1990s. This space now is configured with a dining room (1G) along the north portion, and the south portion divided into the bathroom (1F) and kitchen (1H) spaces. This space with part of the south porch was a dining room, kitchen, and bedroom in the 1940s. A historic door to the older 1957 bathroom addition remains on the north wall of the dining room (1G). It has paired three-light vertical windows on the top with two wood panels on the lower section of the door. The most recent addition is found off the east door on the north wall of the dining room, the laundry / mud room space constructed around 1997. It replaced an earlier porch. The large south porch is located off the door on the south wall of the kitchen. This door was added during the remodeling of this rear space.

A gable-roof garage was built immediately south of the house around 1995. The garage measures roughly 18 feet by 32 feet. It is counted as a non-contributing building on the property.

The overall integrity of the Collins-Bond House is good. It retains its integrity of location and setting, situated on the southern edge of Salem on the main road. The integrity of design, workmanship, and materials remains good. The overall design of the original house and south wing are clearly visible, and many historic materials are intact. The rear additions do not detract from the appearance of the house from the street. A number of historic elements remain intact, such as the entry with sidelights and transom, nine-over-six-light double-hung wood windows, interior trim, and fireplace. The house has lost some integrity on the interior with replacement or removal of other historic elements. However, the feeling of the home as a 160+ year-old house is strong, as well as its association to the settlement period and early social history of Salem.

Collins-Bond House  
Name of Property

Henry County, Iowa  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a 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.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record  
# \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

Social History

### Period of Significance

circa 1843 - 1868

### Significant Dates

circa 1843

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

unknown

### Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:



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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Collins-Bond House is locally significant for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its association with the settlement period, social history, and architecture of Salem Township. The period of significance spans from the construction circa 1843 by Peter and Sarah Collins to the sale of the property in 1868 by Mary Bond. The significant date is the construction of the house circa 1843.

The Collins-Bond House is significant in the settlement and early social history of Salem Township from circa 1843 to 1868. This land was purchased by Peter Collins in September 1842, and the house was likely built in 1843. His move to this area is directly linked with the settlement of Salem and the surrounding rural area by members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), as he looked to relocate west to a Friends settlement and was active in the Friends church. During the ten years that he lived in Salem, Peter Collins was prominent in local business and social affairs. He was active in anti-slavery activities in Salem, with his house identified as a stop on the Underground Railroad in 1929. This association is corroborated by the account of his son Mahlon Day Collins regarding his father's activities (published in 1930). The house is located across the street from the Henderson Lewelling House (listed on the National Register of Historic Places), also known for its association with anti-slavery activities in Salem. Peter Collins continued to be involved in the Salem Monthly Meeting throughout his time in Salem, hosting visiting Quaker ministers Robert Lindsey and Benjamin Seeborn from England in this house in 1850. Eli and Mary Bond purchased the home at the time of their son's marriage to Collins' daughter in December 1851. The Bond family is also strongly associated with the early history in Salem Township. They were also active members of the Society of Friends in Salem, and it appears they also had anti-slavery sympathies. Mary continued to own the house after Eli's death in 1859, and it appears that she constructed the south one-story wing around 1866.

In addition to its historic significance, the architecture of the Collins-Bond House is significant within early residential construction in Salem. The two-story, three-bay, side passage portion of the brick house would have been a substantial house in Salem around 1843. While the majority of the houses in this settlement period would have been log, Peter Collins chose a brick house with two rooms on each story, reflecting his stature as a successful businessman and community leader. The house exhibits restrained features of the Greek Revival style, including a symmetrical façade, entry with sidelights and transom windows, nine-over-six-light double-hung windows, and a wide frieze board. The interior also retains significant architectural features, such as historic Greek Revival window trim and a fireplace. The country embraced the Greek Revival style in the first half of the 19th century as a "democratic" form of architecture, promoted by the leading architects of the period. Typical features of the Greek Revival style include symmetrical façades, wide cornices, front porches with Classical columns, flat lintels, six-over-six-light double-hung windows, dentils, and entries with sidelights and transom windows. Only a handful of brick houses remain in Salem Township from the period from 1839 to 1860, with four reflecting elements of the Greek Revival style. This house stands out as the only side passage Greek Revival example, and the only house with characteristic Greek Revival interior woodwork. The form and styling is locally distinctive, perhaps reflecting a transition between the circa 1839 Paton and Hannah Wilson House with a more vernacular form and restrained stylistic elements and the two larger, more formal, central passage Greek Revival houses built around 1850 (Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Cook-Johnson House).





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***Peter Collins and the early history of Salem Township***

Located in southeast Iowa, this area in Henry County reflects some of the earliest history of the state of Iowa. The first official settler arrived in Henry County in spring 1834. Settlement began in Salem Township, about 22 miles northwest of Fort Madison on the Mississippi River, in 1835, and this community grew as the first Society of Friends (Quaker) settlement west of the Mississippi River. This early town led to significant settlement and cultivation of agricultural lands in Salem Township in the 1830s and 1840s. As Salem grew in the late 1830s, the Territory of Iowa was organized on June 12, 1838. By 1840, the population of the territory reached 43,112, the population of Henry County reached 3,772, and the population of Salem was near 300. The location of Salem was selected as it was centered on a large prairie – flat, rolling land that was good for settlement and agriculture. While the Big Cedar and Little Cedar creeks 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, with some more substantial homes of brick or stone also constructed. Brick for houses near Salem was made locally west of town, and brick would have also been available from the first brick yard in Fort Madison established in 1841. Greek Revival brick houses were the preference for prominent families in nearby Fort Madison in the early 1840s, as in other areas (HCBC 1982: 13; Bowron 1859: 11; Jaynes 1976: 2, 4, 20; SHBC 1996: 12; Hansman 1990: 3, 24).

Peter Collins moved west to Salem from New York, after visiting Iowa with fellow Friends. He was born in Rhode Island on May 16, 1804 and married Sarah Hall in 1825. His son Mahlon Day Collins would later write that Peter Collins was afflicted with asthma that was aggravated by living in New York City. He traveled west for health reasons and joined a group of Friends in Richmond, Indiana who were traveling west to Salem, Iowa. He wrote home to Sarah that he had found a good place to move, and he would soon return for his family ("The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, 1930, 55-59). On September 3, 1842, William Lewelling and his wife sold 1 acre south of the southwest corner of Block 23 of Salem to Peter Collins (Deed records). This land was apparently purchased prior to his return to New York. The family traveled by modern accommodations for their three week journey west – by boat to Philadelphia, then railroad west to the canal to Pittsburgh, on steamboat down the Ohio River and up Mississippi River to Keokuk, and finally by wagon across country to Salem ("The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 59). The family consisted of Peter, Sarah, and five children: Thomas Elwood (born 1830), Hannah Elma (born 1831), Amelia Jane (born 1835), Mahlon Day (born 1838), and Henry H. (born 1842). Their membership certificate from the New York Monthly Meeting was dated December 7, 1842 and received by the Salem Monthly Meeting on April 22, 1843 (Hinshaw, Vol 7: 77). Sarah's sister Amelia Charity Hall also moved to Salem in this period, with her membership from the Bridgewater Monthly Meeting (Hartford) received on October 22, 1842 in Salem (Hinshaw, Vol 7: 114).

Peter Collins appears to have immediately become an active leader in the town of Salem, bringing strong business and community leadership values. He opened a mercantile store on the west side of the square, and he likely built this house on the south side immediately upon his move. He became the local distributor for the Philadelphia publication *Friends Review* (Lewis 1849-50: viii). Mahlon Day Collins would later write that while various settlers had moved to Salem by the 1840s, the majority remained members of the Society of Friends:

These peaceful people came from all parts of the United States, east and south, and gave character to the society in this region during its formative period. Education, temperance, religion, and anti-slavery

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sentiments were early and thoroughly propagated and good seed sown, which has been bearing fruit nearly sixty years in one of the most progressive parts of the American Union. The Salem Seminary, afterward a college, was one of the first educational institutions of a higher order in the State. My father had much to do with its founding, and with the bringing of Rebecca (sic. Reuben) Dorland, its first principal, from the Nine Partners Boarding School on the Hudson River to take charge of the new school. Here the principal educational advantages I have had were enjoyed.

("The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 60)

The Salem Seminary started in the northeast part of town in 1845 under the direction of Reuben Dorland, originally from Poughkeepsie, New York. 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 then forced to close (Jones 1914: 241-242; SHBC 1996: 10, 109; Collins et al 1938: 17; Allman 1963: 33).

Family also appears to have played a strong role in the life of Peter Collins during his time in Salem. His own family grew with the addition of Huldah in 1844 and Amo Francis in 1848. For unknown reasons, on June 27, 1844, Peter Collins transferred the 1 acre parcel with this house to sister-in-law Amelia C. Hall for \$100. She would transfer it back to Peter Collins on May 10, 1849 for \$100, prior to her marriage to Brinton Darlington on August 15, 1849 (Deed records; Hinshaw, Vol. 7, 114). This may have been done for business reasons, taking the property technically out of his ownership. However, Peter Collins continued to pay taxes for this parcel through this period, and Amelia Hall did not pay any taxes. In 1848, this property is listed under his name in tax records, valued at \$200, and it was then valued at \$300 in 1849 and 1850. He also owned the parcel on the west side of the square (north part of Lot 5, Block 14) in this period, valued at \$600 (Tax records). He owned a handful of cattle as well, which would have been kept at the house property. Thus, it appears that the family, likely including Amelia, lived in this house throughout the 1840s.

The members of the Society of Friends at Salem were becoming known statewide in the early 1840s for their anti-slavery views and belief in equal legal rights for all citizens, including blacks. By this period, the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, of which the Salem Monthly Meeting belonged, was split over the degree of assistance that their members should offer as they advocated against slavery. While all Friends opposed slavery on moral grounds, the degree of involvement in and association with anti-slavery activities remained up for debate. 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 Indiana Yearly Meeting on October 2, 1842, they 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). As a result, the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends organized on February 7, 1843, drawing from members more active in anti-slavery activities from the district of the Indiana Yearly Meeting. They stressed they



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had the choice of either being scattered and alone or forming their own group, and they had chosen to do the latter (Edgerton 1856: 75).

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 Marmaduke Jay, Phebe Pidgeon, Elizabeth Street, John Lewelling, Elva Lewelling, Bulah Comer, and Cyrena Lewelling (Henry County Lands Book E: 25). Additional prominent community members included Thomas Frazier, Henderson Lewelling, James Comer, Eli Jessup, Nathan Hammer and Jonathan Cook (Jones 1914: 138). Similar to meetings in Indiana, the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends responded to the formation by disowning several Friends in the next few years, mostly for lack of attendance. Aaron Street, Jr. and Eli Jessup were disowned in 1843, followed by 15 additional men in 1844 (Jones 1914: 139; Leeper 2007). The Anti-Slavery Friends in Salem would gradually rejoin the regular Monthly Meeting over the next decade. The first Friends were accepted back in 1848 and 1849 (Leeper 2007). This period found many Anti-Slavery Friends in Indiana returning to their regular meetings as well. As the 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).

While Peter Collins does not appear to have joined the Society of Anti-Slavery Friends, he does appear to have had sympathies for their efforts and to have assisted fugitive slaves in their escape. D. Sands Wright, who moved to Salem to teach at Whittier College in July 1872, later wrote in 1929: "Salem, meaning peace in Hebrew, was stamped with the simplicity of the sect that founded the community. Even then the place was replete with historical interest. In the days before the Civil War, Salem had been an important station on the Underground Railway, and the house of Abel Woodworth was pointed out as a haven for runaway slaves" (Wright 1929: 421). Abel Woodworth owned the house of Peter Collins from 1868 until his death in 1894. Mahlon Day Collins also noted that his father was one of the pioneer "conductors" on this "subterranean" path to freedom. Salem "figured largely in the growing anti-slavery agitation throughout the West. It was one of the first stations by which escaped slaves made their way to Canada on the 'Underground Railway' of that day. Being but thirty-three miles north of the line which separated slave from free territory, it was often the 'point of hope' where fugitive slaves began to experience 'their first breath of liberty'" ("The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 60).

Incidents involving fugitive slaves in Salem date back to 1839 when two fugitive slaves were captured and taken back to Missouri through Salem. The residents of Salem reportedly challenged the men's 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). Salem 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,

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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 (McCarley 2008: 54).

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 that sympathetic people could be found (Figure 5) (see Images section for all figures, starting on page 19). 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; McCarley 2008: 58). 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. Reportedly, Elihu Frazier traveled to Missouri on a mission in the interests of slaves. He was captured by the Missouri slave owners border patrol, tortured to reveal his plans, said nothing, and eventually was released and sent on his way home (Garretson 1924: 430). Stations on the Underground Railroad in Salem reportedly included the Henderson Lewelling House (401 S. Main Street, listed on the National Register of Historic Places), William Lewelling (Isaac Gibbs) House (demolished), Collins House (409 S. Main Street), Gibson House (demolished), Shriner House (demolished), Bee Hive (demolished), Henderson House (demolished), Henderson hotel (demolished), 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 as hiding under a full wagon or men dressing 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).



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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, Iowa* 1879: 542). Late on Thursday June 1, 1848, nine slaves belonging to Ruel Daggs started towards their freedom. 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 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. 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. A case would later be brought against several men in Salem in federal court under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 (Frazee 1850: 3-7; Dykstra 1993: 92-93; Willoughby 2005: 117-18; Garretson 1924: 432).

Mahlon Day Collins later recounts the involvement of his father Peter Collins in this incident or a similar one involving fugitive slaves. He recalls that 14 fugitive slaves escaped to Salem around 1850, and a group of nearly 100 men entered town to look for them. He was at school when the men were spotted, and the children were quickly sent home. The men had warrants to search through town. The Friends were adept at hiding fugitives and "father helped them to hunt most carefully and thoroughly, where he knew there were no fugitives" ("The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 61). The men were successful in capturing an old man and child, and a court hearing was held at the anti-slavery meeting house. A man rode into the meeting, and the two fugitives rode off with him. The next day, the slave hunters returned but a number of men from the surrounding area had arrived in Salem to assist the local residents, and the men returned to Missouri ("The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 62).

Peter Collins continued to serve as a local leader in this period. He hosted prominent Quaker ministers Robert Lindsey and Benjamin Seeborn from England in this house in 1850. They traveled to America to visit the Quaker settlements in the new country. The pair traveled west to Iowa in 1850, and Robert Lindsey chronicled their travels and observations in a journal. On the afternoon of February 11, "we came on towards Salem where we arrived about 7 in the evening & found a cordial reception & comfortable quarters at our friend Peter Collins & had the pleasure of finding letters waiting for us from our dear connections in England" ("Quakers of Iowa in 1850," April 1914, 279). After attending the Select Preparative Meeting on February 12, they "returned to our comfortable quarters at Peter Collins & much enjoyed the quiet & convenience of a small bedroom with a fire in it which we were privileged to occupy to ourselves which we felt to be quite a treat after the rough fare & scanty accommodations we have had for the last 3 weeks" ("Quakers of Iowa in 1850," April 1914, 280). They attended the Salem Quarterly Meeting on February 15-17. On February 19, they visited a meeting south of Salem at Chestnut Hill and "dined at Joel W Hiatt's near the meeting house in company with a number of other Friends & in the afternoon returned to Salem with our kind host Peter Collins who had accompanied us" ("Quakers of Iowa in 1850," April 1914, 284). On February 20, 1850, they "took leave of our kind host & his family with whom we

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had found a comfortable home for upwards of a week past & left Salem which has been the scene of our labours for the last 6 or 8 days & went on to New Garden" ("Quakers of Iowa in 1850," April 1914, 285).

As Salem grew, Peter Collins began to look towards moving to newly developing areas with his immediate and extended family. The 1850 federal census of Salem lists Peter Collins, age 46, as a merchant with \$2,600 in real estate. His household included wife Sarah (age 46) and six children: Thomas E. (20, clerk, born in NY), Hannah (18, born in NY), Amelia J. (15, born in NY), Mahlon (11, born in NY), Huldah (6, born in IA), and Anna L. (4, born in IA). The next household was that of Brinton Darlington, a 46-year-old corder and huller with \$600 in real estate. His household includes wife Amelia C. (age 35), and two daughters from his first marriage (Ann, age 18; Esther, age 15). On December 17, 1851, Amelia Collins married Titus Bond, son of Eli and Mary Bond. On December 18, 1851, Peter and Sarah Collins sold this one-acre parcel in the northwest quarter of Section 24 to Eli Bond. The deed was not recorded until March 1852, and the 1852 census continues to list Peter Collins in Salem. The marriage was short-lived, as Titus Bond died on October 6, 1852. Prior to this time, Peter Collins and Brinton Darlington opened a furniture store on Second Street in Muscatine, where Mahlon became a clerk in 1853 while living with Brinton ("The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 63). Louis T. Jones notes that Brinton Darlington was the first Friend known to cross the Mississippi at Muscatine in 1843, though by the 1850s it would become the popular gateway for Friends to migrate into Iowa (Jones 1914: 67). Peter Collins may have settled closer to Cedar County, as he and son Thomas Elwood are listed as charter members of the Red Cedar Monthly Meeting (name changed to Springdale in 1863) (Hinshaw, Vol. VIII: 53).

The family of Peter Collins continued to move to new settlements in Iowa in the 1850s, demonstrating their prominence in early communities and the Quaker faith. The memberships for Peter, Sarah, Mahlon D., Huldah, and Anna Frances transferred to the Spring Creek Monthly Meeting near Oskaloosa on May 14, 1853 (Hinshaw, Vol. VIII: 53). In spring 1854, Peter started a branch store in Marietta, to the north in Marshall County. Mahlon transported goods from Muscatine, and Peter did significant business trading for furs with Indians, hunters, and trappers. They continued to move along the edge of the frontier, platting Rocksylvania near Iowa Falls in Hardin County in fall 1854. Peter and Mahlon started a store here and conducted the first post office. Thomas Elwood married Sarah Williams and remained in north-central Iowa. In late 1855, Peter, Sarah, Mahlon, Huldah, and Anna moved back to Muscatine ("The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 63-64). The 1856 Iowa census lists them in Muscatine (then Bloomington) with their older daughter: Peter (53, harness maker), Sarah (52), Amelia J. Bond (20, widow), Mahlon (18), Huldah (12), and Anna Frances (11). The next household is that of B. Darlington (52, cloth dresser), Amelia C. (43), and Sarah (3). In 1856, Peter Collins traveled to explore Minnesota, particularly the new town of Minneapolis. He saw great potential here and returned to send Mahlon to open a store. However, Thomas Elwood had moved to Kossuth (now Humboldt) County and planned to partner with Mahlon to begin a store here. Peter then abandoned his plans for Minneapolis and shifted to Sumner, though later noted that was a mistake as Minneapolis flourished and Sumner never grew ("The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 66). Sumner was platted on September 19, 1857 as the first town in Humboldt County. Peter Collins built the first building; T. Elwood built the first house that was also used as a meeting house; and Mahlon kept the first store and married Kate Williams on September 24, 1857 (*History of Kossuth and Humboldt Counties, Iowa* 1884; "The Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 67). Huldah died here on October 24, 1857 (Hinshaw, Vol. VIII: 72).



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Peter Collins continued this pattern until his death around 1876. The family continued to belong to the Rocksylvana Monthly Meeting until early 1860 when Peter, Sarah, and Anna transferred back to the Bloomington (Muscatine) Monthly Meeting. The 1860 federal census lists them in Seventy-Six Township: Peter (56, farmer, \$2,500 in real estate), Sarah (56), and Anna F. (14). The next farm is again that of Brinton Darlington (55, farmer, \$1,500 in real estate), Amelia C. (46), and Sarah (7). Amelia C. Darlington died on August 22, 1860 and was buried in the Springdale Cemetery (Cedar County). On October 28, 1865, Peter and Sarah transferred their memberships to the Red Cedar (Springdale) Monthly Meeting. Sarah Collins died in 1870 and was buried in Springdale (Hinshaw, Vol. 8: 53). A Sara Collins is listed as buried in Springdale Cemetery (no date), where sister Amelia was buried. The 1870 federal census then lists Peter Collins with son Mahlon Collins and his family in Boone County, Iowa. Peter Collins reportedly died around 1876. He is noted as buried in Mount City, Kansas (Hinshaw, Vol 8: 53).

***History associated with Eli and Mary Bond***

This property was sold to the Bond family in 1851, and they continued to own it until 1868. Eli Bond arrived in Salem from Indiana in 1847 with wife Mary and children Titus, Calvin, William Amet, Benjamin, Eliza, and Marietta. They were received in membership at the Salem Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends on December 25, 1847 (Hinshaw, Vol. 7: 65). The 1850 census lists the family in district 2 of Salem Township: Eli (age 60, farmer, \$3,000 in real estate), Mary (age 50), Titus (age 23, farmer), Calvin (age 19, farmer), William A. (age 16, farmer), Benjamin (age 13), Eliza A. (age 9), and Marietta (age 5). All of the children were born in Indiana. On October 15, 1851, Peter and Sarah Collins' daughter Amelia began the process of marrying Titus Bond, and they were received as married at the Salem Monthly Meeting on December 17, 1851 (Hinshaw, Vol. 7: 77). On December 18, 1851, this one-acre tract with the house in the northwest quarter of Section 24 was sold by Peter and Sarah Collins to Eli Bond. No reference is found in the deed regarding the marriage, with the price of \$900 including the land and "appurtenances thereunto belonging" (Deed Book K: 437). The deed was not recorded until March 18, 1852. The Collins family (6 members) remained recorded in the 1852 Iowa census in Salem, with the next household that of Eli Bond (5 members). So, it is possible that the Collins family remained here into early 1852 prior to moving out of Salem. The marriage itself was short-lived, as Titus died on October 7, 1852 (Salem South Cemetery records). By this time, the Collins family appears to have moved out of Salem, and Amelia Collins Bond is listed with the family in Muscatine in 1856.

According to the 1852 tax records, this parcel was part of the real estate holdings of Eli Bond. In addition to this one-acre parcel with house, he owned 96 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 13, 21 acres in Section 5 (timber land), and 15 acres in Section 9. Collectively, this land was valued at \$1,984, and he also had \$103 of personal property and a lot in Salem worth \$23. The 1854 census lists the household of Eli Bond as including one male (himself), and three females (Mary, Eliza, and Marietta). The 1859-60 county directory for Henry County lists Eli Bond as a farmer residing in Salem (Bowron 1859: 109). The 1859 map of Salem indicates a house in this location, owned by Eli Bond (Figure 6). Though the footprints may not be exact, they roughly indicate the shape of the house. This house is indicated as a rectangle, apparently without the south wing. The Salem South Cemetery records indicate that Eli Bond died on August 7, 1859. A short obituary that appeared in

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the *American Annual Monitor* noted that he was an "esteemed member of Salem Monthly Meeting." He died at age 69 (*American Annual Monitor* 1860: 32). His will left the estate to his wife Mary.

The 1860 census lists Mary Bond in Salem at age 60 with \$6,000 in real estate and \$800 in personal property. The household includes daughters Eliza A. (age 18) and Marietta (age 15), as well as Mary Athius (age 88, born in Pennsylvania, \$2,000 in real estate, \$1,000 in personal property). The census lists son William Bond (age 25) as a farmer living a few miles south of Salem in Cedar Township, Lee County. His household includes wife Abby A. (age 29) and four children under age 6 (Calvin, Sarah, Charles B., and Ella). William enlisted in the 4<sup>th</sup> Iowa Cavalry for the Union Army at the start of the Civil War, and he died in Helena, Arkansas on July 24, 1864 as a Second Lieutenant in Company D of the 60<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Regiment ("Obituary," *Salem News*, July 18, 1895). The 1<sup>st</sup> Iowa Infantry (African Descent) was organized in Keokuk in 1863, and it was redesignated as the 60<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment U.S. Colored Troops on March 11, 1864. They served post and garrison duty in Helena, Arkansas until April 1865. His association with this regiment likely indicates the family's tolerance and support for the rights of African-Americans, similar to other Friends in Salem. Any further association of William or his parents Eli and Mary with anti-slavery activities in or around Salem is unconfirmed at this time.

Mary Bond sold this property on September 19, 1864 to Ambrose and Nancy Osburn for \$1,000, who then sold it back to Mary on May 22, 1866 for \$1,000. Little is known about the Osburns during this period, and Ambrose died in 1866. The transfers then described the one-acre parcel as Out Lot 14. An \$800 mortgage was taken out in association with the property by Mary Bond to E.M. Hill on May 25, 1866 at 8% interest (Book C: 592). This mortgage was discharged by E.M. Hill to Mary Bond on March 2, 1868 (Book D: 339; Property abstract). The reason for the mortgage was not indicated, but it is possible that it was associated with the construction of the one-story south wing. Enlargement of the house would have made it more attractive for sale at this time, as larger homes were then being constructed in the area. Mary Bond then sold the property in June.

**Later history of the property**

Abel D. and Minerva Woodworth purchased the property (Out Lot 14) from Mary Bond on June 10, 1868 for \$1,100. The similar price to the previous transfers may suggest that the south wing was added after their purchase. Abel's obituary later notes that the family moved to Salem in 1868. The 1870 census lists Abel D. as a 47-year-old grocer and dry goods merchant with \$4,500 in real estate and \$4,000 in personal property. His household included wife Minerva (age 40) and children Estelle (age 10) and Milo (age 7). The 1870 map of Salem indicates the general boundaries of the property (Figure 7). The business directory associated with the map lists A.D. Woodworth as selling dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, groceries, and hardware (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25). The family continued to live here through the 1880s. On January 20, 1894, Abel D. Woodworth died at this home in Salem at age 70 ("Death of A.D. Woodworth," *Salem News*, January 25, 1894). Minerva later died on April 7, 1922 at her daughter's home in Portland, Oregon. She had lived with her daughter since around 1898 ("Obituary," *Salem Weekly News*, April 27, 1922).

On March 19, 1898, Minerva Woodworth sold the property to J.C. Cramer for \$600. The Cramer family lived on a farm two and one-half miles east of Salem prior to moving to town when they retired. The 1900 census lists



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Jonathan Cramer as 64 years old, with wife Hannah M. (age 65) and daughter Anna B. (age 24, school teacher). The 1910 census continues to lists the three family members in Salem. A photograph of the family in front of the house depicts the house in the early 1900s (Figure 9). The main two-story section is depicted with nine-over-six-light double-hung windows on the second story and four-over-four-light double-hung windows on the first story. The porch extends from the two story to the one story wing, covering both entries. Hannah Maria Cramer died in Salem in 1913 ("Mrs. Maria Cramer," *Salem News*, November 6, 1913). After her death, J. Clayton Cramer transferred the property to Anna Belle Cramer, with a life estate for J.C. Anna Belle and father J.C. then sold the property on October 10, 1917. Jonathan Clayton Cramer died on October 14, 1918, having recently moved from Salem to California with daughter Anna ("J. Clayton Cramer," *Salem Weekly News*, October 31, 1918).

Tenants apparently lived here while members of the Hill family owned it from 1917 to 1928. John H. Lyle is listed here on the 1917 map of Salem (Figure 10), and he sold the east 234 feet of Out Lot 14 to Charles and Elizabeth Hill on March 27, 1919. Thus, they then owned all of Out Lot 14.

On April 20, 1928, William and Alice Bond bought the one-acre parcel known as Out Lot 14 with this house. William Bond was a distant cousin to Eli Bond and his family. He grew up south of Salem in Cedar Township, Lee County. William Bond and his third wife Alice (Stansbury) Crew were members of the Society of Friends (Hinshaw, Vol. 7: 66). Similar to prior owners, they purchased the property later in life. The 1930 census lists William M. Bond (age 82) and Alice M. (age 53) living in Salem with a lodger. On April 1, 1932, William M. Bond died at his house in Salem ("William M. Bond," *Salem News*, April 7, 1932). Alice M. Bond then received full interest in this property from children Lillie C. Thomas and William Albert Bond after the probate was settled in 1934. Alice Bond married again, becoming Mrs. Frank Randolph on October 9, 1937. She later died on March 12, 1957 ("Death Claims Mrs. F. Randolph," *Mt. Pleasant News*, March 13, 1957, 1).

On January 14, 1941, Elmer and Edna Lamb bought the property from Frank and Alice Randolph. The family had moved to Salem from Colorado in 1940, and Alice was Edna's great aunt. They were caring for Edna's grandmother (and Alice's sister) Florence Belle Pinkerton, who lived in the house with them. William Elmer Lamb was the son of Hiram and Alberta Beechley Lamb, and he had married Edna Abbott on October 30, 1929 in northeast Colorado. They were members of the Salem Friends Church. Elmer worked as a mechanic at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (IAAP) ("William Elmer Lamb," *Mt. Pleasant News*, December 28, 1970, 5). The family had four small children when they moved to Salem in 1940 – Robert was nine, Florence was seven, Faye was five, and Ilene was two. Belle lived in the two north rooms on the first story, and the two second story rooms were bedrooms for the children. The south wing included the living room and dining room as well as a bedroom to the east (now part of the south porch and kitchen). The kitchen extended behind the house, north of this bedroom. A bathroom was added in the northeast corner of the two story section and kitchen in 1957. A nephew, Thomas Charly Lamb, was raised by Elmer and Edna and later adopted (Faye Heartsill 2010). Elmer Lamb died on December 27, 1970 at age 71. Edna continued to live here until her death on June 13, 1994. Her survivors included Faye Heartsill, Florence Coughlin and Thomas Lamb ("Edna Lamb," *Mt. Pleasant News*, June 14, 1994, 5).

After Edna Lamb's death in 1994, the property (Out Lot 14) was divided between Florence (east portion) and Thomas (west portion with this house), as Faye had her own home in town. Thomas Lamb continues to own and reside in the house. He plans to continue to live here, with no set plans for future work on the property.

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Research assistance provided locally by Larry Cammack, Faye Heartsill, and Jean Leeper.

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Name of Property

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County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	616225	4523175
2			

	Zone	Easting	Northing
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Lawin McCarley, Architectural Historian

organization SPARK Consulting date August 2, 2010

street & number 17 Oak Lane telephone 563-324-9767

city or town Davenport state Iowa zip code 52803

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

**Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs:** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Thomas Charly Lamb

street & number 402 S. Main Street telephone unavailable

city or town Salem state Iowa zip code 52649

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**10. Geographical Data**

***Verbal boundary description***

The boundary for the property is the west 135 feet of Out Lot 14 in Salem, the current parcel associated with the house. The property measures 135 feet by 129 feet and includes roughly .40 acres. The boundary is depicted on Figure 2 (page 20).

***Boundary justification***

The boundary for the property includes the land currently associated with the Collins-Bond House, which includes the land historically associated with the house lot proper. A later house is located on the east portion of Out Lot 14.

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**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

**Section** Photos **Page** 17 **Property name** Collins-Bond House  
**County and State** Henry County, Iowa

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**Photographs**

The photographs of the Collins-Bond House in Salem, Henry County, Iowa, were taken by Rebecca Lawin McCarley, SPARK Consulting, on December 2, 2009. The digital photographs were printed with HP 100 photo gray Vivera ink on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (high gloss). The photographs were also submitted digitally, per current guidelines. Sketch maps depicting the location of the photographs are found on the following pages.

1. Setting of the Collins-Bond House, camera looking northeast.
2. West elevation of house, camera looking east.
3. South elevation of house, camera looking northeast.
4. North elevation of house, camera looking south.
5. East elevation of house, camera looking west.
6. Detail of window and frieze, camera looking southwest.
7. Entry hall (1A), camera looking northeast.
8. Parlor (1B), camera looking northwest.
9. Second story hall (2A), camera looking west.
10. Bedroom (2C), camera looking northwest.
11. Den with fireplace (1E), camera looking southwest.
12. Basement (under 1B/1C), camera looking north.

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Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 18 Property name Collins-Bond House  
County and State Henry County, Iowa



Photograph key  
Collins-Bond House  
December 2009

1/16" = 1' (general layout sketch)  
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting



Photograph key

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Section Images Page 19 Property name Collins-Bond House  
County and State Henry County, Iowa

Location map (Figure 1)



(2008 aerial photograph courtesy of Planning Department, Henry County, Iowa)



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Section Images Page 20 Property name Collins-Bond House  
County and State Henry County, Iowa

Site plan (Figure 2)



(2008 aerial photograph courtesy of Planning Department, Henry County, Iowa)

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County and State Henry County, Iowa

First story plan (Figure 3)



First story  
Collins-Bond House  
December 2009

1/8" = 1' (general layout sketch)  
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting

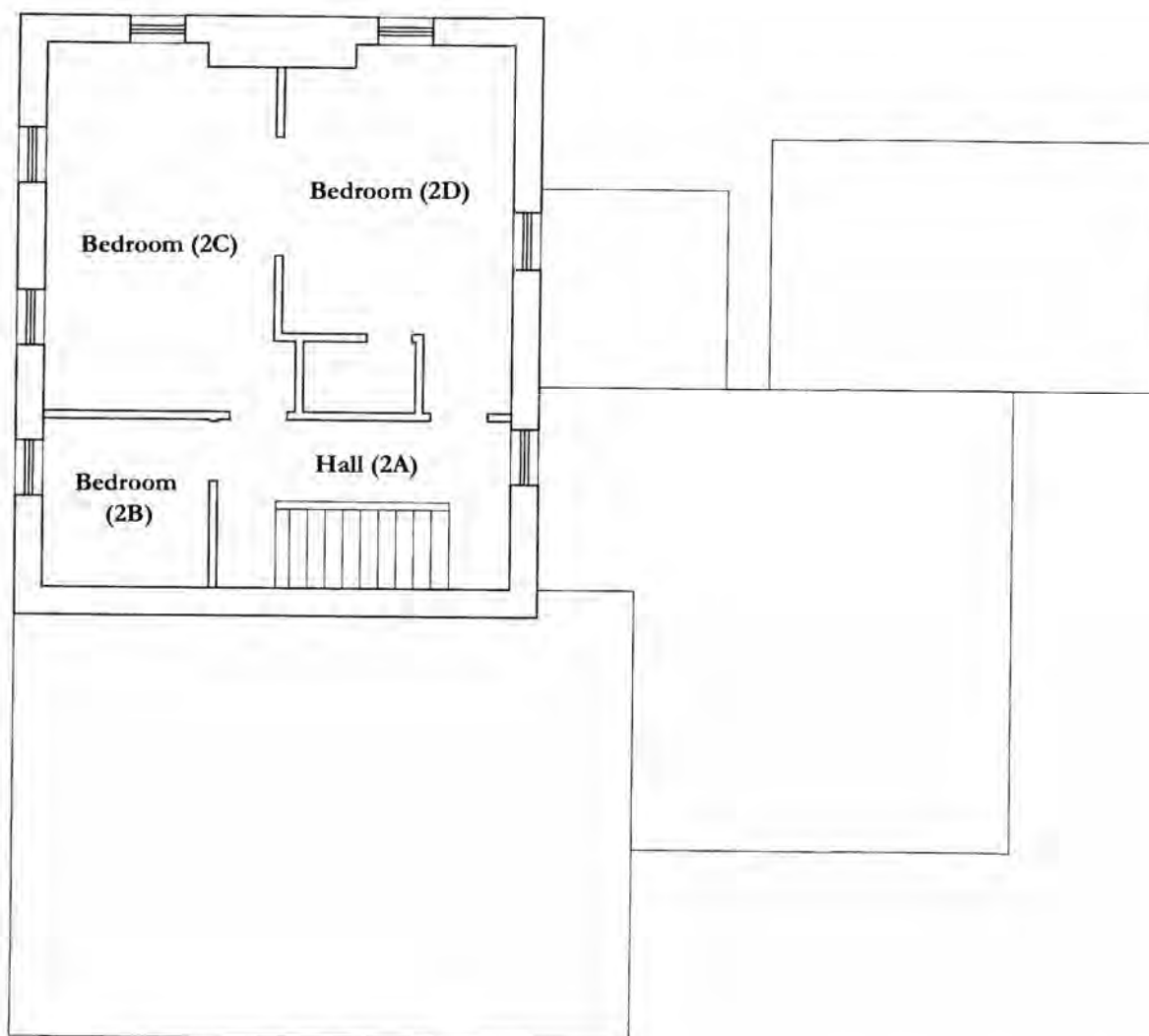


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Continuation Sheet

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Second story plan (Figure 4)



Second story  
Collins-Bond House  
December 2009

1/8" = 1' (general layout sketch)  
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting





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Historic maps and photographs



Figure 5. Map of Underground Railroad routes in Iowa (Sibert 1898 (2006): f113).

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Figure 6. Salem in 1859, with property indicated (Map of Henry County, Iowa 1859; also Cooper 1989: 14).

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Continuation Sheet

Section Images Page 25 Property name Collins-Bond House  
County and State Henry County, Iowa

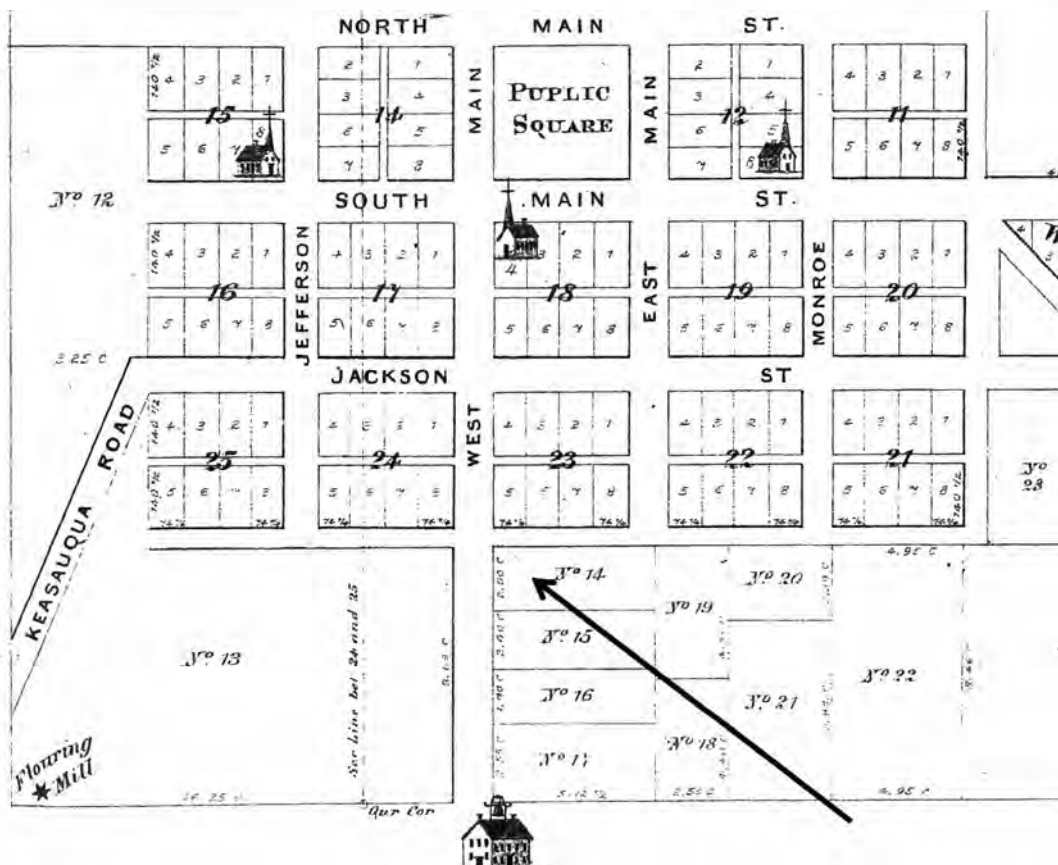


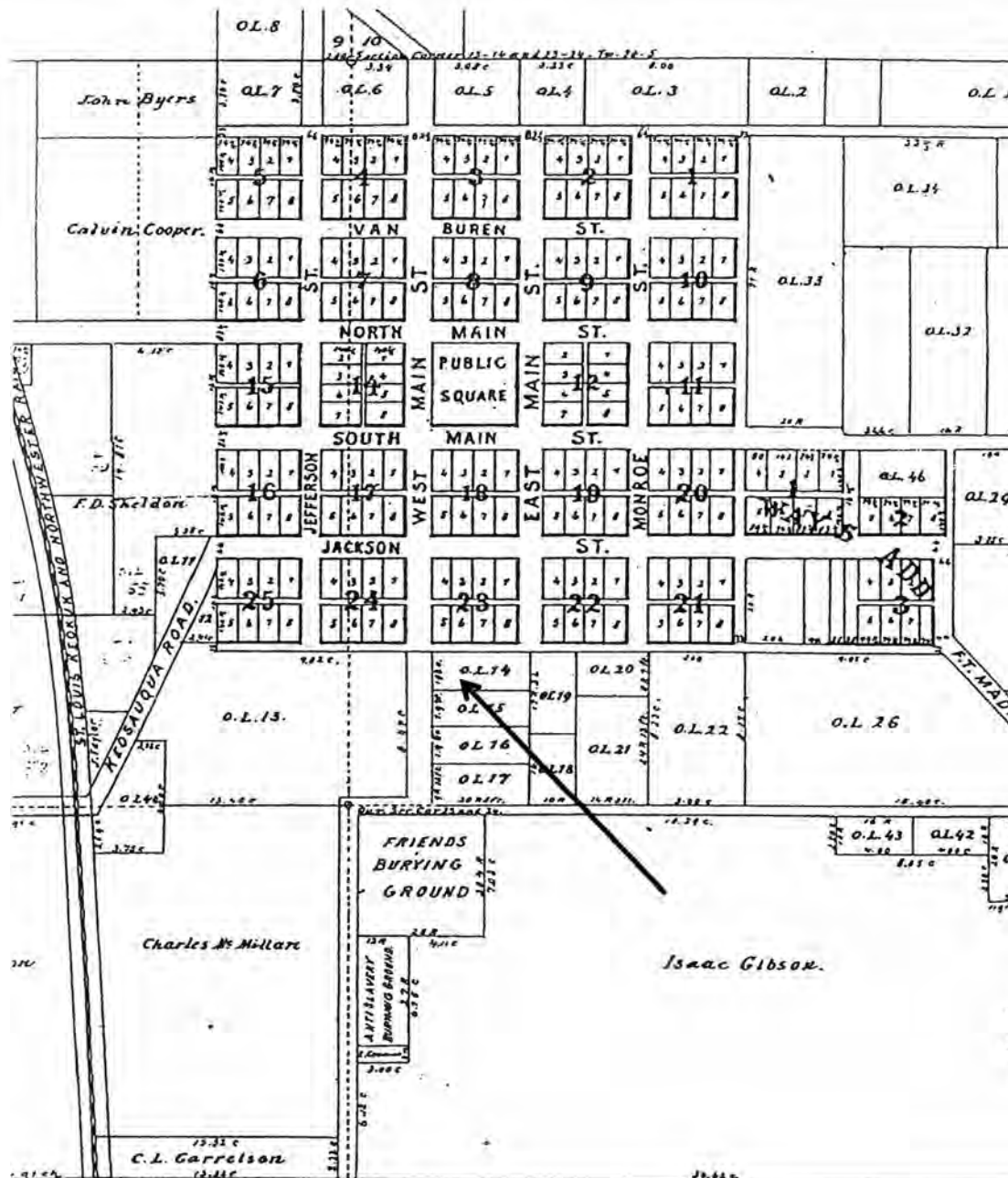
Figure 7. Salem in 1870, with property indicated (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25).



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SALEM.

Figure 8. 1895 atlas of Salem, with property indicated (Brooks & Whiting 1895: 11).

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

**Section** Images **Page** 27 **Property name** Collins-Bond House  
**County and State** Henry County, Iowa

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**Figure 9. Cramer family in front of Collins-Bond House, early 1900s (Tony Kramer collection, Salem).**

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Continuation Sheet

Section Images Page 28 Property name Collins-Bond House  
County and State Henry County, Iowa

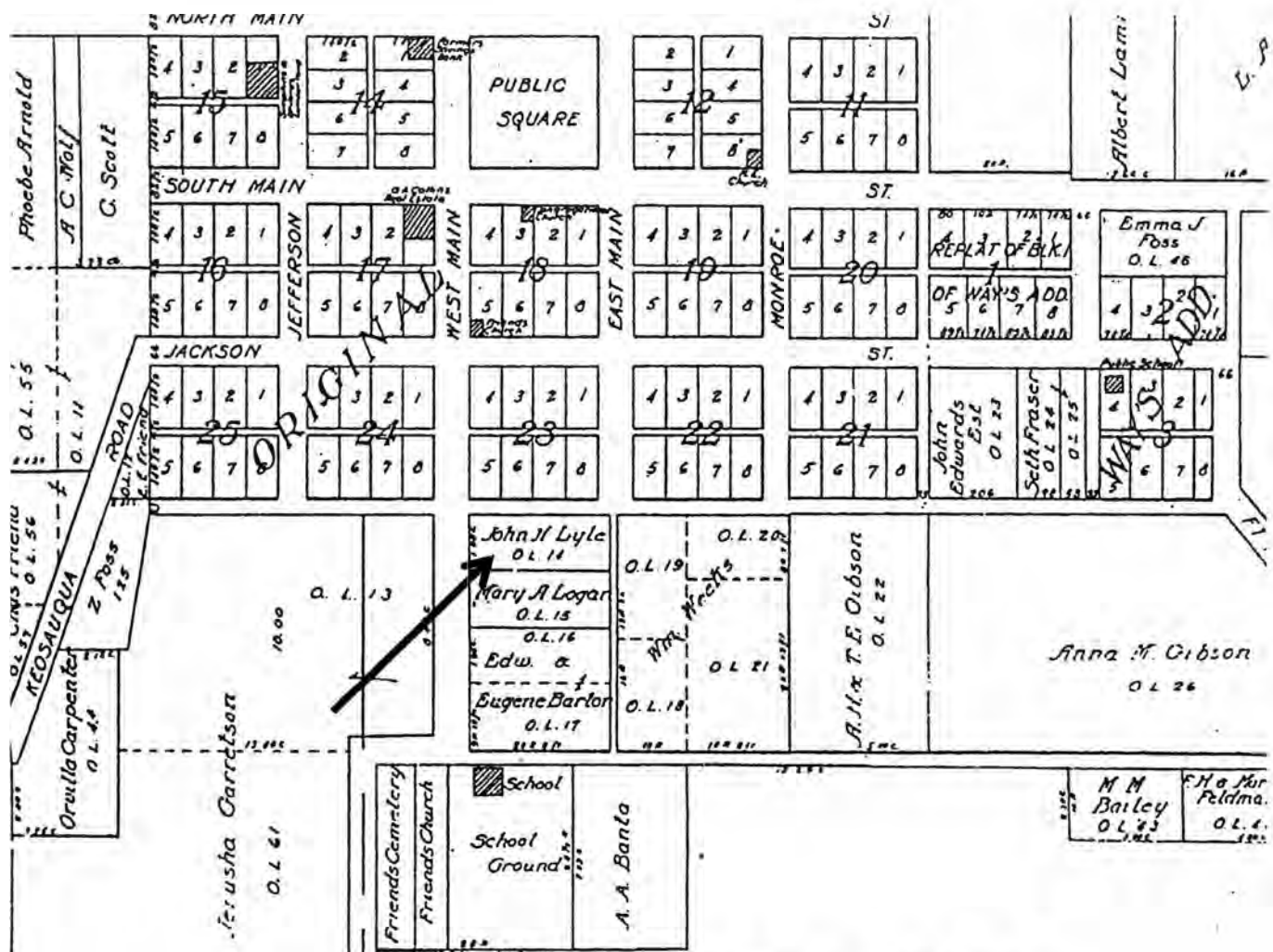


Figure 10. Map of Salem in 1917, with property indicated (Ogle 1917: 29).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Collins--Bond House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Henry

DATE RECEIVED: 9/13/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/13/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/28/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/28/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000869

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 10-28-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 1



Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 2





Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 3



Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 4

Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 5





Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 6





Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 7



Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 8



Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 9



Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 10





Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 11

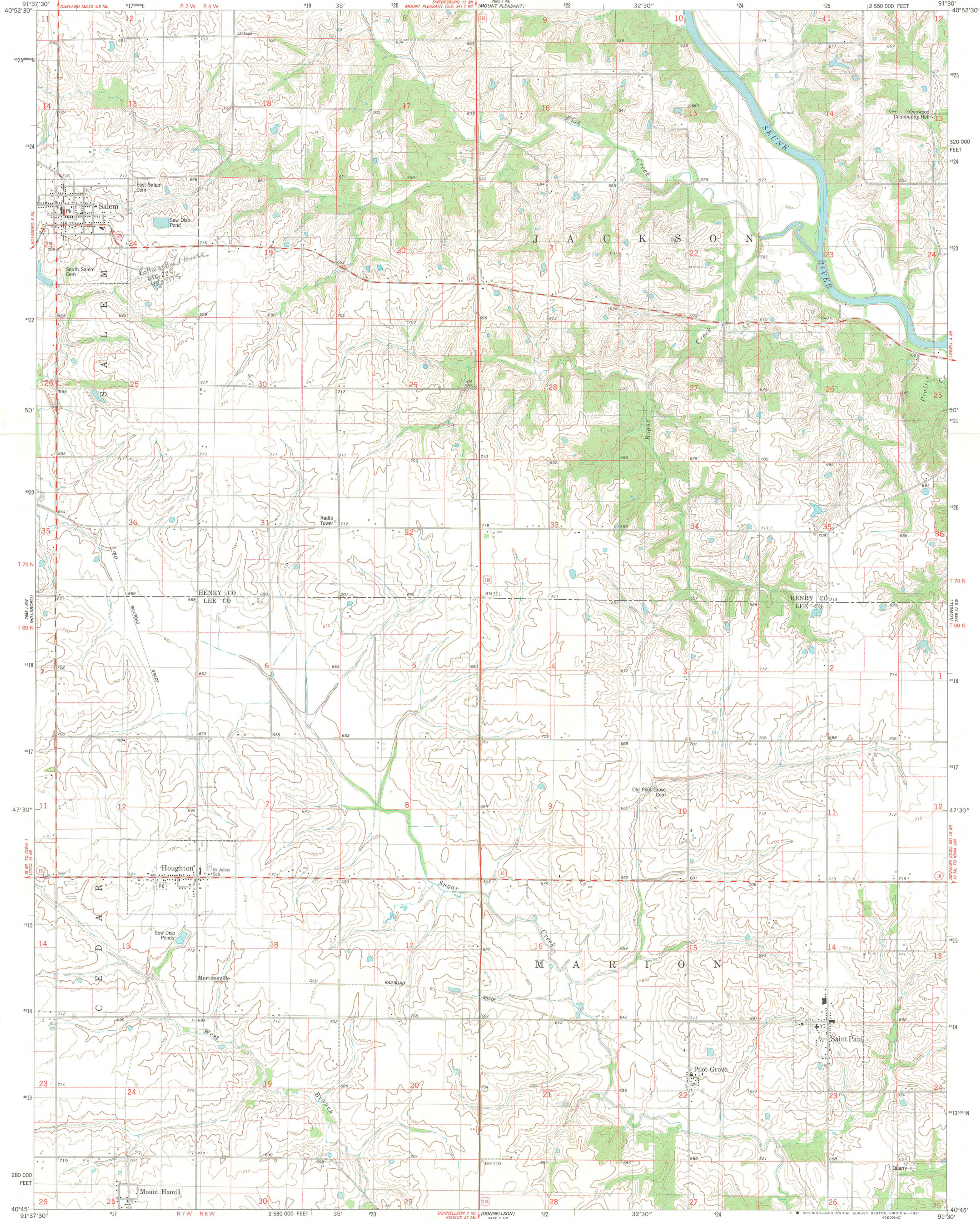


Collins-Bond House, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 12

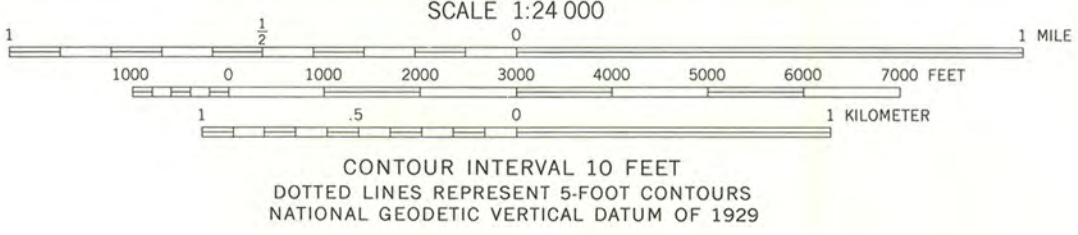
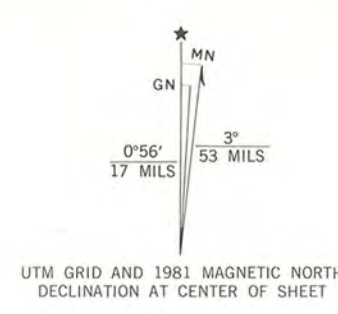


UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SALEM QUADRANGLE  
IOWA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1973. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1981  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate  
system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15  
1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 1 meter north and  
13 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Unimproved road  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route

SALEM, IOWA  
N4045-W9130/7.5

1981

DMA 7665 1 SE-SERIES V876

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





September 8, 2010

Carol Shull, Chief  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listed if acceptable.

Collins-Bond House, 402 S. Main Street, Salem, Henry County, Iowa  
Wilson, Paton and Hannah, House, 1360 280<sup>th</sup> Street, Salem, Henry County, Iowa  
Reeves, Isaac and Agnes (Bell), House, 209 S. Main Street, Salem, Henry County, Iowa

Sincerely,

*Elizabeth Foster Hill*

Elizabeth Foster Hill  
Tax Incentive Programs Manager/  
National Register Coordinator