

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

870



National Register of Historic Places  
Nomination Form

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 Wilson, Paton and Hannah, House

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

2. Location

street & number 1360 280<sup>th</sup> Street not for publication N/A

city or town Salem vicinity x

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): \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action  
10-28-10

Paton and Hannah Wilson 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>2</u>	structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</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 Metal

other     

#### 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 Paton and Hannah Wilson House is located in Section 3 of Salem Township, about three-and-one-half miles northwest of Salem (Figure 1) (see Images section for all figures, starting on page 18). The house was originally built circa 1839 as the township was beginning to be settled. Paton Wilson was a large land owner, and no other houses were historically built within the vicinity of this house. The setting of the house continues to be very rural, with large open spaces and vistas in each direction. The house sits at the end of a dirt lane (Figure 2). Only one other house is visible from the property, a 1974 ranch house about 1/3 mile to the northeast. Thus, the property maintains the setting and feeling of an early settlement location. The Paton and Hannah Wilson House is significant for its association with the early history and architecture of Salem Township, and the period of significance extends from circa 1839 to 1868. A barn and two storage bins sit to the east of the house, and they are counted as non-contributing on the property (Figure 3). The one-and-one-half-story, four-bay, brick house appears to have been built circa 1839 by Paton and Hannah Wilson, and it may be the earliest brick house in this area. The overall form reflects a typical vernacular house, often built in log in this period. Brick, however, was chosen for this house, indicating the stature of Paton Wilson at the time. The house sits on a stone foundation, and it has a metal roof. The two brick chimneys have collapsed. The windows retain portions of the original six-over-six-light double-hung sashes, which are in poor condition. The house exhibits some characteristics of the Greek Revival style, though the influence is not as strong as noted on other properties in Salem Township built over the next decade.

The primary façade faces the agricultural land associated with the property to the east. The four bay façade suggests a hall and parlor interior layout, though the depth implies a double-pile design. The house is square with each side measuring 28 feet and four inches. The entry porch has been removed. The four openings have jack arch brick lintels. The single-door entry is located within the third bay, and it retains a wood "Christian" style six-panel door. The four-light transom is deteriorating, but the wood remains intact. Only the exterior pieces of the six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows are intact in the remaining three openings on the façade. The wide wood frieze extends across the façade under the eave. An S-iron anchor plate for the tie rod through the house is partially under the south end of the frieze.

The north side elevation has no openings on the first story. The basement has two three-light wood windows on the east half of the elevation. The second story has two closely placed double-hung wood windows with only the exterior pieces intact. The four windows on this elevation also have brick jack arch lintels. This elevation has gable returns, with the wood block missing on the east one and detached on the west one. A narrower frieze board extends under the gable rake.

The south side elevation has two windows on the basement, three windows on the first story, and two windows on the second story. Each opening has a brick jack arch lintel. The three-light wood basement windows are located on the east half of the south elevation. The three double-hung wood windows on the first story are equally spaced, and they remain in various states of deterioration. The two second story windows are widely spaced, and the majority of the muntins for the six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes are missing. An S-iron anchor plate is located near the west corner, above the height of the first story windows. This elevation also

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has gable returns, with the wood block intact on the east one and missing on the west one. A narrower frieze board extends under the gable. Movement on this side has separated the peak of the trim on the gable.

The porch on the west (rear) elevation was removed in summer 2009 (Figure 19). It was a shed-roof wood porch in deteriorating condition. The west elevation has three openings – a window and door on the north half and a window on the south half. The rear entry has a stone lintel and stone sill. It has a wood “Christian” style six-panel door with a four-light transom, identical to the front entry. The windows have brick jack arch lintels, and their six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes also have missing components. The top sash of the south window is the only one on the house to retain its muntins. The wide wood frieze extends across the façade under the eave. An S-iron anchor plate for the tie rod through the house is partially concealed under the south end of the frieze.

The interior of the first story is divided into four rooms of varying sizes (Figure 4). The entry leads into the living room (1A), the largest of the spaces. The space includes three of the openings on the east wall, and the north wall is encompassed by a centered fireplace and flanking wood cabinets. The wood mantel was removed from the house in 1976 and installed at a nearby property (Figure 18). The stairs are located in the southwest corner of the space, with a four-panel wood door enclosing the staircase above the second step. The windows and doors in this space have decorative molded wood trim. The sides of the window openings are angled from the sash out to the interior wall. Simple wood baseboard, chair rail, and hook strip extend around the room on the plaster walls. The room has a wood floor and wood beadboard ceiling. The dining room (1B) extends the depth of the living room on the south side of the first story. The wood floor is in poor condition in this room, and the walls and ceiling are plaster. The three windows and two doors in the space have simple rounded wood trim. Wood baseboard extends around the room, and part of the hook strip is intact on the north wall. The shifting of the south wall has resulted in a large crack in the plaster on the west wall of this space. The kitchen (1C) extends across two-thirds of the west third (rear) of the house. A well located under the house is covered at the west end, with a pitcher pump providing the interior water supply historically. The kitchen has plaster walls, a wood floor, and a wood ceiling. The interior trim on the windows and doors is simple rounded wood trim. Simple wood baseboard extends around the room, with chair rail on the north half. Wood boards have been added between the baseboard and chair rail on the north wall. Wood hook strips are found in the southwest corner and west wall, with a higher strip on the north wall. The sides of the window openings are angled from the sash out to the interior wall, and the missing wood trim on the west window reveals that the jamb was angled with mortar in this manner. The basement door on the east wall is a four-panel wood door. The bedroom (2D) in the northwest corner is the smallest room in the house. The room has a wood floor, plaster walls, and plaster ceiling. The window and door have simple rounded wood trim, and wood baseboard extends around the room. A wood hook strip is found on the south wall. The door is a four-panel wood design.

The interior of the second story is divided into three rooms with storage spaces under the roofline on the east and west sides (Figure 5). The wood stairs rise to the west from the living room (1A) and then turn 90 degrees to the south to finish their ascent. The banister on the second story is missing, with square holes in the wood floor suggesting a simple design. The room at the top of the stairs (2A) may have served as a sitting room, as the other two rooms open off of this room. The interior trim on the window and doors in this room is simple rounded wood trim, and baseboard extends around the room. A wide chair rail is found on the west wall and

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part of the east wall. The room has wide wood floor boards and plaster walls and ceiling. The smaller bedroom (2B) is located to the east of this room. It has wide wood floor boards, plaster walls, and a wood beadboard ceiling. The interior trim on the window and doors in this room is simple rounded wood trim, and baseboard extends around the room. Wood chair rail is found on the north wall. The north bedroom (2C) extends across this half of the house, and it is the largest sleeping space within the house. The room has wide wood floor boards and plaster walls and ceiling. Narrow partitions are partially intact in the southwest corner, creating a closet. It appears that the original large room may have been subdivided at one point. The interior trim on the window and doors in this room is simple rounded wood trim, and wood baseboard extends around the room, including around the chimney on the north wall. Wood chair rail extends around the room on the east, south, and west walls. A wood hook strip is also found on the east wall, along the edge of the angled portion of the ceiling. The room has a metal grate to permit heat to rise from the fireplace on the first story.

The basement is accessed by wood stairs leading to the east from a door in the kitchen (1C). The stairs are detached at the top, sitting against the wall currently. The basement is under the front (east) two-thirds of the house, under the front two rooms (1A and 1B). The stone foundation is visible throughout the space. The three-light wood basement windows are spaced evenly on the north and south walls. A basement fireplace is centered on the north wall. The opening has partially collapsed, and debris from the first story appears to have also fallen through the opening.

Three non-contributing resources sit to the east of the house (Figure 3). The historic buildings were demolished from the 1920s to 1950s. The barn (machine shed) and two storage bins were built in the late 1950s, after Milton and Mary Helen Curtis began to farm the land (Mary Helen Curtis 2010). The assessor indicates construction dates in the 1960s. The barn is approximately 62 feet by 52 feet, and the bins are about 18 feet in diameter.

Sites of demolished agricultural buildings are located to the east and west of the house. These potential historic archeological sites have not been evaluated within this project.

The overall integrity of the Paton and Hannah Wilson House is good. It retains its integrity of location and setting. The rural location and setting continues to be a significant contributor to the association of this house as one of the earliest residential resources in Henry County. Few modern intrusions are visible from the house, and the surrounding land continues to be utilized for agricultural purposes. The historic outbuildings standing in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that have been demolished likely dated to after the period of significance. The overall feeling of the house and site reflects the early construction date and period of significance for the property. The integrity of design, workmanship, and materials remains good. The overall design of the original house is easily discernible, with no later additions. Historic materials and a number of historic elements remain intact, such as the entry with transom, parts of the six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows, interior trim, and cabinets. It has lost some integrity of materials due to the general deterioration of the property over the last 20 years. However, the feeling of the home as a 170+ year-old house is strong, as well as its association to the early settlement period in Salem Township.

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Exploration/Settlement
- Social History

**Period of Significance**

circa 1839 to 1868

**Significant Dates**

circa 1839

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Wilson, Paton

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**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 Paton and Hannah Wilson House is locally significant for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C for its association with the early history and architecture of Salem Township. The period of significance spans from the construction circa 1839 by Paton and Hannah Wilson to Paton's death in 1868. The significant date is the construction of the house around 1839.

The Paton and Hannah Wilson House is significant in the early history and settlement of Salem Township, as well as for its association with Paton Wilson. Paton Wilson received the original land patent for this farm in northern Salem Township on November 24, 1838, though he likely resided here prior to this date. This brick house was likely built soon after this time. The Wilson family was members of the Society of Friends, and their 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). They are listed among the charter members of the Salem Monthly Meeting. Paton Wilson quickly became involved in local politics, serving in Henry County starting in 1838. From 1840 to 1843, Paton Wilson represented the residents of Salem in the territorial legislature, presenting petitions on their behalf advocating for the rights of all people and supporting other legislators in measures that would extend rights to blacks. He was one of the few representatives of this period to support rights for blacks in Iowa, meeting steady opposition. Through his efforts, the members of the Society of Friends at Salem became known statewide in the early 1840s for their anti-slavery views and belief in equal legal rights for all citizens, including blacks. He served in the state legislature as well for the 1850-51 term. Within Salem Township, Paton Wilson was a prominent and large land owner, including land holdings to the north in Tippecanoe Township. His house overlooked his 361-acre farm, with few if any houses visible from this location. The property maintains this rural setting within the current 200 acre farm. The character of the land on and around the farm contributes to the feeling and understanding of the property as an early Iowa house and farm. The Wilsons continued to live here until their respective deaths, Hannah in 1858 and Paton in 1868.

In addition to its historic significance, the architecture of the Paton and Hannah Wilson House reflects the earliest residential construction in Salem Township. This brick house was likely built circa 1839, and it appears to be the oldest extant house in the township. It is also one of the earliest extant houses in Henry County. The overall form of the brick house reflects an early vernacular typology with only hints of formal architectural stylistic details. Vernacular construction was typical in the settlement period in Iowa, with formal styles such as Greek Revival arriving later. The simple side-gable form with four rooms on the first story reflects general typologies for this period. This house begins to hint at the Greek Revival style with the wide frieze board, entries with transom windows, gable returns, and six-over-six-light double-hung windows. More formal Greek Revival houses were built in Salem Township from the early 1840s to early 1850s. The construction in brick in this period reflects the stature of Paton Wilson and his family within this newly settled area. The house retains significant original architectural features, including the brick walls and form, portions of original six-over-six-light double-hung windows, wood doors, interior woodwork, and fireplaces.

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***Paton Wilson, early Salem Township, and state advocacy***

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 1835 in Salem Township, about 22 miles northwest of Fort Madison on the Mississippi River, 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. 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 it would have also been available from the first brick yard in nearby Fort Madison starting in 1841 (HCBC 1982: 13; Bowron 1859: 11; Jaynes 1976: 2, 4, 20; SHBC 1996: 12; Hansman 1990: 3).

Paton (pronounced Pay-ton) Wilson was born in Kentucky in 1794, per his obituary and later family biographies, though other records state that he was born in North Carolina. His wife, Hannah Holladay (Holliday), was a member of a prominent Quaker family from North Carolina. After each moved to Indiana, they were married in Paoli, Orange County, in May 1817. They moved to Penn Township in Parke County, Indiana in 1825, and "Peyton" Wilson is listed among the prominent Friends settlers in early local history (Goodrich and Tuttle 1875: 421). He represented Parke County in the Indiana legislature in 1827. The family was members of the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting. When it closed in 1827, they became part of the Bloomfield Monthly Meeting. Records indicate that Paton was "disowned" in 1831 (Hinshaw, Vol. 5: 266). In fall 1837, the Wilson family was among the second set of families associated with the Society of Friends to move from Indiana to Salem, Iowa (Jones 1914: 44; SHBC 1996: 9).

On October 25, 1837, Hannah Wilson (born 1795) and children Sarah (born 1820), William (born 1822), Samuel (born 1824), Jane (born 1826), Ursula (born 1828), Gulielma (born 1831), Mary (born 1832), and Elizabeth (born 1836) were granted a certificate to the Vermillion Monthly Meeting, which was received on December 2, 1837 (Hinshaw, Vol. 5: 266). With no formal Monthly Meeting in Iowa, the Wilson family as well as other early settlers 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. In October 1838, members from the Vermillion Monthly Meeting arrived in Salem to set up the new meeting. 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. Hannah Wilson and their children are listed among the charter members of the Salem Monthly 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; Harshbarger and Brown 1988: 4; Collins et al. 1938: 12).

As Salem grew in the late 1830s, the Territory of Iowa was organized on June 12, 1838. At this time, the original boundaries of Henry County were established (Figure 6) (see Images section for all figures, starting on page 18).



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Land records also began to fall into order. Original entries on November 24, 1838 transferred the land associated with the town of Salem in Section 23 and 24 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). The claim of Paton Wilson for the 160 acres in the northwest quarter and the 160 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 3 in Salem Township was also officially recorded on November 24, 1838 (Figure 7). While it is probable that the family lived in a small log house immediately upon arrival, this brick house was likely built fairly quickly to accommodate this large family of prominent Indiana settlers. Wilson also purchased land to the north in Tippecanoe Township, owning a total of over 500 acres. The unimproved land in Salem Township through "his persistent labor and well directed diligence transformed it into a good farm" (*Biographical Review of Henry County, Iowa* 1906: 275). Paton Wilson quickly became involved in local politics, serving a part-term as a county commissioner in 1838 and serving on the first grand jury in Henry County in October 1838 (*Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 647-48). He ran for the territorial legislature in 1838, but he lost to Wallace Porter and Asbury Porter ("Paton Wilson," *Mt. Pleasant Journal*, March 13, 1868). The 1840 federal census shows the family with an extra female in the age 15-20 range, likely help for Hannah with the children and household tasks.

By 1840, Salem had emerged as a significant settlement as well as the leading Quaker settlement west of the Mississippi River. The population of the state reached 43,112, the population of Henry County reached 3,772, and the population of Salem was near 300. 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)

The early community followed general Quaker beliefs as to rights of all people, regardless of race. Salem applied to the territorial legislature for a town charter in December 1839, among the first towns in Iowa. It is noted in the town charter adopted in 1840 that no restrictions were placed on suffrage in terms of "free" or "white" in the town of Salem, though they did operate under territorial law that specified free white male citizens who had lived in Iowa for six months. When the first voting precinct was established in 1840, Paton Wilson was appointed in July with Peter Boyer and Job C. Sweet as one of three judges for the election ("Beginnings of Salem," *Palimpsest*, Volume 21, 1940, 140-150).

Paton Wilson ran again in 1840 as a Whig for the territorial legislature in Iowa, and he was elected as one of the three representatives for Henry County for the terms from 1840-41 and 1842-43 (*History of Henry County* 1879: 411). 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 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 Story of Mahlon Day Collins," 60). It was these values, particularly the belief in equal rights regardless of race, which Paton Wilson represented at the territorial level.

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The 1840 territorial session was held in Burlington, with the subsequent years in Iowa City. Daniel F. Miller, a lawyer from Fort Madison whose constituents included residents of Denmark and the Friends at New Garden, would later write that at this time a black man had no rights that were respected, not even the ability to testify in court on their own behalf. Miller introduced a bill in the 1840 session that would give a black man the right to a court hearing when arrested as a slave. With much opposition from fellow representatives, he forced a vote on the issue. Only three men stood by him and voted in favor of the legislation - Asbury B. Porter of Mt. Pleasant, later an officer in Union army; Peyton (sic) Wilson, a "noble old Quaker of Henry County;" and Thomas Wilson, a farmer in Jefferson County. Miller later wrote: "These three were friends of freedom when it cost a great deal of nerve to stand up for the cause of the colored man, and to brave the prejudices and insults of the white community" (*Pioneer Law-Makers' Association of Iowa Reunion 1894: 57*).

Over the next three years, Paton Wilson presented petitions and introduced bills himself regarding various aspects of rights for all residents of the territory. On January 4, 1841, he presented a petition from 65 Salem residents asking for equal rights for all to be represented in territorial law. These prominent men of Salem referenced the Declaration of Independence's statement that all men are created equal as the basis for their opinion that territorial law stood in conflict with basic rights. It was referred to a committee with a representative from each district, where it remained. Daniel Miller introduced House File 121 to give accused runaways jury trials, which was later put to vote and defeated (Dykstra 1993: 33). In summer 1841, the Anti-Slavery Friends in Salem resolved that members would not support any candidate not against slavery and for temperance (Dykstra 1993: 34). Paton Wilson was re-elected for the 1842-43 term.

On January 17, 1842, Paton Wilson presented a petition of 245 citizens from Salem and 41 Quakers from Jefferson County to the west "asking the repeal of the present law in relation to Blacks and Mulattoes" (*Journal of the House of Representatives 1842: 119*). The petition was sent to committee without any discussion. Then, the House received two identical petitions from Henry and Lee counties with 311 signatures asking for retention of regulatory laws so that the territory not be flooded with Blacks and Mulattoes. It was sent to the same committee for recommendation (Dykstra 1993: 35). On January 26, 1842, Asbury Porter of Mt. Pleasant presented the "remonstrance of three hundred and forty citizens of Henry county, remonstrating against any action of the Legislature in relation to the present Law concerning Blacks and Mulattoes" (*Journal of the House of Representatives 1842: 156*). While discussing HR File 81 on the same day regarding relief for the poor, Porter's motion to strike "that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to enable any black or mulatto person to gain a legal settlement in this Territory" failed with only Porter, Wilson, and a William Patterson of Denmark voting for it (*Journal of the House of Representatives 1842: 158-159; Dykstra 1993: 35*).

On February 9, 1842, Mr. Morgan of the Judiciary Committee reported back on their review of several petitions and remonstrances regarding laws regulating blacks and mulattoes. They believed that

It would be inexpedient, if not dangerous, to have any additional legislation on the subject. The existing law is, in the opinion of your Committee, essential to the protection of the white population, against an influx of runaway slaves and out cast blacks, from adjoining States. And your Committee are also of opinion that said law is already sufficiently liberal in its provisions, respecting such blacks and mulattoes as may choose to make a home in our Territory. (*Journal of the House of Representatives 1842: 224*)

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Contrary to the petitions presented, they felt that an amendment prohibiting settlement would better approach the true policy of the Territory, but they were not directed to consider this approach. The anti-slavery movement was already causing dangerous excitement in the country, and they deemed "it most prudent to meet the first outbursts of the spirit of fanaticism among us, with a respectful silence, rather than run the risk of increasing its fury by discussion and formal opposition" (*Journal of the House of Representatives* 1842: 224). They asked to be discharged from further discussion on the subject.

Despite this strong opposition, Paton Wilson continued to advocate for rights of blacks and stand up for the beliefs of his constituents in Salem. On January 19, 1843, Daniel Bunker of Washington County presented a similar petition as Wilson from 1842 to repeal all acts regulating blacks and mulattos, which was referred to committee. On February 2, 1843, Paton Wilson presented a petition from citizens of Henry County "asking that the 4<sup>th</sup> section of the act of this Territory regulating Blacks and Mulattoes, be repealed" (*Journal of the House of Representatives* 1843: 224). This change would have repealed the section that made it a crime to employ or harbor an unbonded black person (Dykstra 1993: 37). The concern over assistance provided to an unbonded black person – a free man settling in Iowa without paying a \$500 bond – hints at the involvement of the community of Salem in helping black persons, which also translated into assistance for fugitive slaves. While none of Paton Wilson's efforts came to fruition, he stood as one of the few voices in the Iowa Territory in this period advocating for the rights of blacks. Through his efforts, the members of the Society of Friends at Salem became known statewide in the early 1840s for their anti-slavery views and belief in equal legal rights for all citizens, including blacks.

By the early 1840s, the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, to 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. With official direction against joining anti-slavery activities in 1842, the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends organized on February 7, 1843, drawing from any members more active in anti-slavery activities from the district of the Indiana Yearly Meeting (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. 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).

In addition to his political activities, Paton Wilson was a large landowner in Henry County in the 1840s. Per the 1846 tax records, he owned 361 acres centered on the north half of Section 3 in Salem Township, as well as

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240 acres in the north portion of Section 34 and 140 acres in the middle of Section 33 in Tippecanoe Township immediately north of his Salem property (Figure 8). This land was valued at \$2,140. Additionally, he owned 27 cattle valued at \$240, five horses valued at \$130, 21 sheep valued at \$21, 25 swine valued at \$25, and one wagon/carriage valued at \$50. The total of his holdings was valued at \$2,611. He retained the majority of this property in 1849, while he sold 40 acres in Section 33. The 320 acres with this house in the north half of Section 3 were valued at \$1,150, with the 25 acres to the east at \$125 and 16 acres to the west at \$40. His 240 acres in Section 34 were valued at \$880, likely indicating the presence of a house further north as well though the Wilson family lived in Salem Township. His 100 acres in Section 33 were valued at \$300. With his nine cattle (\$86), two horses (\$80), 36 sheep (\$36), and 40 hogs (\$40), the value of his total property stood at \$2,777.

While his land holdings continued to be significant in the 1850s, he sold his land north in Tippecanoe Township. The 1850 federal census lists Paton Wilson as a 56-year-old farmer with \$6,500 in real estate. His household includes Hannah (age 54), Guilelma (age 20), Elizabeth (age 14), and laborer Thomas Snook (age 18). He served as a representative in the Iowa General Assembly for the 1850-51 session. The 1853 tax records for Salem Township show that his 361 acres were valued at \$2,310 and his personal property was valued at \$1,564. The 1856 Iowa census for Salem Township lists Paton Wilson at age 62, a farmer living in Iowa for 20 years and born in North Carolina. His household included Hannah (age 61), Gulielma (age 25, teacher), and Elizabeth (age 20), as well as a number of hired hands: Eunice Mills (age 25), Andrew J. Benett (age 12), Thomas Smook (age 22, farmer with some land), and George A. Newal (age 23). The next household was that of widowed daughter-in-law Sarah Wilson (wife of William), who was noted in later family history to have lived in a log cabin further west in the woods on the property. She had no land indicated and lived with her four children. The agricultural statistics for Paton included 24 acres in wheat (480 bushels), 36? acres of oats, 25? acres of corn, 30 hogs sold (value of \$315), 27 cattle sold (value of \$1000), 400 pounds of butter made, 50 pounds of cheese, and 60 pounds of wool. The 1859 map depicts the farmsteads throughout Salem Township (Figure 8). 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 (*Map of Henry County, Iowa 1859*: 15). By comparison, Paton Wilson is one of the largest landowners.

Paton continued to live here in Salem Township until his death in 1868. His wife Sarah died on February 4, 1858 (*Biographical Review of Henry County, Iowa 1906*: 275). The 1860 census lists Payton (sic) Wilson at age 66 as a farmer with \$10,000 in real estate and \$1,200 in personal property. His household includes Elizabeth (age 24) and A.J. Bennet (age 16, farmer, born in Ohio). Per local assessment, his 160 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 3 (with the house) were valued at \$2,194 in 1860, with the northwest 160 acres in Section 3 valued at \$719, the 25 acres in Section 2 at \$267, and the 16 acres in Section 4 at \$51. With his personal property valued at \$321, he was taxed based on a total value of \$3,552. On March 1, 1868, Paton Wilson died at age 74. His obituary noted that he always ascribed to the beliefs of the Quakers and was a friend of the poor man ("Paton Wilson," *Mt. Pleasant Journal*, March 13, 1868). The 1870 map of Salem Township continues to show this land in Section 3 in the estate of Paton Wilson, and it continues to be one of the largest holdings in the area at this time (Figure 9).

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***History associated with Hollowell family***

The estate of Paton Wilson sold the north half of Section 3 in Salem Township to Reuben Hollowell on April 20, 1875 for \$7,000. Descendents of the Hollowell family continue to own the house and farm in 2010. Reuben Hollowell was born on January 18, 1809, in Philadelphia, as the oldest of 11 children. His family moved to Ohio in 1818, and then they moved west to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1829. He worked on his father's land, marrying Abigail Brown and buying his own 80 acres in 1838. They were the parents of nine children: Samuel (1838), Nathan (1840), Benjamin (1842), Mary Jane (1845), John (1847), Elizabeth (1849), Franklin (1852), William Comley (1854), and Amy (1858). Abigail was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. In the early 1870s, the family began to think about moving to Iowa, and Reuben visited Salem, as it remained strongly associated with this faith. His cousin encouraged him to look further west to Quaker settlements near Des Moines with better land, but Reuben purchased this property near Salem. Reuben had raised pure blood Merino sheep in Ohio, and they moved west to Salem in 1875 with his household goods and family (Abigail, John, Benjamin, Mary, William Comley, and Amy). The purchase included a clause that the property would return to the Wilson family if he defaulted on the mortgage (HCBC 1982: 216). The 1880 census lists Rhuben Hollowell (sic) as a 71-year-old farmer with wife Abigail (age 65) and son Comley (age 25). John and Emily Hollowell (sic) are found in the next household. The 1885 Iowa census lists John and Emily as a separate household after Reuben, and they had three children under the age of five. Family history notes that son Howard (age 3 in 1885) was born in the log cabin that stood in the woods to the west of the brick house (Jean Leeper 2009). The 1895 map of Salem Township depicts the land of Reuben Hollowell in Section 3, and the railroad extends along the east edge (Figure 10). Reuben Hollowell died on December 24, 1895.

Youngest son William Comley Hollowell married Elizabeth Shelly on March 6, 1895, and they lived in the brick house after Reuben's death. The property transferred from the estate to Abigail Hollowell and then the land with the house was sold to William Comley on February 13, 1897 for \$4,000 with the stipulation that he would care for Abigail Hollowell "in a suitable and proper manner" until her death and then bury her with her husband. With other land acquired from his siblings, he assembled a farm of 200 acres. He had raised his own Merino sheep after moving to Iowa with his family, and he continued to use the farm in this manner. The farm had good timber for lumber and fuel, pasture ground for livestock, an orchard with apples and other fruits, grape arbor, and garden. Wool raised on the farm was taken to Oakland Mills where it was carded and woven into blankets. Goods were often bought from huckster wagons, and mail was picked up in the Denova store. The family had two children - Albert born on May 2, 1896, and Millie Ethel born on July 14, 1897 (HCBC 1982: 216). The 1900 census lists Comley W. Holowell (sic) as a 45-year-old farmer with wife Elizabeth (age 30), son Albert (age 4), daughter Millie E. (age 2), and mother Abigail (age 85). Harvey D. Lupton, a 22-year-old farm laborer, was also listed with the family.

A photograph of W.C. Hollowell in front of the house in the 1890s and a photograph taken of the children around 1899 show the house through this period (Figures 11, 12). The photographs were taken by Elizabeth's brother James Shelly when he visited from Nebraska, as photography was his hobby. The six-over-six-light double-hung windows are intact on the home in the earlier photograph, as well as the gable-roof entry porch. In the time between the photographs and after the property was bought by Comley, shutters were added to the house, a new fence was built around the house, and trees were cut down to open up the space. Per descriptions by Millie

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Hallowell Cammack Becker (daughter of W.C. Hallowell) and her daughter Mary Helen Curtis, the house had fireplaces on the first story and in the basement. The one upstairs was used for heat, while the one in the basement was a working fireplace used for making soap, rendering lard (for pies), making apple butter, and other activities. Wood ashes were stored in a vat to provide lye. The first story had the living room with main fireplace, dining room on south, kitchen, and a small bedroom for Comley and Elizabeth. A pitcher pump in the kitchen provided water for the house from a well. Comley usually had a hired men – two in the summer – and Elizabeth had a hired girl. They slept on the second story of the house, which also had bedrooms for the children. Cooking for Sunday was always completed on Saturday in the tradition of the Friends. In addition to the front porch, a porch extended across the rear of the house. A spring over the hill near a creek provided a reliable source of water for livestock, and it was later covered (Mary Helen Curtis 2010). A historic photograph of the farm shows chicken houses, hog houses, ice house, implement shed, granary, two large barns, and a windmill (Figure 13). None of these buildings are extant.

The Hallowell family moved off of this farm in 1906, and it was rented to tenants until around 1955. Comley and Elizabeth's son Albert died suddenly from appendicitis on November 7, 1905, and Elizabeth deeply grieved this loss. They bought a farm west of Salem in 1907. The *Salem News* on January 9, 1908 described their new, modern, two-story, frame house (1440 Agency Road, State Site #44-01649, McCarley 2008). The family, including mother Abigail, moved to this new home in 1908. Abigail died on April 20, 1909 and was buried at Cedar Creek Friends Cemetery near the farm ("Obituary," *Salem Weekly News*, May 6, 1909). Comley's family joined the Congregational Church after moving to their new farm. The "north farm," as the family came to refer to the Wilson homestead, was rented out to a series of tenants. The 1917 map of Salem Township depicts both properties in this period (Figure 14). Most tenants only remained two or three years, though the Burkey boys rented it for around eight years from the late 1920s into the 1930s. When Elizabeth moved to a house in Salem around 1935, the Burkeys then moved to the "south farm" (HCBC 1982: 216; Mary Helen Curtis 2010). William Comley Hallowell died in Salem on December 7, 1933 and was buried in Cedar Creek Friends Cemetery with his parents ("Wm. Comley Hallowell," *Salem Weekly News*, December 14, 1933, 1). The Wilson homestead continued to be rented to tenants through the 1940s. They raised crops and livestock. The pitcher pump continued to provide the only water inside the house, with no bathroom ever added to the house. The majority of the buildings depicted in the earlier photograph of the farm were demolished by this period, with only the big barn and smokehouse left (Mary Helen Curtis 2010). The 1937 and 1951 aerial photographs depict the farm and buildings in this period (Figures 15, 16). Elizabeth Hallowell died on January 25, 1958. She had lived in Mt. Pleasant from 1939 to 1949 before moving back to Salem ("Mrs. E. Hallowell Taken by Death," *Mt. Pleasant News*, January 27, 1958, 1). Both properties were inherited by Millie Hallowell Cammack.

Around 1955, Milton and Mary Helen Curtis, who lived on and farmed the south farm on Agency Road, expanded their operations to this north farm as well. Mary Helen was the granddaughter of Comley and Elizabeth Hallowell. Millie Hallowell married Reginald Ralph Cammack in 1918, and Mary Helen was born on April 16, 1920. After Millie divorced in 1929, Millie and Mary Helen move back to the south farm with Comley and Elizabeth. Elizabeth had taken her niece Frances Shelley to raise when her mother had died in 1922. Mary Helen and Frances were only 8 months difference in age, so they were raised as sisters. After W.C. Hallowell died in 1933, Elizabeth, Millie, Mary Helen, and Frances moved into Salem around 1935, and they began to rent this property as well. On December 29, 1942, Mary Helen Cammack married Milton Curtis, who served in World

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War II until 1946. In March 1947, they moved to the south farm. They had a son Russell in 1947 and a daughter Margaret Kay in 1951. Their farming operations were enlarged around 1955, as Milton began farming the "north farm" as well (HCBC 1982: 215). They used the farm for cattle and pasture land, and they used the house as a place for lunch. The machine shed and storage bins on the property were built in the late 1950s, after they began to farm the property. They demolished the remaining older buildings at this time as well. The 1961 map of Salem Township shows the boundaries of both properties (Figure 17).

The Wilson homestead, or north farm as referenced by the Hallowell family, transferred to Mary Helen Curtis in 1991, and she continues to own it. When Milton and Mary Helen Curtis built the addition on the W.C. and Elizabeth Hallowell House on the south farm around 1976, they removed the mantel from the Wilson House and installed it for a fireplace (Figure 18). Mary Helen's mother Millie Hallowell Cammack had married Elijah Becker in 1967, and they lived in Mt. Pleasant (HCBC 1982: 215). Milton and Mary Helen continued to farm the north property until around 1985. Mary Helen's mother Millie died on August 29, 1991, and her husband Milton Curtis died in 1994. The house and immediately land around it on the south farm was sold out of the family in 1994, and the remaining land and the land associated with the north farm continues to be rented through crop share. The Paton and Hannah Wilson House was in good shape at this time, but vandalism in the 1990s resulted in broken windows. The porches deteriorated, and the front porch was removed. The rear porch was demolished in 2009. Mary Helen Curtis plans to retain this farm in their family, and she would like to see the house preserved and the land protected in a natural state.

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Tax Records, Henry County. Located in basement vault of Henry County Courthouse, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

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

Preparation of this nomination is supported financially in part by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Historical Resource Development Program (Resource Enhancement and Protection program).

Paton and Hannah Wilson House  
Name of Property

Henry County, Iowa  
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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 4.5 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>15</u>	<u>613625</u>	<u>4528350</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>613820</u>	<u>4528350</u>
2	<u>15</u>	<u>613820</u>	<u>4528270</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>613625</u>	<u>4528270</u>

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 Mary Helen Curtis  
street & number 5018 S. Main Street, Apartment 15 telephone unavailable  
city or town Cedar Falls state Iowa zip code 50613

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**10. Geographical Data**

***Verbal boundary description***

The property consists of approximately 192 acres, the land associated with the house since 1897. The National Register boundary includes the land associated with the farmstead itself, approximately 4.5 acres around the house. The boundary encloses a parcel roughly 700 feet by 280 feet, extending approximately 500 feet to the east of the house, 200 feet to the west of the house, and 140 feet to the north and south of the house. The boundary begins 400 feet north of the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3 and extends 625 east, then 280 feet south, then 700 feet west, then 280 feet north, and then 75 feet east to the point of beginning. The boundary is depicted on Figure 2.

***Boundary justification***

The boundary includes the land associated with the farmstead proper, the land and buildings immediately around the Paton and Hannah Wilson House. It includes the house as well as the sites of historic outbuildings that have been demolished (depicted on historic maps and photographs). It roughly follows historic fence/crop lines seen on the aerial photographs from 1937 and 1951. The land associated with the entire 192-acre property and surrounding area remains agricultural in nature, preserving the rural setting of this early Iowa resource. The setting contributes to the feeling of the house as an early Iowa resource and the association of the house with the early settlement period in Henry County.

Though historic archeological sites have not been identified at this time, they could potentially contribute to the property. If necessary, the boundary could be adjusted to include these sites. The sites of demolished outbuildings associated with the property have been included within the current boundary, though they have not been evaluated for their significance at this time.

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**Photographs**

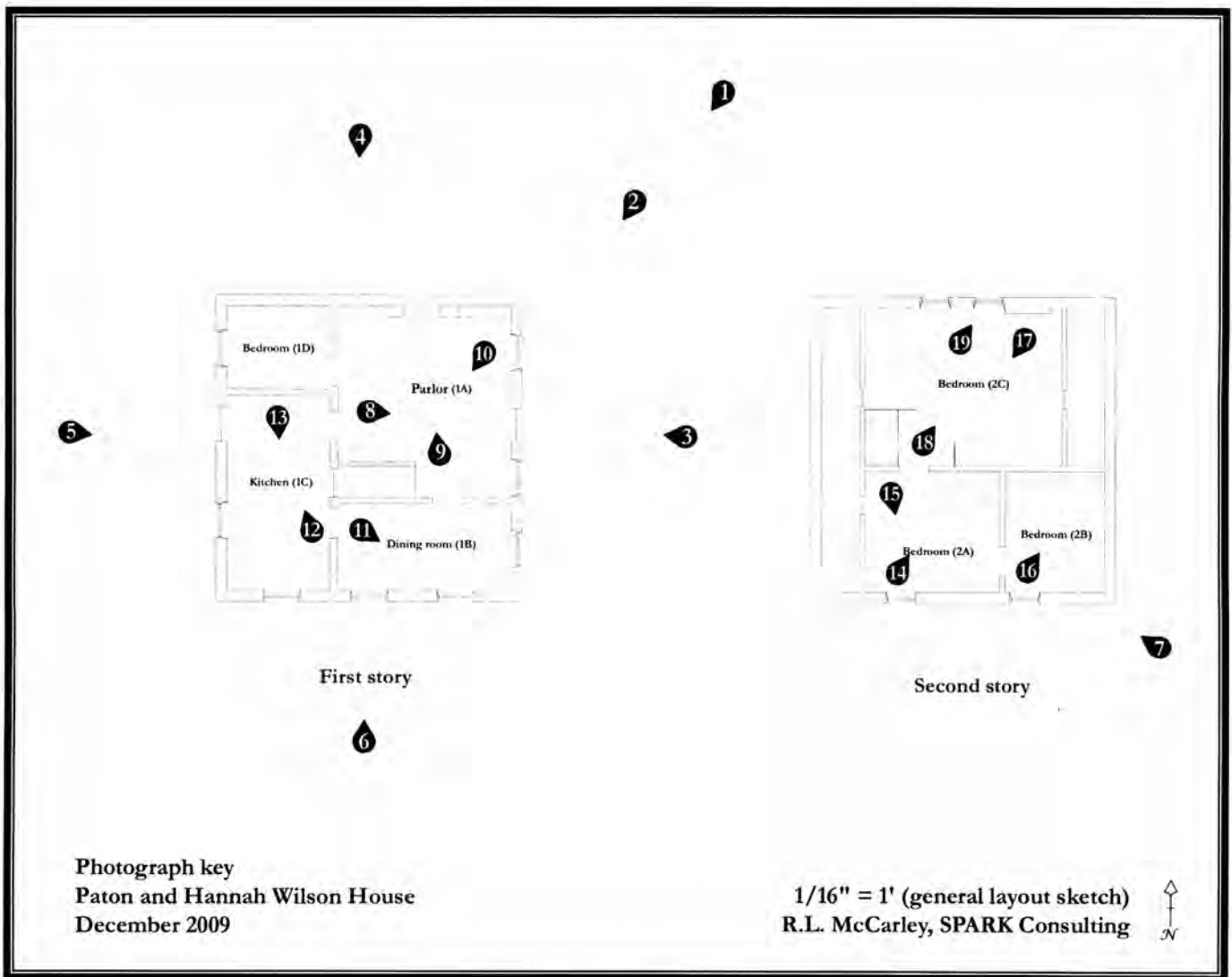
The photographs of the Paton and Hannah Wilson House in Salem, Henry County, Iowa, were taken by Rebecca Lawin McCarley, SPARK Consulting, on November 16 and December 1, 2009. The digital photographs were printed with HP 100 photo gray Vivera ink on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (high gloss). The photographs 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 Paton and Hannah Wilson House, camera looking southwest.
2. Paton and Hannah Wilson House, camera looking southwest.
3. East elevation of house, camera looking west.
4. North elevation of house, camera looking south.
5. West elevation of house, camera looking east.
6. South elevation of house, camera looking north.
7. Detail of frieze on southeast corner of house, camera looking northwest.
8. Living room (1A), camera looking east.
9. Living room (1A), camera looking north.
10. Living room (1A), camera looking southwest.
11. Dining room (1B), camera looking southeast.
12. Kitchen (1C), camera looking northwest.
13. Kitchen (1C), camera looking south.
14. Stairs from second story bedroom (2A), camera looking northeast.
15. Bedroom (2A), camera looking south.
16. Bedroom (2B), camera looking northeast.
17. Bedroom (2C), camera looking southwest.
18. Bedroom (2C), camera looking northeast.
19. Detail of window in Bedroom (2C), camera looking northeast.
20. Basement (under 1A), camera looking north.

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Photograph key  
Paton and Hannah Wilson House  
December 2009

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

Photograph key

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**Location map (Figure 1)**



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Property map (Figure 2)



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**Site plan (Figure 3)**



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

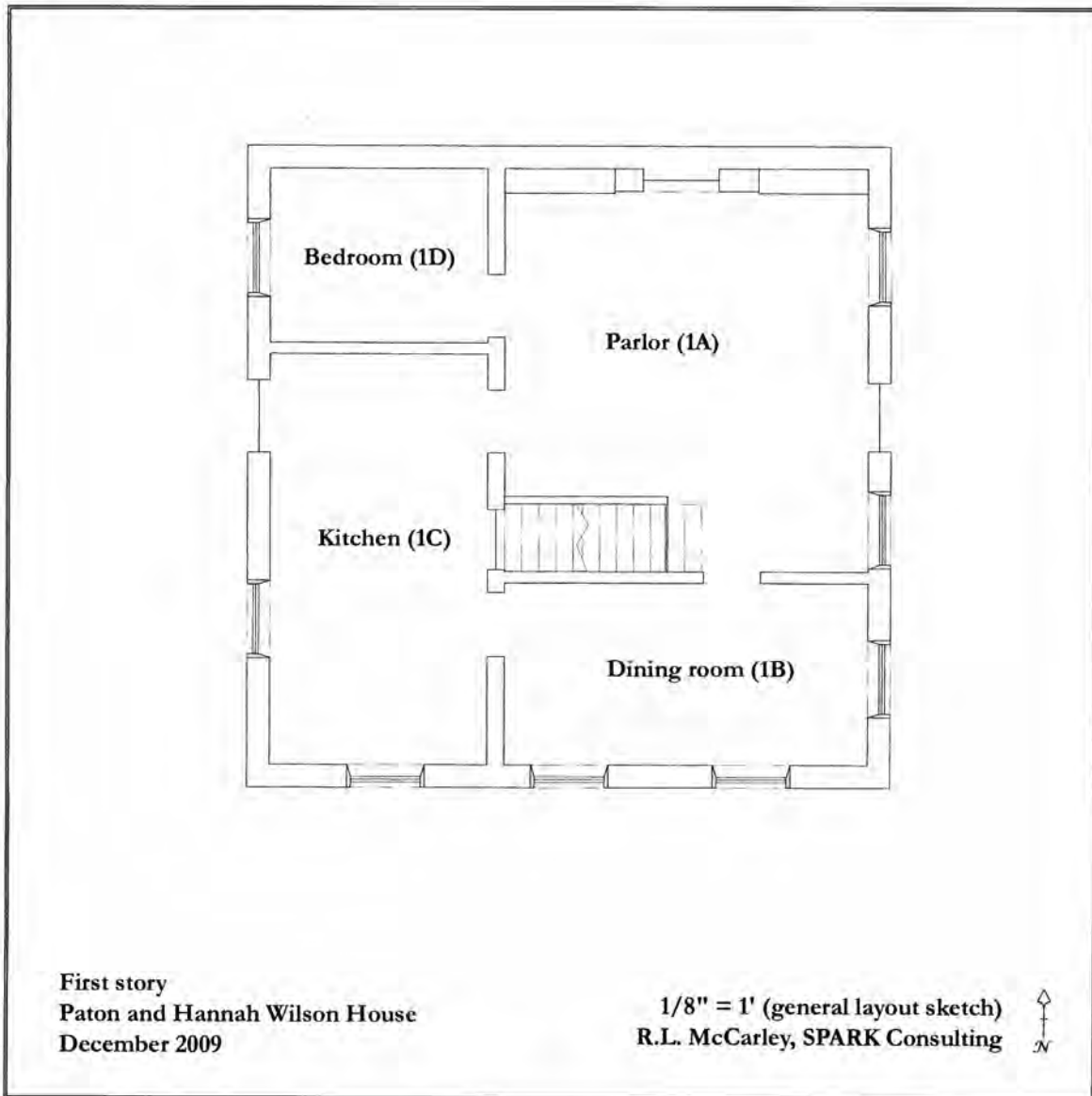


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**First story plan (Figure 4)**

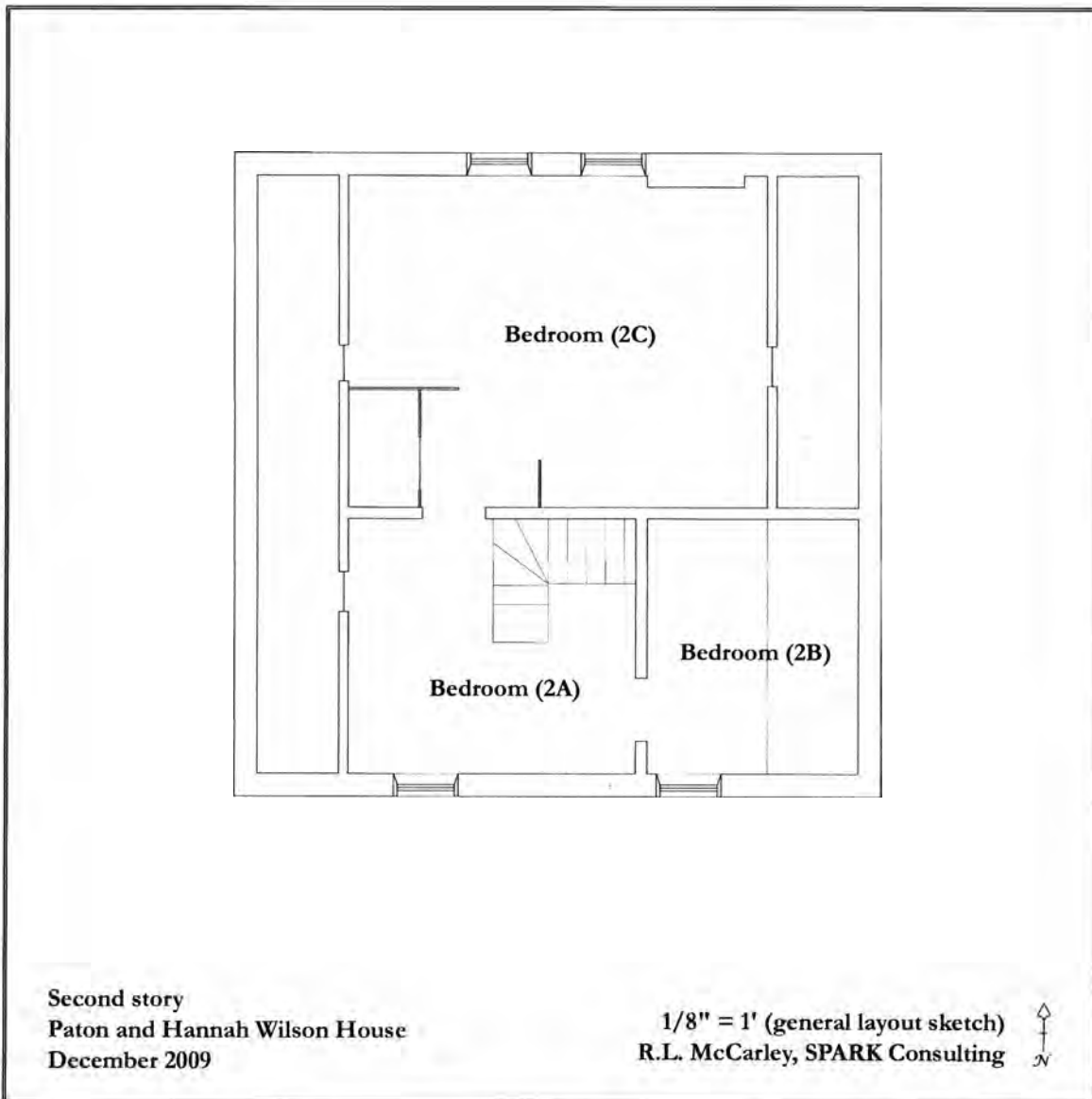


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**Second story plan (Figure 5)**



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Historic maps and photographs

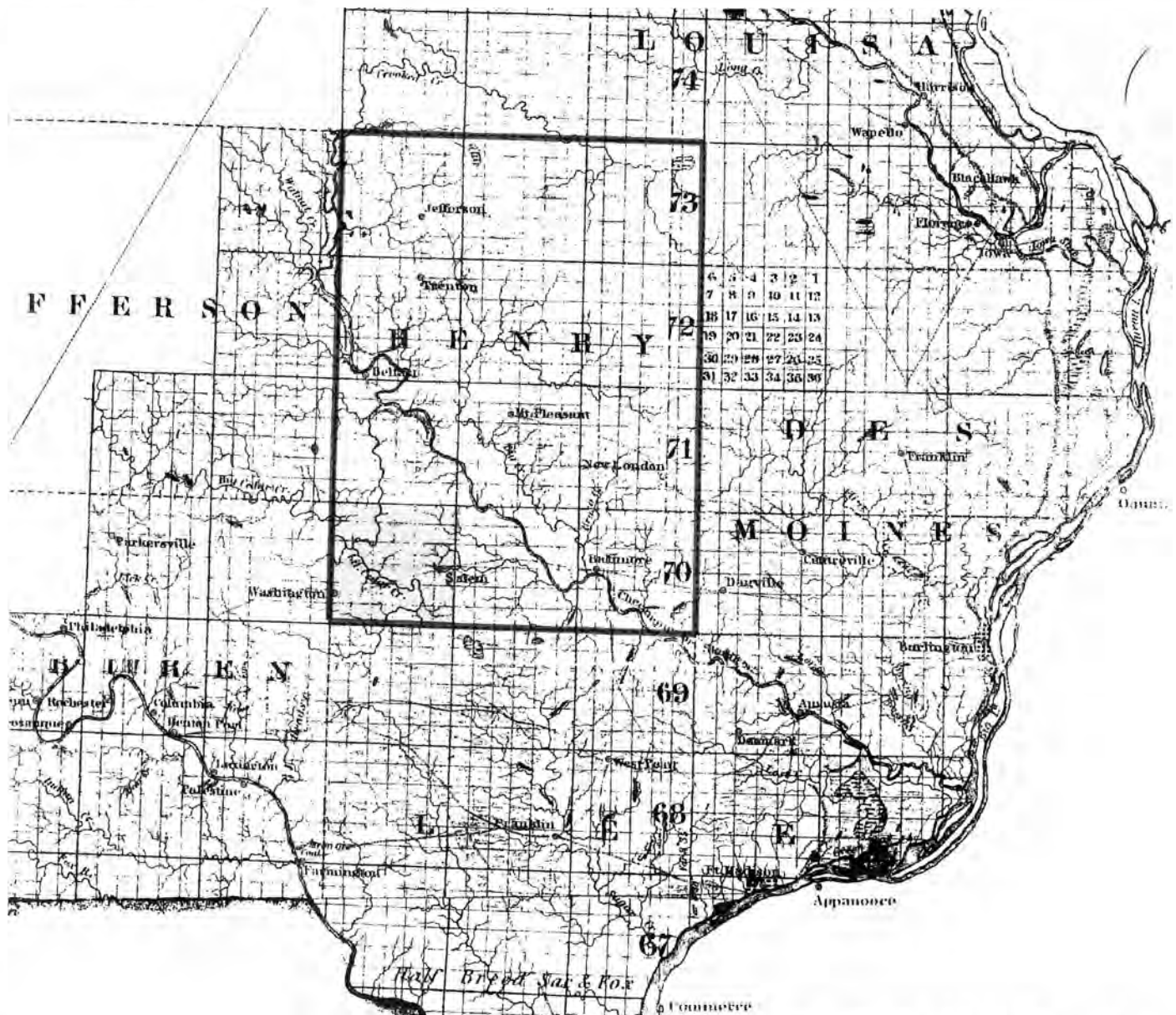


Figure 6. Part of the *Map of the Surveyed Part of Iowa*, with Henry County outlined and Salem Township shaded (Williams 1840).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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Section Images Page 24 Property name Paton and Hannah Wilson House

County and State Henry County, Iowa

ER (85) Enoch H 1841	STARLING Lyne 1845		HOCKETT John 1841		WILSON Paton 1841		WILSON Paton 1841		WILSON Paton 1841		HOCKETT Stephen 1841		BEARD Enoch 1841		BEARD Enoch 1841			
EALS Edward 1841	4		3		2		1											
NG m	BENEDICT Lewis 1841	WILLIAMS Thomas 1841		BEARD Enoch 1841		HOCKETT Stephen 1841		WILSON Paton 1841		HOCKETT John 1841		HOCKETT Edward 1841		BEALS Edward 1841		RICHEY James 1841		
LE	WARNER William 1841	WARNER William 1841	TAYLOR William 1841	ADAMS Elijah 1841		TAYLOR William 1841		TAYLOR William 1841		COOK Eli 1841	FRAZIER Francis 1841	HENSHAW John Allen 1841		HIATT Allen 1841		JOHNSON John 1841		
C	KENWORTHY Silas 1841		DOOLITTLE Lewis 1841	DOOLITTLE Lewis 1841	LEWELLING Henderson 1841	LEWELLING Henderson 1841	LEWELLING John 1841	ADAMS Elijah 1841	LEWELLING William 1841	LEWELLING John 1841	HOCKETT Joseph 1841	OZBURN Charles 1841	12		DOOLITTLE Lewis 1841		BARRET Richard F 1841	
JS	HOCKETT Joseph 1841		IOWA State Of 1937		KENWORTHY Silas 1841		FRAZIER Thomas 1841		HOCKETT Joseph 1841		ADAMS Elijah 1841		DOOLITTLE Lewis 1841		13		RICHEY James 1841	
SCOTT Solomon 1841	16		FISHER Thomas 1841	FISHER John H. 1841	EDWARDS Isaac 1841	SCOTT Sabret 1841	JOY Henry W 1841	14		TAYLOR David 1841	TAYLOR David 1841	TAYLOR David 1841		MONTGOMERY John 1841	ROCK Jonathan S 1841			
FR S	FRAZIER Thomas 1841	FRAZIER Thomas 1841	JESSOP Eli 1841	FISHER Thomas 1841	JOY Reuben 1841	22		EDWARDS Isaac 1841	TAYLOR David 1841	WATSON Lewis 1841	STREET [92] Aaron 1841	STREET [92] Aaron 1841	TAYLOR David 1841	24		MANSUR Jeremiah 1841		
IS SEE I	HIATT Allen 1841	21		FRAZIER Thomas 1841	FISHER John H. 1841	FISHER Thomas 1841	DAVIS Amos 1841	EDWARDS Isaac 1841	EDWARDS Isaac 1841	TAYLOR David 1841	23		FRAZIER Francis 1841		COMMACK Levi 1841	RICHEY James 1841		

Figure 7. 1841 land patent map (Boyd 2007: 132-33)

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Continuation Sheet

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County and State Henry County, Iowa

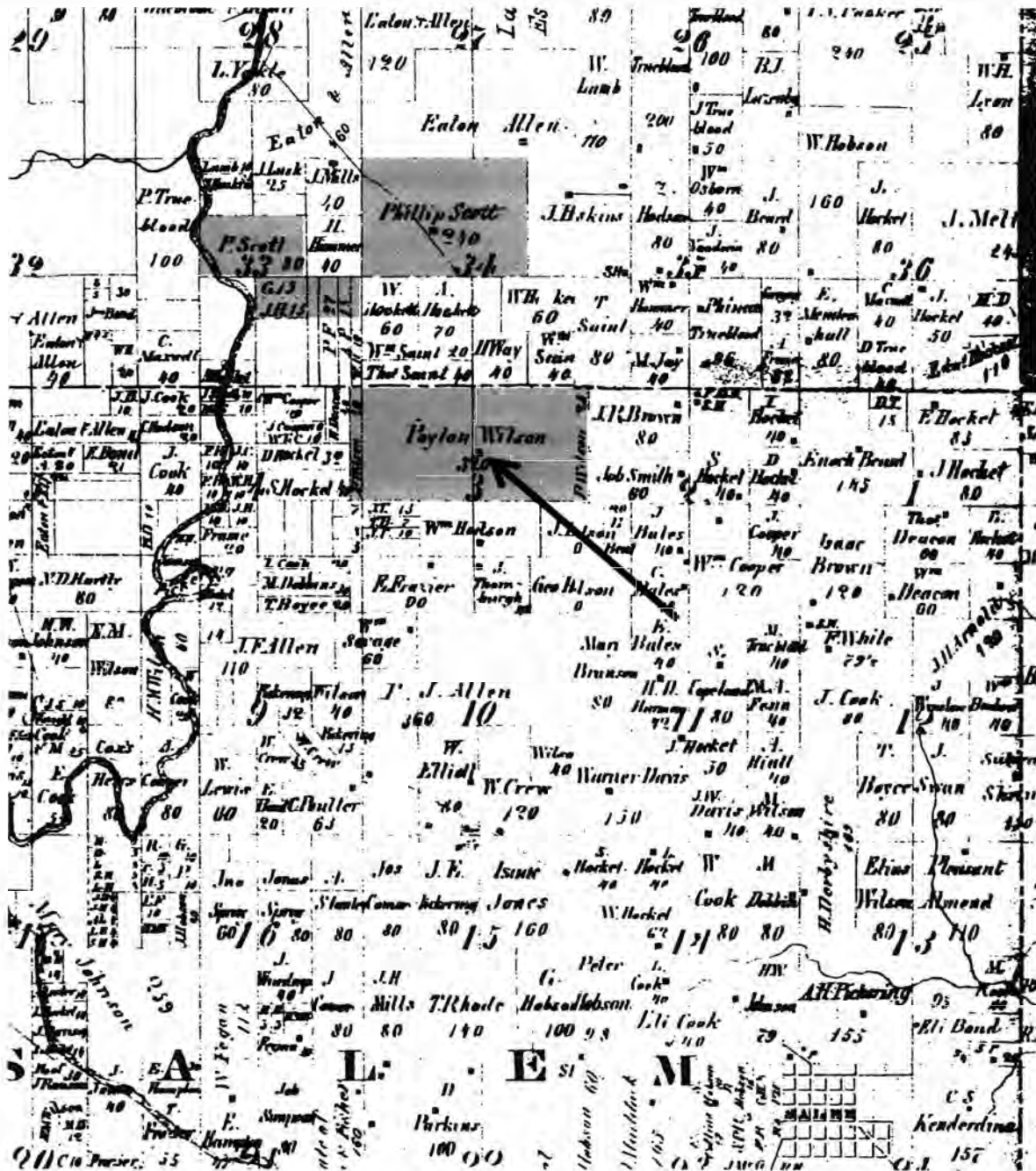


Figure 8. Tippecanoe and Salem Townships in 1859, with property indicated and land owned by Wilson in 1846 shaded (Map of Henry County, Iowa 1859; also Cooper 1989: 14).

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County and State Henry County, Iowa

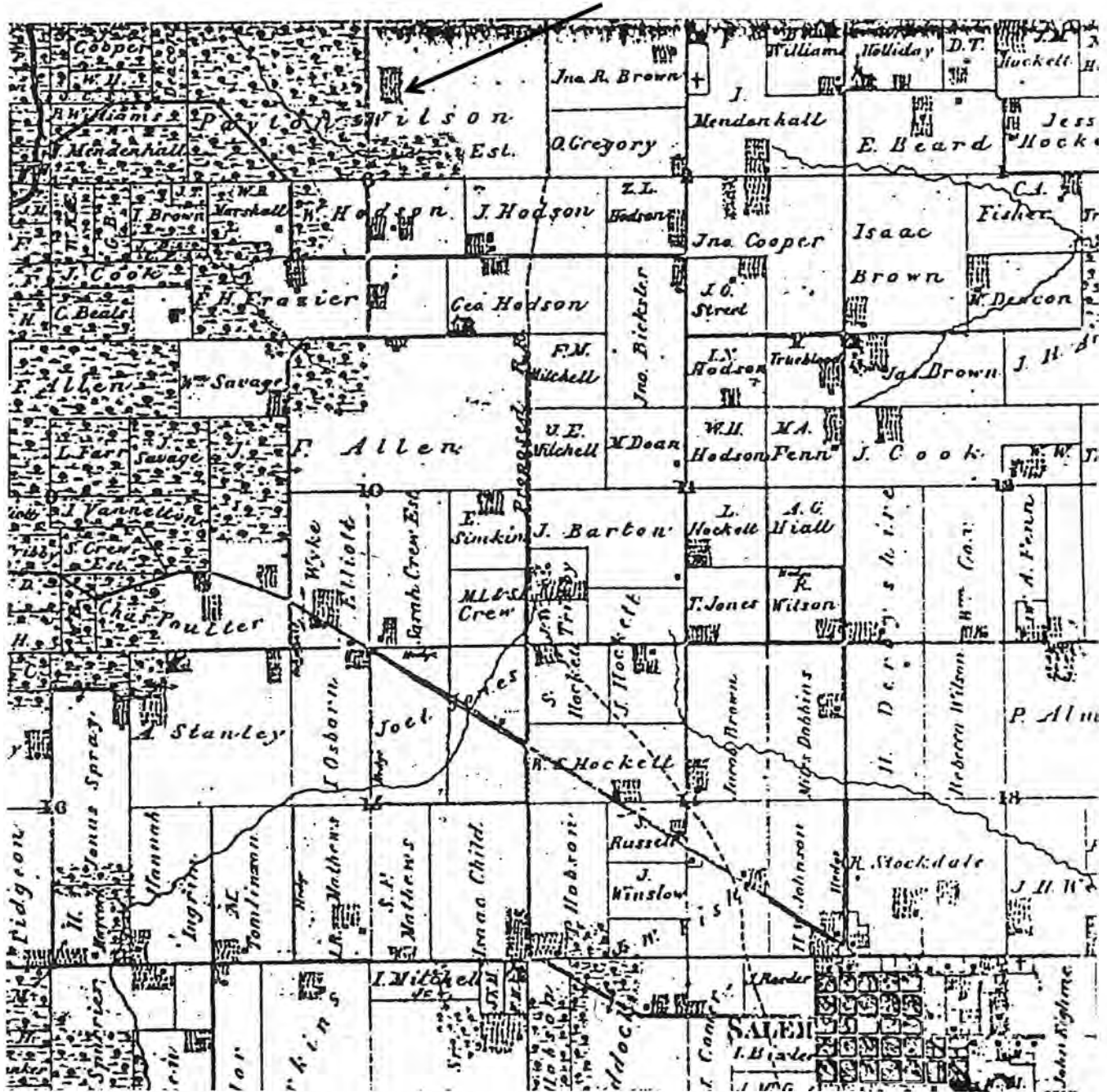


Figure 9. Salem Township in 1870, with property indicated (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25).

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County and State Henry County, Iowa

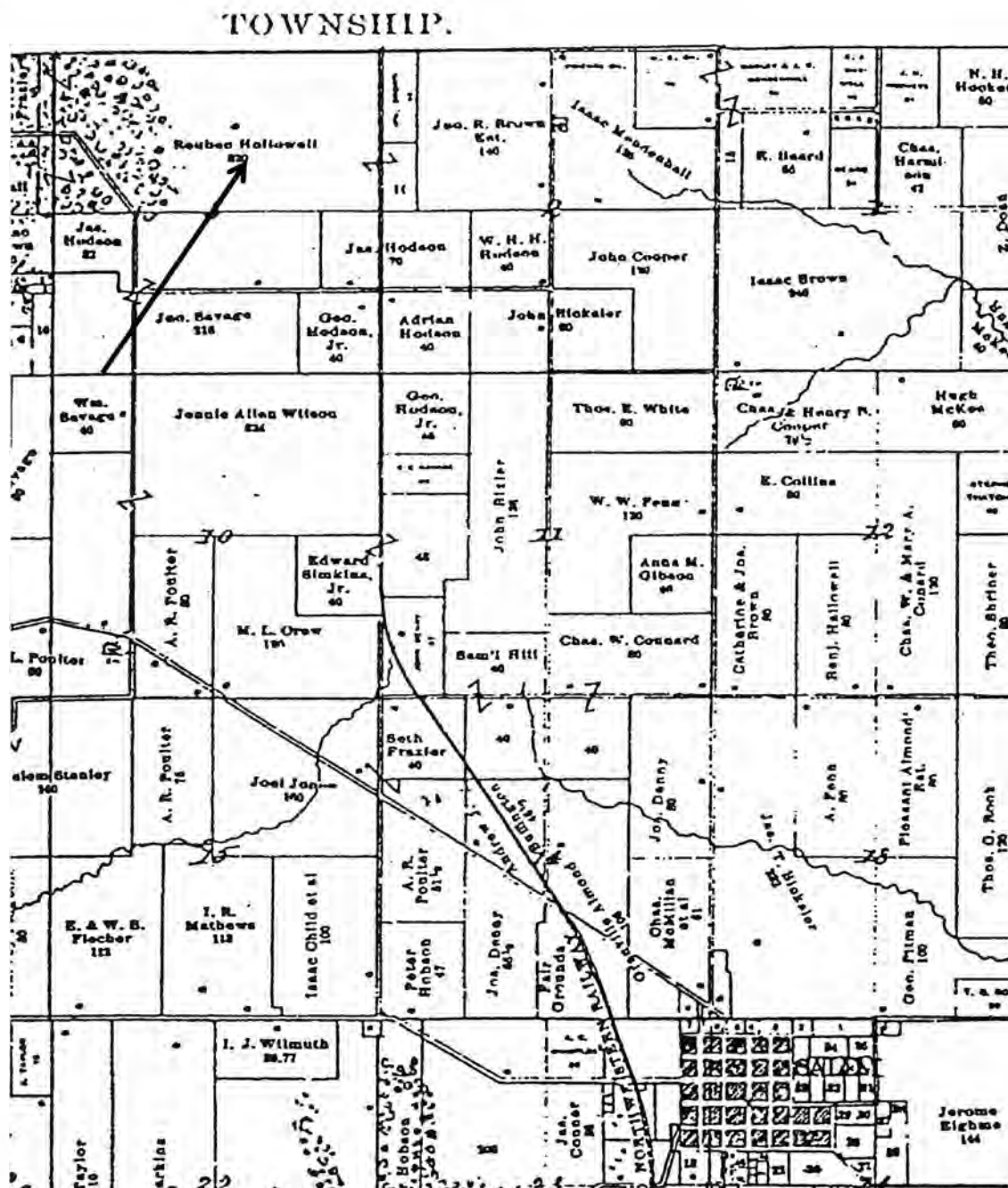


Figure 10. 1895 atlas of Salem Township, with property indicated (Brooks & Whiting 1895: 11).

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**Figure 11. W. Comley Hallowell in front of the house, circa 1890s  
(Mary Helen Curtis collection, taken by James Shelly).**



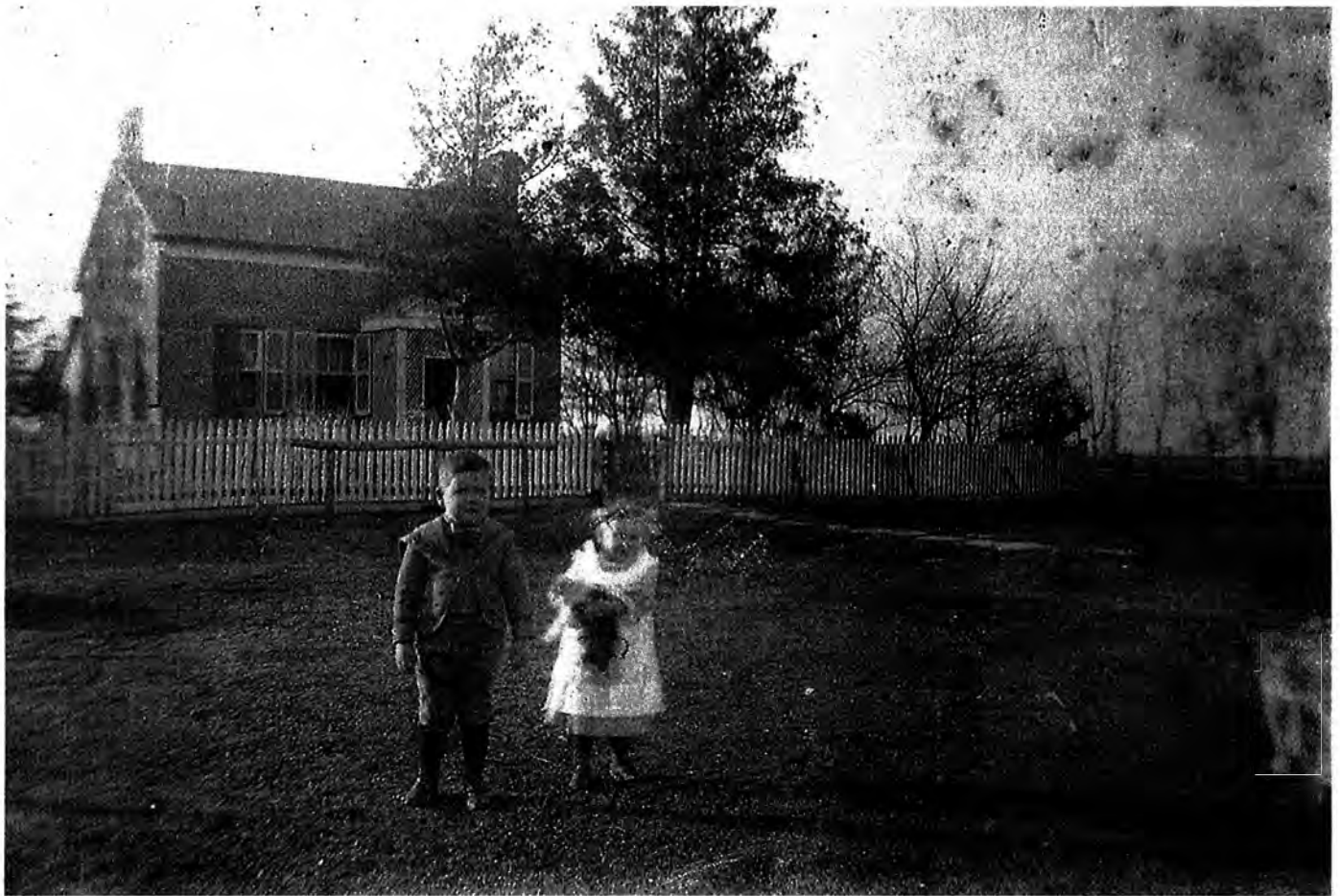
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**Figure 12. Albert and Millie Hallowell in front of the house, c.1899  
(Mary Helen Curtis collection, taken by James Shelly).**

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**Figure 13. View of house and buildings associated with the Hallowell farm, taken by James Shelly from the Savage farm, date unknown (Mary Helen Curtis collection).**

Handwritten description by Millie Hallowell Cammack Becker: "Far left in picture – hog houses. Brick house with front portico. Fireplace in living room. Fireplace in cellar where lard rendering, apple butter making, etc. was sometimes done; also usually was done in large iron kettle outside. Chicken houses south and east of house. First north and east of house – ice house then sheep (?) and implement shed – granary is the taller building. Basement barn – windmill to the sunth (?) of barn. Far right and always referred to as the hay barn. Sheep Merinos (black faces) raised by W.C. Hallowell and father. They were pure bred and many were shipped to Ohio and various places. Notice the rail fences also call 'stake 'n rider.'"

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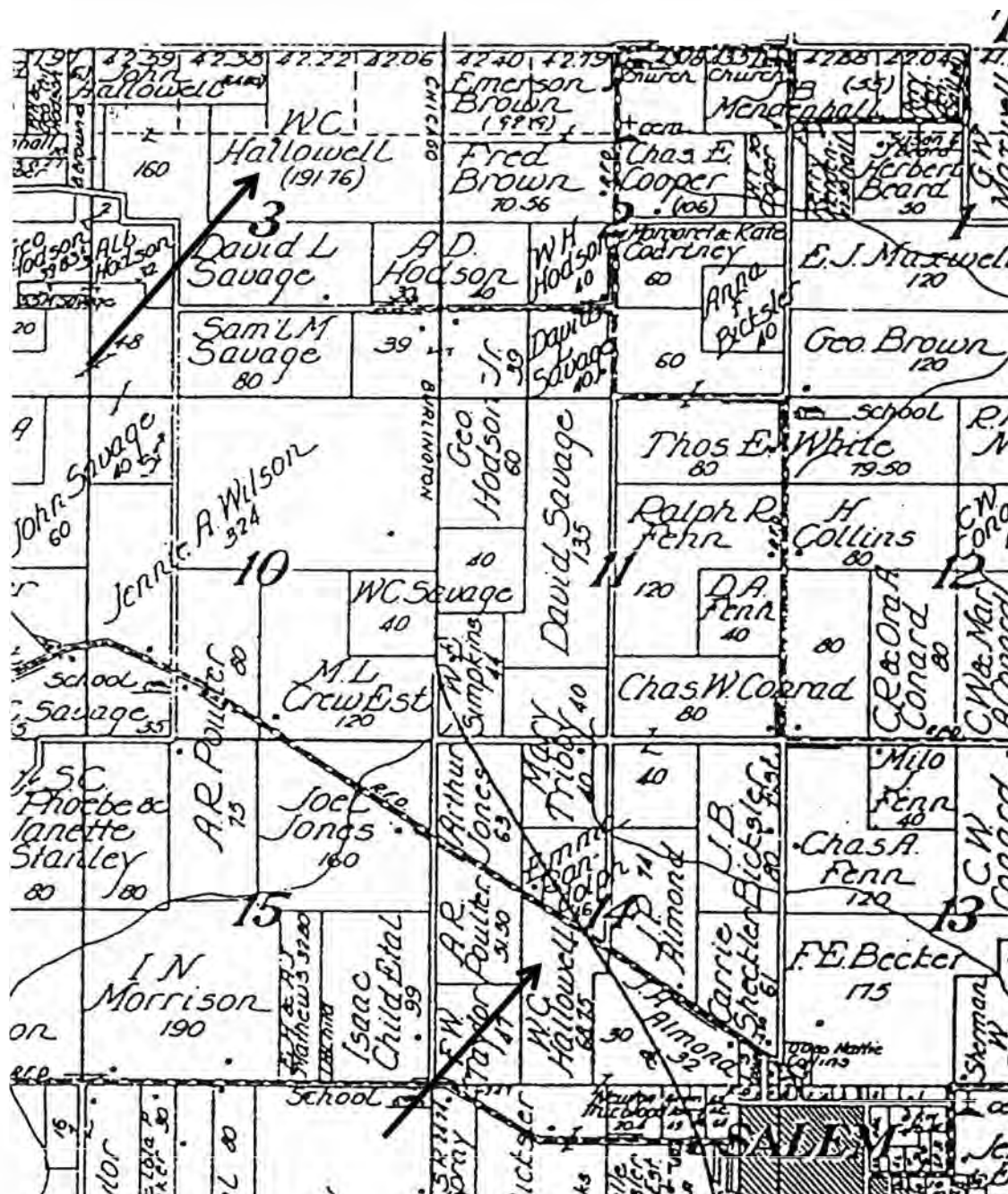


Figure 14. Map of Salem Township in 1917, with properties indicated (Ogle 1917: 29).

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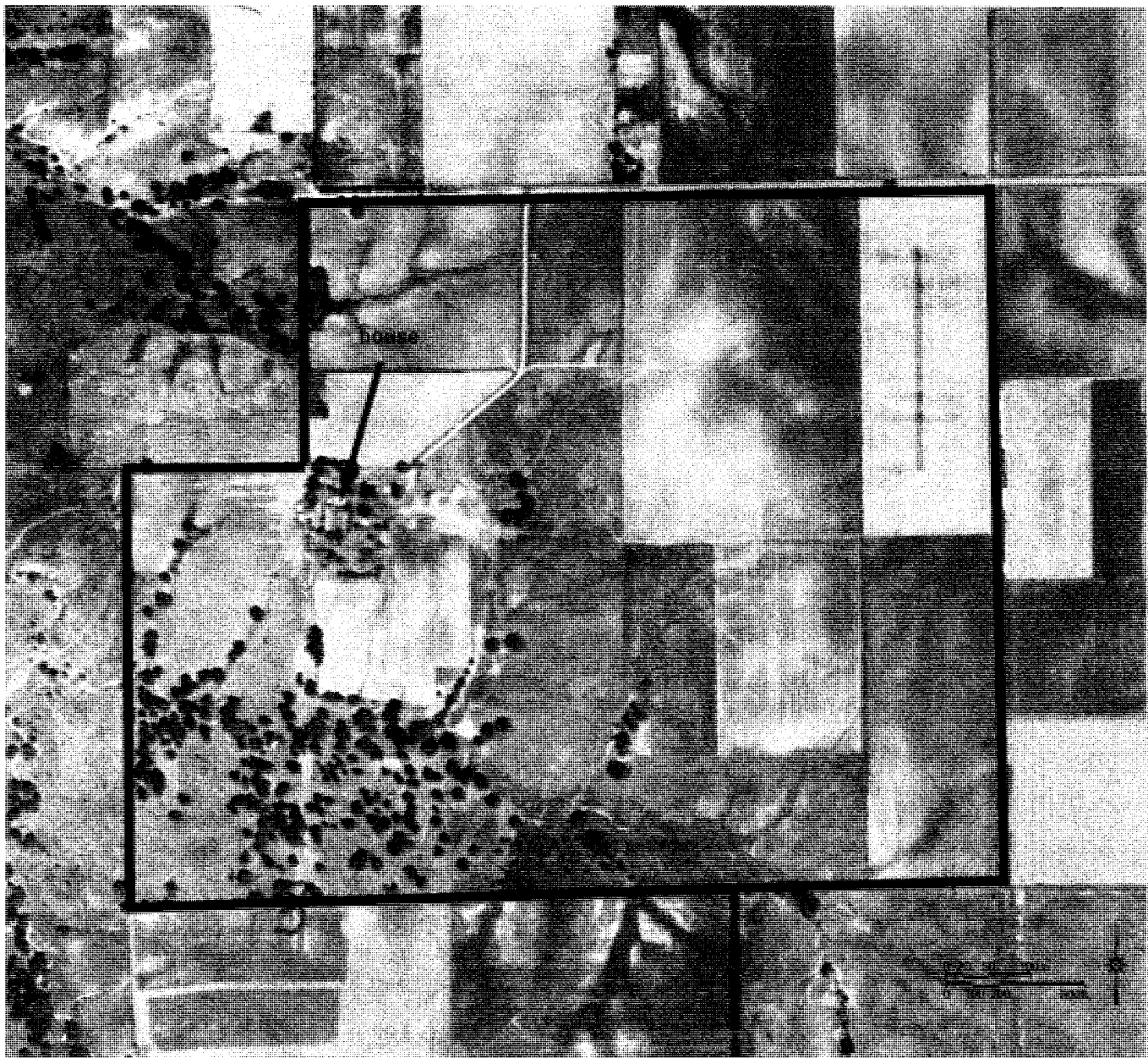


Figure 15. Aerial photograph of the farm in 1937 (Iowa Geographic Map Server: [ortho.gis.iastate.edu](http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu)).

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National Park Service**

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Figure 16. Aerial photograph of the farm in 1951 (Iowa Geographic Map Server: [ortho.gis.iastate.edu](http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu)).

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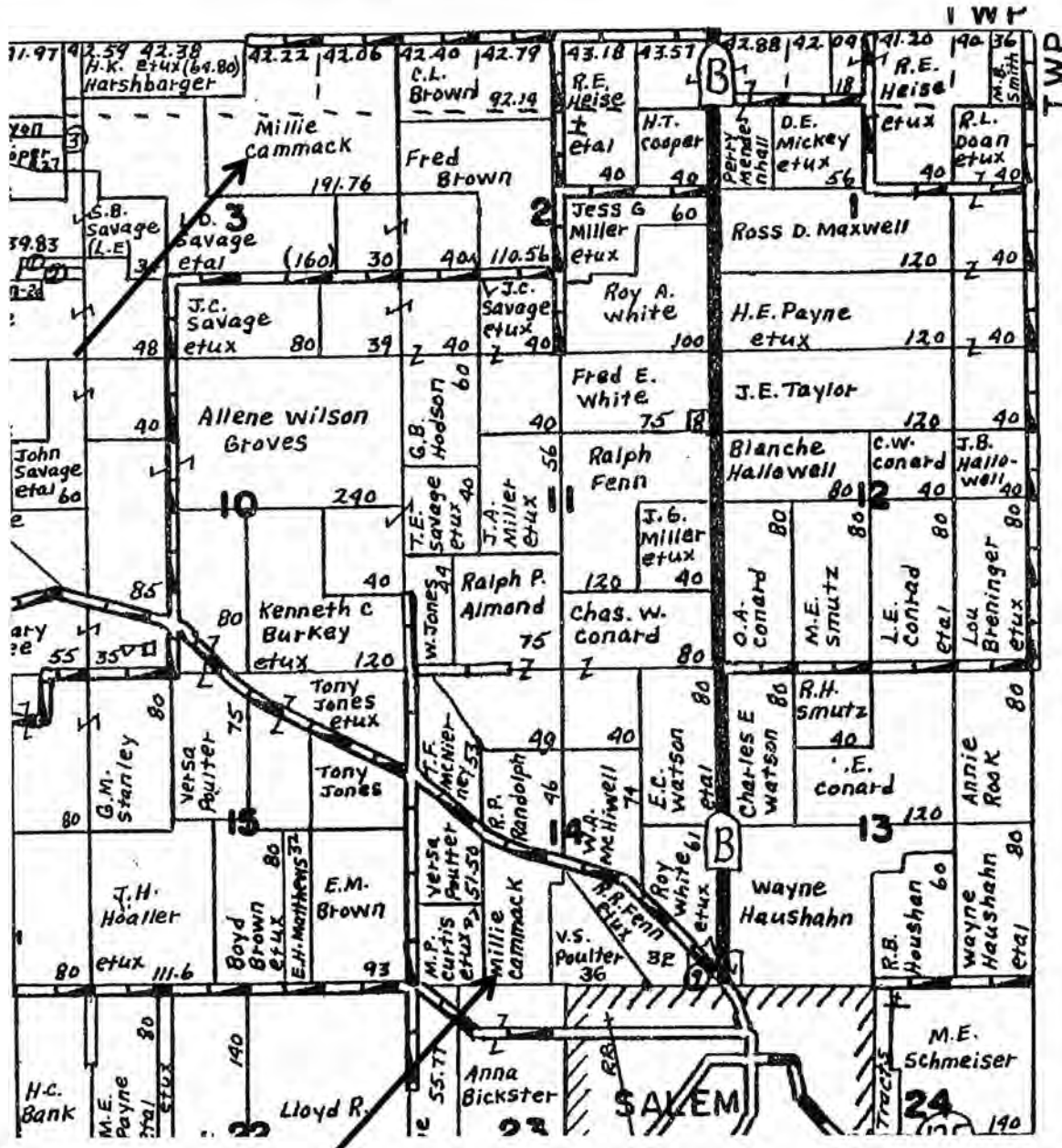


Figure 17. Map of Salem Township in 1961, with properties indicated (Mt. Pleasant News 1961).

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Figure 18. Fireplace mantel removed from Wilson House and installed at Hallowell House, 1440 Agency Road, Salem (2009 photograph courtesy of Eric DeKraai, current owner).

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Figure 19. View of Wilson House looking southwest, with rear porch extant  
(Faye Heartsill, Salem, April 2009).



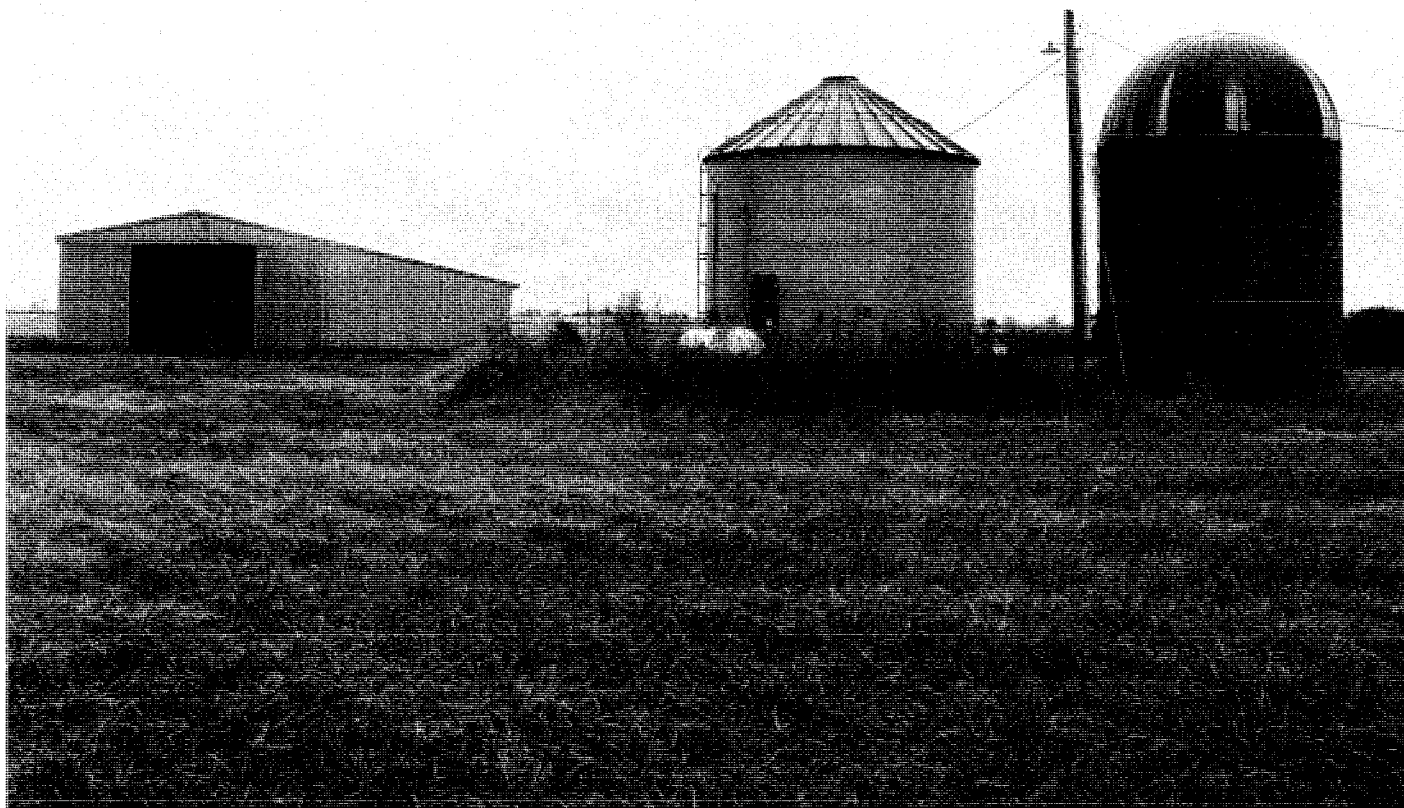
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**Figure 20. Non-contributing resources to east of house, camera looking east  
(McCarley, November 2009).**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Wilson, Paton and Hannah, House

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: 10000870

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.



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 1



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 2



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 3



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 4



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 5



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 6





Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 7



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 8



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 9



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 10



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 11



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 12



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 13



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 14





Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 15



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 16



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 17



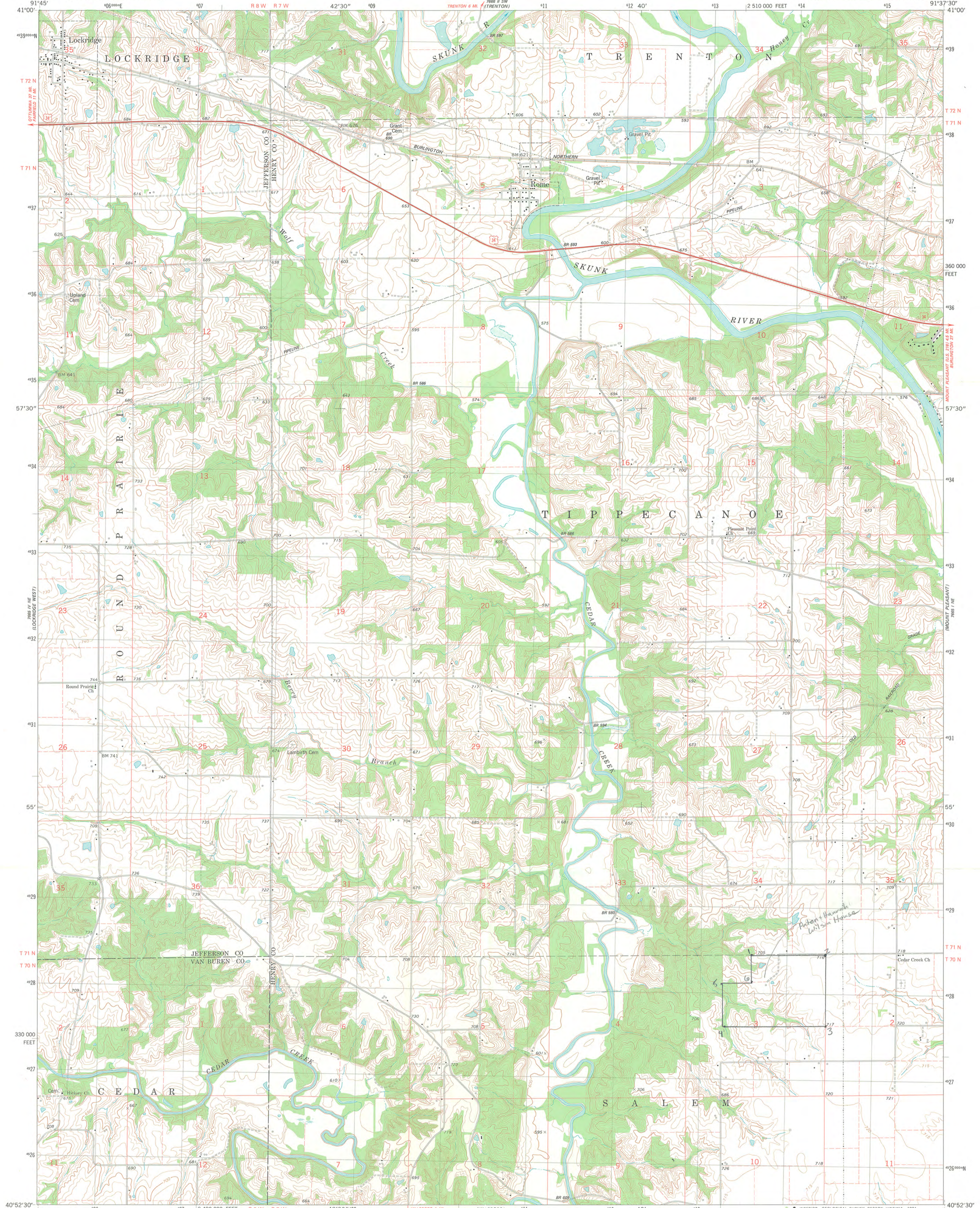
Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 18



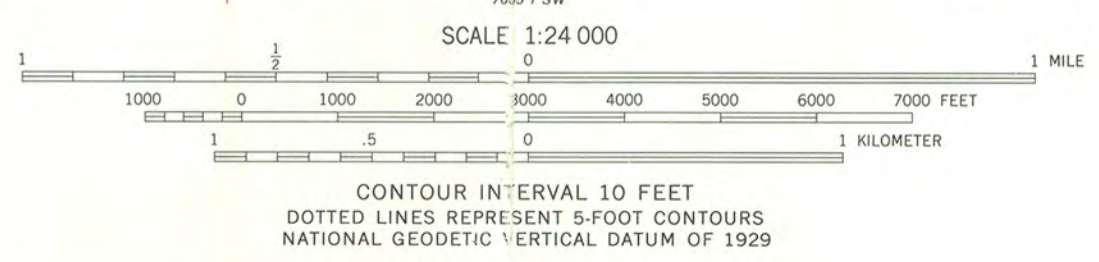
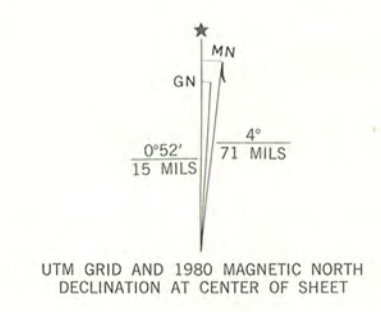
Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 19



Paton and Hannah Wilson House, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 20



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 1980  
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 2 meters 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	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

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

LOCKRIDGE EAST, IOWA  
N4052.5-W9137.5/7.5  
1980  
DMA 7665 1 NW-SERIES V876

STATE  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY of  
IOWA

A Division of the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs



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