

RULES FOR 1915 SCHOOLTEACHERS

Truly, the life-style of a schoolteacher has changed radically in the last 50 or 60 years. For example, a 1915 teachers' magazine listed the following rules of conduct for teachers of that day:

- You will not marry during the term of your contract.
- You are not to keep company with them.
- You must be home between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless attending a school function.
- You may not loiter downtown in any of the ice cream stores.
- You may not travel beyond the city limits unless you have the permission of the chairman of the board.
- You may not ride in a carriage or automobile with any man unless he is your father or brother.
- You may not smoke cigarettes.
- You may not dress in bright colors.
- You may under no circumstances dye your hair.
- You must wear at least two petticoats.
- Your dresses must not be any shorter than two inches above your ankle.
- To keep the schoolroom neat and clean, you must: sweep the floor at least once daily; scrub the floor at least once a week with hot, soapy water; clean the blackboards at least once a day; and start the fire at 7 a.m. so the room will be warm by 8 a.m. Thomas R. McDaniel

HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT BLACKSTOCK, S.C.

The town of Blackstock was named for a family of that name who formerly lived in this community. There was no railroad in this section of the country then, and the mail was carried by stagecoach. The Post Office was kept in the house that is now occupied by W.W. McKown and family, prior to this occupancy a family of Bells lived there. This house was also the Wayside Inn, or tavern where the stagecoach stopped overnight. Mr. De-Laith lived there and was proprietor of the tavern.

At this time, the cotton, indigo and other farm products was carried by wagons to Columbia, or Charleston, and there offered for sale. Mr. William Bonner, who lived over near Wateree River, was the first man in this section to own a cotton gin. The farmers carried their cotton for miles to this gin, and they were delighted if it ginned for them one 300-pound bale per day. This was slow work compared with the gin of the present day. The Lathan family, it is said, has the first gin head saw that was used in this gin. It was made by Mr. William Lathan.

In this age of inventions, when we have so many modes of transportation, can scarcely realize that there were not even any buggies in this country until about 1850. Mr. Jeff Duffie was the proud owner of the first one. Mrs. Hemphill's carriage is



Overall view of Brainerd Institute Campus. Left Kumla Hall Boys' Dorm (still standing), Administration Building (in background) and Classrooms, Girls' Dorms, President's House (at right).

said to have been the first ever driven on the grounds of Hopewell Church.

In 1849-1850 the railroad was graded here. The contract for the part running through Blackstock was given Dr. J.L. Douglas, who did the work by slave labor from his own plantation, under High Bruce as overseer. The road was completed about the first of July, 1851. When the first train ran as far north as Blackstock, the whole country for miles around gathered to see it. It is said that there were at least a thousand people gathered to see it when it rolled in, and they immediately gathered around it for a general inspection. Mr. Vanderbilt had charge of the train; Captain Davis was the conductor. The first agent at the railroad station was Mr. J.B. Collins.

After the railroad was completed, the first Post Office was moved to Blackstock. Mr. Hiram Steele was postmaster. He had his office in the building where the Durham Mercantile Company is now located. In about a year they sold out to Messrs D. Fant and Henry Pratt, who ran the business under the name of Fant and Pratt.

George Hooper owned all the land near the railroad station, and he opened up a bar room there. This is said to have been the cause of much fighting and trouble in the community.

Near where Mr. Sigmon's barn was located, Mr. Hiram Steele erected a carriage factory. He was a progressive man, and he built up a large business here. Later he moved the factory to the John Mackerell place, just below Blackstock.

In 1856 George Hooper sold his real estate to Mr. T.M. Boulware, who moved to Blackstock and made his home there. Soon after this Fant and Pratt closed their store. The only thing left was the railroad station, and Mr. Boulware's home; and it continued there until after the "War Between the States."

Up to this time there was neither church nor school here. The people of the community worshipped at Hopewell A.R.P.

Church, which was organized in 1787; or Concord Presbyterian Church, which was organized in April 1796.

Mr. Hiram Steele, who was a devout Methodist, had the Circuit Rider of that day preach once a week at his carriage factory, generally on Wednesday evening. Mr. Steele also organized a lodge of the "Sons of Temperance" which to some extent counteracted the influence of Hooper's Bar Room.

During the war Mr. Boulware's home was burned by Sherman's men. It is thought that the house owned by the Southern Railroad is the oldest dwelling in the town. A Mr. Roseboro opened the first store here after the war.

Some years later, people began moving nearer the railroad and the Post Office, this meant the coming of a school and Churches.

The last mention of license to sell whiskey in the town of Blackstock was in 1883.

We wish to thank Miss Annie Smith and Mrs. R.E. Shannon for giving us these historical facts about Blackstock. Mrs. W.W. McKown, Submitted by Louise Gill Knox

THE SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDGEMOOR

The majority of the first settlers of Edgemoor are traced back to Ireland and Scotland. Some of these came direct, some were Scotch-Irish immigrants coming down from Pennsylvania and Virginia. The majority of the early settlers came from County Antrim, Ireland. The people in County Antrim, Ireland were Scotch-Irish Protestants who refused to join the Irish Free State.

The early settlers had to rely on