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University of South Carolina

LANCASTER COUNTY
Economic and Social

BY

ERNEST A. BEATY

AND

CARL W. McMURRAY

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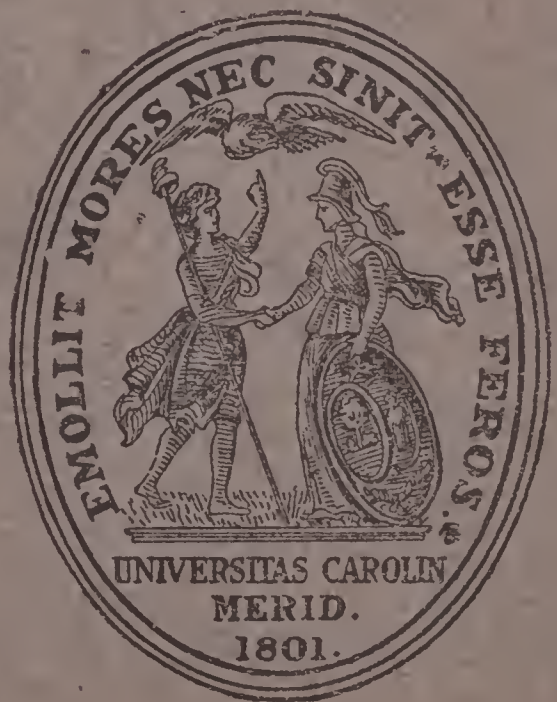


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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

LANCASTER COUNTY

Economic and Social

By

ERNEST A. BEATY *and*

CARL W. McMURRAY

A LABORATORY STUDY
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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PREFACE

The purpose of the authors in writing this bulletin has been to set forth some facts relating to the economic and social conditions of Lancaster County, with the hope that they may prove helpful to our people in their march of progress.

Quite a number of public-spirited individuals furnished information that proved helpful, and for which we are grateful. For data used directly we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to our former Home Demonstration Agent, Mrs. A. B. Ferguson, Jr.; Mrs. Chas. D. Jones, from whose paper on the history of Lancaster County much of the material for our "Historical Background" was obtained; the County Agent, W. F. Howell; Capt. J. W. Hamel, of the *Kershaw Era*; Magistrate W. T. Williams; Mayor J. M. Hood; Mr. R. T. Beaty; Mr. T. J. Gregory, of Kershaw; Hon. E. Coke Bridges, of Heath Springs; Mr. Chas. Massey, of Van Wyck; Mr. C. S. Robertson, of Pleasant Hill; Mr. Hagins, of Elgin; Mr. Sistare, of Riverside; the State Highway Commission; and State Historian, Mr. Alex Salley.

We wish especially to thank Dr. Wilson Gee, Professor of Rural Social Science at the University of South Carolina, for the assistance and encouragement he rendered us in the preparation of this bulletin. It has been a great pleasure and inspiration to be associated with him in this work.

The expense of publishing and distributing this bulletin was borne by the University of South Carolina.

CARL W. McMURRAY,
ERNEST A. BEATY

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
1923

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

E. A. BEATY

“There is a spirit of the past which breathes within us, though we dream not of its spell.”

The past is always before us, in that it is a great factor in the determining of our future. For this reason, if for no other, we should be interested in studying the record of events which took place before our own entrance upon the stage of the world. The history of those from whom we are descended should prove more than ordinarily interesting, because of the relation which we bear them. Carroll, one of South Carolina's historians, rightly says: “In the lives of our ancestors we become parties concerned; and when we behold them braving the horrors of the desert; and surmounting every difficulty of the thick forest and savage neighbors, we admire their courage, and we are astonished at their perseverance. We are pleased with every escape they made from danger; and we wish to know even the most minute details of the events relating to the rise and progress of their little communities.”

Since these things are true, every citizen of Lancaster County should read with interest any record of the rise and progress of our own community. For the early beginnings of civilization which our forefathers established here have largely determined the trend of our progress in ideals and events; our history is indeed a true background of the present-day development of Lancaster County.

The body of our citizenship is composed of Scotch-Irish stock. In the early years of the eighteenth century the province of Ulster, Ireland, was settled with immigrants from Scotland—people driven from their homes by religious persecution. But there was no rest for them in Ireland, no “freedom to worship God,” according to the dictates of their own consciences; for the Established Church of England continued to press her “exclusive pretensions” harder and harder upon these Presbyterian and Independent Ulsterites. McCrady says: “To these proscriptions and affronts, the descendants of the Cromwellian conquerors of the Southern provinces, the grand-children of the staunch defenders of Londonderry and Enniskillen, were little likely to submit.” They did not submit; the best blood of them emigrated again, this time across the Atlantic to the New World, America. Near the middle of the eighteenth century a body of them arrived in Penn-

sylvania, where, reenforced by a considerable party of German Protestants, they made a large settlement. But as they pushed forward to the western borders of that province, they came into active contact with hostile Indian tribes. It will be remembered that at this time the French and English were at each other's throats in America as well as in Europe; and the French on this side had stirred up the Indians against all of the English colonists.

The defeat of General Braddock on the 9th of July, 1755, threw the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia open to the tender mercies of the Indians. These Scotch-Irish settlers, thus exposed to all the horrors of Indian warfare, and without any help from the wealthy Quakers of Pennsylvania, abandoned their settlements in that province and came southward, spreading themselves from Staunton, Virginia, to the Waxhaw District of South Carolina, now known as Lancaster County.

There seems to be no way of actually determining the origin and meaning of the name Waxhaw. Mills, in his "Statistics," says that the name is derived from a tribe of Indians who were driven out by the Catawbans in the sixteenth century. But not all accept this as true. Another theory is that the nature of the soil, being akin to the "wackys" and the "haws" of Scotland, caused the early white settlers to call it Waxhaw. Dr. J. W. Daniels, who has recently contributed an article on the history of the Waxhaw country, has this to say of its name: "The name Waxhaw is doubtless from Wak-aia-sha, which means, in the Shawnee dialect, cattle range, or pastures. The middle letters, 'aia,' were sounded quickly, and to an ear not familiar with the Indian tongue the word would sound like Wak-sha. The 'k' in this quick blending of liquid sounds would amalgamate with the 's' and give, to a foreign ear, almost the exact sound still retained in the name as written."

It is interesting to note the names of some of these early families of Lancaster County. There were the Adairs, Adrians, Allisons, Brattons, Boggs, Blacks, Brooms, Buchanans, Boyces, Bryces, Calhouns, Carrols, Crawfords, Crocketts, Carsons, Chambers, Donnoms, Dunlaps, Douglasses, Erwins, Flemings, Sims, Fosters, Irvins, Hancocks, Kirks, Kirklands, Laceys, Lathams, Loves, Masseys, McCaws, McCains, McClures, McMurrays, McIllwains, Jacksons, McMullans, Marions, Martins, Neelys, Wylies, Witherspoons, Pickens, Rosses, and Youngs. Some of these are still familiar Lancaster County names; others are of those who radiated from the original Lancaster settlement, and peopled other upper counties of South Carolina.

These early settlers were a strong race of people, both in moral and physical courage. They produced such men as "Horse-shoe" Robinson; Andrew Pickens; Andrew Jackson, known as "Old Hickory"; John C. Calhoun, whose father, Patrick Calhoun, first located in Lancaster; Dr. James H. Thornwell, the great orator and divine; Dr. J. Marion Sims, a surgeon of world-wide fame; Stephen D. Miller, described as "a man of great power in society, at the bar, and in the councils of his country"; and an host of others, strong and godly men, who have won glory for themselves and their native land on the battlefield, in halls of State, in the courts, and in the Church.

"For about two centuries and a half," says Dr. Foote, the historian, "these people had but one set of moral, religious, and political principles working out the noblest framework of society: obedience to the just exercise of the law; independence of spirit; a sense of moral obligation; strict attendance upon the worship of Almighty God; the choice of their own preachers and teachers, with an unextinguishable desire to exercise the same privilege with regard to their civil rulers, believing the magistrates to govern by the choice and consent of the people." They yielded all honor, reverence, and service to righteous civil authority, but they demanded full protection in the enjoyment of their "inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." These principles of "a dutiful people for an honest king" had been implanted in their Scotch forebears by John Knox, as far back as 1560; had been carried by them into Ireland; thence to America, where they have continued to characterize all Scotch-Irish communities.

True to this principle, no sooner was the settlement made than old Waxhaw Church was erected. McCrady says: "If the old Saint Phillip's Church was a part of the Constitution of South Carolina as Westminster Abbey was of the British Constitution, so around the old Waxhaw Church in Lancaster—the first church above Orangeburg—was formed the settlement which gave tone and thought to the whole upper country of the State." The same historian also pays the following tribute to the women of that Lancaster settlement: "An education—knowledge of things human and divine—they prized above all price in their leaders, teachers, and preachers; they craved its possession for their husbands, brothers, and sons." Almost invariably then, as soon as a neighborhood was settled, preparations were not only made for regular preaching, but for a school. Wherever a pastor was located, there was a classical school.

It was near old Waxhaw Church that Andrew Jackson was born and reared. For years there has been an interesting dispute between North and South Carolina regarding the exact birthplace of this distinguished man. South Carolina has all the facts on her side of the argument. In a biography of Jackson, written by Amos Kendall, in 1843, under the eye of Jackson himself, his birthplace is given as Lancaster County, South Carolina. In a letter to Mr. James H. Witherspoon, of Lancaster, who married a relative of Jackson, he said: "I am a former citizen of Lancaster. I was born on March 15th, 1767, in Lancaster County, one mile south of the State line." Again, in a proclamation to the people of South Carolina, Jackson speaks of himself as a son of South Carolina. Do we not usually give a man credit for having correct information as to the place of his birth? Then, too, the people of his time knew well enough where he was born. On the 21st of September, 1831, at a banquet in the town of Lancaster, the following toast was proposed: "To General Andrew Jackson, a native of Lancaster District, the Cincinnatus of America, who, like the Roman veteran, after conquering his enemies returned to his plough." At the same banquet, Colonel F. J. Moses referred to Lancaster County as the birthplace of "Old Hickory." So, if we accept the statement of Jackson himself, and of his contemporaries, we must conclude that Lancaster's claim is safe, and that North Carolina has no more right to him than she has to John C. Calhoun or Wade Hampton! We realize that between 1735 and 1813 many changes were made in the line between North and South Carolina; howbeit, none of these were sufficient to make Jackson a North Carolinian.

He was the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, born after his father's death. The home of the Jacksons was on land owned by Mr. Robert Crawford, and now owned by Mr. T. Y. Williams of Lancaster. It was on this place, west of the Charlotte road, that Andrew Jackson was born. Mr. Alex S. Salley, our State Historian, has made a careful and exhaustive study of this question, and he has written several articles proving conclusively that "Old Hickory" first saw the light of day in Lancaster County.

Our county is not more proud of her President son than she is of that great surgeon, Dr. J. Marion Sims. He was born January 25th, 1813, about ten miles from Lancaster, in the Beaver Creek section, near Heath Springs. His early education and training were given him in Lancaster, his academic work was done in the South Carolina College (now the University), and his medical degree was conferred by the South Carolina Medical College. He then

did graduate work in the Philadelphia Medical College, after which he returned to Lancaster to practice. He waited a great while "in patience for patients," and was finally called upon to attend a child. In spite of his best efforts the child died, and with it, his dreams of success. Disgusted with himself and with his professional career in Lancaster, he left town, going to Alabama. On his way out of Lancaster he threw his sign into a well on Elm Street. He was more successful in Alabama, and after a few years' practice there, he moved to New York, where he established the first hospital for women in the world. Dr. Sims soon became the greatest living authority on obstetrical surgery in the world, and was as famous in Europe as in America. An inscription on a New York monument erected to him calls Dr. Sims the "Father of Obstetrics." Dr. Sims has left an interesting autobiography in which he gives an account of his ancestry and early life. It is a book which every person in Lancaster should read.

Less than a quarter of a century after the settlement of Lancaster County, the American colonies had become engaged in the Revolutionary War. For the first four or five years, the people of the upper country of South Carolina, doubtless due to comparative isolation, took very little interest in the progress of the war. They did not enlist wholeheartedly in the struggle until Tarleton, the bloody Britisher, burst upon them in his pursuit of Buford, and horrified them with his terrible butchery of these men. The Buford Massacre, which took place in Lancaster County, aroused the dormant fierceness of these courageous peoples, and henceforth they gave every atom of their strength to the cause of American freedom.

Colonel Buford, with a regiment of 350 Virginians, was en route to Charleston for the relief of that city. Hearing that Charleston had surrendered, Colonel Buford turned at Camden, and was taking his men home when Tarleton, with 350 cavalry and 350 infantry troops, met him in Lancaster County. The English and American versions of this event are at variance. Tarleton's account has it that his advance guard overtook and captured a few of Buford's men; and that, after this skirmish, both prepared to engage. Tarleton says that he was the quicker in preparing for battle, and ordered his cavalry to attack. He maintains that this was expected by Buford, whom he heard ordering his infantry to retain their fire until the British cavalry came near.

Chief Justice Marshal, who is supposed to have received his account of the battle from Buford himself, says that when the enemy troops met a truce was arranged to allow Buford time to

consider the advisability of surrender. It seems that the British were preparing to fight, even during the truce. Then, upon the instant of its conclusion, they fell upon the unprepared and dismayed Americans. Most of Buford's men were utterly unable to defend themselves, and had nothing to do but surrender and ask for quarter. No quarter was given—the Americans were slain without mercy—in some cases their dead bodies being horribly mutilated. This barbarous massacre gave significance to the proverbial expression of cruelty, "Tarleton's quarter." But one good effect resulting from such a terrible event was that it kindled the wrath of the whole upper part of the State, turning sentiment and activity against the British. Tarleton unsuccessfully tried to make some plausible explanation of his act; Cornwallis, however, did not censure him for it; and General Clinton actually exulted in the deed. Tarleton's headquarters at this time were at Hanging Rock, in Lancaster County.

After the battle of Buford those of the wounded who were too seriously injured by the British to be captured by them, were cared for in old Waxhaw Church. Among those ministering to these unfortunate men was Miss Esther Gaston, whose young brother Joe was later wounded at Hanging Rock. In his autobiography Dr. Sims tells of how his grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Mackey, wife of Charles Mackey, by her importunate pleadings persuaded the hard-hearted Tarleton to release her husband, then under a British sentence of death. This event took place near the intersection of Lancaster and Chesterfield Counties, on the Rocky River road. A simple monument stands there in commemoration of the death of these brave Virginia troops.

General Thomas Sumter, to whom Tarleton gave the immortal sobriquet "the Gamecock," located his camp on Lancaster soil in the year 1780. From this place he led his troops in many skirmishes with the enemy. Perhaps the most important of these was the first battle of Hanging Rock, which occurred August 1st, 1780. The British had a well fortified post at Hanging Rock, composed of the infantry of Tarleton's Legion, the Prince of Wales' American Regiment, a part of Brown's corps of Provincials, and Colonel Bryan's North Carolina Loyalists. Sumter had less than half as many men as the enemy, but succeeded by a ruse in effecting a quiet entrance into their camp. After a spirited engagement the redcoats were utterly put to flight, and their post held by the Americans. The victory came near being turned into a defeat by the sudden appearance of a fresh body of English. It was only with difficulty that Sumter held the ground which he had

taken, and with a considerable loss of men. Among those killed in this second part of the battle was Lieutenant Robert Crawford of Lancaster.

Other Revolutionary battles in Lancaster County were those of Flat Rock, and the second battle of Hanging Rock. There were, however, numerous other less important skirmishes, but space does not permit us to give an account of them. After the second battle of Hanging Rock the activities of the opposing armies shifted from the upper counties of the State toward the Pee Dee section.

Both Hanging Rock and Flat Rock are noted for their natural beauty as well as for their historical significance. The former is an heap of solidified smaller stones, fantastically arranged. The latter is an immense rock, with a surface area of twenty acres, four of which are perfectly smooth. Not far from these is another great curiosity in Nature, Anvil Rock, a stone over ten feet high shaped in the likeness of an anvil. Other places of interest in Lancaster are the high banks of the Catawba, the bluffs of Lynch's River, and the caves of Flat Creek. These sights are well worth the trouble of a visit to them.

Prior to 1785, Lancaster County was a part of the Camden District, which by an Act of March 12th, 1785, was divided into seven counties, of which Lancaster was one. The original court house stood on the east side of Main Street, near the present T. H. Davis building. The court house now in use was built in 1823, at the time of the erection of the jail. Judge T. J. Mackey once remarked that "Lancaster County was bounded on the north by North Carolina, and on the east, south, and west by civilization." Lest some of the present generation resent the Judge's friendly slam, we quote the statute which says that "Lancaster County is bounded on the north by the North Carolina line; on the east by the Catawba River and the Big Sugar Creek, from the place where it enters the said river to the intersection of the North Carolina line, which also separates it (on the west) from the counties of York, Chester, and Fairfield; and on the south by Kershaw County." However, the borders of our county were not definitely fixed until 1813, when commissioners from the two Carolinas met and finally settled the boundary on the north.

The county retained the name Lancaster, which had been given to the section by the early settlers. This name they brought with them immediately from their settlements in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, whither it had been carried from England. There are eight townships in the county, organized to facilitate the

several governmental functions. Each town has its magistrate (Flat Creek and Pleasant Hill have two). There are forty-six school districts, in each of which there is at least one white and one colored school. Each district has three school trustees, with power to levy special taxes for school support, and otherwise to direct all educational activities. It is a matter of interest that the earliest known name of the town of Lancaster was Barnetsville; but in 1801, when incorporated by the Legislature, its name became Lancasterville. Later it was changed to Lancaster Court House, then to its present form. Originally the only streets were the present Main and Gay Streets.

The War of 1812 made but little impression on Lancaster County. South Carolina furnished her full share of soldiers, and doubtless our county sent her quota of these. We know of one—for first among all American soldiers in that war was Andrew Jackson, a native of Lancaster. It is also noteworthy that John C. Calhoun, whose father, Patrick Calhoun, first lived in Lancaster, came into prominence during the session of Congress which declared war on England in 1812. He was the author of the bill declaring war.

In 1825 there was established in Lancaster County the Franklin Academy, which was opened for school on December 5th of that year. The first superintendent was Henry Connelly, of Washington University in Pennsylvania. In two years he was succeeded by John Harris, also a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harris drove through the country from Pennsylvania, bringing with him Mr. J. F. G. Mittag, of Maryland, who became a permanent resident of Lancaster, and whose name is still heard in Lancaster. Franklin Academy became a justly famous school, and prepared many a Lancaster youth for college. Nearly all of our older citizens remember pleasantly their school days in that institution—most of them were taught by Mr. Thomas Stamps, a Virginian who was at the head of the school for many years. He married a daughter of Mr. J. A. Haseltine, a prominent merchant of Lancaster.

Lancaster County also sent soldiers to serve in the Mexican War. Among these were Captain Amos McManus, who served again in the War Between the States, and but recently died; Captain K. G. Billings, and Mr. Rance Gardner, whose ardor caused him to win the title of "Mexico" Gardner. Mr. Leroy Secrest, who also fought in this war, was from Chester County, but we of Lancaster claim him through his son, Judge Eugene Secrest, whose home and interests have always been in Lancaster.

When the great issue of States' Rights came to be settled by the arbitrament of arms, Lancaster County drew her sword in defense of her State. None of us can possibly know what suffering was endured, and what sacrifices were made by those who lived in that period of Lancaster's history. We should consider it a privilege to learn all we can of our county's part in that struggle, and to cherish the memory of such heroism as a priceless heritage.

Practically every able-bodied man in Lancaster County—and a great many very young boys—served in the Confederate armies. Those who were forced to remain at home on account of extreme youth or age, organized themselves into home guards for local protection. Many thrilling experiences are related by them, as well as by those who went to the front. Mr. Allison W. Chance, an honored citizen of Lancaster, published shortly before his death an interesting booklet, "Historical Facts Relating to Lancaster County," in which he gave many incidents connected with Lancaster's part in the war. It is worthy of perusal by every one who is interested in the efforts of those left at home to "carry on" while the soldiers were at the front.

So in reality everybody was enlisted in the service—doing his bit for a cause which can never be "lost"—the Right. Among her active soldiers, Lancaster County furnished many officers of high rank, all of whom served with great gallantry. Time would utterly fail us to give even a cursory glance at each of these men, and the deeds of bravery performed by them and their gray-clad followers. And because "the brave honor the brave, vanquished, none the less," the whole world pays tribute to the soldiers of the South. In 1909, under the auspices of the Lancaster Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the women of Lancaster County erected in front of the court house a beautiful monumental tribute to the deathless glory of the Lancaster soldiers of the Sixties. In a paper read before the Lancaster League of Women Voters, Mrs. Charles D. Jones exquisitely describes this monument in these words: "The monument is unique, sculptured in Lancaster, from fine stone mined in Lancaster, erected by Lancaster Women to Lancaster Soldiers, as if a proud and loving mother had stored in her own granite hills the most fitting and enduring tribute for the day to bring it forth and place it at the grave of her warrior sons."

The nearest contact which Lancaster County had with real warfare was during the depredatory march of Sherman's brigands through our State. Lancaster County was visited by Kilpatrick's brigade, and many hardships and indignities were inflicted by

them upon the helpless residents. The county jail was burned to the ground; the court house was utterly sacked and its contents destroyed forever; the food of the people was stolen and burned; their animals were taken, together with whatever else the "northern vandals" could carry away with them. Some of Wheeler's cavalry were in the neighborhood at the time, but no engagement took place.

The story is told that the Yankees were driven from town by the circulation of a report that Wheeler's cavalry was at Kershaw en route to Lancaster. This rumor had the desired effect of ridding the town of the last bluecoat, and they did not return. Other than during this period of the war Lancaster County had very little actual contact with the Union soldiers. There are, of course, many individual experiences related by our older citizens, but these are isolated cases.

Following the surrender Captain Henry McIver, later Chief Justice of South Carolina, disbanded his company at the Lancaster Court House. It is said that some of the soldiers broke their guns upon the stone steps of the building, and the numerous nicks on the steps can still be seen. As was the case with the rest of the State, Lancaster County suffered greatly during the period of the reconstruction. But we were spared some of the tragic horrors experienced by other sections of the State.

The "Red Shirt" period was that of 1876-1878. Among the leaders in those two important years of struggle for white supremacy in Lancaster County were General John B. Erwin, Colonel John D. Wylie, Judge Ira B. Jones, Dr. J. C. Blakeney, Messrs. D. J. Carter, James R. Hunter, Joseph Kenington, and John McN. Beaty. Colonel Wylie was sent to the State Senate, and Messrs. Blakeney and Beaty to the Legislature in the year 1878. Up to that year a negro, Albert Clinton, had represented Lancaster County in the State Senate. From the time of the reestablishment of the white people in authority, Lancaster enjoyed a great measure of peace and prosperity. Of course it took years to establish anything like the former prosperous times, but the right spirit was in our people, and they used every opportunity and every advantage to rebuild the county. In 1898, when the United States engaged in war with Spain, there was very little economic pressure upon the State or the County. Again Lancaster gave to the army such of her men as were needed.

The Great War gave Lancaster a chance to prove her mettle to the utmost, and right well she did it! Though it is too soon to give anything like a complete record of what our county did in

that struggle, yet the facts are fresh in the minds of all of us. We know of Lancaster's leadership in the great Liberty Loan campaigns; we know of her Red Cross work; we know of the great numbers of our young men who gave themselves to fight on land and sea and in the air; we know of how our older men devoted all their time and talents to their country's need; we know of the untiring devotion of our noble women to their menfolk in the service; we speak with reverence and gratitude of those who gave their blood upon the altar of their country's service. We are proud of their sacrifice. We are proud of those living whose distinguished bravery won for themselves and for their country the praise and recognition of the world—they fully deserve their honors; but we are more proud of the fact that the war left not a single stain upon the fair escutcheon of the "Red Rose County." The noble ideals of the past were nobly upheld by the worthy sons of worthy sires, and are now become the birth-right of generations yet unborn.

In the *Manufacturer's Record* for March, 1923, is the following: "Know thy Country! Every effort made by the people of the South, men and women alike, to broaden the knowledge among Southern people as well as among others, as to the history of the Old South, the amazing achievements made in business and industry prior to the Civil War, what the South has accomplished since that time, and the resources on which to found a great empire of industry and wealth, must of necessity inure to the benefit of every class of people." This statement of the whole South is equally true of Lancaster County. We must have this proper pride of ancestry, and of the heritage which our fathers have bequeathed to us. Otherwise we need not hope for the future to equal the past.

Our county is rich in the achievements of our forebears. They builded well here—for us. Let us not be less zealous for the welfare of those who will some distant day look back upon us and our work. Shall they, as we, look back with pride? May we so use our opportunities in Lancaster County that those who follow us may also say of us, "They builded well here—for us."

II

LANCASTER COUNTY TOWNS

E. A. BEATY

Lancaster

Lancaster, the county seat of Lancaster County, is located on the Charlotte-Columbia road, forty miles south of Charlotte, and seventy miles north of Columbia. It is within forty miles of Camden, and within thirty miles of Chester, Rock Hill, York, and Monroe. The last census gave Lancaster a population of 3,032 within the incorporated area. But as has been pointed out elsewhere, if Lancaster should be credited with her suburban population, then our inhabitants would easily number twice the figure given in the census.

The town of Lancaster is quite old. A rare deed of one John Simpson shows that previous to 1801 the place was called Barnetsville. In 1801, by a resolution of the South Carolina Legislature, authority was given to lay off the village of Lancaster, at that time to be called Lancasterville. This was done in 1802. A plat of the town was made, with the names of the streets as they are now, with the exception of Main Street, which was then called Broad Street. The commissioners to lay off the town were Eli Alexander, William Barklay, John and William Simpson. Prior to this the owners of the land, William Simpson, William Barklay, and others, had marked out two streets, as now represented by Main and Gay Streets. The court house and jail were erected in 1823; both of them are still in use.

The principal suburbs of Lancaster are Midway and Brookland, the business sections of the cotton mill village. These places are just without the incorporate limits of the town; they have never been officially counted as a part of its population. Yet they have over a score of business houses, serving an approximate population of 3,500 people. They have their own police protection, under direct authority from the State, and protection from fire is furnished by the facilities of the cotton mill. Practically all of Lancaster's streets have grown much beyond the half mile area of the town's limits, so our suburban population includes more than the mill village alone.

The town of Lancaster is governed by a mayor, Mr. J. M. Hood, and his council of aldermen. During the past several administra-

tions much progress has been made in municipal facilities, and the present administration is likewise a constructive one. Our Main Street is paved for one-half mile south of the court house, and we have over nine miles of cement sidewalks in the town. The "white way" of Main Street is second to none in the State for beauty, and is a matter for justifiable pride to Lancaster.

The Lancaster Fire Department would do credit to a much larger town. We have a volunteer force of sixteen men, all of whom have proven themselves to be efficient fire-fighters. The town has a modern Seagrave fire truck and all necessary apparatus, costing \$10,000.

The good health of Lancaster people may be partly due to the excellent quality of our water. The water works plant is under municipal ownership, and is located about two miles south of town on the banks of the old Welch's Mill Pond. Here the water, supplied by Turkey Quarter Creek and Bear Creek, is filtered and pumped into the standpipe for use. Every test has shown it to be entirely pure, unusually free from any hurtful adulterations.

Lancaster has an efficient and conscientious police force for public protection. Chief of Police Bell and his three capable assistants succeed in maintaining an high degree of order. There is every evidence of thorough cooperation between the county and city officials in this matter. The Magistrate of Gills Creek Township, Hon. W. T. Williams, has his office in Lancaster. He and his constables work with the city forces in bringing offenders to justice. For many years we have had reason to be proud of our veteran sheriff, Hon. John P. Hunter, a public official who has ever been fearless and fair in the performance of his duty. The vital statistics office for Gills Creek is located in Lancaster, and Mr. J. T. Thomasson is in charge of this public service. The County Home for paupers is located a short distance from town, and has for years been under the care of Mr. Thomas Bennett.

Lancaster industries have developed greatly in the past few years. The Lancaster Cotton Mills, of which Colonel Leroy Springs is president, and Mr. Waddey C. Thomson secretary and treasurer, has a capital stock of \$2,500,000. This industry employs about 1,200 people, and its pay-roll is approximately thirty thousand dollars weekly. The Lancaster Cotton Oil Company has a capital stock of \$93,500, and its products are valued at over three quarters of a million dollars annually. Other important Lancaster industries are: The Catawba Fertilizer Company, capital \$200,000; The Lancaster Ice and Fuel Company, under the same management with the Builder's Supply Company, combined capital, \$30,000; and the Farmer's Warehouse Company.

There are three state banks in Lancaster, The Bank of Lancaster, The First Bank and Trust Company, and The Farmer's Bank and Trust Company, each having a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The First Bank and Trust Company was until very recently The First National Bank. Many insurance companies are represented in Lancaster. The Witherspoon Agency, under the management of Mrs. L. K. Witherspoon, represents thirteen fire insurance companies. The same number of companies are represented by Gregory and Williams, under the management of Miss Annie Gregory. The Lancaster Fire Insurance Company represents eight companies. In addition to these there are The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance, represented by The Farmer's Bank and Trust Company, and various other agencies represented by organizations and individuals.

Lancaster has three building and loan organizations, each under bank direction. The Lancaster Building and Loan Association is under The Bank of Lancaster; The Citizens Building and Loan is managed by The First Bank and Trust Company; and The Perpetual Building and Loan is directed by The Farmer's Bank and Trust Company. Each of these enjoys a good business, and serves a splendid purpose in the community.

The newspapers of our town are "The Lancaster News" and the "Lancaster County Citizen," both published bi-weekly. "The News" is the older of the two, tracing its descent from "The Beacon," a paper published in Lancaster in the early fifties. Then came "The Ledger" in 1852, "The Review" in 1858, "The Enterprise" in 1891. In 1905 these three were consolidated into "The Lancaster News." "The Citizen" began publication in 1916, and has had a consistent growth in size and circulation. Both of these papers work for county progress in things economic, social, and moral. They have facilities for job printing in connection with their newspaper publication. The Lancaster Job Printery, under the skillful management of Mr. Courtney Corcoran, is another printing establishment in Lancaster which is making progress.

In 1890 a school district was organized with Lancaster as its center, and shortly thereafter the present graded school building was erected on the site of the old Franklin Academy. The recent building program for Lancaster's schools called for the issuing of bonds amounting to \$160,000. This money has been expended as follows: \$65,000 for a new high school building for the town; \$52,000 for a new grammar school at the mill; and \$42,000 for a colored school building to replace the old "college." Thirty teachers will be employed in the white schools of Lancaster during

the coming year. The colored schools are under the white board of trustees, and their teaching force numbers eight. The Lancaster High School stands well in literary and athletic achievements. Next year courses in Domestic Science and Business will be added to the high school curriculum.

Lancaster, including the cotton mill town, has eleven churches. There are two each of white Methodist and Baptist churches, one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, and one Associate Reformed Presbyterian. There are two colored Methodist churches, and one each of Baptist and Presbyterian. Each of these maintains an active Sunday School, as well as sundry other religious societies.

The Lancaster Woman's Club, Mrs. A. J. Gregory, President, was organized less than a year ago with thirty members. It now has a membership of sixty. This organization has five distinct departments: the musical, literary, civic, educational, and social; these to be augmented soon by a Business Woman's department. These ladies seek to advance in every possible way the welfare of the town in education, social life, and general culture. They cooperate in any measure for the public good.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy have a chapter in Lancaster, of which Mrs. G. J. Derrick is the president. This group of sixty ladies endeavors to keep alive Southern history and traditions. They also contribute regularly to the support of any needy Confederate veterans in Lancaster County, and those in the Old Soldiers' Home in Columbia.

Lancaster has a National Guard Company, of which the officers are Captain J. Foster Moore and Lieutenant Jos. O. Colbourne. Other Lancaster organizations are the Stafford Graham Post of the American Legion, Kiwanis Club, and the Business Men's Evangelistic Club. Lancaster has recently become interested in a proposal to organize some strictly business clubs in the city. Representatives from several clubs have already visited Lancaster, but none has yet been definitely decided upon. It is to be hoped that some action will soon be taken in this important matter.

Years ago the town of Lancaster adopted the slogan "Lancaster Leads." We see by this brief survey that Lancaster does lead in many particulars. With a proper measure of cooperation on the part of her citizens there is no reason why Lancaster cannot continue to be a leader among the towns of South Carolina.

Kershaw

Kershaw, the second largest incorporated place in Lancaster County, is situated on the old coach road between Monroe and Camden, exactly on the line between Kershaw and Lancaster counties. It is seventeen miles south of Lancaster, and twenty-three miles north of Camden. The present population of Kershaw is 1,022, according to the census of 1920, of whom 655 are in Lancaster County and 377 are residents of Kershaw.

The original settlement at Kershaw was called Welch's, but when the railroad came through that section, the station was called Kershaw. This was in the year 1888. The county line runs through the town at a 45 degree east and west angle. The fact that Kershaw is a two-county town makes a rather unique situation in government. Two sets of books must be kept for schools, taxation, and other municipal functions, and two counties must keep their official representatives in the same town.

On November 13, 1897, Kershaw was practically destroyed by fire. The conflagration began in this way. There was a circus in town, and the consequent crowds of people from the surrounding country. The village bakery was doing a fine business that day, making bread for the hungry multitude. And in its efforts to supply the unusual demand, the bakery became overheated; took fire; other buildings became ignited; and the whole town was soon in ashes. But the disaster was productive of good, in that brick buildings replaced the wooden ones which had composed the town. It's an ill wind indeed that blows no good to such courageous people!

Kershaw has every facility which goes into the making of a good municipal government and safe community life. The mayor, Hon. C. F. Clyburn, with his council of aldermen, gives the town excellent management. The residents stand squarely back of their officials in performing their duties; law and order reign. Protection against fire is maintained by an up-to-date fire department, composed of volunteers. This organization has in times past proven its efficiency.

The water supply is obtained from an artesian well 461 feet deep; it yields an abundance of pure healthful water. Kershaw gets its electricity from the plant owned by the Kershaw Oil Mill. The principal streets of the town have cement side-walks. The health of the whole community is good; the danger of fever (formerly a great menace) has been practically obliterated through the intelligent use of proper care.

Kershaw is far ahead of most towns its size in the matter of school buildings and equipment, having a separate building for the high school. In 1905 a brick building was erected which served both departments, but a new brick high school has just been completed, leaving the other building fully adequate for the needs of the grammar school. The people of the town are now working with characteristic enthusiasm for a school library, and it is now well nigh assured. Kershaw has four white churches, two Baptist, and one each of the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. They all have good buildings; their membership is growing; the best spiritual interests of the people are nurtured and advanced in every way.

When Kershaw began her existence as a town its main industries were lumber and turpentine. We imagine that some of the first inhabitants would hardly know their "old home town" if they could see it today, with all its varied industries and business houses. There are stores sufficient for the needs of the town and surrounding country. The People's Bank in Lancaster County, and another bank in Kershaw County, attend to the financial needs of their patrons. The Kershaw Oil Mill, which crushes 18,886 tons of seed per annum, is the largest independent oil mill in South Carolina. The Kershaw Cotton Mill has a capital stock of \$300,000; 482 modern looms, and 12,160 spindles. Two cotton warehouses serve the farmers, the one in Lancaster County having a capacity of 3,000 bales. Three life insurance companies are represented in Kershaw, two of them on the Lancaster side of the line. Dr. L. T. Gregory is president of a flourishing Building and Loan Company. Kershaw's newspaper, "The Kershaw Era," was in our county until a slight change in the line a few years ago placed it one block over on the Kershaw territory. It is an eight page, six column, weekly newspaper, and is now entering upon its thirty-fifth volume. For thirty-two years it has been under its present management, Captain J. W. Hamel. It has a good circulation in portions of three counties, Lancaster, Kershaw, and Chesterfield. It has worked diligently for the educational and agricultural advancement of the people, and is outspoken in its advocacy of that which it believes to be for the best interests of the community. "The Era" has a well equipped job department, and enjoys a good patronage.

Kershaw has several local organizations working for the public good. There is the Fellowship Club—a "get-together organization" of fifty members—striving to advance business and community interests. The School Improvement Association, Mrs.

B. J. Truesdale, President, has for its object to help the educational and civic condition of Kershaw in any possible way. This body is composed of thirty-five ladies; they have lately been instrumental in having installed a new heating plant in the school building, and a sanitary drinking fountain. The United Daughters of the Confederacy, with a membership of forty-six, is actively engaged in keeping alive the best traditions of the Southern Confederacy. Mrs. R. E. Tompkins is president of this body. The Walter Johnson Post of the American Legion has 75 active members who "carry on" the ideals of our youngest veterans.

Kershaw is a thriving town, with an inspiring history. Her future bids fair to equal her past.

Heath Springs

Travelers through South Carolina in the old days were wont to stop at a spring about eleven miles south of Lancaster to refresh themselves with a cool draught. The water from this natural fountain was noted for its curative powers, hence the place was called Mineral Spring. This spring was owned by a Mr. Phillip Cauthen, who also owned much of the land surrounding it. When the railroad came into that section of the county, it passed close by this spring. Shortly afterwards, Mr. B. D. Heath bought this place from Mr. Cauthen; laid off a town; called it Heath's Spring; sold building lots; and ere long Lancaster County found herself possessed of another thriving incorporated town. In 1910 the name of the town was changed to Heath Springs, honoring Colonel Leroy Springs of Lancaster, friend and business partner of Mr. Heath. It is rather singular that the whole significance of the town's name could be changed by merely shifting an "s."

Heath Springs is located but two miles from the Hanging Rock battle ground, and lays claim to many interesting historical incidents. George Washington, on his tour through the South, spent the night with Mr. James Ingram near the town. It is the native town of Dr. J. Marion Sims, the famous surgeon. He is said to have acknowledged his allegiance to Heath Springs when he visited his early home there a short time before his death. There was once a famous hotel near the spring which did a good business, but it has long since been discontinued. In the early part of this century the town was destroyed by fire, but as was the case in Kershaw, wood was replaced by brick and stone, so the calamity was turned into a blessing.

The population of Heath Springs is 505, within an incorporated area of one square mile. The local government is under the mayor, Hon. E. Coke Bridges, and his capable board of aldermen. They are active and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and receive the support of all the people. The health conditions of the community are good—there are two doctors in town, but the people claim that they are needed only in cases of emergency. Electric lights and water works will soon be provided for under a \$35,000 bond issue which has already been made. Work upon these projects is to begin soon. Electricity will be obtained by means of a transmission line to Lancaster.

Several New England textile capitalists have recently been in communication with Mayor Bridges regarding the establishment of cotton manufactories in Heath Springs. This is evidence that they have seen the possibilities which Heath Springs has to offer, and it is expected that such industries will soon be established there. Hutto and Bourbonnais, a manufacturing concern of Hickory, N. C., has bought land, and is now erecting a box factory in Heath Springs—attracted there by the extensive lumber interests in the town. A planing mill has long been in operation, and now runs both day and night.

At present, as in the past, Heath Springs' chief interest is in cotton. It is a noted cotton market, supported by a rich farming section, and now has a large warehouse under the control of the Springs Banking and Mercantile Company. The Bank of Heath Springs and the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank have a combined capital stock of \$65,000. The Heath Springs Building and Loan Association, Mr. J. A. Bridges, President, now carries three annual series. Two insurance companies secure a good business from the town and community.

The progressive spirit of Heath Springs in educational matters is indicated by her good school program. Fifty thousand dollars worth of bonds have already been issued to provide for a new brick high school, with nine classrooms, and an auditorium with a capacity of six hundred. The people have always been judicious in the selection of their teachers, and the schools have shown a steady growth.

The Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches have modern houses of worship, and are doing their great service in an excellent manner. There has recently been organized the Business Men's Evangelistic Club, a powerful force for good. The School Improvement Association, composed of Heath Springs ladies, has been active in behalf of the schools, and the town generally.

The town of Heath Springs maintains a camping ground for tourists near the spring. This is a good thing—not only for the town, but for those who accept this courtesy. For Heath Springs is a good town—her people are hospitable and charming—those who know them are indeed fortunate. And many of those who camp there for a day could not do better than to build a “permanent camp,” home, in this beautiful and progressive community.

Pleasant Hill

Pleasant Hill, so called after the township of that name, is said to be the highest point between Rock Hill and Camden. Shortly after the building of the railroad Pleasant Hill became an incorporated town, but it has since surrendered its charter. Among the early residents of the town were Dr. R. S. Beckham, Colonel L. J. Perry, J. H. Robertson, W. A. Marshall, and S. Beckham; all of these are familiar Lancaster County names. Pleasant Hill now has about twenty-five homes within a radius of three quarters of a mile.

It has a State Cotton Warehouse, a shingle mill, cotton gin, saw mill, grist mill, and a filling station. It has always been a great cantaloupe center, and the farmers are now awakening to the possibilities for fruit culture. Mr. C. S. Robertson is “fighting the boll weevil with peaches”—he has 1,000 peach trees bearing, and finds a ready sale for them through the Charlotte markets.

The Pleasant Hill school is a three-teacher school, in a comfortable building. The only white church is of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian denomination. There are two colored churches, Methodist and Baptist.

Elgin

Five miles south of Lancaster St. Luke's Methodist Church has stood for nearly half a century, and around it has grown a stable community. This place first took the name St. Luke's, after their church. But after the coming of the railroad the post office was changed to the name which the railroad officials had given the station, Elgin. This was in 1895, at that time Mr. W. J. Denton was the Postmaster. Later the post office was abandoned, and mail service to Elgin now goes through the Lancaster office.

Elgin has over a dozen homes within a radius of one-half mile. The Methodist church there was organized in 1881, and has always been very active. They are now planning to build additional rooms

for the Sunday School and Epworth League. The Elgin school has two teachers, and has a seven-months' session.

One general merchandise store supplies the neighborhood. This store is owned by Harper and Hagins, who also manage a ginnery, grist mill, and cotton warehouse. Elgin is the center of a good farming section, and has a high standard of community life.

Riverside

Lindsay was the first name of the Riverside post office, although Riverside has always been the name of the station. About 1910 the name Lindsay ceased to be used at all, and the post office took the station name.

This is one of Lancaster County's oldest and most honored settlements. Within two miles of old Waxhaw Church, Riverside has always upheld the traditions of that community. The people are mostly Associate Reformed Presbyterians, worshipping at the Shiloh, Waxhaw, and Lancaster churches. They have a two-teacher, seven-months' school, in which the people take great interest. There are a dozen homes within one-half mile of the station; the town also has a good ginnery, store, and grist mill.

Van Wyck

Some people claim that Van Wyck should have been named Waxhaw, because it is the original Waxhaw settlement. The Waxhaw Post Office was located here over a century ago. It was once moved to Lansford, but later came back to Van Wyck. Originally the place was called Heath's, but that name conflicted so often with Heath's Spring (as then called) that a change was made. General Hoke, an official of the Seaboard railroad, named it Van Wyck in honor of his wife, a Miss Van Wyck, relative of the then mayor of New York. This change took place in 1887, shortly after the Seaboard railroad came into Lancaster County. Van Wyck is unique in that it is the only town of that name in the United States.

Van Wyck is but one and one-half miles from the North Carolina line, and both "Horse-shoe" Robinson and Andrew Jackson were born within four miles of the town. Near Van Wyck is a locally famous Methodist church where the great preacher Lorenzo Dow held services once a year. His circuit was so large that he could reach Van Wyck but once in twelve months, and it is a

wonderful tribute to his ministry that the whole community felt the beneficial influence of his annual sermon! The population of Van Wyck, according to the 1920 census, was 200; it is not an incorporated town. It has two Methodist churches, and one Presbyterian, all nice brick structures. These three churches have a Union Sunday School and Epworth League, an evidence of the practical inter-church fellowship in that community. There is one colored Methodist church.

The school of Van Wyck employs three teachers, and has an eight-months' session. The present building is of wood; but bonds have recently been issued to the amount of \$12,000, to be used in the construction of a modern brick school house. The school maintains a good library, and a well-equipped play-ground.

Van Wyck has four stores, two gins, a saw mill, grist mill, and a large brick kiln. This kiln produces 50,000 brick per day, yet it cannot supply the demands made upon it. Mr. W. N. Ash is the owner and manager of this industry. There is a cotton warehouse, with a capacity of 700 bales, located in Van Wyck. Most of the Van Wyck stores and homes are lighted by the Delco system, or by acetylene. The general health of the town is exceptionally good.

Osceola

Osceola is named for the great Indian chief who gave our government so much trouble, and who is buried at Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island. The name of the post office is Osceola, but the railroad calls the station Hancock. Osceola has twenty homes within a radius of one-half mile. It is located two miles south of the State line. The school there employs two teachers, and has a session of eight months. There is one church in Osceola; it is of the Methodist denomination.

Other Communities

There are in Lancaster County several other more or less thickly settled communities. Although they are not towns nor villages, yet they have become centers of community life in their sections. As such they play an important part in the life of the county, and their citizens are recognized for the high standards of culture which characterize them.

III

NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

CARL W. McMURRAY

Geography

Lancaster County is situated in the northern part of the State of South Carolina. The county is irregular in shape. It is bounded on the north by North Carolina; on the east by Lynches River, immediately beyond which is Chesterfield County; on the south by Kershaw County; and on the west by York, Chester and Fairfield counties, all of which are separated from Lancaster County by the Catawba River except the northern part of York County. The Catawba River extends in a general north and south direction, and Lynches River flows slightly southeast. Lancaster, the county seat, is located near the center of Lancaster County and is the principal town. According to the Soil Survey of Lancaster County, the area of the county is 311,323 acres, or 515 square miles, ranking 34th in size among the counties of the State.

Topography

Lancaster County represents an originally level plain which has undergone the erosive action of many streams to such an extent that its topographic features are now very marked, being made up of a succession of rolling hills and deep stream valleys. The divides have a tendency to descend rather abruptly to the narrow flood plains of the streams. In the extreme southeastern part of the county, around Kershaw and Heath Springs, the land assumes a more undulating and less rolling character; and it is here that the heavier types of soil give way to a lighter and more sandy soil. The southwestern part of the county is characterized by a rough, uneven surface.

The ridges in the county have a north and south trend, the main watershed being topped by the Rocky River road. This ridge gives rise to two separate systems of drainage; that of Lynches River on the east, and that of Catawba River on the west.

Climate

The following table shows the precipitation and temperature changes, according to observations taken at Heath Springs, South Carolina. The altitude at Heath Springs is 568 feet above the sea level. The mean figures represent observations covering 19 years.

| | Temperature Fahrenheit | | | Precipitation Inches | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Mean | Absolute Maximum | Absolute Minimum | Mean | Total Amt. for Driest Year | Total Amt. for Wettest Year |
| December | 42.2 | 75 | 0 | 3.73 | 2.17 | 1.70 |
| January | 43.4 | 77 | 7 | 3.59 | 2.39 | 4.00 |
| February | 43.0 | 77 | 10 | 3.80 | 3.57 | 8.08 |
| Winter | 42.8 | .... | .... | 11.12 | 8.03 | 13.78 |
| March | 53.4 | 91 | 15 | 3.49 | 1.90 | 5.38 |
| April | 60.4 | 93 | 21 | 3.04 | 1.17 | 4.54 |
| May | 70.2 | 101 | 39 | 3.17 | 1.10 | 1.14 |
| Spring | 61.3 | .... | .... | 9.70 | 4.17 | 11.06 |
| June | 76.4 | 105 | 45 | 5.20 | 4.04 | 10.19 |
| July | 79.4 | 105 | 55 | 4.89 | 11.79 | 1.82 |
| August | 78.8 | 104 | 54 | 5.50 | 2.93 | 12.15 |
| Summer | 78.2 | .... | .... | 15.59 | 18.76 | 24.16 |
| September | 73.1 | 102 | 40 | 2.99 | 1.21 | 2.81 |
| October | 62.4 | 96 | 24 | 2.45 | 1.82 | 2.61 |
| November | 51.9 | 87 | 12 | 2.19 | 0.51 | 0.83 |
| Autumn | 62.4 | .... | .... | 7.63 | 3.54 | 6.25 |
| Year | 61.2 | 105 | 0 | 44.04 | 34.60 | 55.25 |

The average date for the last killing frost in Spring is March 29th, and the average date for the first killing frost in Autumn is November 4th. The average growing season is 220 days. During the last 19 years, the latest date of killing frost in Spring was April 19th, 1905, and the earliest date of killing frost in Autumn was October 11th, 1906. The average annual snowfall is 2.8 inches. The average annual rainfall is 44.04 inches. The annual average sunshine is 60 per cent. The average annual wind movement is 7 miles per hour. The prevailing winds are from the West.

Altitude

The altitude of the county varies from 500 to 1,000 feet above the sea level. The lowest section of the county is found along the valley of the Catawba River, which is the western border line of the county. The highest altitudes are found in the central and northern portions of the county; Liberty Hill is the highest point in the central part of the county, while the panhandle affords a close rival for altitude in the northern section.

Soils

With the exception of the Norfolk sand, which is sedimentary, and the Meadow, an alluvial deposit, all soils in Lancaster County are of residual origin. The predominant types are the cecil series, namely: cecil clay, cecil silt loam, cecil fine clay loam, and cecil sandy loam.

The following table shows the extent of the different types of soil:

| Soil type | Acres | Per cent |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|
| Cecil clay | 114,752 | 36.9 |
| Cecil silt loam | 74,048 | 23.8 |
| Norfolk sand | 38,528 | 12.4 |
| Cecil fine sandy loam..... | 28,096 | 9.0 |
| Cecil gravelly loam | 23,744 | 7.6 |
| Cecil sandy loam | 20,672 | 6.6 |
| Meadow | 11,392 | 3.7 |
| Total | 311,232 | 100. |

The cecil clay, which consists of a reddish brown loam or clay loam to a depth of four to six inches, underlain by a sticky red clay is found in very large bodies in the western and southwestern parts of Lancaster County. It also occurs in lesser bodies in other parts of the county; being found on the rolling hills and slopes in the northern part of the county, but, in the southern part, it confines itself more generally to the stream banks. This type of soil, due to its elevation, is well drained; and consequently, can stand the effects of wet seasons to a marked degree. It has a decided tendency to wash and gully under cultivation, unless great care is exercised to prevent it.

The largest body of cecil sandy loam is found in the extreme northwestern part of the county, though it is not confined to this section alone. It occupies the undulating divides between stream courses and on level hill tops. This soil, to a depth of from six to fifteen inches, is a medium to fine sandy loam, brown or gray

in color; and is underlain by stiff, tenacious red or yellow clay, usually containing some sand.

The soil of the cecil gravelly loam, to a depth of seven inches, usually consists of a brown sandy loam. The subsoil is underlain by granite in a state of decomposition at from ten to twenty-five feet below the surface. This is found in the high broken uplands in the southwestern corner of the county. It is very easily washed, the result being that large areas formerly under cultivation have been abandoned.

The cecil silt loam consists of a light gray or ashy white silt loam, resting upon a yellow and slightly heavier silt loam from ten to fifteen inches below the surface, which is underlain by a stiff yellow or red clay. A distinct phase of the cecil silt loam is found in the northwestern part of the county around Tradesville. This type, locally known as "white land," is second in extent in the county, forming by far the greater part of the northeastern section of the county, and occurring in more limited areas in other portions.

The surface soil of the cecil fine sandy loam consists of a light-gray fine sandy loam, more compact than the silt loams. The surface soil extends to a depth of about fifteen inches. Beneath this is found a yellow subsoil. Its largest distribution is in one continuous body, the central point of which is about one mile south of Dry Creek. The drainage of this soil is almost perfect.

The Norfolk sand is a coarse to medium gray incoherent sand, overlying a yellow sand, which grades at thirty-six inches or more into a yellow sandy clay. The areas of the Norfolk sand are confined to the extreme southeastern part of the county, in the vicinity of Heath Springs and Kershaw. This type occupies the level or gently undulating divides between stream courses and is remarkably well drained. Owing to its loose, porous structure, it frequently suffers from the effects of drought.

The meadow soil consists of a chocolate-brown or reddish fine sandy loam. It sometimes develops into a clay loam at a depth of fifteen or eighteen inches. This type is subject to variations along the minor stream courses. It occurs as a narrow strip along the Catawba River and larger creeks, rarely exceeding one-eighth of a mile in width. This soil is made up of the finer particles which have been washed down from the adjacent hillsides and reworked by the streams with the sediment of the latter.

Timber

The land area of Lancaster County is 329,600 acres, according to the 1920 census. 32.3 per cent of the total land area, or 106,461 acres are in woodland, ranking 32d among the counties of the State in this particular. Lancaster County farms are 42 per cent woodland, and in this our county ranks 21st.

Among the hardwoods in the county are found the oak, ash, poplar, gum and a small quantity of walnut. Among the pines, the short leaf is the prevailing type. This is used extensively for fuel as well as for lumber. A typical forest in Lancaster County is composed of shortleaf pines mixed with hardwoods. Where the pine appears in pure stands of second growth, it is called "old field" pine.

No statistics are available as to the number of feet of merchantable timber in the county.

It may be well to give some attention here to the timber situation in the State as a whole. In 1920, the United States Forest Service recorded 13,889,800,000 feet of standing merchantable pine timber in South Carolina. The amount recorded in 1908 was approximately 45,000,000,000 feet. During the short period of twelve years we see a decrease of 31,110,200,000 feet in merchantable pine timber. This situation is alarming, to say the least, when we remember that the annual growth of timber in the State is only 250,000,000 feet. When we consider our entire country, we find the situation equally acute. In the United States the consumption of timber is four times as great as the annual growth. Taking the figures given above as a conservative estimate, we are brought face to face with the appalling fact that in South Carolina we are sustaining annually a deficit of three-fourths of a billion feet of timber. It is time to take some active steps toward educating our people to conserve the forests.

Mineral Resources

The chief mineral resources in Lancaster County, as far as yet discovered, consist of brick clay, granite, molybdenite, pyrite, and gold. The best type of brick clay in the county is found at Van Wyck. A fine quality of granite is found near Heath Springs, at Stoneboro. Molybdenite occurs in the Haile Mine. Pyrite is found in the Haile and Blackmon mines. Gold is found in the Haile and Blackmon mines, also in various other places in the county in lesser quantities.

Granite

Two grades of granite are found in Lancaster County, but these are limited principally to the southern part of the county, near the Kershaw County line. One grade is the biotite granite or dark-gray color and fine grain, and is used chiefly for monumental stock; the other grade is a biotite granite of coarser-grained porphyritic texture. Only the dark-gray fine-grained granite has been quarried to any great extent. Granite from the Excelsior Granite Quarry, five miles southwest of Heath Springs, is gray and polishes to a much darker gray. It splits true and works well under the chisel or chipping hammer, and is susceptible of very high polish. It is superbly adapted to high grade monumental work, especially where relief effects are desired. This property is actively operated and contributes an extensive supply of stone for monumental work.

Pyrite

From the summer of 1915 to June 1917, the Haile mine was worked chiefly for pyrite by A. K. Blakeney of Kershaw, who mined and shipped 8,500 tons of pyrite ore averaging 48 per cent in sulphur. In 1917, the property was leased by the Kershaw Mining Company for a period of three years for the purpose of mining pyrite. The company spent about \$90,000 putting the mine in good producing condition, expecting to turn out ore at the rate of 50,000 tons a year. The mine did not come up to their expectations, and in January, 1919, operations ceased.

Gold

The Haile Gold Mine has been the best mine in South Carolina both from the standpoint of quantity and quality of gold produced. It began operations in 1829, and has proven to be the most productive mine east of the Mississippi River. The Haile Mine is in the southern part of Lancaster County on Lynches River, three and one-half miles northeast of Kershaw. The property includes a two thousand acre tract, comprising areas of timber land and numerous surrounding farms. It is owned by the Haile Gold Mining Company of New York City. This mine was worked more or less continuously for gold from 1829 to 1908 and is reported to have produced during that period about \$3,500,000 in gold. Dr. Thies, the Colorado expert, came to the Haile Mine in 1888, and greatly improved the facilities for mining with his

"Thies Chlorination Process," so much so, that eleven years later the Haile mine produced almost \$160,000 worth of gold—the maximum ever mined in this State in one year. The Haile Mine is no longer worked for gold.

Industries

Lancaster County has over four million dollars invested in her industries. The greater part of this capital is invested in textile mills, oil mills, and a fertilizer factory. Lancaster County has made splendid industrial progress in the past few years, especially in textiles. Our progress in the past is encouraging but it should not cause us to rest content with our present achievements; rather, it should challenge us to go forward with greater zeal and determination. We rank 12th among the counties of the State in value of annual product, and 14th in amount of capital invested in textile mills. These figures prove that the conditions in Lancaster County are highly adapted to successful operation of cotton manufactures.

The present trend in the textile industry is the movement of mills from the New England States to the Southern States. This movement is due to better manufacturing advantages in the South. In the South we have better labor conditions. Our laborers are composed of 90 per cent native Americans, and are more efficient and faithful workers than the foreign element in the North. 85 per cent of the labor in New England is the foreign element, which lends itself to frequent strikes and radical movements. Another advantage in the South is the mild climate which makes living cheaper for the workers, and thereby makes the value of a dollar greater in the South than in the North. There is ample water power in the South, and this should be a drawing card for Lancaster County; for Lancaster is within easy reach of enough water power to supply sufficient energy to vastly increase our textile industry without the use of coal.

Lancaster County must take advantage of these natural inducements and make them count for economic advancement. We cannot expect things to come our way unless we go after them. So let's get busy.

Lancaster Cotton Mills

The Lancaster Cotton Mills were incorporated in 1895 with authorized capital stock of \$2,500,000, and with Colonel Leroy Springs, President; W. C. Thomson, Secretary-Treasurer and Buyer; and F. G. Cobb, Superintendent.

Dividends are paid regularly on the preferred stock, and have been paid on the common stock in recent years, as follows: 1899, 6 per cent; 1900, 7 per cent; 1901, 8 per cent; 1902-1906, 7 per cent; 1908, 8 per cent; 1909-1918, 10 per cent; 1919, 20 per cent; and 1920-1922, 10 per cent.

The Lancaster Cotton Mills produce print cloth, sheeting, and one to thirty single ply yarns for market. The mill is equipped with 257 cards, 3,006 broad looms, 140,000 ring spindles, and the machinery is operated by electric power. The average number of employees is 1,200.

Kershaw Cotton Mill

The Kershaw Cotton Mill of which Colonel Leroy Springs is president has \$300,000 capital. It produces fine carded lawns, print cloths and shade goods; and is equipped with 482 broad looms, and 12,160 ring spindles. The machinery is operated by steam power.

Oil Mills

Lancaster County has two cotton seed oil mills, namely: The Lancaster Cotton Oil Company and the Kershaw Oil Mill. The two mills have a combined capital of \$93,500, and the value of the annual product was \$1,659,640 in 1921. The plant was operated 215 days during that year, employing an average of 129 persons. The total wages paid to employees, exclusive of managers' salaries, was \$94,120.

Fertilizers

The Catawba Fertilizer Company has \$200,000 invested as capital. The value of the products in 1921 was \$474,553. The plant was operated 285 days, with 32 persons employed, who received wages amounting to \$40,932.

Classified Summary of Industries in Lancaster County

(Based on the 1921 report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.)

| | Capital Invested | Value of Annual Product | Average No. of Persons Employed | No. Days Plants Operated | Estimated Wages Exclusive of Managers' Salaries | Rank Among The Counties As To Capital Invested |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Textiles | \$3,695,135 | \$4,492,362 | 1,463 | 298 | \$ 827,782 | 14 |
| Oil Mills | 93,500 | 1,659,640 | 129 | 215 | 94,120 | 21 |
| Fertilizers | 200,000 | 474,553 | 32 | 285 | 40,932 | 8 |
| Minerals and Soda | 108,000 | 21,273 | 5 | 295 | 2,594 | 8 |
| Electricity | 26,033 | 21,634 | 3 | 365 | 2,360 | 31 |
| Monuments and Stone .. | 15,000 | 3,500 | ..... | 300 | ..... | 6 |
| Ice | 12,000 | 12,600 | 7 | 200 | 2,986 | 21 |
| Printing and Publishing.. | 2,500 | 5,000 | 3 | 310 | 1,400 | 29 |
| Total | \$4,152,168 | \$6,690,562 | 1,642 | 2,268 | \$ 972,174 | ..... |

IV

FACTS ABOUT THE FOLKS

E. A. BEATY

The "know thyself" of the ancients applies just as well today as it ever did; and it might apply to a county just as well as to an individual. Consequently, the object of this chapter is to increase our knowledge of ourselves—not only that we may "see ourselves as others see us," but that we may see our county as she really is. Since these figures relate to ourselves, they should lose some of the "dryness" that is usually supposed to accompany statistics. Folks are the most interesting things in the world; hence these vital facts about our own folks should be of more than ordinary interest to us.

These figures are all quoted from the Fourteenth Census of 1920, unless otherwise indicated. In some few cases we have been compelled to use less recent figures, but it should be borne in mind that a few years rarely make any startling changes in the conditions of a country. True and lasting progress is a gradual and often very slow process. The time for its accomplishment may seem interminable, yet we may take courage for the future if we but do our best in the time allotted to us for service.

Careful consideration of the comparative tables appended to this chapter will be valuable to the reader. It will give him a better understanding of our own condition to see how we rank with our sister counties in these important facts.

Population Facts

The population of Lancaster County in 1910 was 26,650 persons; and in 1920 this number had swelled to 28,628—an increase of 1,928, or 7.23 per cent. The growth in population since the year 1790 can be seen by reference to the table at the end of the chapter. With our present population, we have an average density of 55.6 persons to the square mile. In this particular we are but very little behind the average for the whole State, which has 56.1 persons per square mile. Yet, when we consider the fact that there are 90,000 acres of idle land in our county, we find that we can very easily accommodate 5,985 new settlers in Lancaster County. This means that we should have 1,197 new families in our county. Our

rural density at present is 49.7 persons to the square mile; we are 16th in the State in this respect.

Lancaster County, like her State, has a vast majority of her population "on the farm." Our rural population is 25,596, as compared with an urban population of only 3,032. But let us understand clearly what we mean by the words "rural" and "urban." We use these words in that sense in which the census defines them. The urban population embraces only those who live in towns of at least 2,500 inhabitants; all others are considered as rural. Calculating on this basis, we find that we have but 21,524 persons actually living in the open country.

The increase of the manufacturing interests in the county is continually drawing many of our people away from the farms. This is a very dangerous tendency, since we can ill afford for our white people to leave the farms altogether to the negroes. Our methods of farming in Lancaster County have not become so improved as to justify this alarming exodus from the country to the towns, on the plea that there is not enough work on the farms. It is tragic for us to lose these best custodians of our basic institutions, the farmers, merely in order to swell the population of our towns. Urban centers must in the end defeat their own highest interests if, vampire-like, they continue to suck the best blood of the country as their means of growth.

Color and Nativity

Lancaster County is one of only fourteen counties in South Carolina having a white majority, our rank being tenth in this respect. The white population of the county is 15,545, or 54.3 per cent of the total population. This leaves us a negro population of 13,083, or 45.7 per cent of the total. The white people and the colored people of Lancaster County have always lived on the most friendly and mutually helpful terms with each other. More than ever before, there seems now to be in evidence the earnest desire on the part of each race to live in helpful harmony with the other. So long as this spirit actuates our county life, there will continue undisturbed this same laudable amity between our two races of people.

Between the years 1910 and 1920 Lancaster County showed an increase in white population of 15.1 per cent; and a decrease of .04 per cent in the negro population. This is a very significant fact, especially when we consider that the percentage of the negro decrease in ratio of the total county population was 3.6 per cent.

These figures would seem to assure us that Lancaster's white majority will be maintained in the future years.

Practically all of our people are native born, though we have in our county some excellent citizens of foreign birth. These people are welcomed, and are urged to take their part in the social and economic betterment of their adopted home.

Education

According to the Census of 1920, Lancaster County ranks 17th among the counties of South Carolina in the matter of total illiteracy, our percentage being 17.8 per cent totally illiterate. So far as the mere matter of rank is concerned—considering the fact that Pickens County ranks first with 10.7 per cent totally illiterate, and Berkeley County ranks last with 38.4 per cent totally illiterate—our standing is not so bad as it might be. It is even slightly better than the State average of 18.1 per cent. But what a shame that eighteen out of every hundred Lancastrians can neither read nor write—not so much as their own names! We are glad to be able to report that there has been some improvement in our educational condition. Night schools, both for adults and children, are being opened in some localities, and many are now learning the “three R's” who never before had any opportunity to do so. But there is yet much room for greater improvement; this crying need constitutes a challenge to the patriotism and altruism of every right thinking educated man and woman of Lancaster County.

We rank 35th among the counties of South Carolina in the percentage of native white illiterates over ten years of age. Our percentage in this is 8.1 per cent. The State average is 6.5 per cent native white illiterates over ten years old. Surely every possible effort should be made to reduce these figures both in our State and in Lancaster County. Now let us look at the figures for illiterates over 21 years of age. We have 10.1 per cent male white illiterates over this age, our rank in this being 36th among the counties of South Carolina. Lancaster County takes the unenviable 37th place in the matter of white female illiterates over 21 years of age—having 10.9 per cent in our county. Any true progress in Lancaster County demands first that these high figures indicating our low educational standing be reduced to show a higher standing. Education is development; and it is the inalienable right of every citizen of Lancaster County to possess sufficient education to insure his proper development and growth.

If one will turn to the record for farm tenancy in Lancaster County, he will find that 73 per cent of our farms are operated by tenant farmers. It is noticeable that only 31.1 per cent of our farm lands have been improved for agriculture. What is the lesson of these figures? A study of conditions throughout the State and Nation will show that there seems to be a direct relation between illiteracy and farm tenancy. So also there is a direct relation between farm tenancy and the under-development of lands for farming. Then we are brought face to face with the conclusion that the greater the illiteracy, the greater will be the number of tenant-operated farms, and consequently the less will be the development of farm lands. All this means little progress. Hence we see the vital necessity for eradicating all illiteracy, not only from the primary social and moral standpoints, but from this great economic point of view as well.

Village Population and Growth

We have pointed out the fact that the majority of our people are rural, that is, live in the open country or in centers of less than 2,500 inhabitants. But there has been considerable growth in the population of these Lancaster County towns and villages during the past decade.

In 1910 the town of Lancaster, the county seat of Lancaster County, had a population of 2,098, and in 1900 its population was but 1,477. The last Census report gave its population as 3,032. This is a right considerable increase. It is also worthy of note that the town of Lancaster has an incorporated area of only one-half mile in radius, thus the entire cotton mill community lies exterior to the town proper. This industrial population, according to the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commission of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, amounts to 2,550 persons. If this population be added to Lancaster's incorporated inhabitants, then she easily leaves the town class and becomes a city.

The second largest incorporated place in Lancaster County is Kershaw, a thriving manufacturing center with a population of 1,022. Of these, 655 are inhabitants of Lancaster County, while the remaining 377 are citizens of Kershaw County. Kershaw shows an increase of 72 persons since 1910, and gives promise of still more growth in the future. There is no reason in the world why she should not grow. Possessing excellent possibilities for the development of further manufacturing interests, and having also a prosperous rural backing, the future growth of Kershaw seems well assured.

Heath Springs is the third incorporated place in Lancaster County, having now a population of 505. It likewise shows steady growth, its population has increased from 266 to 452 between the years 1900 and 1910, and from 452 to its present number during the past ten years. Heath Springs also has a prosperous agricultural background, and can continue to grow.

The total population of these three centers is 7,109 persons, including the suburban population of the town of Lancaster. Subtracting this number from the total county population, we find that we have only 21,524 inhabitants actually in the open country. This gives us only 75 per cent of our population living on the farms of Lancaster County.

Vital Statistics

The vital statistics for Lancaster County will give us a fairly reliable index to the health conditions of our people; for it is certainly a fact that "healthy people never die"—except by accident or old age! In looking at these figures, every one of Lancaster's citizens should be impressed with their great importance, and with the greater importance of earnestly striving to improve the health conditions of the people of Lancaster County.

According to the 1921 figures of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the South Carolina State Board of Health, there were 319 deaths in Lancaster County during that year. This is at the rate of 11 persons per one thousand, giving us 20th place among the counties of the State in this respect. However, we are slightly—though very slightly—better than the State average of 11.9 deaths per one thousand inhabitants. When we consider the natural healthfulness of our climatic conditions, our elevation, and our salutary freedom from population density, then we must conclude that we have nothing to blame but our own negligence for this high mortality rate. Steps should be taken to remedy this condition, and to reduce this high figure. A county organization for systematic health service would be an excellent plan for Lancaster County to adopt—since such units have proven themselves to be greatly beneficial in the eradication and prevention of disease in other places. The need for health education is a fundamental one among the people of Lancaster County. Such instruction can easily be given by the doctors and nurses who would compose such an organization as is proposed. We might learn much from our sister counties in North Carolina as regards this plan, for they have long had it in operation. Why should not Lancaster County

have the benefits of such service? Life and health mean as much to us as to any people, and they can be ours in fuller measure if we but do our part toward acquiring them.

Lancaster County ranks higher in the matter of our birth rate—we being the 18th county in the State in this respect. Our birth rate is 30.4 births per one thousand of population, better than the State rate of 29.4 per thousand. The total number of births in Lancaster County during the year 1921 was 884. There seems to be little danger of “race suicide” in our county, but we should remember our duty to give every possible advantage of life and health to the helpless new inhabitants. Otherwise we need not be surprised if they fail to grow up to be efficient citizens of Lancaster.

These facts prove that the health problem of Lancaster County is one of primary importance. No matter what wealth one may accumulate; no matter what blessings of mental and spiritual endowments he may be able to give his children; these things, so excellent and worth while, can never be used and enjoyed without the possession of good health. A sound mind is a great heritage—but “a sound mind in a sound body” is infinitely better. For the mind must express itself always through the body. The public conscience must be aroused to the great necessity for organized efforts towards caring for the sick, improving sanitary conditions, and preventing disease and death. These things are imperative, if ever we are to make Lancaster County safe for health and happiness.

Church Membership

Lancaster County ranks 19th in church membership among the counties of the State. There are 18,401 church members in the county, and this number includes only those above ten years of age. This is an average of 72 per cent—only two per cent less than the State. The 1916 report of Religious Bodies from the United States Bureau of the Census gives the following figures for the different denominations represented in our county: White people—Baptists, 4,269; Methodists, 2,232; Presbyterians, 523; Episcopalians, 20; miscellaneous bodies, 380. The colored population is numbered among the churches as follows: Baptists, 2,301; Methodists, 4,291; Presbyterians, 85.

Although we have reason to be proud of our high standing in this important matter, yet there is still room for improvement. For there are 10,277 Lancastrians not connected with any religious body, many of these being adults.

Tables

Notwithstanding the fact that we realize the force of the old truism that "comparisons are odious," yet we are giving the following comparative tables. They show us the relative standing of Lancaster County in certain very important particulars; and a careful study of them should provoke much earnest thought as to ways and means of improving our present conditions.

Lancaster County ranks:

| | |
|--|--------|
| 26th—in total population | 28,628 |
| Charleston is first with 108,450; Jasper is last with 9,869. The State population is 1,683,724. | |
| 16th—in density of rural population, per square mile..... | 49.7 |
| Spartanburg first with 93.6; Jasper is last with 16.6. | |
| 20th—in density of total population, per square mile..... | 55.6 |
| Spartanburg first with 123.2; Jasper last with 18. The State average is 56.1. | |
| 10th—in percentage of white population..... | 54.3 |
| Pickens is first with 82.6 per cent; Beaufort is last with 21.6 per cent. The State percentage is 48.6. | |
| 10th—in the smallness of the per cent of the total population being negro | 45.7 |
| Pickens is first with 17.4 per cent; Beaufort is last with 78.4 per cent. The State percentage is 51.4 per cent. | |
| 25th—in the percentage increase of white population between 1910 and 1920 | 15.1 |
| Florence is first with 66.2 per cent; seven counties failed to show any. The State increase is 20.5 per cent. (Our negro population decreased .04 per cent.) | |
| 19th—in the percentage of negro decrease in ratio of the total population | 3.6 |
| Greenwood is first with 9.4 per cent; in four counties there was increase. The State percentage was 3.9. | |
| 17th—in total illiteracy over ten years of age, percentage.... | 17.8 |
| Pickens ranks first with only 10.7 per cent; Berkeley ranks last with 38.4 per cent. The State percentage is 18.1. | |
| 35th—in white illiteracy over ten years of age, percentage | 8.1 |
| Charleston ranks first with 1.5 per cent; Chesterfield ranks last with 13.3 per cent. The State percentage is 6.5. | |

- 36th—in male white illiteracy over 21 years of age, percentage 10.6
 Charleston ranks first with 1.7 per cent; Chesterfield ranks last with 17.3 per cent. The State percentage is 8.7.
- 37th—in female white illiteracy over 21 years of age, percentage 10.9
 Calhoun ranks first with 1.7 per cent; Chesterfield ranks last with 18 per cent. The State percentage is 8.2.
- 18th—in birth rate per 1,000..... 30.4
 This was a total of 884 births in 1921. Horry ranks first with 1,418, or 42.8 per 1,000; Saluda ranks last with 429, or 19.3 per 1,000. The State rate was 29.4 per 1,000.
- 20th—in death rate per 1,000 in 1921 11.0
 This was a total of 319 deaths in 1921. Saluda takes first place with 150 deaths, or 6.7 per 1,000; Anderson ranks last with 852 deaths, or 19.6 per 1,000. The State rate was 11.9 per 1,000.
- 19th—in church membership (1919) over 10 years.....72 per cent.
 Barnwell was first with 114 per cent; Colleton was last with 54 per cent. The State percentage was 73.

Population figures for Lancaster County since 1790:

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 1790 | 6,302 |
| 1800 | 6,012 |
| 1810 | 6,318 |
| 1820 | 8,716 |
| 1830 | 10,316 |
| 1840 | 9,907 |
| 1850 | 10,998 |
| 1860 | 11,797 |
| 1870 | 12,087 |
| 1880 | 16,903 |
| 1890 | 20,761 |
| 1900 | 24,311 |
| 1910 | 26,650 |
| 1920 | 28,628 |

V

WEALTH AND TAXATION

CARL W. McMURRAY

Total Wealth

According to the 1920 report of the State Tax Commission, the assessed value of the total taxable property of Lancaster County was \$5,676,585, of which \$2,835,075 was personal property and \$2,841,510 was real property.

From the report of the Comptroller-General, we find the assessed value of the total taxable property of Lancaster County for 1910 was \$3,331,660, of which \$1,175,275 was personal property and \$2,156,385 was real property.

The assessed value of property in our State is estimated by the State Tax Commission as amounting to 42 per cent of the actual value. Accepting this estimate as correct, we find the actual value of the total taxable property was \$13,515,600 in 1920, and \$7,932,524 in 1910.

The per capita wealth of Lancaster County for 1920 was \$472, ranking 38th among the counties. In 1910, the per capita wealth of the county was \$398. An increase of approximately 70 per cent is to be noted for the past ten years. In terms of the assessed value, this increase amounts to \$2,344,925; and in terms of actual value, \$5,583,076, ranking 13th among the counties of the State. It is interesting to note that of the \$2,344,925 increase of the assessed value, \$1,659,800, or 71 per cent was personal property and \$685,125 or 29 per cent, was real property—making the increase in personal property \$974,775, or 59 per cent greater than the increase in real property.

Agricultural Wealth

The value of all farm property in Lancaster County, according to the 1920 census report, was \$14,465,609, making us rank 30th among the counties of the State in this respect. In 1910, the value of all farm property was \$6,609,999. From these figures we note an increase of 119 per cent during the ten years. Lancaster County ranked 26th among the counties of the State in the percentage of increase. The average increase for the State was 143 per cent, and we can readily see that we fell considerably below the average in this regard.

Farm Mortgages

In 1910, there were 3,749 farms in Lancaster County, of which 233, or 6.2 per cent, were under mortgage, ranking 18th among the counties in the percentage of farms mortgaged.

3,622 of these farms were owned by white farmers, and 207, or the 5.7 per cent of the white owned farms were under mortgage.

Negro farmers owned 127 farms; and 31, or 24.4 per cent, were mortgaged.

The 1920 census shows that there were 3,724 farms in the county in that year, ranking 29th among the counties in this item. Of the total number of farms, there were 231, or 6.2 per cent, under mortgage. 149, or 4 per cent of the total number of farms, were owned by negroes.

In 1920 the value of all mortgaged farm lands and buildings in the county was \$1,128,260. The total amount of mortgage debt was \$316,303, or 28 per cent of the total value of mortgaged farm lands and buildings.

Mortgage debt may or may not be a bad thing. But a mortgage should not be given unless the money derived from the mortgage is to be converted into more land or better farming equipment. Under some circumstances a man may be commended for mortgaging land to educate his children, but under no circumstances is it justifiable to mortgage land for the purchase of pleasure automobiles. Mortgage debt should always represent development and expansion.

Automobiles

Lancaster County in 1920, with 1,186 automobiles, ranked 29th among the counties in this respect. There was one automobile for every 24.1 persons in the county. The average for the State was one automobile for every 18 persons. Our county ranked 37th among the counties of the State in the number of persons per automobile.

To estimate the wealth of a county by the number of automobiles is an unreliable method. A county may be expending her wealth for the purchase of automobiles and neglecting her institutions which are far more important to the growth and well-being of the county. While Lancaster County ranks below the average in expenditure for automobiles, she is even then spending far more for automobiles than for many things more important.

A conservative estimate as to the average price per automobile in 1920 was \$1,100. With that as an average price, Lancaster

County, with her 1,186 automobiles, in 1920 had thus invested \$1,304,600.

Based on the one-eighth of a cent per gallon inspection tax on gasoline, we used 520,891 gallons during 1920. Using 25 cents a gallon as the average price during that year, we consumed \$130,222.75 worth of gasoline. Rating the average number of miles per gallon as 13, there were 6,771,583 miles traveled in 1920. A conservative estimate of the operating expenses of a car is ten cents a mile. This would include gasoline, tires, repairs and depreciation. This indicates \$677,158.30 as the approximate cost of operation—a cost of \$570.95 per car, or \$1.56 per day per car. During the year 1920, Lancaster County citizens purchased 244 new cars. Combining the cost of new cars during 1920 with the total cost of operation during the same year, we get a total expenditure of \$945,558 for automobiles. Lancaster County has a population of 28,628, and in 1920 the per capita expenditure was \$33.00 for automobiles.

In this connection, let us note some very startling comparisons: the value of all of the school property in the county in 1920 was \$306,583, or only 24 per cent of the value of automobiles in the county. The total expenditure for operating the schools in the county in 1920 was \$73,715.78, or only 7.8 per cent of the expenditure for automobiles during the same year. The value of the cotton crop in 1920 was \$1,670,400, and the expenditure for automobiles was 56 per cent of this value. The capital stock of all our banks was \$200,000 in 1920, while our expenditure for automobiles was more than four times as much.

These figures show us that we are spending too much for automobiles. It is all right to spend money for automobiles, provided we get sufficient returns on the investment. But for a people to go automobile crazy is a dangerous thing for the economic well-being of our county. Let us be sane in this matter. Laying aside extravagance, let us spend our money for things that will advance our county and our citizenship.

Textile Mills

Lancaster County stands among the distinguished counties in cotton manufacturing. Lancaster has the largest textile mill under one roof in the world, and in this fact we are justly proud. Our textile mills, with a combined capital stock of \$3,344,750, give us the rank of 16th among the counties in capital thus invested. Our county ranks 12th in the value of the annual product, with

\$8,723,906. These figures bring us to a realization of the fact that we are no longer purely an agricultural county. The value of our non-food crops in 1920 was only 59 per cent of the value of our annual textile product. This comparison gives us the satisfaction of knowing that our county is not lagging in the matter of cotton manufacturing, but it ought to also stir us to greater effort. Our past progress should be an incentive to present and future endeavor.

Banks and Banking Resources

In December 1922, Lancaster County had six banks, all of which are State banks. We have no national banks at the present time. At the close of business December 29, 1922, the total resources of these banks were \$2,952,038.09. In 1914 we had six banks, one national and five State banks, with total banking resources of \$1,372,210.07. These figures indicate an increase of 115 per cent in our banking resources during eight years, or a per capita increase from \$51.49 in 1914 to \$103.12 in 1922.

The following figures show the condition of our banks at the close of the year 1922:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Number of banks | 6 |
| Population per bank | 4,771 |
| Total resources | \$ 2,952,038.09 |
| Per capita resources | 103.12 |
| Total capital stock | 263,000.00 |
| Loans and discounts | 1,762,069.05 |
| Savings deposits | 546,398.91 |
| Surplus fund | 230,500.00 |

For the 1922 figures, we are unable to give the rank of Lancaster County among the other counties of the State. Therefore, we submit the figures for 1919 showing the rank, as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Rank | |
| 23d in total resources | \$ 3,614,301.00 |
| 26th in per capita resources | 126.00 |
| 37th in total capital stock | 200,000.00 |
| 34th in loans and discounts | 1,575,991.00 |
| 27th in savings deposits | 324,148.00 |
| 23d in surplus fund | 162,599.00 |

Comparing the figures of 1919 with those of 1922, we find the total resources to have decreased by 16 per cent. The capital stock

was increased by 21.5 per cent. The loans and discounts increased by 11.8 per cent. The savings deposits increased by 60.8 per cent. The surplus fund increased by 41.6 per cent.

Liberty Loans

Lancaster County's total quota of all the Liberty Bond drives, exclusive of the first, was \$1,211,250, and 4,757 people made subscriptions. The county ranked 27th in the percentage of the quota subscribed, with 90.7 per cent.

The figures for the first Liberty Loan drive in June, 1917, are not available to the author of this survey.

The second Liberty Loan drive of October, 1917, was oversubscribed in Lancaster County by 2.8 per cent. With an allotment of \$216,100, the county subscribed \$222,300. This represented the subscriptions of 250 persons.

The third Liberty Loan drive in April, 1918, was oversubscribed by \$850. The quota was \$191,600, and \$192,450 was subscribed. 982 individuals made the subscription.

The quota for the county for the fourth Liberty Loan drive of September and October, 1918, was \$500,000. This quota was oversubscribed by \$750. The amount subscribed was \$500,750. Three thousand and seventy-nine people subscribed to this loan.

The fifth or Victory Loan of April, 1919, resulted in the failure of the county to reach its quota. This failure may be attributed to lack of interest at this post-armistice period. The quota for Lancaster County was \$303,550, and the amount subscribed was only \$183,700. Only 446 people bought bonds of the Victory Loan.

Railroads

Lancaster County is served by three railroads. The Seaboard Air Line from Washington to Atlanta serves the upper section of the county, with stations at Van Wyck and Osceola. A branch of the Southern connects the county with Rock Hill and Columbia. The Lancaster & Chester Railway with a schedule of two trains a day each way, connects with the main lines of the Southern and Seaboard at Chester. Lancaster County has a total of 43.65 miles of main track. The total value of all railroad property in Lancaster County is \$350,352.

Roads

There are approximately 600 miles of public roads in Lancaster County, of which 60.8 miles are State roads. State roads consist of a north and south road, and an east and west road, intersecting at Lancaster, the county seat. The State road system provides direct connection with each adjoining county, and also with an outlet to points in North Carolina.

The county has completed the main north and south highway the entire distance from the Kershaw County line to the North Carolina line, a distance of 39.9 miles. The section of road north of Lancaster was constructed as a Federal Aid Project by county forces, and the section south of Lancaster was constructed by the county forces without the assistance of Federal Aid.

At the present time there is no work in progress on the State roads as there are no funds available for road construction. The county spends an average of \$60,000 annually for both construction and maintenance. Our county has never had a road bond issue. Road activities are under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners.

Traffic over the State roads averages between 200 and 500 vehicles per day on the north and south road through Lancaster, and from 75 to 150 vehicles per day on the east and west road. The latter road is unimproved and the traffic is mostly of a local nature. The north and south road carries a fairly heavy interstate traffic in addition to local travel. With the completion of the State Highway System and the establishment of definite routes of travel, a pronounced increase in travel may be expected on the east and west road through the county which forms a link in the newly christened Calhoun Highway. This highway is claimed to be the shortest route from points in North Carolina to Atlanta and no doubt will receive its share of interstate traffic. The north and south highway should continue to carry a fairly heavy tourist travel. It will be one of the main routes to Charleston when the bridge over the Santee River is thrown open to traffic.

There are two inter-county bridges which should be constructed; one over the Catawba River between Lancaster and Chester counties, and one over Lynches between Lancaster and Chesterfield counties.

We should have more roads of topsoil surfacing. A good grade of topsoil is obtainable in most sections of the county, though in some places it has to be hauled a long distance. At the present time, we have only 39.9 miles of improved soft surface roads.

Good roads are essential to progress, and our State is beginning

to wake up to that fact. Money wisely spent on roads is not wasted, but is the best investment that any people can make. Good roads bring our country and city population together, improving trade conditions in the towns, and at the same time, enabling the farmer to market to better advantage. With bad roads, traffic is congested, transportation is expensive, and the people suffer. We need good roads in Lancaster County. Let's get busy and have better roads.

Taxation

The total taxable wealth of Lancaster County in 1921 was \$13,568,570, while the total taxable wealth in 1920 was \$13,511,472. The increase in taxable wealth from 1910 to 1920 was 70 per cent. Only twelve other counties outranked us in this ten-year increase.

In 1921, Lancaster County ranked eighth among the counties of the State in her general levy, State, county and school, with 27.75 mills. All except two of our school districts have levied special taxes for schools. The average levy for the county, not including principal town districts, was 34.25 mills, ranking 15th among the counties of the State in this respect.

The present tax system is the only one that can be used under the constitution of 1895, and, though only 27 years old, has already proven itself inadequate to provide for the needs of a fast growing society. The law requires that all property, real, personal, possessory be listed and returned, assessed and taxed at its actual value. That this provision is not practiced is well known by everybody in the State. And the State Tax Commission in 1915 found it necessary to recognize this fact officially and openly to proceed with equalization of assessments on a 42 per cent basis.

It is the belief of many of our citizens that when taxes become a burden to the subjects of the State, in most instances, the taxing system is wrong. Taxation has truly become a burden in our State. And why is this so? It is simply due to the fact that the burden has not been equalized. It cannot be equalized under the present State law.

We must agree that taxation is a State-wide problem, and its solution will be State-wide, and not confined to any one county. But it will be interesting to note some of the conditions that have arisen in our county by reason of the general property tax. For example, in 1920, the United States Census valued land in Lancaster County at \$36.34 per acre; while the assessed value of an acre of land was only \$5.41. To any thoughtful person this com-

parison is perfectly absurd. Besides this, there are thousands of dollars worth of intangible property that are not on our tax books at all. Yet we wonder why we have such high tax rates and still not raise sufficient revenue to meet the increased demands of government.

The landowners and corporations bear the burden of taxation simply because men whose wealth is composed of personal property can keep it off the tax books and landowners and corporations cannot. The present tax law in the State makes such a state of affairs possible. The tax system in South Carolina must be rebuilt from the foundation up, and must provide separate systems for the taxation of tangible and intangible property.

The remodeling of the tax laws, including the constitutional provisions, would not now be a baffling or disconcerting task. The experience of dozens of states is now conveniently at hand. If a constitutional convention were called, a committee could report amendments to the existing constitution that would eliminate from it the clause that now bars progress in taxation, and offer new methods that would at the same time increase revenue and lessen burdens where they now bear too heavily. A similar result would be secured by the passage of a resolution in the General Assembly submitting such a constitutional amendment to the people of the State for ratification.

Facts About Wealth and Taxation in Lancaster County

Rank

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 30th—in total farm wealth, 1920 census | \$14,465,609.00 |
| Anderson ranks first with \$61,635,823; Jasper ranks last with \$4,255,029. Total farm wealth of State \$953,064,742. | |
| 38th—in per capita crop value, 1920 (based on eleven leading crops) | 101.33 |
| Calhoun ranks first with \$234.01; Charleston ranks last with \$25.37. | |
| 44th—in value of crop per acre, 1920 (based on eleven leading crops) | 27.00 |
| Beaufort first with \$72.00; York ranks last with \$27.00. | |
| 31st—in value of non-food crops, 1920 | 5,187,657.00. |
| Orangeburg ranks first with \$18,216,362; Jasper ranks last with \$471,371. | |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 31st—in total taxable property, 1920 (actual value) | \$13,515,600.00 |
| Charleston ranks first with \$89,464,800; Allendale last with \$7,802,500. | |
| 13th—in percentage increase in total taxable property, 1910-1920 | 70.38 |
| Florence ranks first with 123.72 per cent; Barnwell last with a loss of 27.7 per cent. Average for the State was 60.22 per cent. | |
| 38th—in per capita taxable wealth, 1920 | 472.00 |
| Richland ranks first with \$891; Horry ranks last with \$354. | |
| 15th—in average property tax rate, 1920 (mills) | 38.75 |
| Dillon ranks first with 49.25; Fairfield ranks last with 28. Average for State 37.6. | |
| 8th—in tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation for tax year, 1920 | 3.23 |
| Pickens ranks first with \$4; Beaufort ranks last with \$2. | |
| 29th—in percentage that mortgaged farms are of total number of farms, 1920 | 6.2 |
| Total number of farms, 3,724; number of farms mortgaged, 231. Oconee ranks first with 14.7 per cent. Total number of farms, 3,876; number of farms mortgaged, 584. Marlboro ranks last with 2.6 per cent. Total number of farms, 4,307; number farms mortgaged, 111. | |
| 29th—in number of automobiles, 1920 | 1,186 |
| Greenville ranks first with 6,726; Jasper last with 228. Total number for State, 93,843. | |
| 33d—in number inhabitants per automobile, 1921 | 24 |
| Greenville ranks first with 11.8; Berkeley last with 60.3. Average for the State 18.6. | |
| 37th—in number inhabitants per automobile, 1920 | 24.1 |
| Marlboro first with 12.3; Berkeley last with 59.8. Average for State 18. | |
| 39th—in number inhabitants per bank, 1920 | 4,771 |
| Number banks, 6; population, 28,628. Hampton ranks first with 2,172; Jasper last with 9,868. Average for State, 3,644. Number of banks, 478; population, 1,683,724. | |
| 26th—in per capita resources, 1919 | 126.00 |
| Richland ranks first with \$453; Berkeley last with \$7.00. Average for the State, \$149.26. | |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 15th—in per capita bank capital, 1919..... | 7.00 |
| Richland ranks first with \$29; Berkeley ranks last with 65 cents. State average, \$11.77. | |
| 23d—in total banking resources, 1919..... | 3,614,301.00 |
| Charleston first with \$48,792,245; Berkeley ranks last with \$151,628. | |
| 37th—in total capital stock in banks, 1919..... | 200,000.00 |
| Charleston ranks first with \$2,500,000; Berkeley ranks last with \$15,000. | |
| 36th—in per capita loans and discounts, 1919..... | 55.00 |
| Richland ranks first with \$232; Berkeley ranks last with \$5. | |
| 34th—in total loans and discounts, 1919..... | 1,575,991.00 |
| Charleston first with \$24,766,630; Jasper last with \$94,655. | |
| 26th—in percentage increase in per capita banking resources, 1914-1919 | 145 |
| Saluda ranks first with 469 per cent; Berkeley last with 75 per cent. | |
| 27th—in savings deposits, 1919..... | 324,148.00 |
| 25th—in savings per capita, 1919..... | 11.00 |

VI

SCHOOLS

CARL W. McMURRAY

The purpose of this chapter is to unfold the picture of our schools as they are, and to set a goal for attainment in the future. There is nothing so inspiring as to set a goal and try to reach it. On the other hand there is nothing that predicts so great a failure as to have no goal for which to strive to gain. It is hoped that the facts recorded in this chapter will inspire the people of Lancaster County to adopt the standard of the maximum as the guide and rule in educational endeavor.

Teachers

The teacher is the foremost factor in our educational system, and should claim the first place in the minds of those who would give heed to the promotion of the cause of education. While suitable buildings with adequate equipment are necessary constituents to a real school, these are practically of no avail without the vitalizing touch of a real teacher. Teachers who breath life and spirit into the school become absorbed in the work and put forth their best efforts to make the school what it should be. But these teachers cannot be secured on the small salaries that they have been offered. It is a fundamental principle of economics that the best teachers will go where the best salaries are offered, or quit teaching to follow a more remunerative profession. At the present time, our teachers are paid barely a living salary during the school term and then during the summer vacation they are forced to seek other employment as a matter of necessity. After eight or nine months of patient toil that saps the strength and wastes the nerves of these faithful servants, it is a shame and disgrace that we do not provide them with shelter and livelihood during the vacation. They should be paid sufficient salary during the vacation to permit them to attend a few weeks at summer school, which is so necessary to efficiency in the profession; furthermore, they need a rest to restore their shattered nerves and their exhausted strength.

In 1921, Lancaster County ranked 16th in the average annual salary paid our white women teachers, which was \$742.41; the average annual salary paid our white men teachers was \$1,098.12,

ranking 29th among the counties of the State. The average annual salary for both sexes was \$800.43, and these low figures are even higher than the average for the State, which was \$773.33. In the average annual salary for both sexes, Charleston ranks first in the State with \$1,193.22, and Berkeley ranks last with \$479.19.

The figures here given for 1921 show a high water mark in teachers' salaries. The increase in average annual salary for white men from 1911 to 1921 was 188.7 per cent; the increase over the same period for white women was 218.3 per cent. From 1921 to 1922 there was a decrease of 13.7 per cent in average annual salary paid white men teachers; and the decrease for white women teachers was 11.7 per cent.

While the 1921 figures show a marked gain over the 1911 figures, the salaries for 1922 show a decided decrease from the 1921 salaries. At no time do the salaries equal those of employees engaged in vocations which require preparation less than that of a teacher.

In 1921, Lancaster County employed 23 white men teachers, and 118 white women teachers; a total of 141 white teachers, whose combined salaries amounted to \$112,860.63.

Cheap teachers are expensive—extravagantly expensive. They may not cost more directly, but they do cost childhood, manhood and womanhood. As long as we employ cheap teachers we may expect cheap service. But when we begin paying our teachers salaries that compare favorably with those paid in other professions, we may expect, and will receive, a higher grade of efficiency in the service rendered.

Attendance

The problem of attendance must be solved before our schools can do themselves justice. We have the compulsory attendance law, but it does not seem to be living up fully to its possibilities. In 1922, it required \$161,420.65 to run the schools of Lancaster County. Every time the roll was called in Lancaster County schools in 1921-22, 26 out of every hundred pupils were absent. From these facts, we find that a loss of \$41,969.35 was sustained on account of poor attendance. The fact that the average daily attendance is 26 per cent less than the total enrollment of our schools should stir us to take immediate steps to remedy this condition. The existing evil could probably be corrected by showing the parents what the children lose when they are out of school, and by a strict enforcement of the compulsory attendance law.

When the people of the county realize that it is an economic as well as a social advantage to see that the children are in regular attendance we believe things will improve in this regard. The overhead expenses continue just the same whether the children go to school or not. It would seem that the money people invest in schools is the only money from which they do not wish to get full benefit.

It is hoped that the parents of the children of our county will heed this appeal and send their children to school every day as long as the school is in session. The greatest injustice you can inflict upon your child is to fail in the duty of keeping your child in school, and your failure in this respect will cripple your child and make life's labor harder and less fruitful.

In 1912, there were 7,037 pupils enrolled in the schools of Lancaster County. By 1922 the enrollment had increased to 9,530. This was an increase of 35.4 per cent for the ten-year period. The average attendance for the same period shows an increase of 46.5 per cent. In 1912, the average attendance was 67.7 per cent of the total enrollment; in 1922 we find 72.3 per cent of the total enrollment in average attendance.

While we are glad to note during the past decade the average attendance has increased, yet we cannot be satisfied so long as the average attendance is only 74 per cent of the total enrollment. Those who are not in regular attendance are losing, their classmates are losing and the county is losing. They are losing because they are missing valuable instruction; their classmates are losing because they have to go slower in order to allow those who are absent frequently to keep up; the county loses because the expense of running the school continues regardless of whether the pupils are there or not. Lancaster County should have as nearly 100 per cent regular attendance as is possible, and it is the duty of every loyal citizen of the county who is interested in the progress of the county to see that we attain that mark.

Consolidation

It is an undisputed fact that our rural schools have not kept pace with the rapid improvements that have been made in the commercial, industrial, and professional occupations of our people. When this country was sparsely populated it was necessary for the schools to be carried to the pupils, and this naturally resulted in a large number of small one-teacher schools. But with the increase in population, better county roads and more suitable

methods of transportation, the one-teacher school is no longer justifiable and should have little place in our educational system. As we are faced with the problem of better schools, naturally we realize that it means more money. But a question of almost equal importance with securing the money is the problem of spending it wisely. By the wise expenditure of money we necessarily mean the way of securing the highest degree of efficiency possible from the amount invested. The solution of the problem can best be solved by the already successful plan of consolidation.

The fact that 40 per cent of the white schools in South Carolina are one-teacher schools gives us an idea as to the state of affairs. According to the 1921 report of the State Superintendent of Education, out of a total of 2,305 white schools in South Carolina 915 were one-teacher schools, 620 were two-teacher schools, and 324 were three-teacher schools. Expressed in percentage figures, approximately 40 per cent of our white schools employ one teacher; 27 per cent have two teachers; and 14 per cent have three teachers.

The situation in Lancaster County is somewhat better than the average for the State. In 1921, there were 47 white schools in Lancaster County. Of this number there were 11 one-teacher schools; 13 two-teacher schools; 16 three-teacher schools; and 7 schools with more than three teachers. Expressed in percentage figures, approximately 24 per cent of our white schools are one-teacher schools; 28 per cent two-teacher schools; 34 per cent are three-teacher schools; and 14 per cent have more than three teachers.

Among the counties of the State, Dillon County stands first in this respect, with only 4 per cent of its schools one-teacher affairs. Georgetown stands at the bottom of the list with 76 per cent of her white schools employing only one teacher.

Real consolidation of schools implies more than eradication of one-teacher schools. It means providing for a good graded school education and high school facilities for every one. The fact that a child happens to be born in the country should be no reason why he is not provided with as good an education as the child in the city. His rights are of equal importance with those of the urban child, and it is the duty of the State to provide the country boy and girl with superior educational facilities. This duty becomes more imperative in a state like South Carolina where 82.5 per cent of our population is rural, and where approximately 74 out of every hundred of our people live on the farm.

The most practical solution of the country school situation lies in the consolidated school. The advantages of consolidation are

self-evident. It affords better teachers and better teaching facilities, providing high school training for a larger number of rural children. It gives the children a wider circle of acquaintance and a broader, fuller, richer life; in addition to that, the child receives from two to five times more of the teacher's time and attention than could be expected in a one-teacher school. There are also a number of advantages to the community: the consolidated school becomes a community center; the school library becomes available to the entire district; it attracts the best type of citizenship to the district.

The most practical solution of the country school situation lies in the consolidated school. Consolidation is no longer in an experimental stage; it is a proved success. There are many successful consolidated schools in our country operating under all kinds of unfavorable and favorable circumstances. The idea is gaining in our State, but we are not making the progress in proportion to our ability and need. Our resources are ample to provide good schools for all our children. If constitutional restrictions limiting amounts of revenue are in the way of adequate State appropriations and equalizing funds, we should remove them and not only offer, but require every boy and girl to have a good grammar school education; and place within easy reach of all good high school facilities.

Index Figures

There are few, if any, governmental activities for which so many significant facts have been gathered, by uniform methods, over so long a period of time as has been done in the matter of education. A comprehensive method of indicating school conditions and tendencies has been worked out by the Department of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation by means of index numbers, which is a well-established statistical device commonly used for measuring changes in wholesale and retail prices, and rates of wages over long periods of time, and which lends itself readily in denoting changes, conditions and cost of education over a period of time.

The ten sets of educational data that have been considered, as set out in the accompanying table, are unusually adapted for inclusion in an index number. Increases in them reflect improved educational conditions and decreases reflect worse conditions.

South Carolina has the disgrace of being at the bottom of the list of States in the matter of education with an index number

of 29.39. Montana has the honor of having the best system of public schools in the United States with an index number of 75.59. It is to our shame that the index number for South Carolina is two and one-half times less than that of Montana. In 1910, there were 276,980 illiterates in South Carolina, or approximately 25 per cent; in 1920 in South Carolina 18 per cent of the people were illiterate. Negro majority cannot be given as the sole cause of South Carolina's position in this respect, though this fact does materially influence it. We are backward in our white education as well.

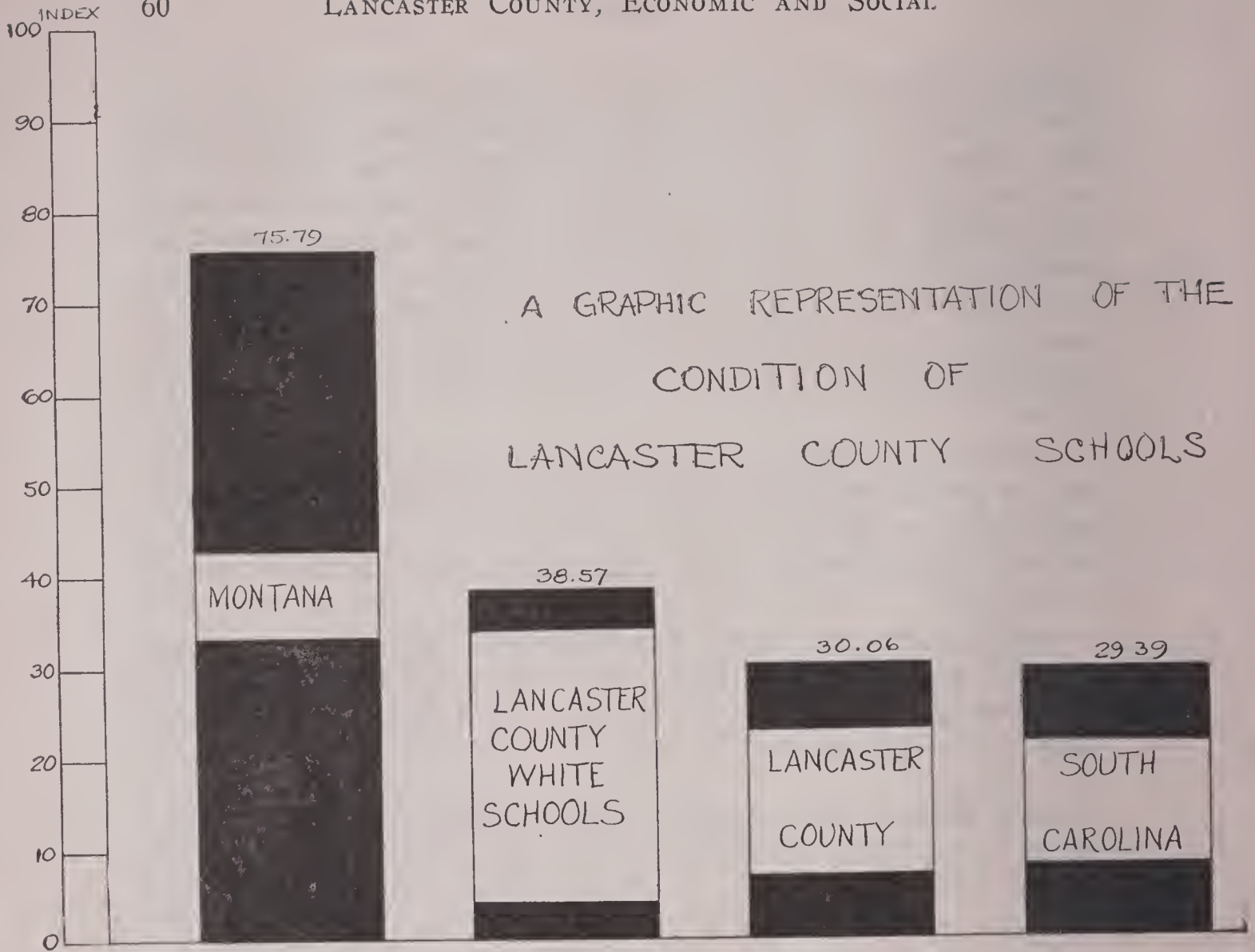
Lancaster County ranks slightly above the average for the State with an index figure of 38.57 for the white schools in 1920. Were the average for the State equal to that of Lancaster County's white schools, South Carolina would rank 40th instead of 42d in the list of States.

For both white and negro schools for the same year, our county has an index number of 30.06, which barely raises us above the State average, which is 29.39. Do not these figures speak for themselves to our disgrace?

Index Figures For Lancaster County Schools—1910 and 1920

| | 1910 White | 1910 Colored | 1920 White | 1920 Colored | 1910 White & Colored | 1920 White & Colored |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Per Cent of School Population Attending School Daily | 43.2 | 54.4 | 73.54 | 59.84 | 44.2 | 66.88 |
| 2. Average Days Attendance Each Child of School Age | 22.7 | 13.6 | 46.96 | 16.06 | 18.2 | 32.45 |
| 3. Average Number Days Schools are Kept Open | 52.5 | 30.0 | 64.00 | 28.50 | 42.25 | 45.49 |
| 4. Per Cent High School Attendance was of Total Attendance ... | * 6.86 | * 6.86 | 18.48 | ..... | * 6.86 | 10.44 |
| 5. Per Cent that Boys were of Girls in High Schools | *73.4 | *73.4 | 60.25 | ..... | *73.4 | 60.25 |
| 6. Average Expenditure per Child in Average Attendance | 9.91 | 1.98 | 23.14 | 2.50 | 6.25 | 14.19 |
| 7. Average Expenditure per Child of School Age | 4.29 | .90 | 17.00 | 1.49 | 2.76 | 9.49 |
| 8. Average Expenditure per Teacher Employ'd | 12.64 | 3.04 | 28.47 | 5.69 | 8.65 | 21.80 |
| 9. Expenditure per Child for Purposes Other Than Salaries | 1.18 | .06 | 13.00 | .22 | .66 | 7.46 |
| 10. Expenditure per Teacher for Salaries.. | 23.76 | 5.99 | 40.94 | 10.87 | 16.37 | 32.15 |
| Index Figure for Lancaster County | 25.01 | 18.12 | 38.57 | 12.40 | 21.96 | 30.06 |
| STATE INDEX ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24.87 | 29.39 |

* State figures. County figures not available.



RANK OF LANCASTER COUNTY'S SCHOOLS

Negro Schools

We have two distinct systems of schools; one for the whites and one for the negroes. While we are pleading for better white schools, let us not neglect the negro schools. In 1912, there was expended for the education of negroes in Lancaster County \$8,713.48; this amount was increased to \$11,430.69 in 1922. This ten-year increase amounted to \$2,717.12, or 31 per cent.

It is interesting to note that while negro pupils constitute approximately 45 per cent of the total enrollment in our schools, the negro population in our county is approximately 45 per cent of the total population.

In 1912, the enrollment in our negro schools was 3,558. The average attendance for the same year was 2,378, or 67 per cent

of the total enrollment. There were 4,285 negro pupils enrolled in 1922. In the same year the average attendance was 3,271, or 76 per cent of the total enrollment, ranking 8th among the counties of the State in this respect. We may note here that in 1912 the per cent of negro enrollment in regular attendance was 2 per cent less than the average attendance in the white schools; while in 1922 the per cent of negro enrollment in average attendance was 5 per cent greater than the average attendance in the white schools.

In 1922, there were 50 schools maintained for the negroes in which 65 teachers were employed. Approximately 88 per cent of these schools were one-teacher affairs. The average length of session was 62 days. The per capita expenditure according to enrollment amounted to the paltry sum of \$2.67.

Lancaster County should give the negro better educational advantages; for in so doing they would improve the condition of both the whites and the blacks. In some respects the black and white races are so closely associated as to make the advantage of one become the well-being of the other. Let's give them better schools.

Ten Year Gains in Lancaster County Schools

| | 1912 | 1922 | Per Cent Increase |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Total Revenues | \$ 41,179.74 | \$164,181.30 | 298.7 |
| Total Value of School Property (white)..... | 101,465.00 | 277,305.00 | 173.3 |
| Total Value of School Property (negro)..... | 9,020.00 | 24,141 00 | 167.6 |
| Number Local Tax Districts with Spec'l Levy | 37 | 43 | 16.2 |
| Number of Town Schools | 7 | 7 | ..... |
| Number Country Schools | 100 | 91 | ..... |
| Number White Schools | 55 | 48 | ..... |
| Number White Teachers | 86 | 152 | 76.7 |
| Number Negro Teachers | 64 | 65 | 1.5 |
| Spent for Teachers' Salaries (white)..... | \$ 24,770.80 | \$107,918.48 | 335.6 |
| Spent for Teachers' Salaries (negro)..... | 4,336 25 | 11,214.65 | 158.6 |
| Total Expenditure for all Purposes..... | 33,625.47 | 161,420.65 | 380. |
| Average Length of Session in Days (white).. | 96 | 138 | 43.7 |
| Total Enrollment | 7,037 | 9,530 | 35.4 |
| Average Daily Attendance..... | 4,776 | 6,998 | 46.5 |
| Per Cent that Average Daily Attendance is of Enrollment | 67.7 | 72.3 | 6.7 |
| Average Annual Salaries, white male teachers | \$ 405.98 | \$ 947.78 | 133.4 |
| Av'ge Annual Salaries, white women teachers | 247.49 | 656.29 | 165.1 |
| Average Annual Salaries, negro male teachers | 82.18 | 171.91 | 109.1 |
| Av'ge Annual Salaries, negro women teachers | 58.62 | 172.85 | 194.8 |

Rank of Lancaster County in School Matters

| Rank | 1921 |
|--|------------|
| 35th—in per capita expenditure according to enrollment, whites | \$ 28.68 |
| Charleston ranks first with \$67.29; Kershaw ranks last with \$22.62. Average for the State \$39.26. | |
| 29th—in per capita expenditure according to enrollment, both races | 16.42 |
| Charleston ranks first with \$40.72; Clarendon ranks last with \$9.53. Average for the State \$21.71. | |
| 35th—in per capita expenditure for whites according to average attendance | 41.06 |
| Charleston ranks first with \$100.47; Kershaw ranks last with \$33.46. Average for the State, \$56.00. | |
| 28th—in per capita expenditure for both races according to average attendance | 23.07 |
| Charleston ranks first with \$59.14; Berkeley ranks last with \$13.52. | |
| 19th—in per capita investment in school property..... | 10.39 |
| Florence ranks first with \$29.07; Fairfield ranks last with \$2.77. | |
| 18th—in number of school districts levying special tax... | 43 |
| Horry ranks first with 93; Jasper last with 4. | |
| 9th—in amount of State aid received..... | 55,342.96 |
| Spartanburg ranks first with \$101,727.26; Jasper last with \$2,399.73. | |
| 39th—in average salaries paid white women teachers.... | 742.41 |
| Charleston ranks first with \$1,131.22; Berkeley last with \$453.03. Average for the State, \$717.98. | |
| 29th—in average salaries paid white men teachers..... | 1,098.12 |
| Beaufort ranks first with \$2,044.82; Berkeley last with \$684.53. Average for the State \$1,151.36. | |
| 20th—in value of all school property, 1920..... | 297,583.00 |
| Greenville ranks first with \$2,568,394; Jasper last with \$38,042. | |
| 18th—in number of local tax districts, 1920..... | 45 |
| Greenville ranks first with 97; Beaufort last with 9. | |
| 2d —in average length of session in days for white town schools | 180 |
| Sumter ranks first with 187; Allendale last with 149. | |

| | |
|---|-------|
| 27th—in average length of session in days for white country schools | 128 |
| Charleston ranks first with 180; Cherokee last with 96. | |
| 29th—in average length of session in days for white city and country schools combined..... | 133 |
| Charleston ranks first with 180; Cherokee last with 100. | |
| 17th—in total white enrollment | 5,027 |
| Per cent of enrollment in regular attendance, 69.52. | |
| 23d—in total enrollment for both races..... | 9,409 |
| Per cent in regular attendance, 71.10. | |
| 26th—in total negro enrollment | 4,382 |
| Per cent in regular attendance, 72.91. | |
| 16th—in average number of white pupils to school according to average attendance, 1919..... | 50 |
| Charleston ranks first with 114; Jasper last with 21. Average for the State, 51. | |
| 15th—in average number of negro pupils to school according to average attendance, 1919..... | 56 |
| Average for the State, 55. | |
| 6th—in average number of white pupils to teacher according to average attendance | 25 |
| Anderson ranks first with 26; Fairfield last with 16. Average for the State, 22. | |
| 8th—in average number of colored pupils to teacher according to average attendance | 55 |
| 9th—in average number of white pupils to teacher according to enrollment..... | 36 |
| Pickens ranks first with 39; Fairfield last with 21. | |
| 12th—in average number of negro pupils to teacher according to enrollment | 75 |
| 37th—in percentage of white schools that are one-teacher Georgetown ranks first with 75.75; Dillon ranks last with 4. | 23 |

VII

LANCASTER COUNTY AGRICULTURE

E. A. BEATY

Predominantly Agricultural

A careful study of the table appended to this chapter should make every citizen of Lancaster County blush with shame at our low rating in agricultural progress and development. This is the more true in view of the fact that our interests are predominantly agricultural; in a very real sense we might all be called farmers! Yet we must face the sad fact that only two counties in the whole State had in 1919 a per acre crop value of less than our \$27 per acre; while in the same year our per capita crop value of \$101.33 gave us 38th place in this respect. It only adds to the sadness of our plight to realize that 76 per cent of our total crops are non-food crops, in which particular we rank 21st among the counties of South Carolina.

It would seem then that the farmers of Lancaster County are laboring under the prevalent Southern fallacy that it pays to raise money crops entirely; and then to purchase food from the North and West. For we have seen that only 42 per cent of our total crops are food crops. This means, plainly enough, that year by year we must buy food which we should be producing at home—paying into other sections of the country much of the money we make from cotton. We ask, would it not be more profitable to make less money and save more, than to make more and save but little of it? Our wealth must be measured by what money we are able to keep in our county, not in what we spend to enrich other sections. It has been proven by government experiments that the man who produces a goodly proportion of food and feed crops is in a much better condition than the man who raises strictly non-food crops and has to buy his food and feed. It has also been proven that we can produce forage, corn, pork, and beef in the South more cheaply than these things can be produced in the West. Again, if we raise our own food and home necessities, we are saved from the “profiteering middleman”—he rejoices only in the increase of his own bank account, regardless of the fatal decrease of ours, though it reach the zero point! In view of our failure to realize these facts, anything which may serve to restrain us from further practicing this error will certainly prove a blessing to our farmers.

No one denies that profit is to be made from money crops. But we do deny most vehemently that it is wise to raise money crops exclusively, then be forced to spend our profits for food. It would be much saner to raise a just proportion of each and thereby save money. We must increase our food crops if we would increase our wealth. This leads us naturally to a consideration of

The One Crop Evils

When we speak of the one crop evils, we refer mainly to the numerous evils that are the results of our tremendous cotton acreage. For cotton is our great one crop. In the past ten years over one-half of our entire cultivated acreage has been in cotton. It means ruin to any soil to plant the same crop in it year after year. Lancaster County is blessed with good soil, capable of raising almost every type of crop. It is criminal to allow this soil to deteriorate in fertility by raising one crop almost entirely. From a careful study of our soil, we find that its greatest need for improvement and for preservation is an intelligent rotation of crops. We need to plant corn, wheat, oats and other grain crops, together with vegetables and legumes, upon the soil which has borne the burden of cotton for many successive years of cultivation. The productivity of our soil can be increased immeasurably with a good system of terracing for the prevention of too great washing, a good system of drainage for reclaiming overflow lands, and with the abolition of this one crop system.

Another evil of the one crop system is that it gives rise to financial difficulties which tend to hinder our economic progress. The money all comes in at one time of the year—thus developing an annual credit system which in itself is undesirable. Then, too, our credit under this system is put, necessarily, upon an unstable basis. If this one crop fails, ruin follows. Having depended entirely upon one crop, and it having failed, there is no way to pay the debts which have accumulated during the year; and general financial depression is the inevitable result. We have, perhaps, a year or two during which things are “on the boom”; but in the natural course of events “hard times” will come to eat up the farmer’s past profits. Under intelligent crop variation it is very unlikely that there would ever come a year so bad as to cause the failure of all crops.

Numerous other evils of the one crop system may be cited: It leaves labor in idleness for a great part of the year. Not only this, but it lowers the general intelligence of any people to think

of but one interest all of the time. We are not of those who hold the opinion that farming is a "gamble." A good and profitable living is assured to anyone who will use his God-given intelligence. But it is certainly a gamble, in reality, to plant but one crop, which, if it should fail, would bring ruin and consequent depression upon the life of the individual and his community.

It is of course difficult to eradicate this evil in one county while the rest of the State practices it. But some county must lead, and why should it not be Lancaster? One thing is certain: we can never become self-supporting as long as this evil exists, and the sooner we overcome it, the better it will be for us.

Idle Lands

Lancaster County ranks twentieth in the State in the matter of idle lands, there being 89,768 acres of land now idle which could be cultivated profitably. This great acreage of idle land means that Lancaster County can comfortably accommodate 5,985 new settlers in our midst, or 1,197 new families. Our rural population density is 49.7 persons per square mile; this figure could safely be much higher than it is. It does not indicate the most healthy social nor economic life, and we need to remedy this condition.

There are in Lancaster County 987 white tenant farmers on improved farm lands. Would it not be a great benefit to our economic condition if we could help these men to obtain farms for themselves? This could easily be done through the aid which is now offered by the farm loan capital distributed in our Federal Land Banks. This great institution of our government offers aid to any farmer wishing to buy or improve land.

Another plan has been suggested—immigration. This plan is that we bring in from the West settlers for our idle lands. Why not? We could sell them lands cheaply, teach them South Carolina farming, and soon make of them good citizens for Lancaster. This seems to be a very safe and sane method of settling our idle lands, and at the same time maintaining a white majority.

Woodlands

Few persons are sufficiently impressed with the great importance of our woodlands as an economic factor in Lancaster County. We are far above the average in this respect, with 32.3 per cent of our total area in forests. In this we rank sixth among the counties

of the State. Various estimates have been made by authorities, as to the length of time it will take for the forests of South Carolina to become totally depleted. The lowest of these estimates was 6½ years, and the highest was 71 years. Applying these estimates to our own county, even though we are fortunate in being above the State average, yet we see how alarming the situation has become.

Our forests are of the usual Piedmont type—pine, oak, hickory, walnut, maple, cedar, ash, and other hardwood types. These are hardy varieties, and not difficult of conservation. At present there is a sad depletion of timber in the State and nation—and Lancaster County is sharing in it. Whatever steps are taken to increase and conserve our woodland area must be taken at once. We must not only stop the present alarming forest devastation, but we must try to increase timber production in Lancaster County. If forests play so large a part in our economic life—and they do—then we cannot afford to overlook this great interest.

Farms and Farm Tenancy

Farm tenancy is one of the most vital problems which Lancaster County has to face. It is the deplorable product of a more deplorable condition. It means for the future nothing less than a low state of intellectual, social, and economic life. These are hard facts, but we must deal with them the more squarely on that account.

There are five distinct types of farm tenancy, as defined by the United States Census report. They are: (1) share tenants—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter, for the use of the farm, but furnish their own equipment and animals; (2) croppers—share tenants who do not furnish their own work animals; (3) share-cash tenants—those who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them, and cash for a part; (4) cash tenants—those who pay a cash rental, as \$7 per acre of crop land, or \$500 for the use of the whole farm; (5) standing renters—those who pay a stated amount of farm products for the use of the farm, as 3 bales of cotton, or 555 bushels of corn. Cash tenancy does not pay the landlord as highly as does share tenancy; but it is obviously more certain.

There are in Lancaster County 3,724 farms, of which 2,717, or 73 per cent are operated by tenants. Of these tenant-operated farms, 1,160, or 42.3 per cent are operated by croppers; 1,087, or 40 per cent by standing renters; 396, or 14.5 per cent by share

tenants; 71, or 2.2 per cent by cash tenants; while only two are operated under the share-cash plan. These tenants are further divided as follows: 987, or 36.3 per cent are white, and 1,730, or 63.7 per cent are colored. It will be remembered that our total population is 54.3 per cent white and 45.7 per cent colored.

This present condition is even worse than it has been in former years. In 1900, there were 70.2 per cent of our farms operated by tenants; in 1910 the number had grown to 72.5 per cent; while now it has increased to 73 per cent. This condition, carried to its logical conclusion, means less money for the farmer, and a subsequent lower standard of living. No man will have the same interest in building up the lands of another that he will have in building up his own. Similarly, the farm tenant will not take the same interest in the welfare of the community that he would take if he knew himself to be a permanent part of that community. The tenant necessarily feels himself to be, at least potentially, a temporary dweller—he cannot take very much interest in a place which he cannot call his home.

Another grave evil of farm tenancy is that it greatly augments the negro problem. For of all the farms operated by negroes in Lancaster County, only four are owner-operated. The other negroes are tenants. Theirs is a very low order of social and economic life—they constitute an hindrance to any kind of development. We would not drive our negroes from the State, but we would insist that our negro farmers work under the direct superintendence of white land owners.

Furthermore, all studies made upon this subject show a direct and startling relation between illiteracy and farm tenancy. For instance, in a section of the Piedmont slightly above the typical average, the following facts were brought to light. On owner-operated farms 52 per cent of the adult males did not go above the seventh grade in school, and 36 per cent did not attend above the fourth grade. Of the mothers, 59 per cent stopped school below the seventh grade, and 54 per cent below the fourth grade. Sixteen per cent had no education at all! These figures are shocking enough, but see the worse condition among the tenants. Of these, 70 per cent of the adult males stopped school below the seventh grade, and 54 per cent did not attend above the fourth grade. Of the tenant mothers, 69 per cent stopped below the seventh grade and 44 per cent below the fourth. It was found, to continue this deplorable study, that among the children of the owner-operated farms, 22 per cent stopped school short of the seventh grade—only 6 per cent ever went to college. Even so,

their advantage is great over the children of the tenant farmers, 73 per cent of whom stopped school below the eighth grade, and 44 per cent of whom never entered their fifth year in school. It seems plain then that the children of the tenant farmers have very little chance to become educated above the merest elements. It necessitates no added argument to prove that illiteracy and tenancy go hand in hand.

It is equally obvious that our duty is to reduce the great percentage of tenant-operated farms in Lancaster County by promoting land ownership. What are some of the ways in which this can be accomplished? First, we would place the main emphasis on education. If tenancy and illiteracy aid each other, then to reduce the one will reduce the other. Educate the children of the tenant farmers, and they will not be content to remain all their lives in the condition of their fathers. Progress can be made in rural education through better rural schools, strict enforcement of the compulsory education law, and through a larger school equalizing fund for the county. But these things can never be brought about until the public is awakened to the dire need of them. In the second place, farm tenancy can be reduced if cooperation and mutual helpfulness exist between the land owner and his tenant. The owner of vast tracts, and the non-resident owner of small farms, must be unselfish enough to assist the tenant in buying land for himself. In short, there must be evidenced an high type of altruism, which will make the landlord willing, if need be, to sacrifice something for the public good. For his part, the tenant must give practical evidence of his worthiness to own the soil upon which he lives. In the third place, tenants must be made aware that they may own land if they wish to do so—and are diligent. The United States government, through its great federal farm loan system, makes it possible for any honest and industrious American to own his farm. All who can do so should feel the duty to facilitate the work which the government is trying to do.

With the proper breadth of vision, and with the unselfish cooperation which is possible, farm tenancy in Lancaster County can soon become more rare than a murder case in our Court—and we can become a people living upon, improving, and enjoying the lands which we have honorably purchased with the labor of our hands.

Cotton

In Lancaster County, as in most of the counties of South Carolina, the people pay homage, and also tribute, to "King Cotton." The 1920 census report gives Lancaster County crops of all kinds a value of \$6,825,865. Of this amount, 76 per cent, or \$5,187,657 was produced by cotton alone. There was practically no other non-food crop grown in the county. In 1920, Lancaster's yield of 16,000 bales gave her 20th place among the counties in cotton production. In 1922, we held 18th place with 12,100 bales. We were 34th in rank in 1921 with our 213 pounds per acre; while in 1922 our 121 pounds per acre gave us the 13th place. This indicates something of the present great decline in the production of cotton in South Carolina, as well as in our own county. Our low rating shows that we are not extremely proficient in raising cotton. Although we may derive wealth from what we are able to produce, yet along with cotton we should certainly produce more food crops, and more livestock. We may find it necessary to do so in the future, due to the depredations of

The Boll Weevil

The boll weevil has become the great pest of the South in recent years. It is well for us to consider his nature, and some ways to eradicate him. His presence is a constant menace to the South, for he cannot live without food, and his food is our cotton.

We are familiar with the fact of the boll weevil's entrance into our country from Mexico, gradually wending his way up through the cotton belt, until at last he has reached us. He is here—he is doing damage—and it is our duty to take every prompt and effective step to rid ourselves of him.

The Clemson Extension Department of South Carolina has given out the following program of action to combat the weevil: (1) Cut all cotton stalks, corn stalks, and other vegetation and destroy them as soon as possible; (2) plant early; (3) plant early maturing varieties of cotton; (4) cultivate the cotton often; (5) pick the weevils until squares appear; (6) pick the squares if labor is cheap; (7) plant a smaller amount of acreage in cotton and more in food and feed products; (8) dust the plants with calcium arsenate; (9) prepare the land carefully. All of these are measures to shorten the exposure of the cotton to the weevil; that is, between the forming of the squares and the growth of the boll beyond danger of injury. It would aid matters greatly if all the farmers in a community would organize to cooperate in

planting their cotton at the same time. If these rules are observed by all our farmers, we shall soon have little to fear from the weevil. We must proceed now on a cooperative basis in cotton growing, and in the gradual increase of subsidiary crops.

Corn

Corn is by far the most important food crop grown in Lancaster County. In 1921, we produced 437,839 bushels of corn, in which we ranked 32d in the State. This was a per capita yield of 15 bushels, in which we ranked 35th among the counties. In 1922, our corn production increased to 504,000 bushels; but our rank fell to the 39th place. It is also worthy of note that our production per capita fell from 15 bushels in 1921 to 14 bushels in 1922. Between the years 1909 and 1919 our yield of corn increased 85,679 bushels, or 24.3 per cent—giving us the 27th place among the counties in this respect. It is encouraging to see such increase, but when we realize the great and constant food shortage for men and beasts which we face, then we should realize the need to plant still more corn. The numerous active Corn Clubs for Lancaster County boys are doing a great service in this direction.

Other Grain Crops

Wheat production has been on the decided increase in Lancaster County. In 1920, our wheat yield was 7.9 bushels per acre planted, or 17,177 bushels. In 1922, we raised 8 bushels per acre, but our gross production was 52,000 bushels. Hence it is evident that our farmers have awakened to the need of planting a greater acreage of wheat. It is gratifying that only six counties in South Carolina produced more wheat than Lancaster County—let us climb to first place. Our lives at least shall be safe so long as we possess plenty of the potential "staff of life."

In 1920, we raised 85,884 bushels of oats, which was 16.4 bushels per acre planted. Our yield in 1922 was 20 bushels per acre, a gross production of 186,000 bushels. This is a pleasing increase.

Besides these, Lancaster County produced in 1922 over 1,300 bushels of rye, and over 13,000 tons of hay, as well as 28,000 bushels of cowpeas. These yields rank but little below the State average; and they speak well for the growing sensibility to the need of more food and feed crops in Lancaster County.

Livestock and Poultry

In these items Lancaster County is by no means up to the average which should be hers. Our increase in cattle between 1910 and 1920 was practically nothing. Of sheep there are but 215 in the whole county.

Between the years 1910 and 1920 we increased our hog production 75 per cent, which gave us 22d rank in the State. We ranked 31st in the number of pounds produced per person in 1920, with our 11 pounds per person. But it is gratifying to note that our increase of 62.5 per cent between 1910 and 1920 gave us the 8th rank in this. Our butter supply of 11 pounds per person is surpassed by only three counties in the State.

What significance have these figures for us? They mean that the people of Lancaster County should apply themselves more actively to the problem of increasing our livestock and poultry. If this can be accomplished, we shall be enabled to make and save more money, and improve our present condition by making ourselves more self-supporting.

Tables

We have said that our county is predominantly agricultural. We think that no one could have read these pages without agreeing with us. Then it must follow that anything which affects our farmers is of importance to all of us. This record of Lancaster's agricultural status reveals the fact that there is great room for growth in every line. Our difficulties are great, but not insuperable. Our farmers must learn these problems and their solution. Then will they come to have not only more success in their work, but more love for it, and a greater appreciation of their high calling.

Lancaster County ranks:

- 34th—in area515 square miles.
Berkeley first with 1,238 square miles; Cherokee last with 373 square miles. The State's area is 30,495 square miles.
- 29th—in the number of farms 3,724.
Anderson first with 8,910; Jasper last with 1,282. South Carolina contains 192,693 farms.
- 34th—in the percentage of farm lands improved.....45.3 per cent.
Barnwell first with 68.4 per cent; Georgetown last with 21.0 per cent.

- 28th—in improved acreage per farm.....31.1 per cent.
Allendale first with 55.2 per cent; Georgetown last with 21.0 per cent.
- 38th—in percentage of negro owned farms..... 4 per cent.
Beaufort first with 78.3 per cent; Dillon last with 2.2 per cent.
- 29th—in mortgaged farms 6.2 per cent.
Oconee first with 14.7 per cent; Marlboro last with 2.6 per cent.
- 16th—in farm tenancy73 per cent.
Marlboro first with 85.6 per cent; Beaufort last with 14.9 per cent.
- 30th—in value of all farm property..... \$14,465,609.
Anderson first with \$61,635,823; Jasper last with \$4,-255,029.
- 26th—in the percentage increase in farm wealth.....118 per cent.
Georgetown first with 244.5 per cent; Barnwell 43d—three counties not given increase. The State's average was 143 per cent.
- 28th—in amount spent for implements and machinery \$7.19 per acre.
Anderson first with \$11.69; Barnwell last with \$3.84.
- 23d—in the percentage of negro farms mortgaged in the year 1910 24.4 per cent.
Beaufort first with 1.4 per cent; Edgefield 43d with 48.5 per cent. Three counties failed to show any.
- 28th—in number bushels increase in corn between 1909 and 1919 85,679 bushels.
Anderson first with 577,080 bushels; Jasper 42d with 14,792 bushels. Four counties showed a decrease.
- 28th—in percentage increase in corn between 1909 and 1919 24.3 per cent.
Charleston first with 23.6 per cent; Barnwell last with 9.5 per cent.
- 21st—in bushels of wheat per acre (1922)..... 8 bushels.
Dillon first with 13 bushels.
- 38th—in bushels oats per acre (1922)..... 16.4 bushels.
Marlboro first with 28 bushels; Jasper last with 8.1 bushels. The State average is 18.3 bushels per acre.
- 8th—in increase of poultry (1910-1920)..... 62.5 pounds.
Charleston first with 97.4 pounds per person. Three counties failed to show any increase.

- 22d—in increase in hog production (1910–1920) 75 per cent.
Anderson first with 276 per cent; Clarendon 37th with
7 per cent. Seven counties decreased in hog produc-
tion.
- 18th—in cotton production in 1922 12,100 bales.
Spartanburg first with 56,000 bales; Georgetown last
with 200 bales.
- 38th—in per capita crop values \$101.33.
Calhoun first with \$234.01; Charleston last with \$25.37.
- 31st—in value of non-food crops \$5,187,657.
Orangeburg first with \$18,216,362; Jasper last with
\$471,371.
- 21st—in percentage non-food crops are of total 76 per cent.
Beaufort first with 22 per cent; Marlboro last with
89 per cent.
- 31st—in bushels corn produced in 1922 520,000 bushels.
Orangeburg first with 1,568,000; Jasper last with
294,000.
- 24th—in hay and forage produced 7,423 tons.
Orangeburg first with 19,775 tons; Jasper last with
1,835 tons.

VIII

BALANCE SHEET IN FOOD AND FEED PRODUCTION

CARL W. McMURRAY

Deficit in Food and Feed Production

The reader is earnestly urged to make a careful study of the tables that close this chapter, and decide for himself whether or not such a large deficit in food and feed production is sufficiently alarming to persuade us to improve the situation. In considering Lancaster County's food and feed deficit, luxuries and dainties have not been included; only the staple articles are given. The shortage estimates are based on the United States Census of 1920, and the average annual consumption figures on data from the Federal Department of Agriculture.

In 1919 Lancaster County's consumption of food and feed supplies was \$5,394,973.50. Of that amount, only \$2,212,749 worth was produced in the county, leaving an actual deficit of \$3,182,224.58 worth of supplies which had to be purchased from outside the county. The total value of our cotton crop for the same year was \$5,187,657. From these figures, we find that it required approximately 61 per cent of the value of our cotton crop to make up our deficit in food and feed supplies. In comparing these figures, let us take into consideration the fact that 1919 was a bumper crop year with bumper prices.

Lancaster County is well adapted to the production of food and feed, and the large sum of money that goes out of our county each year for food and feed supplies could be saved. It has been argued that our farmers can grow cotton and purchase their food and feed supplies more profitably than they can be raised at home. This is unsound doctrine and the farmer who listens to it will lag farther and farther behind as the years go by. There is not a single article listed in our shortage table that cannot be grown in the county more cheaply than it can be imported. There are two good reasons for this. When supplies are imported, the farmer has to pay the middlemen's profit and the transportation charges. It is the height of folly for a farmer to import corn, hay and meat, paying high transportation charges and middlemen's profit, when he could, with all ease, raise these articles on his own farm.

Cotton is our chief money crop, and we do not propose to disparage the growing of cotton. Even under boll weevil conditions, it can be grown profitably, as soon as the farmers learn the best methods to cope with the pest. Every farmer ought to raise sufficient food and feed supplies, and in addition to that grow as much cotton as he can. We must stick to cotton as a money crop, but there is no excuse for the situation in our county where we pour out 61 per cent of our money crop for purchase of food and feed supplies. This is especially true when we consider the fact that our population is almost entirely rural. Leaving out of consideration the population of all towns and villages, where the people are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, there is still a deficit; in other words, the actual farmers do not produce enough food and feed supplies for themselves.

Remember that as our food and feed deficit is decreased the wealth of our county will be increased.

Deficit in Detail

The shortage in detail consists of 2,379,233 pounds of meat; 763,593 pounds of butter; 253,340 fowls; 236,303 dozen eggs; 449,639 bushels of corn; 95,788 bushels of wheat; and 2,674 tons of hay. The enormous shortage is occurring year after year, and we cannot expect prosperity and independence among our people until this balance sheet is reversed.

Reasons for the Deficit

There are several reasons why we fail to produce sufficient food and feed stuffs at home, all of which are interwoven in our system of farming and marketing, leading to a one-crop system.

The necessity of a ready market for home-raised supplies is recognized by all students of the problem. The farmer, like any other business man, must have some assurance of a market for his produce where he can realize ready cash from his food and feed crops at a reasonable profit.

The lack of a ready market for food and feed crops is to be chiefly blamed to the one-crop system. Up to the present time, what food and feed surplus a farmer might have, had to be disposed of by the peddling method, or at a price usually entailing a loss, depending upon the local market conditions. If the market happened to be glutted by imported goods, he had to dump his pro-

duce at a sacrifice; such conditions served to strengthen the cause of the one-crop system.

Excessive farm tenancy has been one of the chief factors in the promotion of the one-crop system, which has brought us face to face with the alarming condition which necessitates the importing of \$3,182,224 worth of food and feed into our county. The relation between the landlord and the tenant is such that the tenant must plant a crop for which he can obtain ready money in order to pay his rent, or if he pays rent in part of the produce, this usually is required in cotton. As long as this system of farming exists we will have a deficiency in food and feed production. There must be an adjustment in the relations between landlord and tenant. The landlord must take something else for his rent besides cotton. The tenant should try to produce all of the necessities possible. In this way he would be able to save more of the money he obtains from his money crop.

The Boll Weevil and Diversified Farming

The long predicted boll weevil is here at last. We should have been prepared for the coming of the boll weevil, but as has been the history of man in all ages, we rested at ease in Zion until the calamity had come upon us. Now that we are actually confronted with the problem, we must combat the pest as effectively as possible. Diversified farming, as has been preached for the past two decades, seems to be the best remedial measure. If our people expect to tide themselves over and lift themselves out of the present economic predicament, they must pay more attention to raising their own food and feed supplies. We may continue to expect some failures of the cotton crop until the farmers learn to farm under boll weevil conditions. But if the farmer will raise his own foodstuffs, these years of cotton failure will not hurt him so much. With the variety of things that can be raised in the county, a farmer can live in comfort in spite of the failure of the cotton crop.

The development of the livestock industry is a most urgent necessity at the present time, and should be an important factor under a system of diversified farming. Enough livestock should be kept to consume the surplus of the different crops that must be produced under a satisfactory system of diversified farming. Feed crops under our present system often cannot be sold with profit, but they can be fed to livestock with great profit. Through this method we can wipe out our meat deficit and add to our source of revenue. Furthermore, by rotation of crops and the use of

barnyard manure, the fertility of the soil will be increased, and, with increase in soil fertility, we may expect increase in production of cotton. At the present time, our farms are supporting only a little more than one-fourth of the livestock that should be carried on a well-balanced farm. A lightly stocked farm area means one animal unit for every five acres of land in farms. An animal unit consists of either one horse, one milk cow, two beef cattle, five hogs, seven sheep, or one hundred fowls. For our county to be on a lightly stocked basis we need 51,080 animal units; and we only have 14,549 animal units on hand. From this we see that our farms are being operated 72 per cent below maximum efficiency in regard to their livestock capacity.

There is no excuse for Lancaster County's deficit in meat, butter and eggs. It is nothing less than a case of indolence for our people to import these articles of food; for these things could be produced at home without appreciable curtailment in the production of cotton. Through proper management in the different phases of diversified farming, the soil will become enriched and the production of cotton increased, even though cotton acreage has been decreased.

Diversified farming lessens the risk of total failure, which is likely to occur any year under the one-crop system with boll weevil conditions. Diversified farming distributes the labor throughout the year; so that men, horses and machinery may be given constant employment. Diversified farming also distributes the income throughout the year, and this is a great advantage to the farmer. Diversified farming enriches the soil, and thereby assures a greater yield per acre. These arguments should be sufficient to convince the farmers of Lancaster County of the pressing necessity of some well-calculated system of diversified farming, especially since the boll weevil situation has brought us face to face with the perils of an economic breakdown in agricultural pursuits.

The Local Market Problem

The lack of a convenient market for food crops is a great stumbling block to those who would attempt to produce surplus food supplies. Therefore, the solution of this problem should claim the attention of those who have the interest of our county at heart. At the present time there is a wide gulf between the producer and the consumer which has resulted in the high cost of living and the low price of the farmer's produce. The problem is to establish

a system of marketing that will bring the producer and the consumer nearer together.

The Citrus Fruit Growers' Association of California, after doing everything in its power to reduce the middlemen to a minimum, found that only twenty-eight per cent of the consumer's dollar reached the producer. Now, here is the point: if the producer and the consumer could be brought nearer together, the cost of living would be materially reduced, and, at the same time, the farmer would get enough for his produce to encourage him to grow a surplus of food and feed supplies. This is one of the outstanding problems of the day, and can be solved only through the intelligent sympathetic co-operation of all agencies in the county.

The farm and home demonstration agents can be of great advantage to the farmers in building up a system of marketing in our county. The surplus food and feed products can perhaps be best accommodated by co-operation with these agents in the establishment of local co-operative associations. The agent has an opportunity to know the different markets, and can send out word through the county when a shipment of livestock or vegetables is to be made, and the farmers who have a surplus can bring it to the designated place. A small beginning in this way should lead to a well-worked-out system.

Let us remember that the problem is one of co-operation. The producers must co-operate among themselves, and the local consumers should lend a hand to help solve the problem. The consumer is very vitally concerned in the matter. By co-operation the cost to the consumer can be reduced and the price to the producer increased. It is a matter of patriotic co-operation for the well-being of our county.

Standardizing the Product

The farmer must learn that his products will have to be standardized before he can expect to sell them to advantage. The demonstration agents have a great opportunity here to teach the people how to prepare their product for the market.

When a farmer has corn to sell he expects to sell it on the cob, but there is a much greater demand for corn if it is properly shelled and sacked. Likewise the farmer who has a surplus of potatoes, instead of grading them and properly preparing them for the market, takes all sizes and grades mixed together and tries to find a market for them. Even if he finds a market he will not receive nearly as much as he would if they were properly graded.

The farmer who has hay to sell expects a market for it in sacks or in loose loads. He might be able to find a market for it in this condition, but if he does, he will not receive as much for it as he would if it were properly baled and prepared for the market.

When a manufacturer or a merchant has goods for sale, he arranges them so as to appeal to the purchaser. The farmer must learn to do the same. So often we have seen farmers bring butter to market without having it molded and while the butter may be good, the consumer does not care to buy it in that shape. This kind of business method has been used by the farmer long enough, and he must get out of the rut and prepare his produce so as to appeal to the eye of the purchasing public. It is unsound business to let farmers of other regions send to our very doors products easily grown at home. If other farmers in other sections can grow and prepare their produce so as to appeal to the consumers in our own neighborhood at a profitable price, why cannot we get busy and do the same?

Business Methods Essential to Successful Farming

The use of business methods is necessary to successful farming. No kind of enterprise can be expected to thrive unless the promoter of the enterprise puts forth some brain energy in directing the different phases of the business toward some desired end. So many of our farmers are not doing that. First of all, there is a lack of purpose; consequently, they drift along in the same old ruts making the same old mistakes year after year. There is a lack of planning, followed by lack of intelligent effort. A good business man is continually looking out for and expecting new circumstances and conditions that will affect his business, and he lays plans that will cause these new conditions to favor his business. The farmer who depends on chance to bring success will have to wait a long time, and many of our farmers are in that class.

Let's get out of the rut, abolish slipshod methods and do business. To begin with, let's start keeping a record of all expenses and income, so that at the close of the year we can see what has been profitable and what unprofitable, and can know better how to lay future plans.

"Diversified farming defeats the boll weevil" will some day become a proverb. Let's accept it as such and get away from the one-crop system. Diversified farming was good doctrine before the boll weevil hit us; now, it is not only sound doctrine, but it is the only hope. The landlord and the tenant must co-operate in

this matter. The landlord must encourage the tenant to grow food and feed crops, so that the farm can be run on a cash basis and whatever amount of cotton is produced will be clear of expenses.

It is for the common welfare as well as for individual profit that we all join hands in this matter and determine that Lancaster County's balance sheet in food and feed production shall be reversed.

Lancaster County Balance Sheet in Food and Feed Production

I. Food and Feed Needed:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 28,628 people @ \$161.28..... | \$4,617,023.84 |
| 5,533 work animals @ \$75.75..... | 419,124.75 |
| 4,648 dairy cattle @ \$35.67 | 165,794.16 |
| 4,281 other cattle @ \$15.55..... | 66,569.55 |
| 111 sheep @ \$3.44..... | 381.84 |
| 9,804 swine @ \$12.86..... | 126,079.44 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total food and feed needed..... | \$5,394,973.58 |

II. Food and Feed Produced:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Food and feed crops | \$1,613,347 |
| Dairy products | 221,438 |
| Poultry products | 195,508 |
| Honey and wax | 1,476 |
| Value of beef cattle and swine | 180,980 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total food and feed products..... | \$2,212,749 |
| Shortage in home-raised food and feed..... | \$3,182,224.58 |
| Cotton and other non-food crop value..... | \$5,087,657.00 |

Distribution of Food and Feed Shortage

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Meat needed for 28,628 people @ 152 pounds per person | 4,351,456 |
| Meat produced | |
| 670 calves @ 150 pounds | 100,500 |
| 374 cows @ 350 pounds.. | 127,400 |
| 90,198 poultry @ 3.5 pounds. | 315,693 |
| 8,929 swine @ 160 pounds... | 1,428,640 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total meat produced | 1,972,233 |
| Shortage | 2,379,223 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 2. Butter needed for 28,628 people @ 48 pounds per person | 1,374,144 |
| Produced | 610,551 |
| | <hr/> |
| Deficit (pounds) | 763,593 |
| 3. Fowls needed for 28,628 people @ 12 fowls per person | 343,536 |
| Produced | 90,196 |
| | <hr/> |
| Deficit | 253,340 |
| 4. Eggs needed for 28,628 people @ 17 dozen per person | 500,990 |
| Produced | 264,687 |
| | <hr/> |
| Deficit (dozen) | 236,303 |
| 5. Corn needed for 28,628 people @ 31 bushels per person | 887,468 |
| Produced | 437,829 |
| | <hr/> |
| Deficit (bushels) | 449,639 |
| 6. Wheat needed for 28,628 people @ 4 bushels per person | 114,512 |
| Produced | 18,724 |
| | <hr/> |
| Deficit (bushels) | 95,788 |
| 7. Hay needed for 5,533 work animals @ 10 pounds per day (tons) | 10,097 |
| Produced | 7,423 |
| | <hr/> |
| Deficit (tons) | 2,674 |

Facts About Food and Feed Production in Lancaster County

The following table is compiled from statistics taken from the 1920 Census:

Rank

32d—in total corn production, bushels.....437,829
 Orangeburg 1st with 1,460,318 bushels; Jasper last with 154,526 bushels. The average production per county in the State is 597,218.

| | |
|---|-------|
| 28th—in corn production per acre, bushels..... | 14.5 |
| Charleston 1st with 23.6 bushels; Barnwell last with 9.5 bushels. The average for the State is 15 bushels per acre. | |
| 35th—in per capita corn production, bushels..... | 15.3 |
| Calhoun 1st with 31.8 bushels; Charleston last with 4.2 bushels. The average for the State is 16.3 bushels. | |
| 27th—in per cent increase in corn production, 1910 to 1920.. | 24.3 |
| Charleston County ranked 1st with an increase of 108.2 per cent. Three counties showed a decrease. | |
| 9th—in wheat production per person, bushels..... | 0.6 |
| Lexington 1st with 1.9 bushels. State average 0.37 bushel. Needed 4 bushels for each person; deficit per person in Lancaster County, 3.4 bushels; total deficit for Lancaster County, 97,335 bushels. | |
| 21st—in wheat production per acre, bushels..... | 7.9 |
| Dillon County ranks 1st with 13 bushels. Average for State 7.4 bushels. | |
| 28th—in production of oats per acre, bushels..... | 16.4 |
| Marlboro ranks 1st with 28 bushels; Jasper last with 8.1 bushels. Average for State 18.3 bushels. | |
| 24th—in hay and forage produced, tons..... | 7,423 |
| Orangeburg ranks 1st with 19,775 tons; Jasper last with 1,835 tons. | |
| 33d—in annual pork production per capita, pounds..... | 52.3 |
| Horry ranks 1st with 183.3 pounds; York last with 22 pounds. | |
| 22d—in percentage increase in swine (1910-1920) | 75 |
| Anderson ranks 1st with an increase of 276 per cent. | |
| 33d—in beef production per person, pounds | 9.2 |
| Beaufort ranks 1st with 129.8 pounds; Greenville last with 3.6 pounds. The average for the State is 17.8 pounds. | |
| 11th—in pounds of poultry per person..... | 11 |
| Saluda ranks 1st with 15.4 pounds; Charleston last with 2.6 pounds. | |
| 4th—in butter production per person, pounds | 18.7 |
| Cherokee ranks 1st with 23.6 pounds; Charleston last with 0.1 pound. Average for the State 8.3 pounds. Butter needed for person per year is 48 pounds: shortage per person for Lancaster County is 29.3 pounds. | |

| | |
|---|---------|
| 10th—in smallness of egg deficit per person, dozen..... | 8.2 |
| Needed 17.5 dozen per person. Total shortage for county, 234,749 dozen. Total production for county, 266,240 dozen. | |
| 8th—in per cent increase of poultry of all kinds (1910–1920) | 62.5 |
| Charleston ranks 1st with an increase of 97.4 per cent; Berkeley last with a decrease of 60.8 per cent. | |
| 10th—in value of total livestock products per person..... | \$14.62 |
| Edgefield ranks 1st with \$22 worth per capita; Charleston last with \$1.70 worth per capita. | |

Lancaster County Livestock—1920 Census

I. Animal Units on Hand:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 5,427 mature work animals | 5,427 |
| 21 spring colts (1/4) | 5 |
| 85 yearling colts (1/2) | 43 |
| 4,648 dairy cattle | 4,648 |
| 4,281 other cattle (1/2) | 2,146 |
| 4,477 mature hogs (1/5) | 897 |
| 5,327 spring pigs (1/10) | 533 |
| 107 mature sheep (1/7) | 15 |
| 84,186 poultry (1/100) | 842 |

Total animal units

| | |
|---|--------|
| II. Animal Units Needed—255,399 acres divided by 5..... | 51,080 |
| Per cent of animals in a lightly stocked farm area... | 28 |
| Per cent below the level | 72 |

Note: A lightly stocked farm area means one animal for every five acres—a horse, a cow, 2 colts, 5 hogs, 7 sheep, or 100 hens.

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IX

EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS

E. A. BEATY

Foreword

Progress is the law of all life. It is our high privilege to go always from more to the more, to approach more nearly the best and highest ideal for existence. But there is a price which we must pay. It demands that we keep our minds and hearts open to any ideas which will tend to better our condition, and that we keep our hands ready and willing to put these ideas into practice.

Lancaster County has not made that degree of progress in recent years which she should have made. Our people have not been keenly alive to all the great possibilities for growth which our county affords; neither have we been aggressively active in using our most evident advantages. But there is a brighter side. A study of our present conditions, as compared with a few years ago, reveals the fact that we have not been standing still by any means. Lancaster County has grown, and is continuing to grow.

There is scarcely any phase of our county life which has not given evidence of some healthy development. Our agricultural life and methods have improved and have been modernized; our wealth has increased tremendously; our industries have grown; our schools have been enlarged; we have built and are maintaining better roads; we have in our county many progressive organizations; and we have given other proofs of our strides toward an higher standard of living.

Population

It is interesting to note the population growth of Lancaster County during the past century. In the year 1820 our inhabitants numbered 8,716. Fifty years later this number was 16,903, which represents a growth of 93 per cent. In 1920 the number had grown to 28,628, or 68 per cent. Our population in recent years has increased in greater ratio. In 1900 it was 24,311, and by 1910 it had become 26,650, which is an increase of 9.6 per cent in ten years. Then in the next decade there was an increase of 7.4 per cent, which gave us in 1920 a population of 28,628.

In 1910 our population was 53.9 per cent white, and 46.1 per cent colored. Ten years later we had 54.3 per cent of our people white, and 45.7 per cent colored. These figures indicate that we shall be able to maintain a safe white majority.

There were 51.8 persons per square mile in Lancaster County in 1910, while in 1920 this figure was 55.6 persons per square mile. This density gives us twentieth place among the counties of the State, and is but little less than the State density of 56.1 persons per square mile. With 49.7 persons per square mile we rank 16th in the density of our rural population. Lancaster County can easily accommodate 5,985 new inhabitants, or 1,197 families, on her idle lands alone, so there is no reason why she cannot safely continue to grow in population.

Agriculture

The most widespread interest of Lancaster County consists of her agriculture, since it is the business of the vast majority of her citizens. Any advance, therefore, in the methods and life of the farmer means a corresponding advance in the welfare and prosperity of the whole county.

Between the years 1910 and 1920 there was an increase of 74,201 acres in farm lands in Lancaster County. The figures for the number of farms in the past twenty years have been: 1900, 2,970; 1910, 3,749; 1920, 3,724. The value of farm property has advanced tremendously in the same length of time. From 1900 to 1910 it increased 144 per cent, or from \$2,709,303 to \$6,609,999. During the past decade there has been an increase of 118 per cent, from \$6,609,999 to \$14,465,609.

Land values in Lancaster County have given evidence of the growing prosperity. In 1900 land was valued at \$6.38 per acre; it was \$16.13 in 1910; and in 1920 it had reached \$36.34. Furthermore, there has been a progressive increase in the amount spent for farm implements in Lancaster County during recent years. In 1900 we bought machinery to the amount of \$125,630; in 1910 we spent \$241,485 for that cause; and in 1920 it was \$831,734, which is an expenditure of \$7.19 per acre. The purchase of new implements and modern machinery for farming shows an awakening on the part of our people to the need of better methods. This inevitably means more crops, and consequent increasing wealth for the farmers.

The item of production in Lancaster County agriculture makes an intensely interesting study. Cotton production has fluctuated

violently in the past few years. In 1909 we had 52,114 acres in cotton, and produced 24,209 bales. Ten years later our acreage was 48,920 acres, and the yield was 24,544. But a greater change has taken place in the last two years. In 1921 we planted 56,000 acres in cotton and produced only 16,000 bales; in 1922 50,000 acres in cotton yielded but 12,100 bales.

Lancaster County has increased her corn production remarkably in the past few years. In 1909 we harvested 352,150 bushels of corn. Ten years later the number had increased to 437,829 bushels; and in 1922 we produced 520,000 bushels of corn. Even greater has been the increase of our wheat yields. This production grew from 3,196 bushels in 1909 to 18,724 bushels in 1919, thence to 52,000 bushels in 1922. Thus we have an almost inconceivable increase of 1,526 per cent in twelve years! Surely this is an indication that Lancaster farmers have begun to realize the importance of planting more grain, and of improving land for grain production. There has also been some increase in other grain crops, and in the production of hay and forage.

The increase of 75 per cent in hog production during the past ten years is likewise a matter for congratulation. We wish that we could record a similar progress in the matter of cattle and sheep. Our farm animals have grown in number; their value has increased from \$937,666 in 1910 to \$1,793,295 in 1920. In 1900 Lancaster County's poultry produce was \$20,448; in 1910 it was \$54,879; and in 1920 this figure was \$88,625. We ranked 8th in the State with this 62.5 per cent increase in poultry in the past ten years.

With agricultural possibilities yet far from fully realized, and with 89,678 acres of idle land awaiting the farmer's hand, we see no reason why our future growth should not exceed that of the past.

Farm and Home Demonstration

Much of the development of Lancaster County agriculture in the past few years has been directly due to the efforts of the Farm and Home Demonstration agents. These agents act under the supervision of the Agricultural Extension Service of Clemson College, an institution which covers every part of South Carolina in its work for the farmers. These departments have as their chief object the betterment of social and economic conditions on the farms and in the farm homes of the county. It is the agency through which the farmers and home-makers obtain useful information and practical help in carrying on their work to the best advantage.

The Farm Demonstration Agent seeks to build and develop soil fertility; to increase forage yields; to improve crop conditions and productions by encouraging the use of better seed; to increase dairy yields; to improve swine production; to increase the knowledge and practice of bee culture; to foster more farm horticulture; to facilitate marketing; and to organize boys' clubs for instruction in improved and diversified farming. The Farm Demonstration Agent keeps an office in Lancaster, the county seat of Lancaster County, from which bulletins and advisory articles are sent out. More than this, he goes about the county doing personal work among the farmers, and giving practical demonstrations in better farming methods. In Lancaster County in 1920 there were 36 Boys' Corn Clubs, 27 Pig Clubs, 15 Cotton Clubs, and 22 Peanut Clubs.

The Home Demonstration department is likewise doing a splendid and permanent work in Lancaster County. The lady who is the agent in charge of this branch of the work seeks to do everything in her power to increase the happiness and prosperity of home life in Lancaster. The definite objects of her work are: to organize and instruct girls' clubs in canning of fruits and vegetables; to give practical instruction in house furnishing; to give instruction in regard to sanitation and proper nutrition; to demonstrate the correct care of butter, milk, vegetables, and other produce; to assist in the marketing of such products; and to organize and carry on baby clinic work throughout the county. The Home Demonstration Agent also travels about in every section of the county, giving actual demonstration, as well as sending out bulletins, and articles from her own pen.

There are now organized in Lancaster County many Girls' Canning Clubs and Home Demonstration Clubs among the housewives. These clubs are well organized, are functioning efficiently, and are doing a good work in canning, poultry culture, gardening, home improvement, and health. Miss Christine N. South, State Agent for Home Demonstration Work in South Carolina, says in her report for 1922 the following regarding this work in Lancaster County: "Lancaster has one of the best equipped Club Markets in the State, which was a gift from Colonel Leroy Springs. Products of the Home Producers' Association have been of good quality and have been sold easily on the market. Butter work has been stressed, over 400 pounds have been sold locally at an average price of forty cents per pound. The butter contest has been popular. Community meetings were held in three places, and over 800 people were present to see the demonstrations. The Poultry Show was held, and over 40 pens of pure-bred birds were on ex-

hibition, winning prizes which were given by the merchants and citizens of the county." This quotation serves to give us a knowledge of the practical work now being done by this agency.

When we consider the fact that not only the farmers and their wives are being trained to greater efficiency, but that the boys and girls who will be farmers and homemakers of tomorrow are also being trained, then we feel optimistic for the life standards of these citizens of the next generation. It would be hard indeed to calculate all of the great good which the farm and home demonstration agents have done, and are doing, in Lancaster County. Our people will do well to avail themselves more and more of this great service—and to render it their service.

Wealth

Along with the development of agriculture in Lancaster, there has also come a considerable growth in the general wealth of the county. It might be well to state, in the beginning, how we arrive at these figures for wealth. The law of South Carolina requires all property to be returned at 100 per cent of its value. In actual practice, however, according to the United States Census reports, the returned value is nearer 25 per cent of the actual value, except as to bank stock, which is customarily returned at 42 per cent of its real value. Therefore, the census figure is the one which has been used in estimating the actual value of property from the assessed value.

There has been a gratifying increase of 70.8 per cent in the total taxable property of Lancaster County in the past ten years. In 1910 we had \$7,932,524, or \$298 per capita. In 1920 we had \$13,515,600, or \$472 per capita. We ranked 13th in the State in the increase of total taxable property during this decade. The value of all farm property in Lancaster County, according to the 1920 Census report, was \$14,565,609, ranking us 30th among the counties of the State in this respect. In 1910 the value of all farm property was but \$6,609,999. Hence we see here an increase of 119 per cent, which gives us 26th place in the State. It is also worthy of notice that between 1910 and 1920 the percentage of farms under mortgage in Lancaster County was reduced from 6.2 per cent to 5.7 per cent. This figure shows some of the progress which the farmers have made in reducing their debts.

In 1914 the six banks of Lancaster County, five of which were State banks, and one a national bank, had total banking resources

of \$1,372,210.07, or \$51.49 per capita. By the end of the year 1919 these figures had grown to \$1,851,087 in total resources, or \$64.66 per capita. At the close of business in December, 1922, our six banks, all of which are now State banks, showed total resources of \$2,952,038.09, or \$103.12 per capita. This indicates an increase of 115 per cent in our banking resources during the past eight years. It is also gratifying to note that during the recent years of financial depression, we have had very few business failures of any kind. Lancaster County is on a firm financial basis.

Industrial Growth

There has been no little growth in the industries of Lancaster County. The Lancaster Cotton Mills constitute our greatest single industry. This concern was incorporated in 1895 with an authorized capital stock of \$2,500,000. It has continued to add floor space and equipment, until now we have the largest cotton mill under one roof in the world. The mill has at present 257 cards, 3,006 broad looms of the most modern type, and 140,000 spindles. The average number of employees is now 1,200, and the weekly pay-roll is about thirty thousand dollars. Dividends are paid regularly on preferred stock, and have been paid on common stock as follows: 1899, 6 per cent; 1900, 7 per cent; 1901, 8 per cent; 1902-1906, 7 per cent; 1907-1908, 8 per cent; 1909-1918, 10 per cent; 1919, 20 per cent; 1920-1922, 10 per cent. The Kershaw Cotton Mill has also shown great development since its organization. It is equipped with 482 looms and 12,160 spindles. Its capital stock is \$300,000. These mills are both under the control of our citizens, and furnish a means of livelihood to hundreds of our own people. The employees have been given modern conveniences in their homes, and the standards of living are high.

Other recent developments in Lancaster County industries are our oil mills, of which there is one in Lancaster and one in Kershaw. The former has a capital stock of \$93,000.00, and its annual produce is valued at \$787,692.00. The capital stock of the Kershaw Oil Mill is \$70,000.00, and the value of its output is \$247,389.00 annually. The Catawba Fertilizer Company, an important Lancaster industry, has a capital stock of \$200,000.00, and the annual value of its produce is \$474,553.00. The plant employs 32 persons, whose salaries aggregate \$40,932.00 per annum. The Lancaster Light and Power Company has a capital of \$27,211.00, and the

annual production amounts to over \$200,000.00. In addition to these industries, Lancaster County has about \$10,000.00 invested in her mineral and stone works.

Educational Advances

Development in education is an index to general progress. Educate a people, and they will soon begin to develop themselves; for education itself is a "leading out" into new worlds of thought and effort. Hence we are glad to report the progress which has been made in recent years in the schools of Lancaster County. In 1912 the total enrollment in the county was 7,037. This number in 1922 was 9,530, which was an increase of 35.4 per cent, and which ranked us 23d among the counties of the State in this respect. We were 17th in total white enrollment for 1922, which was 5,027; and 26th in total negro enrollment, which was 4,382. The average attendance increased 46.5 per cent between 1912 and 1922.

There was an increase of 188.7 per cent in the salaries paid to our teachers between the years 1911 and 1921. We now pay our white men teachers an average salary of \$1,098.12 per annum, and the average yearly salary of our white women teachers is \$742.41. These figures seem alarmingly low, yet they are a considerable advance over a few years ago. We have also increased our school property until now we rank 20th in the State with \$297,583 invested in this way. In recent months these towns have issued bonds for building new school buildings: Lancaster, \$160,000.00; Heath Springs, \$50,000.00; Van Wyck, \$12,000.00. Kershaw has already completed the building of a modern high school.

A comprehensive method of ascertaining school conditions has been worked out by obtaining an average of the following ten items: (1) The per cent of school population attending school daily; (2) the average number of days attendance of each child of school age; (3) the average number of days the schools are kept open; (4) the percentage which the high school attendance was of the total; (5) the percentage that boys were of girls in the high school; (6) the average expenditure per child in average attendance; (7) the average expenditure per child of school age; (8) the average expenditure per teacher employed; (9) the expenditure per child for other than salaries; (10) the expenditure per teacher for salaries. The average of these items is called the index figure, and an idea of the growth of Lancaster County schools can be

seen by the comparison of the index figures for different years. In 1910 the index figure for white schools was 25.01, and in 1920 it was 38.57, an advance of 13.56 in the decade. During the same length of time the index figure for our negro schools dropped from 18.12 to 12.40. But notwithstanding this decrease of 5.72, the combined index figure for white and negro schools in the county advanced from 21.96 in 1910 to 30.06 in 1920, an increase of 8.10. In the chapter on schools may be seen a table in which the advances in the several items comprising the index figure are given. It merits a very careful study.

The Compulsory Education Law has served to increase the average attendance upon the schools, but there is still need for its more rigid enforcement. The school problem is one of our most important, and it is gratifying to see these efforts being made to give every Lancaster boy and girl an education. It is our imperative duty to add still more to the equipment and teaching forces of the county. This, of course, will require more financial expenditures—but what is money in comparison with immortal minds waiting and anxious to be trained for life? We urge every Lancaster County citizen to think carefully through this problem—to note the progress which we have made—and to do all things possible that more might be made in the future.

Roads

Good roads or bad? On the answer to this question hinges much of the progress of human life. The savage is satisfied with his path; civilization properly demands a better channel for its current of life. This is a day in which humanity is almost constantly "on the road"—so if that road be a good one, then we are rendered more efficient. It speaks well for Lancaster County that we have long been active in the building and maintenance of good roads; for the quality of our roads bears directly on all the phases of our county life. Our farming cannot reach its best success without good roads; our schools cannot be useful if bad roads keep the children from regular attendance; our social and spiritual lives cannot develop unless we have an easy method of communication with each other.

We have in Lancaster County 600 miles of public roads, of which 60.6 miles are State roads. The distance from the Kershaw County line to the North Carolina line, 39.9 miles, is improved soft-surface road—a development of the last ten years. Road ac-

tivities in Lancaster County are under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners. These men employ the Highway Engineer for the county. At the present time work is being done on the county roads, but none on the State Highway. Lancaster spends \$60,000.00 annually in road construction and maintenance.

Over a decade ago Lancaster County caught the spirit of road building, and she has been active ever since. But we must increase our mileage of good roads if we are to keep pace with the progress being made in other counties of the State.

County Organizations

Lancaster County has several excellent organizations which are doing a great deal of good. These are all the outcome of the past few years, evidences of social and economic advances which Lancaster has made.

The South Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association is represented in Lancaster County, and is actively engaged in assisting our farmers to obtain better prices for their cotton. The Federal Farm Loan Board is also carrying on the work of that great national organization in Lancaster County. There is one co-operative store, that of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, and it has grown steadily since its incorporation a few years ago. Two of our erstwhile good organizations, the County Fair Association and the Chamber of Commerce, have gone out of existence. Steps should be taken to revive them.

The Lancaster County Red Cross has continued to function usefully since the war. It was organized in the spring of 1917, with a large membership. In the fall of 1917 ten members were sent to the University of South Carolina to take a course in home service work. One of these ladies, Miss Etta Skipper, was retained as Home Service Secretary until May, 1923. Auxiliary branches of the Red Cross were established in each township of the county. Each time an allotment was apportioned among the Red Cross Chapters of the Southern Division, Lancaster's apportionment equalled in its amount that of such cities as Charlotte and Columbia, and our full part was met in every case. In the spring of 1918 a young lady was sent to Lancaster from Atlanta to take a course in home service work under our secretary. This shows the recognized efficiency of our office. The Red Cross was closed in May, 1923, for lack of funds. Our people should see that this important branch of social service is reopened at once.

The Lancaster Cotton Mills have recently erected a beautiful club house for their employees. This building contains room for rest and recreation, a spacious auditorium for community gatherings, and a first aid clinic in charge of a trained nurse. The house is surrounded by a well-equipped playground for the children, and basketball and tennis courts for the grown-ups. The nurse is in charge of the health of the community.

Another important organization in Lancaster County is the Parent-Teacher Association, which is represented in some form in practically all the schools of the county. This is the means by which the parents and teachers may come into personal contact with each other, each learn something of the other's problems, and so work together with sympathetic co-operation for the good of the children.

In addition to these organizations, there are several others of a religious, business, or social nature in the several towns of the county.

The Lesson of Progress

We should try to learn the lesson of progress. When we view these advances which Lancaster County has made in recent years, what thoughts arise in our minds? In the first place, they should be the means of encouraging us to still greater efforts. Then, too, we should not overlook the fact that this progress has been made at the expense of much thought and toil. Someone has said that the word GROW is made up of the first letters of the command, GO RIGHT ON WORKING. This idea, at least, is a true one. And any further progress in Lancaster County must be the result of conscientious, unselfish toil on the part of her citizens. As we said in the beginning, there is a price to pay for progress, but the riches are worth the price.

Table

Lancaster County takes high rank in the following particulars:

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1st—in the average length of session, in days, of the white town schools | 180 |
| Richland tied with us for first place. Horry ranks last with 136 days. | |
| 1st—in the number of Boys' Clubs in 1920 | 100 |
| Barnwell is 34th with 10. Twelve counties not reported. | |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 4th—in pounds of butter produced per person in 1920.... | 18.7 |
| Cherokee first with 23.6. Charleston last with 0.1. | |
| 6th—in average number white pupils to teacher according to attendance | 25 |
| Jasper and Williamsburg first with 15. Greenville last with 31. | |
| 7th—in bushels wheat produced in 1922..... | 52,000 |
| Greenville first with 108,000. Williamsburg 35th with 2,400. Nine counties not reported. | |
| 8th—in assessed tax rate per \$100 in 1920..... | \$3.23 |
| Pickens first with \$4.00. Beaufort last with \$2.00. | |
| 9th—in average number white pupils to teacher according to enrollment | 36 |
| Jasper, Beaufort, and Berkeley first, 23. Green- ville last with 53. | |
| 9th—in the amount of State aid received for schools..... | \$55,342.96 |
| Spartanburg first with \$49,511.38. Jasper last with \$3,180.00. | |
| 10th—in percentage of population white..... | 54.3 |
| Pickens first with 83.6. Beaufort last with 21.6. | |
| 10th—in value livestock products per person in 1922..... | \$14.62 |
| Edgefield first with \$22.06. Charleston last with \$1.71. | |
| 11th—in pounds poultry per person in 1922..... | 11.0 |
| Saluda first with 15.4. Charleston last with 2.6. | |
| 13th—in percentage increase in banking resources, 1910- 1920 | 115 |
| Saluda first with 469. Berkeley last, decreased 75. | |
| 15th—in number mills average tax rate, 1920..... | 38.75 |
| Dillon first with 49.25. Fairfield last with 28. | |
| 15th—in per capita bank capital in 1919 | \$7.00 |
| Richland first with \$29.00. Berkeley last with \$.65. | |

X**PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES**

CARL W. McMURRAY

Before setting out to sea the navigator provides himself with up-to-date charts on which are recorded all available information pertaining to navigation. If there were no charts, the hidden dangers of the sea would be an unsolved problem and ships would suffer wreck on rocks and reefs. But by the use of charts the mariner can navigate a ship through dangerous waters and bring it safely to the port of destination.

The purpose of this survey is to furnish the people of Lancaster County with a chart by which the course may be set to avoid the reefs of disappointment and the rocks of failure, and a safe voyage made into the ports of progress and success.

In the preceding chapters the economic and social conditions of the county have been set forth, portraying a true picture which represents both our triumphs and our failures. One chapter has been devoted to the erection of milestones of progress, and it is hoped that these milestones will inspire our people to go forward with greater confidence and determination to accomplish larger tasks and to reach higher goals.

The purpose of this final chapter is to cite some of the outstanding problems and to challenge our citizens to undertake, through diligent study and earnest endeavor, to solve these problems. To some this chapter may seem to be an undue revelation of the dark and gloomy side. Let us not take that attitude, but may we bear in mind the fact that in every problem there are possibilities of better things. The author's chief purpose in discussing problems is to bring us face to face with facts. One reason why people do not climb higher is because they do not like to face their faults. The fact of failure hurts, but since it hurts, we ought to face the facts and apply the means of correction.

Illiteracy

The problem of illiteracy is one that confronts every county in the State. With the exception of Louisiana, South Carolina has more illiterates than any other State in the Union. According to the United States Census of 1920, 18.1 per cent of the total popula-

tion of South Carolina were illiterate. These figures are startling when we face the fact that eighteen out of every hundred cannot read nor write. In 1910, 25.7 per cent of the people of South Carolina were illiterate. It is encouraging to note the progress we have made since 1910. Between 1910 and 1920, illiteracy was reduced by 7.6 per cent. No other State in the Union has made such a great reduction in her percentage of illiteracy.

In Lancaster County we find the situation very little better than the average over the State. 17.8 per cent of our population, or 5,085 people, are illiterate. In this regard, our rank is 17th among the counties of the State. 8.1 per cent of our native white people are illiterate. There are 35 counties that have less native white illiteracy than Lancaster County. Our native white illiteracy is 1.6 per cent greater than the average for the State, which is 6.5 per cent. It is true that there are vastly more illiterates among the negroes than the whites, but our white illiteracy is something to be ashamed of.

The best remedy for illiteracy is a better educational system. We should make our educational system such that it would be impossible for a child to grow up illiterate. At the same time we should take steps to provide adult schools for those who can be induced to attend. The wiping out of illiteracy would be a great step forward and would contribute much to the progress of our county.

The School

Wrapped up in the boys and girls of our county there are untold possibilities for advancement in social and economic life. The future progress of any people may be measured by the same standards as are used in the training of the youth. And since this is true the problem of education should have first place in the minds and hearts of our people. We have made some progress in the past, but our educational system still ranks near the bottom of the list, to our disgrace.

The problem of education is a difficult one, but it can be solved by the united endeavor of all forward-looking men and women. There are varied aspects of the problem calling for solution; we need greater financial support, better attendance, better teachers, and consolidation of the small schools. These four and all other factors involved can surely be solved if the people will set themselves resolutely to the task. The great restraining force to progress is a lack of vision and a lack of purpose. If our people

could only catch a vision of the necessity for betterment and become infused with a determined purpose, our educational system would soon be placed at the top of the ladder.

In 1921, the per capita expenditure according to white enrollment in Lancaster County was only \$28.68, ranking 35th among the counties of the State in this respect. Our per capita investment in school property is only \$10.39, which gives us the rank of 19th among the counties of the State. These figures show that Lancaster County is not giving as much to education as are many of the other counties. Our ability in the matter of financial support far exceeds our efforts. The total expenditure for automobiles in Lancaster County in 1920 was \$945,558.00, while the total expenditure for operating the schools during the same year was only \$73,715.78. From these figures we find that our expenditure for all school purposes was only 7.8 per cent of the amount we spent for automobiles. Does it seem wise to spend nearly thirteen times as much for automobiles as we do for the education of our children?

The problem of attendance is one that requires the co-operation of the parents and the school authorities. There is something wrong when less than 70 per cent of our white enrollment are in regular attendance. We have a compulsory attendance law and this law should be enforced, but the law only requires an attendance of four months out of the year. The parents of the children ought to feel the obligation to keep their children in school every day as long as the school is in session.

In order to improve our teaching force, it will be necessary to raise the standard of the profession by paying better salaries. The problem of better teachers is largely a problem of better financial support. We do not pay our teachers enough to attract the ablest men and women into the profession, and then those who do take up teaching must work for a livelihood during the vacation and cannot attend the Summer Training Schools which are so necessary to efficiency in the profession. In 1921, Lancaster County ranked 39th in average salaries paid white women teachers which was \$742.41. The average salary paid white men teachers was \$1,098.12, ranking 29th among the counties of the State in this regard. From these figures we see that we are paying our teachers less than most of the other counties, and we expect the best teachers to go to other counties or leave the State.

The matter of consolidation has been discussed more fully in the chapter on schools. Consolidation is the best solution of our

rural school problem; it will certainly give better results from the same expenditure. A definite plan of consolidation throughout the county should be undertaken. As has been suggested in other counties, it would be an excellent thing for the County Superintendent of Education to make a survey of the county with the end in view of showing just where and how consolidation should be brought about. And then by a campaign of education persuade the people to take steps toward consolidation. The wisdom of consolidation should be impressed on the minds of our people. They should know that through consolidation they will be afforded better teachers, better attendance, and better buildings and equipment. The Cleveland school house tragedy of May 17, 1923, will haunt the memory of the people of Kershaw County for decades to come—and it ought to burden the conscience of the people of Lancaster County until they have torn down every ramshackle school building and provided adequate buildings and equipment through a well-planned program of consolidation.

The Home

Closely allied with the school in the matter of education, the home plays an important part. Through the co-operation of the home with the school, the problem of illiteracy and school attendance could be solved. The home is the child's first school, and it is here that the ideals and principles of our future citizenship are determined.

Every home should be a model school. It is hoped that every parent who reads this chapter will heed the appeal for good teachers in the home. All parents are teachers, and for the sake of their own children they ought to co-operate with the schools in blessing their children with the best education possible. And by example and endeavor they ought to be faithful in teaching their children the highest ideals of life. The highest hope of every true patriot is to see the day when the motto of the American home shall be: "To Educate and Christianize the Children." The world is depending on the home to train up the youth to obey the law and to respect the sacredness of the home. The present crime wave which is evidenced by the disregard of property rights, wholesale murder and bootlegging, and the marriage vow losing its sacredness, ought to be sufficient argument to awake our people to the perils of the situation. Would it be unfair to blame our home standards for the present crime wave that is sweeping the

country? Perhaps so. But we must admit that the American homes and the American schools are co-operating with other forces in living by a standard that is weakening character and checking progress—the fruits of such a standard are bound to be sorrow and regret.

One of the great troubles with our schools is that they are losing sight of the most fundamental necessity of coupling character with education. We are so bent on training the youth how to make money, that we forget that character is essential to good citizenship. In order to counteract this tendency in our schools, the parents of our homes must elevate the standards of the home-life to such an extent that the character foundation of our boys and girls may be firm and unshakable.

Poor Roads

Transportation is one of the great problems of our people. The people of the world are making a desperate effort to reduce distance to a minimum by means of better methods of transportation. The importance of world transportation was evidenced some time ago when the people of the West were burning grain for lack of a market, while the people of Europe and Asia were starving for food.

What is true of the needs of transportation on a world scale is also true of a community. Very often a farmer has produce that could be turned into cash, but on account of poor roads he is unable to get it to market without great inconvenience and so his produce goes to waste.

The progress of our county in all its different phases depends on better roads. Good roads will simplify school consolidation, bring communities into close touch with each other, and will also be a great economical advantage to the people of the county. As soon as the majority of the people get a vision of what better roads will mean, we are certain to have better roads. Let's do our part in helping our fellow citizens to gain such a vision.

County Health

Our people have been far too negligent in the matter of improving health standards. Too many boys and girls grow up without proper health attention. So often we see backward children, unable to keep up with their grade in school. They are mistreated

and ridiculed as block-heads, but are seldom given medical examination to seek to determine the cause of their stupidity. Nine cases out of ten, backward children are suffering from some physical ailment, which by diagnosis and simple treatment could be cured.

It is a shame that we do not have a County Board of Health, with a competent physician and nurse at the head of the Board. The county should appropriate suitable funds to be used by the Board in establishing clinics for examination and treatment for hookworm; eye, ear, nose, and throat; malaria, tuberculosis, etc. These clinics could be moved from one section of the county to another, and remain in each place long enough to give attention to all who needed it.

This matter of health is the chief problem of our county. Let's make no delay, but get busy and improve our health standards. It will be a happy day for our county when we realize our duty, that every boy and girl is entitled to all the benefits of medical science. Before we can improve our citizenship, we must improve our health and educational standards. These two go hand in hand, and we should be praying for the day when the youth of our land, whether rich or poor, shall have the advantages of a sound body and a cultured mind.

If the people are really serious in this matter of health, a study can be made of what other counties in other states are doing, and an adequate program worked out. What have the people to say? Shall we allow the small appropriation necessary to stand in our way? Shall we answer no to this most urgent need?

A County Library

Lancaster County ought to adopt some method whereby the people can have the advantage of good books and magazines. We should have a central library with sub-stations at convenient points about over the county. The books and magazines could be rotated from one station to another, thus giving the rural population an opportunity of reading good literature. This plan has been tried in New Jersey with considerable success.

The reading of good literature raises the intellectual and moral standard of a people, and we should take steps to supply this long felt need. It has been estimated that only about five per cent of our total population read books and magazines. We should provide a method by which our people could have the advantages of the best reading material.

It would be a forward step to establish a circulating library. A reading people is a thinking people, and if our community were filled with thinking people, it would contribute much toward elevation of our standards in every phase of life.

An Ill-Balanced Farm System

The coming of the Boll Weevil has done much to teach our people the folly of a one-crop system. In the past we have been slow to heed the call to diversify, but now we are face to face with a situation that can be solved in no other way. The sooner we fully realize this, the better for us.

In a county so rich in possibilities as ours, there is something wrong, when from year to year we go on without vastly increasing our county's wealth. We need money for schools, roads, churches and for our farms. But for some unnecessary cause, we are not increasing our wealth as rapidly as we should. Our opportunities are great, but on account of bad system we are not making use of our opportunities. Our farming system has been a great handicap to economic progress.

From the latest Census report, we find that in one year we sent out of the county \$3,182,224.58 for food and feed supplies that could have been easily grown on our own land and the money thus spent kept in our own county. In other words, we raised cotton and then spent 61 per cent of that cotton crop for food and feed supplies. Any sane man ought to know that such a system is bound to keep our county poor. These figures should be sufficient argument to teach us the evil of the one-crop system, but it is taking us a long time to learn the lesson. However, with the advent of the boll weevil, we must hasten to diversify to avoid impoverishment.

The only way to insure the prosperity of Lancaster County under boll weevil conditions is to diversify. It would be a good thing if we had a law to forbid the importation of food and feed stuff that could be grown at home.

The reader is requested to turn back and read again the chapter that tells of our deficit in food and feed production, and then as you journey about from day to day over the hills and valleys of our county, preach diversification as you go. It is not to be hoped that the problem will be solved overnight, but we must hasten on toward better things.

Co-Operative Movements

Coupled with diversification of crops, the farmers must co-operate in the marketing of such crops. This is an age of co-operation and the farmers must work together to protect themselves. There are 14,000 farmers' buying and selling organizations in the United States today, and it is encouraging to note that the farmers are at last waking up to the necessity of co-operation. The South Carolina Cotton Marketing Association is a long step forward, and it is hoped that this movement will have continued support of the farmers and business men of our county. Let us not be deceived by the insidious propaganda that is so often used to attack any effort that the farmers make to protect themselves from exploitation of speculators and other selfish and greedy interests.

Tenancy Evil

In a preceding chapter the subject of farm tenancy has been discussed, and by a careful reading of that discussion we can readily see that it is a problem of large dimensions. From the United States Census of 1920 we find that 73 per cent of our farms are operated by tenants. There are only fifteen other counties with a greater per cent of farm tenancy than ours. The situation is one that should not exist, but the solution of the problem must be worked out gradually. We hope that a large per cent of our white tenant farmers are working with the intent that some day they will be able to operate their own farms. The young farmer should be cautious in buying land and not undertake it on too large a scale, but there is no reason why he should not attempt to buy a small farm and make it a paying proposition. After a man once gets settled on a small farm of his own, he can continue to buy more as it seems best.

The solution of the problem is a hard one, but educational advancement is one of the surest ways to better the condition. The problem is clearly outlined in the following extract from an article on "Farm Tenancy in South Carolina" by Dr. Wilson Gee:

"To make every tenant farmer a land-owning farmer would not be desirable, even though it were practicable. There are many, particularly in the case of the negro, who thrive better as share-tenants and croppers under the close supervision of their landlord than they would were they their own bosses, and it is better for the economic well-being of the community that they remain so.

“However, for the thrifty young white man, there should be no barrier placed in his way to speedy ownership of his own farm and home. The sense of this ownership will breed in him qualities of self-respect that make him a stable element in the community, a great social factor in his neighborhood, a center of wealth production and retention, and one whose interests encompass the development of the neighborhood, community, county, state, and nation. A study of various aspects of farm tenancy in a typical up-country community, made a little more than a year ago shows that the young fellow who starts out working hard, living within his income and saving all he can, is the one who steps out of the tenant class into the owner group. There are no insuperable barriers to ownership as yet, except those of rank misfortune, in a State where 50.2 per cent of our farm lands are lying idle. The principal obstacles lying in the way of ownership in South Carolina are a lack of ideals of ownership and a great deal of ignorance, indolence, and thriftlessness.”

Idle Lands

According to the 1920 Census, the land area of Lancaster County is 329,600 acres, ranking 34th in size among the counties of the State. There are 255,399 acres of land in farms; and 115,631 acres, or approximately 45 per cent, is improved farming land. We have 106,653 acres, or 32.3 per cent of the total area in Lancaster County covered by woodland.

There are in the county 3,724 farms with an average of 31.1 acres per farm improved. Twenty-eight other counties of the State have a greater per cent of improved land per farm. 77.5 per cent of the total area of the county is in farms and 73 per cent of this land is operated by tenants. We have 2,717 tenant farmers in Lancaster County; 987 of these are native white, and 1,730 are negro.

Lancaster County has 89,768 acres of idle land, ranking 20th among the counties of the State in this regard. If we allow 75 acres to the average family of five, we have room for 1,197 new families, or for 5,985 more inhabitants in the county. Would not it be worth while to bring in some new settlers? It would certainly increase our farm wealth, and would be a great benefit to our community to bring a thrifty type of citizenship to develop our idle lands. In this way our food and feed shortage could certainly be reduced.

With 89,768 acres of idle lands, would it not be a great help to our economic condition to aid our 987 white tenant farmers to obtain farms for themselves?

Inadequate Taxation Methods

Back of all problems of economic and social betterment lies the problem of taxation. We often hear the statement that Lancaster County is taxed to death. In a certain measure this is true, for the burden bears too heavily on some and does not reach others. What we need is not lower taxes, but a more equitable and scientific distribution of the burden. Taxation is a State problem and must be dealt with as such, but the people of Lancaster County ought to study and discuss it. We must be brought to a realization of the fact that our present tax system is inadequate to meet the needs of the County and State. The voters of this and every other county must send to the Legislature men who are competent and willing to provide us with a better method of taxation, and until this is done we will continue to be bound under a system that is burdensome and at the same time insufficient to meet the demands of progress in government, education and social improvement.

The program for tax reform as outlined by the Joint Special Committee on Revenue and Taxation appointed by the General Assembly of 1920 would do much to remedy the present situation. This program follows with the years moved up to apply to the next few years:

1. The adoption by the General Assembly of 1924 of a Joint Resolution submitting to the electors of the State amendments to the present Constitution which would remove the general property tax limitations.

2. The inauguration and prosecution of a State-wide campaign of education and publicity to the end that the people of the State may be fully informed upon the subject of taxation and in position to pass intelligently upon the grave question before them.

3. The adoption by the people at the general election of 1924 of the constitutional amendments proposed by this General Assembly.

4. The passage by the General Assembly of 1925 of an Act providing the necessary special machinery for revaluing the property of the State at full value and for making an accurate survey and inventory of all other taxable resources of the State.

5. Upon the basis of the accurate data and statistics so procured, the enactment by the General Assembly of 1926 of a compulsory revenue act combining into one harmonious whole a remodeled property tax, the income tax, the business tax, and the inheritance tax.

6. Let the revision provide for a method by which the failure to correctly return property will become impossible.

7. There are still other means of raising revenue which are proving successful in other states, and which, of course, will receive due consideration and study by our General Assembly before finally devising our own tax system.

The adoption of such a program as the above would go far toward lifting a part of the burden of taxation from the farmers of Lancaster County and of the State and placing it upon the property which is either very lightly taxed or escaping taxation entirely. Our representatives in the General Assembly should insist upon its adoption.

During the last two sessions of the General Assembly much progress has been made in the direction of tax reform. New sources of revenue have been discovered in the income tax, the gasoline tax, the inheritance tax, and the corporations license tax enacted in 1922. The combined sales and luxury tax bill of 1923 still further lessens the levy placed upon general property. The policy of the General Assembly in providing revenues for State purposes seems to be toward what is technically known as the plan of "separation." This is discovering entirely different sources for State revenues, and leaving the general property tax for local county purposes. Such a plan is in operation in North Carolina, and quite satisfactorily, it would seem.

However, if the escaping intangible property is ever going to be brought on the tax books, constitutional changes are going to have to be made that will permit a classification of property, in order that a different rate of levy may be placed upon each of these according to the principles of "benefit derived" and what "the traffic is able to bear."

There is an opportunity for constructive statesmanship in South Carolina along the lines of sound, sane, thoroughgoing tax reform. There are signs that an increasing number of our men in public life are becoming seriously and intelligently aware of this opportunity and responsibility.

Lancaster County Problems

| Rank | |
|--|---------|
| 17th—in percentage of total illiteracy (10 years and over) Pickens 1st with 10.7; Berkeley last with 38.4. State average 18.1. | 17.8 |
| 36th—in percentage of native white illiteracy (10 years and over) | 8.1 |
| State average 6.5. | |
| 36th—in percentage of male white illiteracy over 21 years old | 10.6 |
| Charleston 1st with 1.7. State average 8.5. | |
| 37th—in percentage of female white illiteracy over 21 years old | 10.9 |
| Calhoun 1st with 1.7. State average 8.1. | |
| 37th—in percentage of white schools that are one-teacher affairs | 23 |
| Georgetown 1st with 75.75; Dillon last with 4. | |
| 27th—in average length of session in days in white country schools | 128 |
| Charleston 1st with 180; Cherokee last with 96. | |
| 35th—in per capita expenditure for whites according to en- rollment | \$28.68 |
| Charleston 1st with \$67.29; Kershaw last with \$22.62. State average \$39.26. | |
| 35th—in per capita expenditure for whites according to av- erage attendance | \$41.06 |
| Charleston 1st with \$100.47; Kershaw last with \$33.46. State average \$56.00. | |
| 8th—in per capita expenditure for both races according to average attendance | \$23.07 |
| Charleston 1st with \$59.14; Berkeley last with \$13.52. | |
| 30th—in number of homicides in 1920 according to per capita ratio | 5 |
| Clarendon 1st with none; Abbeville last with 11. Total number for State 259. | |
| 20th—in number of deaths according to population, 1921.. | 319 |
| Saluda 1st with 150; Anderson last with 852. | |
| 25th—in savings deposits per capita | \$11.00 |
| Charleston 1st with \$115.00. | |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 26th—in percentage increase in farm wealth, 1910-1920 .. | 118.7 |
| Georgetown 1st with 244.5. State average 143. | |
| 29th—in number of farms, 1920 | 3,724 |
| Anderson 1st with 8,910; Jasper last with 1,284. | |
| 34th—in percentage of farm land improved | 45.3 |
| Barnwell 1st with 68.4; Georgetown last with 16.9. | |
| 28th—in average improved acreage per farm..... | 31 |
| Allendale 1st with 55; Georgetown last with 21. | |
| 29th—in percentage of mortgaged farms | 6.2 |
| Oconee 1st with 14.7; Marlboro last with 2.6. | |
| 30th—in percentage of farm tenancy | 73 |
| Beaufort 1st with 14.9; Marlboro last with 85.6. | |
| 35th—in per capita corn production, 1920 (bushels)..... | 15.3 |
| Calhoun 1st with 31.8; Charleston last with 4.2. | |
| State average 16.3. | |
| 33d — in beef production per person (pounds)..... | 52.3 |
| Horry 1st with 183.3; York last with 22. | |
| 34th—in cotton production per acre (pounds) | 213 |
| Marlboro 1st with 336; Beaufort last with 96. | |
| 44th—in value of crops per acre, 1920 | \$27.00 |
| Beaufort 1st with \$72.00. | |
| 31st —in value of non-food crops, 1920 | \$5,187,657 |
| Orangeburg 1st with \$18,216,362; Jasper last with | |
| \$471,371. | |
| 20th—in number of acres of idle land | 89,768 . |
| Horry 1st with 284,738; Allendale last with 3,833. | |
| 24th—in hay and forage production (tons) | 7,423 |
| Orangeburg 1st with 19,775; Jasper last with 1,835. | |

List of Bulletins Issued by the University

| No. | Date | Title |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| 1. | April, | 1905—Information for Accredited Schools |
| 2. | July, | 1905—Catalog 1904-05 |
| *3. | October, | 1905—Law Lectures |
| 4. | March, | 1905—Why go to South Carolina College? |
| 4. | January, | 1906—Museums |
| *5. | April, | 1906—Catalog 1905-06 |
| 6. | June, | 1906—Announcement 1906-07 |
| 7. | October, | 1906—Library |
| 8. Part I | —January, | 1907—Report on Secondary Schools |
| 8. Part II | | —War Records |
| 9. | April, | 1907—Catalog 1906-07 |
| 10. | July, | 1907—Summer Bulletin |
| 11. | October, | 1907—High School Manual |
| 12. | January, | 1908—War Records |
| 13. Part I | —March, | 1908—Catalog 1907-08 |
| 13. Part II | | —High School Monograph |
| 14. Part I | —July, | 1908—Summer Bulletin |
| 14. Part II | | —School of Law |
| *14. Part III | | —High School Report 1907-08 |
| 15. | October, | 1908—Alumni Addresses |
| 16. Part I | —January, | 1909—Our Schools |
| 16. Part II | | —Requirements for Admission |
| 17. | June, | 1909—Catalog 1908-09 |
| 18. | July, | 1909—School of Law |
| 19. | October, | 1909—Report of High School Inspector 1908-09 |
| 20. | January, | 1910—Good Roads |
| 21. Part I | —April, | 1910—Catalog 1909-10 |
| 21. Part II | | —Founders' Day 1910 |
| *22. Part I | —July, | 1910—High School Report 1909-10 |
| 22. Part II | | —School of Law |
| 23. Part I | —October, | 1910—The Graduate School |
| 23. Part II | | —"Opportunity and Duty" |
| 24. Part I | —January, | 1911—Report of High School Inspector 1909-10 |
| 24. Part II | | —A Statement of Rural School Problems |
| 24. Part III | | —Some Educational and Legislative Needs of South Carolina Mill Villages |

| No. | Date | Title |
|---------------|----------|--|
| *25. Part I | April, | 1911—Catalog 1910-11 |
| 25. Part II | | —How the Sunday School Can Assist in Village Welfare Work |
| 26. | July, | 1911—Founders' Day 1911 |
| 27. | October, | 1911—Participle and Infinitive in -ing |
| *28. Part I | January, | 1912—Extension Lectures |
| 28. Part II | | —Lectures on Agriculture |
| *28. Part III | | —State and County Athletics |
| *28. Part IV | | —Good Roads |
| 28. Part V | | —Report of High School Inspector 1910-11 |
| *28. Part VI | | —Suggested Solutions for some Rural School Problems in South Carolina |
| 29. Part I | April, | 1912—Catalog 1911-12 |
| 29. Part II | | —Teachers' Scholarships |
| 30. Part I | July, | 1912—Announcement 1912-13 |
| *30. Part II | | —Founders' Day 1912 |
| 31. | October, | 1912—The University and the State |
| 32. Part I | January, | 1913—The School of Law |
| 32. Part II | | —College Education for Men of Business |
| *32. Part III | | —Report of High School Inspector 1911-12 |
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| *32. Part V | | —State and County Athletics for High Schools |
| 33. Part I | April, | 1913—Catalog 1912-13 |
| 33. Part II | | —Student Self-Help |
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| 35. Part I | October, | 1913—Founders' Day 1913 |
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| 37. Part II | | —Dr. Edward Southey Joynes |

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| *37. Part III | | —State Summer School for High School Teachers |
| 37. Part IV | | —Catalog 1913-14 |
| 37. Part V | | —Teachers' Scholarships |
| 38. Part I—July, | 1914 | —Founders' Day |
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| 38. Part V | | —Alumni Record |
| 39. | October, | 1914—Torrens System of Land Registration |
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| *41. Part I—April, | 1915 | —State Summer School for High School Teachers |
| 41. Part II | | —The School Library |
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| *41. Part IV | | —Henry Timrod |
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| 42. Part I—July, | 1915 | —Founders' Day |
| *42. Part II | | —Three Notable Ante-Bellum Magazines of South Carolina |
| 43. Part I—October, | 1915 | —General Extension |
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| 43. Part IV | | —German Word Formation |
| 43. Part V | | —The Case for Cotton |
| 44. Part I—January, | 1916 | —Report of High School Inspector 1914-15 |
| 44. Part II | | —Athletics for High Schools |
| 44. Part III | | —Notes of Lectures on the Parts of Speech in English, and the Study of English |
| 45. Part I—April, | 1916 | —State Summer School for High School Teachers |
| 45. Part II | | —Old Letters of a Student in Germany |
| *45. Part III | | —Catalog 1915-16 |
| 46. | May, | 1916—Teachers' Scholarships |

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| 47. | August, 1916— | Decrease of Birds in South Carolina |
| *48. | September, 1916— | Notes on the Teaching of English Grammar |
| 49. | October, 1916— | Alumni Loan Fund |
| 50. | November, 1916— | Old Letters from Germany |
| 51. | December, 1916— | Report of High School Inspector 1915-16 |
| *52. | January, 1917— | Christian Work at University of South Carolina |
| 53. | February, 1917— | Athletics for High Schools |
| 54. | March, 1917— | State Summer School for High School Teachers |
| 55. | April, 1917— | Catalog 1916-17 |
| 56. | May, 1917— | Teachers' Scholarships |
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| 60. | September, 1917— | Effective Debating |
| 61. | October, 1917— | The Status of the Teaching Profession |
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| *63. | December, 1917— | Report of High School Inspector 1916-17 |
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| 65. | February, 1918— | South Carolina High School Debating League (Literacy Test for Immigrants) |
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| 75. | December, 1918— | Report of High School Inspector 1917-18 |
| *77. | February, 1919— | Robert Mills, Architect |

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| 78. | March, | 1919—Teachers' Scholarships 1919-20 |
| 79. | April, | 1919—Catalog 1918-19 |
| 80. | May, | 1919—A School Program for South Carolina |
| 81. | December, | 1919—South Carolina High School Debating League |
| 82. | January, | 1920—Great Prose Passages |
| 83. | February, | 1920—Debating for High Schools |
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| 85. | April, | 1920—Catalog 1919-20 |
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| 87. | June, | 1920—Summer School for High School Teachers |
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| 91. | October, | 1920—Louisa C. McCord |
| 92. | November, | 1920—Track and Field Athletics |
| 93. | December, | 1920—South Carolina High School Debating League (League of Nations) |
| 94. | January, | 1921—Poetry in the High School |
| 95. | February, | 1921—Report of High School Inspector 1919-20 |
| 96. | March, | 1921—Summer School for High School Teachers |
| 97. | April, | 1921—Catalog 1920-21 |
| 98. | May, | 1921—Teachers' Scholarships 1921-22 |
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| 100. | July, | 1921—School of Law 1921-22 |
| 101. | August, | 1921—Tax Reform in South Carolina |
| 102. | September, | 1921—Greenville County |
| 103. | October, | 1921—Florence County |
| 104. | February, | 1922—South Carolina High School Debating League (Tax Reform) |
| 105. | March, | 1922—Track and Field Athletics |
| 106. | April, | 1922—Catalog 1921-22 |
| 107. | May, | 1922—Summer School for High School Teachers |
| 108. | June, | 1922—Teachers' Scholarships |
| 110. | June, | 1922—Dillon County |

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| 112. | August, | 1922—Sumter County |
| 113. | September, | 1922—Swiss-German Element in South Carolina |
| 114. | November, | 1922—American Education Week |
| 115. | December, | 1922—The University of South Carolina |
| 116. | January, | 1923—Certification of Teachers |
| 117. | February, | 1923—South Carolina High School De- bating League (High School Athletics) |
| 118. | March, | 1923—Summer School |
| 119. | April 1, | 1923—Catalog 1922-23 |
| 120. | April 15, | 1923—Kershaw County |
| 121. | May 1, | 1923—Teachers' Scholarships |
| 122. | May 15, | 1923—Lexington County |
| 123. | June 1, | 1923—School of Law, Announcement 1923-24 |
| 124. | June 15, | 1923—Orangeburg County |
| 126. | July 15, | 1923—Anderson County |
| 128. | August 15, | 1923—Union County |
| 130. | September 15, | 1923—Marion County |
| 131. | November 1, | 1923—Dr. James H. Carlisle—A Great Teacher |

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