

Archives
Closed
LD
175
A4DK
Th
148

A HISTORY OF REIDVILLE PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS,
REIDVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Graduate School
Appalachian State Teachers College



In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts in Education



by
Fred Carroll Ellenburg
May 1963

William Leonard Bury
Appalachian Collection

A HISTORY OF REIDVILLE PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS,

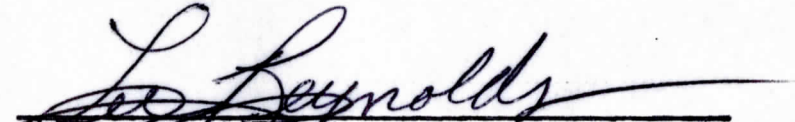
REIDVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

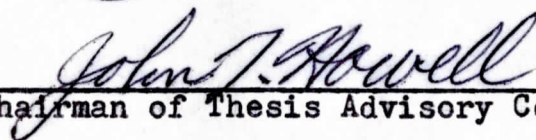
Fred Carroll Ellenburg

May 1963

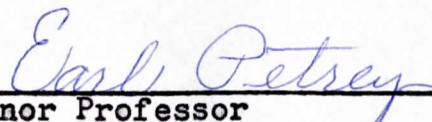
Approved by:



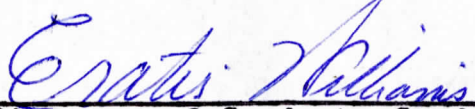
Director of Thesis



Chairman of Thesis Advisory Committee



Minor Professor



Director of Graduate Study

A HISTORY OF REIDVILLE PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS,
REIDVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

An Abstract of a Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Graduate School
Appalachian State Teachers College

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts in Education

by
Fred Carroll Ellenburg
May 1963

ABSTRACT

I. THE PROBLEM

It was the purpose of this study to examine all possible material concerning the Reidville Private High Schools, from their beginning in 1857, through their forty-seven year history, to reveal the facts in connection with the type of schools, to learn how and why they were started, supported, and expired, to consider the contributions of the schools to society, and to furnish the groundwork for a study of the public schools that followed the private schools. It is hoped that this study will eliminate some of the old opinions and unreliable traditions that prevail.

II. PROCEDURE

The major part of the information in this study was gathered from primary sources. The writer traveled well over one thousand miles to read from certain material, to receive information, and to interview people who could reveal information relative to the schools. There have been countless conversations with the people in the community in regard to the past of the schools. Microfilm copies of The Carolina Spartan newspaper were read and searched for information about the history of the two institutions. The writer corresponded with individuals and institutions in regard to information

related to the schools. The most important source that was available was the minutes of the board of trustees of the Reidville High Schools. Records in the Spartanburg County Court House were read and information from them was utilized in this study. The Historical Foundation at Montreat College, Montreat, North Carolina, contained valuable information on the early history of the schools.

III. SUMMARY

In his sermon on January 1, 1857, Rev. Robert Harden Reid brought to the attention of his people of the Nazareth Presbyterian Church the need for better schools in the community, and more especially, schools that would educate their own children under the control of Presbyterians. The congregation acted upon his suggestion very quickly to establish two schools, Reidville Male High School and Reidville Female High School. These two schools were chartered December 21, 1857. The Male High School opened in 1858 and the Female High School opened in 1859. In 1871, the Female High School was raised to a "college" level, and so operated until 1902. The two schools continued to operate under private control until 1905. In that year they were combined and operated as a public school.

PREFACE

Standing on top of the knoll at the east end of the one hundred foot wide Main Street, one may view the ghostly structure of the once admirable Male High School of Reidville, South Carolina. The Reidville Elementary School now occupies the precise plot wherethe Reidville Female High School once stood at the west end of the same street.

It is appropriate that the conception, birth, the good years, and the demise of these two institutions of learning should be recorded. These institutions of learning were a beacon of light in their forty-eight years of Christian education for the community and upper South Carolina. This project was not suggested to the writer, but the idea that the history of the two schools should be written has grown in his mind.

As one stands at the west end of Main Street and looks eastward, he sees the remains of the private schools in the form of the old brick building which was known as Reidville Male High School, and the Male High School principal's house. The mind might deliberate, as the writer's has on many occasions, as to her story. What secrets could be unraveled about the Female School which once stood at the other end of Main Street?

The writer accepts the challenge of writing the history of the two private high schools of bygone days which were located in the small community of Reidville, South Carolina.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Many people have reviewed the material in this study and have contributed information and advice. While it is impossible to acknowledge all of them, the writer extends to them his sincere appreciation. The writer would particularly like to express his thanks to the following: Dr. Lee Reynolds, Mrs. Marshall Dendy, Miss Jill Taylor, Mr. J. W. Gaston, Sr., Mrs. B. P. Reid, Mr. Robert White Gaston, and Mrs. Charlotte Henderson.

The writer would like to thank his wife, Elvira, for her understanding, forbearance, and assistance during this study.

F. C. E.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED	1
The Problem	1
Statement of the problem	1
Importance of the study	1
Definitions of Terms Used	2
Private schools	2
Principal, President	3
College	3
High School	3
Register	4
II. SOURCE OF THE DATA AND METHOD OF PROCEDURE	5
Records	5
Newspapers	6
Catalogs	7
Correspondence	7
Interviews	8
III. A HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY .	10
Formation of Spartanburg County	10
Early Settlements and Settlers	13
IV. INFLUENCE OF NAZARETH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON EDUCATION IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY	17
Early Influence	17
Reverend Robert Harden Reid and Education ...	23

CHAPTER	PAGE
	vi
V. REIDVILLE'S PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS ARE BORN	28
Preliminary Steps	28
The Cornerstone Is Laid	34
The Charter	36
The Male High School Is Opened	40
The Female High School Is Opened	44
VI. REIDVILLE'S PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS, 1860-71	47
Pre-War Years	47
The Dreary War Years	53
Progress Again	55
VII. PROGRESS AND HEARTACHES	57
The Schools Continued to Grow	57
The Gloomy Future in the Making	59
Variable Growth of Both Schools	63
The Male High School Has Problems	68
The Decline of Both Schools	71
Reverend Robert Harden Reid Resigns	75
VIII. THE DEMISE OF THE REIDVILLE PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS	78
The Last Few Years	78
Termination of the Schools, 1905	80
IX. CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SCHOOLS TO SOCIETY	83
William Joseph Martin, Jr.	83
Mary Anderson Leonard	85
Edward Hornby Anderson	86
Andrew Charles Moore, Jr.	88

CHAPTER	PAGE
John Albert Thackston	89
James Lewis Mann	90
X. SUMMARY	92
BIBLIOGRAPHY	96
APPENDIXES	103
APPENDIX A. Reidville Private High Schools' Trustees Appointed After The Charter Members ...	104
APPENDIX B. Reidville Private High Schools' Trustees Appointed After The Private Schools Closed	107
APPENDIX C. Principals Of The Reidville Male High School And Their Assistants	109
APPENDIX D. Principals Of The Reidville Female High School And Their Assistants	111
APPENDIX E. Teachers Of The Reidville Male High School	113
APPENDIX F. Teachers Of The Reidville Female High School	117
APPENDIX G. Course Of Study For The Reidville Female College For The Year 1883	123
APPENDIX H. Course Of Study For The Reidville High School For Girls For The Year 1902	124

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
1. Reverend Robert Harden Reid	24
2. A Copy of an Original Program that was Used at the Cornerstone Laying of the Reidville Female High School	35
3. The Reidville Male High School in 1903	42
4. The Original Reidville Female High School	46
5. The School Bell that Hung in the Bell Tower of The Reidville Female High School	51

CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

For many years opinion and tradition have been the major portion of any existing information regarding the Reidville Private High Schools, which were established in Reidville, South Carolina many years before the public school started in 1905. Many of the traditions of these institutions were built around particular families. Through the passing years these traditions became facts, as far as many local people were concerned.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. It was the purpose of this study to examine all possible material concerning the Reidville Private High Schools from their beginning in 1857 through their forty-seven year history, to reveal the facts in connection with the type of schools, to learn how and why they were started, supported, and expired, to consider the contribution of the schools to society, and to furnish the groundwork for a study of the public schools that followed the private schools. It is hoped that this study will eliminate some of the old opinions and unreliable traditions that prevail.

Importance of the study. The Male and Female High Schools had a short life. These two schools had forty-seven years of history that has been lost because of death of former

students. Therefore, there are not many facts and only a very few reliable traditions known today by the local people of Reidville, South Carolina. There are still warm spots in the hearts of those who are descendants of former students and board members. A few years from now, all of the former students who once attended these schools will be gone. If information pertaining to the schools is to be received from them, it must be done now. The local people are very interested in the history of these once admirable schools. The entire county of Spartanburg has an interest in the project. Many leaders in the county, as well as in South Carolina, had their preparation for college in the small schools of Reidville. The contribution of this study will add to the knowledge of past events and proceedings so that the present may be more understandable. This project will add to the present knowledge of persons, events, and institutions which may be analyzed in regard to a certain period and location. This study will enable educational leaders of Spartanburg County and the upper section of South Carolina to understand a part of the past so that future planning may be more fully and adequately accomplished.

II. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Private schools. Throughout this report, the term "private schools" shall mean schools that charged a fee for

their services so that teachers might be employed and paid. In such an institution the board of trustees was not elected or appointed by the state. The schools were chartered institutions with the general management vested in a board of trustees who held the property in trust for the Presbyterian Church.

Principal, president. Reidville's teachers were commonly called "professors." The two terms are used interchangeably and indiscriminately in this study. The records of the meetings of the trustees used the terms president and principal interchangeable. The writer will use both terms in this study.

College. Throughout this study the writer has been confronted with the term "college" many times in reference to the Female School after 1871. The term will, since intent was impossible to discover, refer to the higher study in the Female High School. The word "college" was an attraction to the school. The school was not recognized as an accredited four year college in South Carolina, but it had a course of study that covered four years in the college division.

High School. The term "high school" in this study will refer to a school designed to prepare students for the active business of life, and for the successful prosecution of the higher branches of study in college. The high school

emphasized practical courses. The term "high school" shall refer to the schools that were private, charged tuitional fees, and in a way were intended for people of some means.

Register. The Female High School and the Male High School had a book in each school that was used for the purpose of listing each student's name, parents' names, home town, honors received, dates that the students left school, and reasons for leaving school. The principals were in charge of the registers, and they sometimes recorded additional notes when the situation demanded. At the beginning of each school session, the listings were inscribed anew. Since this study was only conducted for the two schools, the term "register" will refer to the register of the Reidville Male High School and the register of the Reidville Female High School.

CHAPTER II

SOURCE OF THE DATA AND METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The nature of this study is a historical one. The writer has traveled over one thousand miles to read from certain material, receive information, and to interview people who could reveal any information relative to the schools. Not a mile has been wasted in this regard. Very little has been written by anyone at any time in reference to the Reidville Schools. Only in recent years has there been any attempt to find out the history of these institutions, and this was attempted in 1958 when the centennial of the village of Reidville was celebrated. The attempt did not turn up much in the way of facts. Families did not want to loan valuable books, pictures, letters, and newspapers at that time. The writer has endeavored to do what had not been accomplished up until the present time.

I. RECORDS

The most important source that was available to the writer was the minutes of the board of trustees of the Reidville High Schools, which contained the minutes of the board from June 21, 1857, through January 14, 1958. This book contained much information and was a very valuable primary source. The writer is indebted to Mr. J. W. Gaston,

Sr., who is the present chairman of the board and the keeper of the minutes. This book is in very good condition for its age. The minutes were detailed and were recorded by men of good education and penmanship.

The registers of the Male and Female High Schools were very valuable in this study. The two books contained informative side notes at many points throughout. There were a few years that the principals did not keep the registers up-to-date. The register of the Male High School is blank for the fall session of 1860. This register is also blank for the period during 1901 through 1904. The Female High School register is blank from 1863 through 1866, and 1898 through 1900.

A very valuable primary source was a scrapbook compiled by Rev. Robert Harden Reid and donated to Montreat College Historical Foundation. This scrapbook was Rev. Robert Harden Reid's personal property. In it he related the early foundation of the Reidville Schools.

The deed books at the Spartanburg County Court House contained many valuable deeds. Books have been a major source of general information in the study of the history of these two schools.

II. NEWSPAPERS

This project could never have been synthesized without

the valuable assistance of microfilm copies of The Carolina Spartan newspaper, which was printed in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Microfilm copies of this paper were read and searched for any information about the history of the schools. The State, The Spartanburg Weekly Herald, The Greenville News, and The Yorkville Enquirer newspapers were drawn upon for useful information and to substantiate many points in this study.

III. CATALOGS

Local individuals have loaned catalogs for this project. They have, however, been few in number, but they have been informative. Only three catalogs were found pertaining to the Male High School. The most helpful catalog was dated 1872. The catalogs for the most part are in very poor condition. The writer has tried to convince the owners of the catalogs that they should have them placed in a historical foundation, but he has not as yet had much success.

IV. CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondence has been advantageous in this study. Many letters have been received that have borne useful information in regard to the past of the schools. The more important letters that were received, as far as information was concerned, came from these sources:

1. Davidson College
2. Presbyterian College
3. University of Florida
4. Winthrop College
5. University of South Carolina
6. University of Chicago
7. Mount Holyoke College
8. General Electric Company
9. Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio
10. Columbia Theological Seminary

Many other pieces of correspondence were received bearing information about the history of the two schools and persons connected with them.

V. INTERVIEWS

The interview has been one of the most illuminating techniques utilized in this study. Mr. J. W. Gaston, Sr., a student in the Male High School as early as 1882, shed light on many dubious points during this study. Mr. Robert White Gaston has also given to the writer valuable data for this project. Mrs. B. P. Reid, whose late husband was the son of the founder of the schools, gave helpful information, as well as material, for use in this undertaking. Mr. Robert H. Reid, the grandson of the founder, revealed valuable information to the writer. There have been countless conversations

with the people in the community in regard to the past of the schools. These conversations have come in the normal talk of the day as the writer met people in the community from time to time during the period of research.

CHAPTER III

A HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY

I. FORMATION OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Spartanburg County has a history behind her worthy of preservation. It is not the writer's design to record the entire past of her creation, but only to give those pertinent facts relative to the present study.

In the Colonial Period the section of the state now known as Spartanburg County was a part of Craven County. South Carolina was first divided into four counties in 1685, Craven County being the largest. After North Carolina and South Carolina were divided it still held that name. In 1769 seven districts were established for the holding of courts, but the increase of population made smaller divisions necessary. In November, 1722, the inhabitants of what is now Spartanburg were first able to perform legal business at their own courthouse at Ninety-Six District. This was a result of the Circuit Court Act of 1769, which provided for the redistricting of the state.¹ The area which was to be Spartanburg was in this district. In 1783 an ordinance was passed which divided the districts of

¹Work Projects Administration, A History of Spartanburg County, Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program (Spartanburg: Band and White, 1940), p. 19.

Georgetown, Camden, Cheraw, Charlestown, Ninety-Six, Orangeburg and Beaufort into counties.

Under this ordinance, Edgefield, Abbeville, and Newberry counties were set up in 1783, leaving the remainder of Ninety-Six District, Spartanburg, Union, and Laurens undivided. The site of the court house was established at Pinckeyville, on Broad River.

The old district of Ninety-Six, before and during the Revolution, was composed of the present counties of Spartanburg, Laurens, Union, Newberry, Abbeville, and Edgefield. The county site was at Cambridge, or Ninety-Six, in Abbeville County, not far from the present Ninety-Six depot.

The state was divided, as the result of the redistricting in 1769, into Ninety-Six District, Camden District, Cheraw District, Orange District, Beaufort District, Georgetown District, and Charleston District. In 1785 the legislation divided South Carolina into thirty-four counties so that the people could have better and more convenient government than they had enjoyed before. Before 1785 the courts, with their sheriffs and other officers, were so far away from most of the people that the government was not doing the service that it should. By an act which was passed in 1785, Spartan County was laid off. "Spartan County as thus created, contained 1,050 square miles. Re-surveys reduced it to 1,004."²

²Ibid., p. 35.

The northeastern part of the county was taken to help form Cherokee County in the late eighteen hundreds. The Spartanburg and Greenville Directories of 1880-81 described Spartanburg County as:

This county is situated in the extreme northern position of the state. It is bordered on the north by Polk and Rutherford Counties of North Carolina; on the east by York and Union Counties; on the south by Union and Laurens; and on the west by Laurens and Greenville. The average distance from north to south is 35 miles, from east to west 30 miles, giving an area of 672,000 square acres.³

The real beginning of the present Spartanburg County as an individual unit of government came in 1785 when the old Ninety-Six District was divided.⁴ The act of 1798-1799 provided that Spartanburg was to be called by the name of Spartanburgh. The last syllable burgh was a suffix agreed upon and added to the old name Spartan. By common agreement and modern usage the letter "h" has been dropped, leaving the word Spartanburg as it is now known.

It is factual that the history of Spartanburg can be substantiated. There seems to be conflicting views as to how the county received the name Spartan in the beginning.

Spartanburg alone among the forty-six counties of South Carolina bears a name based on the character of its settlers. No account exists of the circumstance attending the selection of this name. It appears

³Spartanburg and Greenville Directories of 1880-81, (Atlanta: H. H. Dickson, Steam Publisher and Printer, 1881), pp. 11-12.

⁴Work Projects Administration, op. cit., p. 33.

among the records for the first time in a letter signed John Thomas, and bearing the heading, Spartan Regiment, September 11, 1775.⁵

One view is that:

The county and city derive their name from the Spartan Regiment, a body of South Carolina militia which was formed in this area in 1776 and served with distinction throughout the revolution.⁶

The Spartan Regiment fought the battle of Cowpens during the Revolutionary War. The men were indeed a Spartan people, and they were willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, to meet all the difficulties which surrounded them. Landrum stated that:

Like the ancient Spartans of Greece, they were inured to hardships and sacrifices and cherished the heroic virtues of courage, fortitude, patriotism, and public spirit.⁷

The name of the regiment was soon extended to the district.

II. EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS

The first settlers were from the northern colonies. They did not have maps to guide them in the new land into which they had pushed their way by different methods. They

⁵Ibid., p. 11.

⁶Work Projects Administration, South Carolina, American Guide Series (New York: Oxford University Press, 1946), p. 259.

⁷J. B. O. Landrum, History of Spartanburg County (Atlanta: The Franklin Publishing Company, 1900), p. 14.

established their homes on the numerous streams and in the fertile low lands of what now is Spartanburg County.

Governor James Glen made a treaty with the Cherokee Indians in 1755. In the treaty the Cherokees ceded much land of which the present land of Spartanburg County was a part. This treaty threw land open to settlers and settlements, Landrum reported that, "...there was an immigration of settlers into all of these counties, mostly from Virginia, but many from North Carolina, Maryland and Pennsylvania...."⁸

No exact answer can be given in regard to the first white man to set foot on Spartanburg soil. Landrum stated that:

The first settlers of the Tyger section heard from Indian traders of a white man who, before their coming, had started a mill near Reidville and had been killed by Indians; and of another would-be settler, a Baptist preacher named Benjamin Peck, who mysteriously disappeared, leaving as a memorial Ben's Creek, named for him.⁹

Ramsay related that:

In 1750, Colonel Clark emigrated from Virginia and settled on Pacolet River. In the course of six years he was joined by eight or ten families from Pennsylvania, all of whom settled on or near Fair Forest Creek, or the three forks of Tyger River. These constituted the whole white population of that part of the province in 1755.¹⁰

⁸Ibid., p. 127.

⁹Work Projects Administration, A History of Spartanburg County, Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program (Spartanburg: Band and White, 1940), p. 14.

¹⁰David Ramsay, Ramsay's History of South Carolina (Vol. I Newberry: W. J. Duffie Publisher, 1858), p. 118.

Elijah Clark was the first white settler of whom any knowledge is known. He could therefore be styled as the Daniel Boone of the present county of Spartanburg.

The first permanent settlements in what is now known as Spartanburg County were those on the three branches of the Tyger River. Scotch-Irish Presbyterian settlers came from Pennsylvania and claimed land on the North, Middle, and South Tyger Rivers. Landrum reported that:

Among these settlers are found the present family names of Moore, Barry, Jordan, Nesbitt, Vernon, Collins, Pedan, Nichols, Cadwell, Wakefield, Anderson, Snoddy, Miller and others.¹¹

Other settlers came later and settled on other sections of the three branches of the Tyger River. The Gastons, Alexanders, and Mortons were in this settlement. As early as 1765 these two groups of settlers had chosen a site that was conveniently located and built a meeting place which they called Nazareth. Nazareth Church was the first permanent organization in the county of Spartanburg.¹²

The Earle family migrated to the Pacolet area and established a settlement which came to be named Earlesville.

¹¹J. B. O. Landrum, Colonial And Revolutionary History Of South Carolina (Greenville: Shannon and Company, Printers and Binders, 1897), p. 25.

¹²Work Projects Administration, A History of Spartanburg County, Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program (Spartanburg: Band and White, 1940), pp. 15-16.

The members of the Earle family were vigorous pioneers and had an important share in the making of Spartanburg County. Many members of the family emigrated into other counties in face of the Indians and Tories.

Baptists came in from Virginia and settled in the Fairforest area and set up a strong settlement for their denomination. In spite of its remoteness, the Indian menace, and many other difficulties it possessed, the area which is now the county of Spartanburg developed long before the Revolutionary War. In 1770 the upper section of South Carolina was so remote that Lieutenant Governor Bull, while making a trip over the state, did not go beyond what he described as the "uncivilized settlements" above the point where the Broad and Saluda Rivers meet.¹³

¹³Ibid., p. 19.

CHAPER IV

INFLUENCE OF NAZARETH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON EDUCATION IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY

As early as 1710 provisions were made for free schools in South Carolina. Even though the state made provisions for a public school system very early, the provisions were not fully carried out in the state. During the early days of Spartanburg County, religion and education went hand in hand. The Presbyterians were the leaders in this effort of education. Nazareth Presbyterian Church was the pioneer in doing its share to educate the children of the Tyger River section of Spartanburg County.

I. EARLY INFLUENCE

"In every community where they [Presbyterians] came, a schoolhouse and church sprang up simultaneously with the settlement...."¹ Knight also stated that:

They [Presbyterians] had great faith in the value of education, and their high esteem and reverence for an educated ministry led them to emphasize secondary and collegiate training.²

¹Edgar W. Knight, The Academy Movement In The South Reprinted from The High School Journal, Vol. II, Nos. 7-8, and Vol. III, No. 1. (n. p. : No publisher, n. d.), p. 15.

²Ibid.

The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians greatly influenced educational growth in the entire South. The efforts to establish public schools in the area of what is now Spartanburg County were very poor. The efforts resulted in the free schools being poorly taught for short periods of time. These were set up solely for the poor pupils in the area. Oliphant stated that:

Unfortunately, the free schools were little more than charity schools. Most of the teachers were ignorant and incompetent.

.....

No children attended the free school who could afford to attend one of the many good private schools.³

The best teachers were employed by the private schools, and the incompetent ones were teachers in the free schools. These were some of the conditions that the leaders of the Nazareth Presbyterian Church found prevailing in their area.

Denominational rivalry was strong in all of this area, as well as other sections of the South. Hunter reported that:

At least one Baptist minister, who was worried about the Baptist position in this area [Yancy County] warned his people, 'If we don't go ahead and do something and do it quickly, these hellish

³Mary C. Sims Oliphant (ed.), The New Sims History of South Carolina (Columbia: The State Company, 1940), p. 202.

Presbyterians are going to take this country.⁴
This minister was referring to the rapid rate that the Presbyterians were setting up schools to educate their children.

In 1794 Rev. James Templeton became the supply preacher for Nazareth Church. He served in this position for eight years. During his stay at Nazareth, he devoted much of his attention and efforts to educational matters. Under the guidance of Rev. Templeton the Philanthropic Society was organized in 1794. The aim of the society was to promote learning in the area by establishing an academy of higher learning and to send out teachers to less fortunate communities. The Spartanburg Philanthropic Society, according to the act of incorporation bearing the date of December 16, 1797, specified that it was founded for the purpose of erecting an academy.⁵ The records of the organization are not to be found. The first tangible work of the society was recorded in the directories for Spartanburg and Greenville for 1880 through 1881.

The first school established by this society was opened May 22d, 1797, in a school-house near

⁴Edgar F. Hunter, Jr., "A History of Yancy Collegiate Institute" (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, North Carolina, 1952), p. 11.

⁵Work Projects Administration, A History of Spartanburg County, Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program (Spartanburg: Band and White, 1940), p. 95.

Foster's Meeting-house. The society employed Mr. James Gilleland as teacher, for the sum of fifty pounds a year. This school was known as the "Eustatia School," as Mr. Gilleland hath pleased to call it. It was afterwards known as the Minerva School....⁶

James Gilleland was not a minister when he came to take charge of the school. Later he studied theology and ministered to the Nazareth Church from 1802 through 1816. It should be noted that the Eustatia School was opened seven months before the organization was incorporated. The society, however, had been working since it was founded in 1794. Very few particulars have been handed down about the Eustatia School. The Minerva School seems to have come after the Eustatia School, and "...to have been taught for many years in the building erected for it."⁷ Another school that the Philanthropic Society organized was "a manual labor school at Poolesville...."⁸ Nazareth Church organized or played a prominent part in establishing many fine schools such as the Minerva Academy and the schools located at Rocky Springs, Flint Hill, Poplar Springs, Pine Grove, and Reidville. Having accomplished some of its goals, the Philanthropic Society dissolved as other agencies gathered strength.

⁶Spartanburg and Greenville Directories 1880-81, (Atlanta: H. H. Dickson, Steam Publisher and Printer, 1881), p. 14.

⁷Work Projects Administration, loc. cit.

⁸Ibid.

Rev W. C. Davis was one of the first school teachers from the Nazareth Church. He taught near the Tyger River while he was the minister at Nazareth. He taught at Rocky Springs before 1800. Landrum reported that:

It is further stated that Davis was the teacher of this school [Rocky Springs], and that among the pupils were Postmaster-General Barry, under Jackson's administration, and afterwards Envoy Extraordinary to Spain.⁹

Jonathan Hadden, an elder in Nazareth Church, was a schoolmaster of the Male Academy in Spartanburg in 1837. In his early life Mr. Hadden taught a school in the area of Wellford, South Carolina, which was about eight miles from Nazareth Church. Mr. Hadden opened school each day with a prayer.

Rev. John Boggs, who was the minister of Nazareth Church for four years, taught a school at Flint Hill. Rev. Boggs was a very small man in physical appearance, and he possessed a great amount of learning.

Rev. Z. L. Holmes conducted a school at Poplar Springs for a short period of time. He presided over the Female Seminary at Spartanburg at one time.

From the beginning of the history of Spartanburg County, the educational facilities, as provided by law, were very poor for most pupils, and the schools were

⁹J. B. O. Landrum, History of Spartanburg County (Atlanta: The Franklin Publishing Company, 1900), p. 39.

limited in number. Wherever there was a Presbyterian Church, the minister made it his business to form a little school and teach the children himself. The Presbyterian ministers were highly educated men, and this educational advantage led to much of their great success and influence. The Presbyterians always required their ministers to receive a good education. Nazareth Presbyterian Church had men that fulfilled just these requirements.

Jones and Mills stated, "many a preacher had to be a teacher out of necessity, as the church has not had a proper sense of ministerial support till recent times."¹⁰

This is not an all-inclusive resume of the men who influenced education in the early days of Spartanburg County. The sessional records of the first sixty years for Nazareth Church were consumed by fire in the dwelling of the clerk of the session. Consequently, much of the information pertaining to the early ministers and lay leaders was lost.

Nazareth Presbyterian Church was the first permanent organization in the county of Spartanburg, and the ministers and leaders led the way for education in the dark days of the early period of development for the county.

¹⁰F. D. Jones, and W. H. Mills (eds.), Presbyterian Church in South Carolina Since 1850 (Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1926), p. 342.

II. REVEREND ROBERT HARDEN REID AND EDUCATION

Rev. Robert Harden Reid graduated from South Carolina College in 1846. He took a regular course in theology at Columbia Theological Seminary, where he graduated in the class of 1849. There were eleven other men who graduated with him that year.¹¹ In 1853 he was installed as the minister of Nazareth Presbyterian Church. Landrum stated that:

At the time of his installation as pastor of Nazareth Church there were but four other Presbyterian Churches in Spartanburg District, viz.: Antioch, North Pacolet, Mt. Calvary and First Church at Spartanburg. Since then quite a number have been organized in Spartanburg County, including Wellford, Center Point and Reidville, the material for which was largely made up of the original membership of Nazareth Church. Mr. Reid was for several years the only resident minister of this denomination in Spartanburg District.¹²

J. Whitner Reid, a son of Rev Robert Harden Reid, stated that:

There were at this time [1853] 60 families in Nazareth, with 212 communicants, 70 of whom were negroes.... There were then only 312 members of the Presbyterian Church, with 25 elders, in Spartanburg County.¹³

¹¹Personal Correspondence of the writer, letter from F. Sidney Anderson, Dean of Students for Columbia Theological Seminary, October 3, 1961.

¹²Landrum, op. cit., p. 376.

¹³The [Columbia, South Carolina] State, January 16, 1911, p. 10, col. 5.

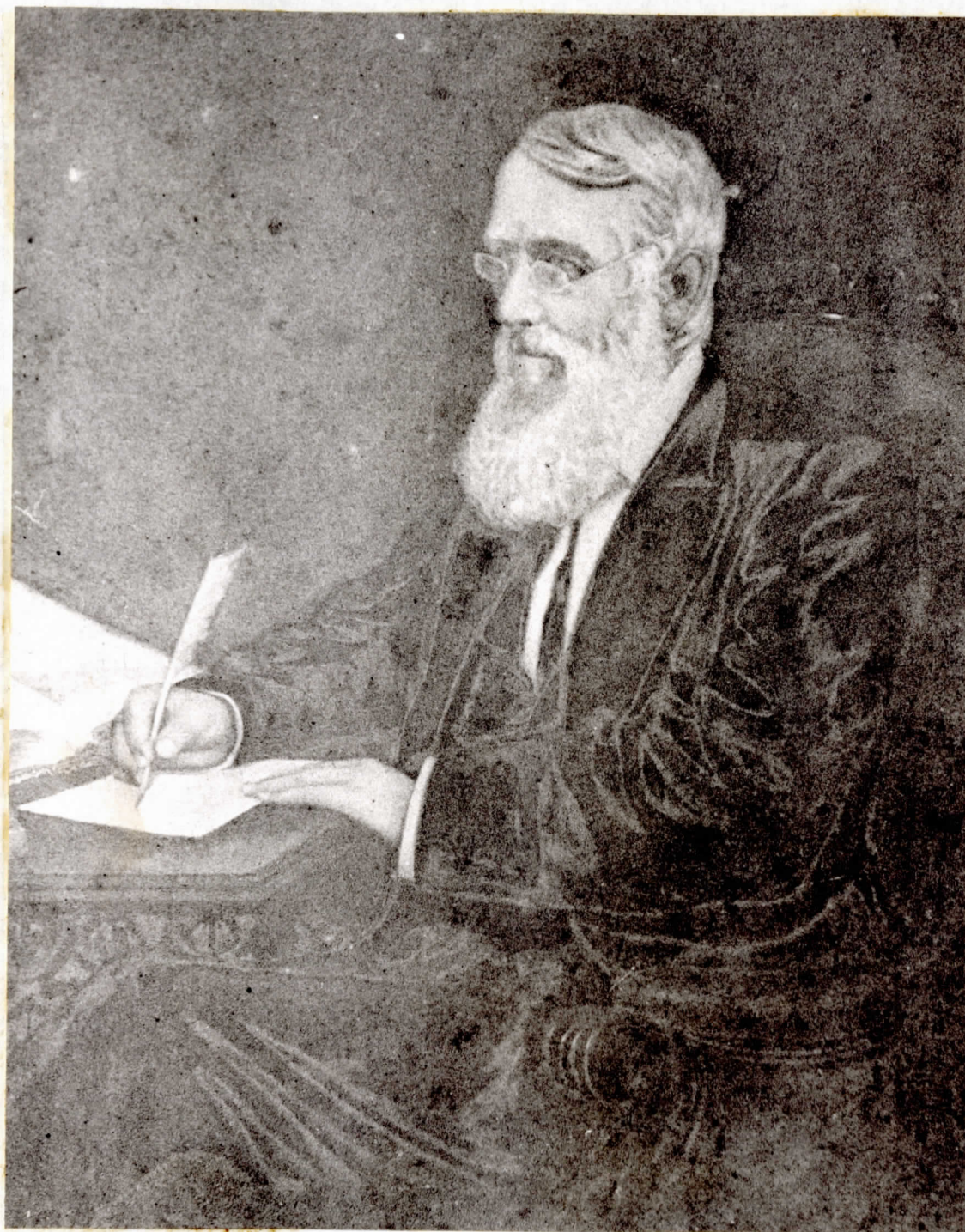


FIGURE 1

REVEREND ROBERT HARDEN REID

Rev. Robert Harden Reid was chairman of the first Democratic convention held in Spartanburg County after the Civil War. This convention nominated candidates for county school commissioner, and Rev. Reid was nominated and elected in 1868. This election was the first one held under the constitution of 1868 and was conducted under military law. Rev. Reid was officially notified of his election by the commanding officer in charge of the military district in which Spartanburg County was located. This office to which he was elected was set up by the constitution of 1868. Previous to this time there was not a system of public education in the state as a result of the Civil War. Rev. Reid was a pioneer of public education in Spartanburg County.

The certificate of election that Rev. Robert Harden Reid received is noteworthy for its wording. It was stated that:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That an Election held in and for the County of Spartanburg, State of South Carolina, on the 2d and 3d days of June 1868, under the authority of the law of the United States of March 2d, 1867, "To provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the laws supplementary to and amendatory thereof, R. H. Reid was chosen by a majority of the qualified voters of said County to the office of School Commissioner of the said County. GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, this first day of July, A. D. 1868, at HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, (STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA,) Charleston, in the State of South Carolina.

Brevet Major-General

Commanding Second Military District.¹⁴

The certificate is signed by General E. R. S. Canby.

Olimphant reported that:

The County School Commissioners were dishonest as well as hopelessly ignorant. Richland County, for example, had a negro commissioner, who in recommending a list of school teachers wrote: 'The foller ring person are Rickermended to the Boarde.' A negro commissioner of Barnwell County wrote a letter to a merchant in Columbia in which he said: 'Pleas give to the Borrow for mee Dick Kennedy one plug of to Baco and a Bar of soape i am bussy my self trying to get a Bale of Cooton to you or i would acome.' Poorly educated men, like these two, managed the school system during Reconstruction.

.....

Very fortunately for Spartanburg County, its first commissioner of education, Robert Harden Reid of Reidville, was a gentleman and a scholar and an experienced educator. He served as county commissioner of education for Spartanburg County four years [he was reelected in 1870 for another two year term] laying off the school districts and establishing the public schools. The constructive part he played in the discharge of his duties was of a high quality.¹⁵

In undertaking the position of commissioner of education of Spartanburg County, Rev. Robert Harden Reid embarked on a delicate chore. His outlook and talent for it were soon presented. J. K. Jillson, State Superintendent of Education, relating some of the conditions of the free common school system in 1870 reported that:

¹⁴Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Montreat, North Carolina, "Certificate of Election," for R. H. Reid, deposited by Mrs. R. D. Bedinger.

¹⁵Mary C. Simms Olimphant (ed.), The Simms History of South Carolina (Columbia: The State Company, 1932), p. 262.

But one (1) Teachers' Institute or Convention has been held in the State during the year, namely: At Nazareth Church, Spartanburg County, on the 5th. and 6th. days of August, 1870. Thirty (30) teachers were in attendance. The organization was made a permanent one, under the name of "The Teachers' Convention of Spartanburg County, S. C." and is to meet annually. It was my pleasure to attend the first day's session of this convention, and to deliver an address on "education".¹⁶

This teachers' convention seems to be the first held in the state.¹⁷ Rev. Reid's endeavors in the field of education led to establishing a teachers' library at the Spartanburg Court House for the teachers of the upper county.¹⁸ A report of 1870 stated that in Spartanburg County Robert Harden Reid was the superintendent in charge of twenty-nine schools which had a total of 725 pupils, 715 of whom were white and ten were colored.¹⁹

Rev. Robert Harden Reid's dominant labor was establishing the Reidville High Schools. His interest in education continued, even after his active work in the ministry ceased. He maintained this interest even to the day that he died.

¹⁶Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly, of the State of South Carolina at the Regular Session, 1870-71 (Columbia: Republican Printing Company, 1871), p. 357.

¹⁷Work Projects Administration, A History of Spartanburg County, Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program (Spartanburg: Band and White, 1940), p. 180.

¹⁸The Carolina Spartan, December 8, 1870, p. 2, col.2.

¹⁹Report of The Commission of Education For the Year 1870 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1870), p. 285.

CHAPTER V

REIDVILLE'S PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS ARE BORN

From the beginning of the history of Spartanburg County, the educational facilities provided by the law of the state were extremely poor for the great mass of the children, and the number of public schools was limited. An act was passed in 1811 by the Assembly to establish free schools throughout the state of South Carolina. The act stated that a preference shall always be given to the poor orphans and the children of destitute and necessitous parents.¹ Many of the first free schools suffered as the result of short terms and the lack of good teachers. When the money allotted to a school was used, the school had to close from lack of funds. Education was a hit-or-miss affair in the early eighteen hundreds in South Carolina. Before 1850 many private schools developed out of the poor free school system in the state.

I. PRELIMINARY STEPS

Rev. Robert Harden Reid thought that his church should establish two private schools for the children of the

¹The Statutes at Large of South Carolina, "An Act to establish Free Schools Throughout the State", No. 1980, pp. 639-641.

upper part of the state. During July 1856 Rev. B. M. Palmer spent the night with Rev. Robert Harden Reid, and they talked about the school situation in the area. They both agreed that something should be done to help solve the school problem. In November 1856 Rev. David Humphries, an old friend of Rev. Reid, visited him for two weeks. They talked about the school situation. Rev. Humphries advised that efforts be made toward setting up two private schools by the Nazareth Presbyterian Church.² Rev. Reid stated that, "the 1st. Sabbath in January 1857 was chosen as the time to bring this matter before the congregation."³

The subject was brought before the congregation on January 1, 1857. Rev. Robert Harden Reid recorded:

Here I stated what I conceived to be our great want, as a church, so far as schools were concerned....
...[he expounded] the subject by reference to their Scotch-Irish ancestry, -in all their history and everywhere the staunch friends of schools and colleges: -and the notable decline of Presbyterianism in this region; if we gave up entirely the education of our children to other denominations.⁴

At an annual meeting of the session of Nazareth Presbyterian Church on January 7, 1857, Rev. Robert Harden

²R. H. Reid, "The History of Reidville High School-The Names of Donors and Sums Given," A scrapbook compiled by R. H. Reid and donated to Montreat College Historical Foundation by him. Pages not numbered.

³Ibid., Pages not numbered.

⁴Ibid., Pages not numbered.

Reid reported that:

Col. Evins according to a previous understanding among some of us introduced the subject of education and made a speech. Speeches were also made by Gen. Miller, Mr. M. G. Anderson, and others.... After conference with various persons, and having obtained the consent of the session, I determined to call a meeting of the congregation to consider [sic] the subject.⁵

Rev. Robert Harden Reid chose February 4, 1857, as the date for the meeting of the congregation to consider the matter. At this meeting a committee was appointed to select a location before the subscription papers could be presented to the people. The committee consisted of Rev. Robert Harden Reid, Rev. W. Baird, and E. F. Buist, D. D.

The committee that was appointed to select a location reported that:

Six different locations were submitted to the committee. One at or near the church [Nazareth]. This site received such little encouragement from the committee, that a distinct proposition was never submitted. Col. Evins and Gen. Miller offered fifty acres of land on the road between them, Gen. Miller and Mr. Samuel Switzer [offered] one hundred acres at Flint Hill, Mr. Thomas Miller, Col. Evins, and Mr. Graac West [offered] one hundred acres near the Popular [sic] Springs, Mr. David Anderson [offered] one hundred acres at the Drummond Springs. Mr. [sic] J. and A. W. Wakefield [offered] one hundred acres and the use of the powder or sulfur springs. The committee investigated each of the preferred locations. With great care they unanimously decided to accept the offer of Mr. [sic] J. and A. W. Wakefield. On the first Sabbath after the decision of the committee I gave notice from the pulpit in Nazareth Church, that I would meet the citizens [to take subscriptions] in the vicinity of

⁵ibid., Pages not numbered.

the selected site at Wakefield's on Saturday before the first Sabbath in April at 4 o'clock P. M.⁶

More than four thousand dollars was subscribed at the first meeting. A day or two later over two thousand more dollars was subscribed. The goal was set at ten thousand dollars. Over the weeks that followed many subscriptions were received for the building of the schools. On June 6, 1857, at Wakefield's Springs six hundred and ninety dollars was subscribed, giving the ten thousand dollars needed to start construction. The Wakefields donated one thousand dollars in cash to the erection of the schools.⁷ The land which the Wakefields donated to the committee was surveyed by James K. Dickson on the twentieth day of June, 1857, and the deed to the land that the Wakefields donated pointed out the fact that the land consisted of seventy-six and three quarter acres.⁸

A building committee composed of J. W. Miller, S. N. Evins, P. B. Beacham, James Anderson, W. M. Hoy, or W. M. Kilgore, J. J. Miller, David Anderson, and Rev. Robert Harden Reid was appointed at the meeting to petition the legislature for a charter. At one of the meetings between

⁶Ibid., Pages not numbered.

⁷The Carolina Spartan, April 16, 1857, p. 2, col. 6.

⁸Deed of Conveyance, Spartanburg County, South Carolina, Deed Book F.F., p. 257.

June 6, 1857, and June 21, 1857, it was, after some discussion, agreed that the schools should be know as the Reidville High Schools.⁹

The first official minutes of the board of trustees are recorded under the date of June 21, 1857. The meeting was called for the purpose of examining the land proposed to be donated for school utilization by J. and A. W. Wakefield. At this meeting Rev. Robert Harden Reid was elected as the president of the board. Mr. James N. Gaston, at this meeting, donated land which was recorded as thirty-four and three quarter acres.¹⁰ This land was also surveyed by James K. Dickson on the twentieth day of June 1857.

After the boundary lines were surveyed, the trustees selected a building site for the Female High School on a high spot in the western portion of the school land. They chose a site for the Male High School on the eastern portion of the land.¹¹

A street one hundred feet wide was then surveyed by Mr. Dickson. The street was a straight line from one institution to the other and it was named Main Street. The amount of school land north of Main Street did not afford

⁹Reid, op. cit., Pages not numbered.

¹⁰Deed of Conveyence, op. cit., p. 299.

¹¹The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, p. 3.

sufficient background for laying off desirable lots. After many surveys it was determined that eleven and one half acres were needed in addition to the land that had been donated. This land was sold to the board for ten dollars per acre by Mr. James N. Gaston.

The board of trustees empowered James K. Dickson to survey a street parallel to Main Street, together with cross streets. Mr. Dickson surveyed lots one and one half acres each, which were sold by the board. The money was used for the schools.

A committee was appointed in June 1857 to gather information as to the cost, durability, and suitability so that the board could make definite plans for the construction of the school buildings. The board decided to let out bids to the public for the construction of the school buildings on July 14, 1857. At the board meeting of July 14, 1857, J. Wakefield related to the board the conditions under which the land was donated by him and his brother. He told the board that the land around his house for one hundred yards in every direction had to be left out of the incorporation if at anytime the town received a charter.¹² The contract for the two schools was taken by J. W. Miller, S. N. Evins, John Stroble, David Anderson, and J. A. Anderson at eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.¹³ The

¹²Ibid., p. 7.

¹³Ibid., p. 41.

contractors were to be paid in three equal payments, with the understanding that the buildings for the Male and Female School were to be completed by the first of July 1858.¹⁴ A professor's house, which was later used as the dormitory for the girls' school, was erected in 1858 at a cost of 2,850 dollars, and a principal's house, used by the principal of the Male High School, which was used as the dormitory for the boys' school, was also built in 1858 at a cost of 1,134 dollars.¹⁵

II. THE CORNERSTONE IS LAID

The board of trustees exercised its power rapidly at this time in the development of the schools. Plans were made to have the cornerstone for the Female High School laid on October 1, [Thursday] 1857. A letter was received by Spartan Lodge number seventy, A. F. M., from a committee of the board of trustees requesting that the Spartan Lodge conduct the ceremony. The minutes of this organization referred to "Reedsville [sic] High School".¹⁶ Figure 2 shows the program of the ceremonies that

¹⁴Ibid., p. 8.

¹⁵The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, loc. cit.

¹⁶The Official Minutes of Spartan Lodge No. 70, A. F. M., Spartanburg, South Carolina. Minutes under date of September 7, 1857, Pages not numbered.

THE LAYING OF THE
CORNER STONE

OF THE

REIDVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,

OCTOBER 1ST., 1857.

PROGRAMME.

The Procession will be formed at the Spring at 10 o'clock A. M. under the command of Col. J. H. VANDIKE, Marshal of the day.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

CITIZENS GENERALLY.

SABBATH SCHOOL CHILDREN.

ODD FELLOWS.

MASONS.

TRUSTEES.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

CLERGY.

The Procession will then march to the Stand, at the site of the Female School, where the following exercises will take place:

PRAYER.

BY THE REV. JOHN G. LANDRUM.

ADDRESSES.

By the Rev. E. T. BUIST, D. D., Rev. T. A. HOYT, T. O. P. VERNON Esq., and J. D. WRIGHT, Esq., in such order as shall be agreed upon by themselves. The ceremony of laying the

CORNER STONE

will then be performed by Spartan Lodge, A. F. M.

BENEDICTION

Will then be pronounced by the Chaplain of the Lodge.

After the above proceedings, a PIC-NIC will be served by the Ladies.

FIGURE 2

A COPY OF AN ORIGINAL PROGRAM THAT WAS USED AT THE CORNERSTONE
LAYING OF THE REIDVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL

transpired the day that the cornerstone was laid. The schools were progressing very well in the public's impression. The cornerstone laying was good news for the county. A newspaper reporting on the activities of the day stated that:

At the close of the address, Spartan Lodge, No. 70, A. F. M., entered upon their ceremonies, through their W. M. J. Earl Bomar, who read over the catalogue of articles deposited in the stone as follow: Reidsville[sic] High Schools. The corner-stone laid the 1st. of October, 1857, by Spartan Lodge, A. F. M. No. 70. On the Reverse- These schools organized with the Nazareth Presbyterian Church. Beside the plate there were the following articles: Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Proceedings of the Synod of South Carolina. Westminister Confession of Faith and Form of Church Government. Copies of the Carolina Spartan, Spartanburg Express, and Patriot and Mountaineer [underscoring of these were not in the original]. Copies of the several speeches made by Maj. J. D. Wright, Thos. O. P. Vernon, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Buist. And a programme of the day's exercises.¹⁷

More than two thousand five hundred people attended the picnic that followed the exercises.

III. THE CHARTER

Rev. Robert Harden Reid recorded that a committee was appointed to petition the General Assembly for a charter for the schools. The committee was composed of J. P. Miller, David Anderson, Rev. Robert Harden Reid,

¹⁷The Carolina Spartan, October 8, 1857, p. 2.

and Mr. Farrow.¹⁸ This committee was appointed from the congregation of Nazareth Presbyterian Church. The charter was granted on the twenty-first day of December, 1857. The writer has not corrected the many errors in the capitalization of the charter. The charter is stated at this point.

AN ACT TO Incorporate Trustees of the Reidville High Schools.

I. Be it enacted [italics in the original] by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the persons hereinafter named, and their successors in office, be and they are hereby entitled and declared, to be a body corporate, by the name and style of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, with all the powers and liabilities in law and equity pertaining and incident to bodies corporate; and, among others, that they be capable and liable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to adopt and use a common seal, and to change the same at will, to make, and from time to time, to change or modify, such rules and by-laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State, or with that of the United States, as they may deem necessary or expedient for the government and regulation of their own body, or of such schools, male and female, as they shall establish or take under their charge; to appoint, from time to time, such officers as they may deem proper for the organization of the corporation, and conducting its corporate business, and to elect or appoint such professors, tutors, instructors, or other officers, as they may desire for said schools, and that they be capable of holding and managing in trust for said schools, such estate, real, personal and mixed, choses in action and other property, of whatever description, as may now belong to them by will, deed or otherwise, or as may have vested or may vest in them.

¹⁸Reid, loc. cit., Pages not numbered.

II. That the said trustees be limited to thirty in number, all resident in this State, and free white male citizens thereof, of over the age of twenty-one years; and that at least twenty, or two-thirds of their number, must be members in full communion in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, (that is to say, in the Presbyterian Church now in connection with the General Assembly, commonly known and denominated as the Old School General Assembly,) or its regular successor, having spiritual jurisdiction and cognizance for said church, according to its organization and policy, of the section of country in which said schools are located.

III. That said Trustees be divided into three classes of ten each; the original members of the first of which classes shall serve until the first annual meeting, at or near Reidville, of the Trustees, ensuing the passage of this Act (which annual meeting, at or near Reidville, with the times of succeeding annual meetings, the Board of Trustees is hereby authorized to fix and vary as they may deem expedient) and until their successors shall be appointed by said Board; the second class shall serve until the second annual meeting, and until their successors shall be appointed as aforesaid; and the third class shall serve until the third annual meeting, and until their successors shall be appointed as aforesaid. The successors of each class, respectively, shall serve for three years, and until their own successors shall be appointed as aforesaid; and, in case of any vacancy in either class, occurring from the resignation, removal from the State, death, removal from office, disqualification for office, or otherwise, the Board shall have power at any time to fill such vacancy by appointment, and the new incumbent shall serve out the residue of the time for which the Trustees, in whose place he has been substituted, would have been entitled to serve.

IV. That subject to the foregoing conditions, the following persons constitute the original Trustees, and who are hereby incorporated, and to whom this charter is hereby granted, that is to say: FIRST CLASS:- M. P. Wakefield, Dr. John C. Oeland, Dr.

B. F. Kilgore, David Anderson, Mark Bennet, Hon. Gabriel Cannon, Rev. David Humphries, Robert Twitty, Gen. N. Nesbit. SECOND CLASS:- S. N. Evins, Dr. A. L. Moore, Samuel C. Means, John Strobel, A. W. Wakefield, Hon. J. L. Orr, Rev. John B. Adger, D. D., Dr. Samuel Means, Hon. Chancellor Job Johnston, A. C. Jackson. THIRD CLASS:- Gen. J. W. Miller, L. F. Anderson, John Anderson, Sr., W. P. Barry, William Hoy, Rev. Robert H. Reid, Rev. E. T. Buist, D. D., Rev. John Forrest, D. D., Robert H. Wardlaw, Col. James Farrow.

V. That not less than seven members of said Board, either of the original Trustees, or of their successors, shall form a quorum at any meetings, for the transaction of business, but a less number may meet and continue by adjournment until a full quorum may be present.

VI. That the said Board of Trustees have power to award diplomas, or other distinctions, to such pupils as may be graduated in their Female School.

VII. That this Act shall be deemed, and taken to be, a public Act, and shall continue of force for twenty-one years.¹⁹

Mr. Robert Twitty and W. P. Barry both were removed as trustees as a result of moving out of the state. The charter was accepted by the board with the above removals. Thomas P. Brockman was elected to replace Mr. Twitty, and Dr. J. P. Miller was elected to replace Mr. Barry.²⁰ John S. Collins was elected to be an original trustee, but he was left off the charter from an oversight in the

¹⁹Statutes At Large Of South Carolina, An Act to Incorporate Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, No. 4351, p. 619-620.

²⁰The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, p. 23.

drafting or printing.²¹

The charter was renewed February 24, 1875, and was again renewed in perpetuity on the twentieth day of May, 1914, by D. B. Anderson, J. W. Gaston, Sr., and T. M. Leonard.²² The charter that was renewed on February 24, 1875, expired December 21, 1903.²³ There was a period of eleven years that the trustees did not have a charter.

IV. THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL IS OPENED

The board of trustees decided that the schools should be conducted on a self-sustaining principle. The board conferred with Mr. Kennedy of Anderson, South Carolina, about taking charge of the Male High School. It was understood that the property would be leased to him for one year with the option that the lease would be granted again if the board so voted. Mr. Kennedy did not accept the board's offer. Rev. T. E. Davis of Rutherfordton, North Carolina, was offered the position as principal of the Male High School, and he accepted.

The building to be occupied by the Male High School was not completed on the date set aside for the school

²¹Ibid., p. 25.

²²Ibid., p. 319.

²³Ibid., p. 318.

to open.

The first session of this new institution was opened in the old schoolhouse near Anthony Wakefield's dwelling, where it was kept for six weeks after which time, the new building being completed, it was removed thither.

The first session commenced March 1st. 1858. The school opened with nine pupils, and the first session closed with thirty-eight.

The first teacher elected by the trustees as principal was Rev. T. E. Davis of Rutherfordton, N. C., and a member of the Presbytery of Concord.

The principal in connection with the school, had also the charge of the three churches, Antioch, Tabor, and Mount Calvary.²⁴

The first nine pupils of the Male High School were Mary A. Ellis, Samuel Ellis, Orr Miller, Lawrens Miller, Sarah Burns, Mary Burns, T. J. Gaston, Amzi Gaston, and Thomas Moore.²⁵ Three of the first nine pupils were girls, since the building for the Female High School was not completed for the 1858 school term. Fourteen girls attended the Male High School during 1858. The Male High School had two sessions of five months each. The board of trustees agreed that the first public examination for the Male High School would take place on July 30, 1858.²⁶

²⁴Register of the Reidville Male High School, p. 1.

²⁵Ibid., p. 2.

²⁶The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, p. 28.



FIGURE 3
THE REIDVILLE MALE HIGH SCHOOL IN 1903

Rushton reported that:

Public examinations were a part of commencement at that time [late eighteen fifties]. Pupils were questioned orally on all subjects taught. Since people went to listen to them it would indicate that they must have passed very creditable examinations.²⁷

The first tuitional charges and courses offered could not be determined by the writer. The first tuition and subjects were recorded for the school year of 1859. The rates of the tuition were based upon a term of five months. A newspaper advertisement stated that:

Rates of tuition, per term of five months.
 Reading, Writing, Spelling \$5.00. The above
 with Primary Geography and Oral Arithmetic \$6.00.
 English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic \$8.00.
 The High branches of English Language \$12.00.
 Languages, with the higher branches of Mathematics
 \$16.00. Contingent fees per session \$1.00.

Good boarding, for boys to be had in the community, at from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per month.²⁸

The building for the Male High School was made of bricks that were made on the ground next to the school. It is reported that "before 1840 the framed school buildings were exceptional, and brick school buildings were exceptional

²⁷Jessie Eleanor Rushton, "The Development of Education In Spartanburg County Prior to 1876" (Unpublished Master's thesis, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1928), p. 49.

²⁸The Carolina Spartan, December 16, 1858, p. 2, col. 7.

at anytime before the Civil War."²⁹ The Reidville Male High School had a good building and a fine instructor when it opened on March 1, 1858.

V. THE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL IS OPENED

The Reidville Female High School opened its door on February 8, 1859, to seventeen young ladies. J. H. Carlisle delivered an inaugural address at the opening of the Female High School in which he said:

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, friends and patrons of this enterprise, do you wish this to be a good school? The pains you have taken, the expense you have incurred, the teachers you have selected indicate and warrant that high expectation.³⁰

The school did open with high expectation, and at the close of the school term the enrollment had reached fifty-two. All of the young ladies were from South Carolina. Only one female student who attended the Male High School the previous school year, when the Male High School accepted female students, enrolled in the first class of the Female High School. Rev. Robert Harden Reid was the first principal

²⁹Work Projects Administration, A History of Spartanburg County, Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program (Spartanburg: Band and White, 1940), p. 92.

³⁰J. H. Carlisle, Jr., (ed.), Addresses of J. H. Carlisle 1825-1909 (Columbia: The State Publishing Company, 1910), p. 58.

of the Female High School.

The boarding house for girls was completed by that time. The board of trustees conferred with Mrs. Sarah E. Stone concerning keeping the house and she accepted. A fee of ten dollars was charged to board on the campus with Mrs. Stone in the boarding house.³¹ The first faculty consisted of Dr. John C. Oeland, Mr. Dennis, Mrs. Sarah L. Butler, and Rev. Robert Harden Reid. The first tuition rates were:

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session of five months \$6.00.
 English Grammar, History, Geography and Arithmetic with the above, per session \$10.00.
 The above with Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Intellectual and Mental Science, Logic, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Astronomy, Ancient Language \$16.00.

ORNAMENTAL EXTRAS- Music per session \$16.00.
 Modern Language per session \$10.00. Painting, Drawing, Embroidery, Wax Fruit and Flowers, each per session \$10.00. Use of piano \$2.00.
 Contingent \$1.00.³²

The above rates were based on a five month session. The Female High School had a good beginning with a well-qualified corp of exceptional teachers and a good student body. The school was one of the many growing private high schools in the state during that period of history.

³¹The Carolina Spartan, December 16, 1858, p. 2, col. 7.

³²Ibid.



FIGURE 4

THE ORIGINAL REIDVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL

CHAPTER VI

REIDVILLE'S PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS, 1860-71

Hardly had the two schools become established before the war drums were beating a summons to southern men and boys in defense of their homes. Many of the male instructors at the Reidville Female High School and the Reidville Male High School were called into service, but as they left one by one, older men were found to take their places. The schools never closed their doors during the Civil War.¹ The trustees realized that in the interest of the future, the work of educating the young people must go on. Very few schools and colleges in South Carolina continued to function without interruption in that period, so the Reidville Schools must have been conducted in strict economy in order that the pupils might attend school in that time of financial stress.

I. PRE-WAR YEARS

The trustees were called together on June 1, 1859, for the purpose of adopting a code of rules for the Male High School. The following rules were adopted:

¹The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, pp. 82-83.

The principal and other teachers must be promptly obeyed, and treated with respect.

All students over twelve years of age, upon application for admission into the school, shall subscribe their names to the rules of the school, thereby pledging themselves to obey them, so long as they continue pupils of the same, before their names shall be enrolled as scholars.

Students shall be punctual to the hours of study, and shall not leave the school grounds during intermission or study hours, without leave of the principal.

Each student when absent from school or recitation, shall give the reason for his absence to the principal.

The students in their intercourse with each other, and with the citizens, are required to conduct themselves respectfully and courteously [underlined in the original].

Every student shall attend religious service in the chapel of the Female building, or some church in the neighborhood regularly every Sabbath.

Every student is expected to engage in the Sabbath school service, held in the Female building, regularly every Sabbath, except in cases where the parent or guardian [sic] objects, and gives notice to the principal and in writing [underlined in the original] of his disapproval.

Each student is required [underlined in the original] to enter the chapel at the proper hours, [underlined in the original] and to conduct himself during service with proper decorum.

No student of this school shall visit the Female School building, or enter its enclosures without the knowledge and permission of one of the principals of the Female School, except on the Sabbath, for the purpose of attending Sabbath school, or preaching in the chapel, or for the purpose of attending at any other time, some public meeting which is open to the citizens.

Any student breaking glass out of the window, scratching, cutting, marking, defacing or otherwise injuring any of the public buildings, or any part thereof, or any of the property of the schools, shall be fined, at the discretion of the principal.

No student shall keep about his person or in his room, a bowie knife, dirk or pistol, or any other concealed weapon, or shall use profane or obscene language, or engage in card playing, or any other immoral games, or shall visit any house of ill-fame, or shall purchase or drink intoxicating liquors.

There shall be no gambling, fighting or personal abuse among any of the students.

Punishments - Corporal punishment to be inflicted upon the younger, at the discretion of the principal, and the larger students to be punished by admonition, warning, suspension and expulsion at the discretion of the principal and the board of trustees.²

On the same day the rules were adopted the board of trustees visited the Male High School and the rules were read to the pupils.

During the school year of 1860 the Male High School had an enrollment of twenty-one, while the Female High School had fifty-six students enrolled. The schools were progressing at a rapid rate, considering the situation of the South at the time.

On February 16, 1860, the board of trustees received a bell from Armistead Burt of Abbeville District.³ The bell

²Ibid., pp. 44-47.

³Ibid., p. 59.

was used for the purpose of opening and dismissing school. The bell was cast in 1859 by Naylor Vickers and Company of Sheffield, England, and shipped to this country. J. W. Gaston, Sr. stated, "that bell had the sweetest tone of any that ever rang, and you could hear it at my house six miles away on Ferguson Creek."⁴ The bell is a legend within itself. Rushton reported that:

A bell worth \$60.00 was given to the schools by Hon. A. Burt of Abbeville District, South Carolina. Also a handsome seal which was worth \$15.00 was given the schools by Mr. Thomas Gower of Greenville District, South Carolina.⁵

The first commencement for the Female High School was held on June 27, 1860. The annual oration was given by Rev. T. S. Arthur of Greenville, South Carolina. Misses Rush and Wakefield received diplomas from Rev. Robert Harden Reid.⁶

The Reidville Male High School register contained the following statement:

The regular session of this Institution began on Tuesday - February 5th., 1861, under the supervision of its associate principals T. C.

⁴Statement by Mr. J. W. Gaston, Sr., personal interview, November 29, 1961.

⁵Jessie Eleanor Rushton, "The Development of Education In Spartanburg County Prior to 1876" (Unpublished Master's thesis, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1928), p. 46.

⁶The Carolina Spartan, July 5, 1860, p. 2. col. 5-6.



- FIGURE 5

THE SCHOOL BELL THAT HUNG IN THE BELL TOWER
OF THE REIDVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL

Duncan and T. L. Capers. In addition to the regular academic instruction, daily military exercises were introduced, under the superintendence of T. L. Capers.⁷

The exercises, under the supervision of the school, lasted only one year. T. C. Duncan was a graduate of Wofford College. He accepted the position as principal of the Male High School with the understanding that an associate be appointed on terms equal to his and that the school would be turned into a military school. A serious discussion among the board members arose out of the situation. Rev. Robert Harden Reid stated that "the original intention was to keep a minister connected with the school."⁸ He thought the board was not prepared to take up the question of electing Mr. Duncan. The situation was very serious as attested to by the statement recorded by the secretary of the board in the minutes, which stated that:

Mr. Reid alluded to the unsocial state of the persons...whereupon it was resolved that...a committee [be appointed] to confer with the parties in regard to their difficulties.⁹

The situation was cleared up and the board elected Mr. Duncan and Mr. Capers as co-principals.

⁷Register of the Reidville Male High School, pp. 12-13.

⁸The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, p. 68.

⁹Ibid., pp. 68-69.

In the summer of 1862 war clouds were getting very close. The board thought about suspending the Female High School. One week after a committee was appointed to examine the possibility of closing the school, the committee reported:

...that they had duly considered the subject in all its bearing and are of the opinion that a suspension of the school would be deleterious to its interest.¹⁰

II. THE DREARY WAR YEARS

During the summer of 1863 the rates of tuitions in the schools were not meeting the demands to compensate the teachers and to pay the cost of boarding the students. The war prices were in evidence in the South. A tuitional scale was made out for the Male and the Female High Schools that was fifty per cent above the old prices. The tuition for music was raised from sixteen dollars to twenty-five dollars.¹¹ [Compare this with footnote thirty-two in chapter V].

In September of 1863 the board of trustees set up a project to raise fifty thousand dollars, which was to be used to educate the poor, and those that had been disabled by the war or the children of such, and war orphans. The money was to be received by subscriptions. The unsettled currency problem was evident to all concerned, but the project was continued.

¹⁰Ibid., pp. 82-83.

¹¹Ibid., p. 86.

Information regarding the operation of the Female High School during the years of 1864 and 1865 was not recorded. The Male High School had twenty-six students for the first session in 1864, and twenty-seven students in 1865. The trustees did not record any minutes during the period between June 29, 1864, and June 26, 1867.

It has been stated that the schools did not close during the Civil War. In the early spring of 1865, Reidville had its only encounter with the Union Forces. Robert H. Reid in an interview gave an account of what happened the day that the forces came to the little village. He related the happenings as they were told to him by his grandfather, Rev. Robert Harden Reid, the founder of the schools.

Federal troops came into Reidville, and the first house that they saw in Reidville was our yellow homeplace. Colonel Palmer was greeted by my grandfather, Robert Harden Reid, and grandfather invited Colonel Palmer and his staff into the house for lunch. The enlisted men ate their lunch on the grounds and the piazzas. After a pleasant noon-day meal, Grandfather Reid rode with the troops around Reidville. Some of the enlisted men wished to enter the Female High School, which was in session on this day, but Colonel Palmer ordered them away. Not a single thing was disturbed in Reidville on this day, nor was anything taken by the troops through the understanding between Colonel Palmer and Grandfather Reid. With good wishes Colonel Palmer bade Grandfather Reid adieu and rode away.¹²

¹²Statement by Mr. Robert H. Reid, personal interview, December 21, 1961.

The First Brigade of the 15th. Pennsylvania Cavalry Division was commanded by Colonel William J. Palmer, and the division was commanded by General George Stoneman. This same Colonel Palmer is credited with cutting Jefferson Davis off from Mississippi and forcing him eastward, making his capture inevitable.¹³

III. PROGRESS AGAIN

The years after 1865 were growing years. The two institutions gained in their enrollment. During the school year of 1871 there were forty-seven boys enrolled in the Male High School, while in the Female School there were fifty-two young ladies enrolled. On June 23, 1871, the board of trustees voted to change the school year in the Male and Female Schools. This resulted in no vacation for that year. The first session after that time was to close on the last day of June, and the second session was to commence immediately at the close of the first session and to close the last day of November. This arrangement resulted in the vacation coming in the winter.¹⁴

¹³Personal correspondence of the writer, letter from James N. Haskett, Park Historian, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Appomattox, Virginia, March 29, 1962; Charles H. Kirk (ed., comp.), History of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, 1862-1865 (Philadelphia: n.p., 1906), p. 510.

¹⁴The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, p. 123.

The enrollment of the schools greatly increased during 1871 and 1872. During the year 1872 the female department had an enrollment of one hundred and five, while the boys' school had an enrollment of fifty students.

The Female School was called Reidville Female College in 1871. The reason for calling it a college is still a mystery to the writer. More courses were offered to the students during that year. The last four years of schooling were broken down into freshmen, sophomore, junior, and senior years. The other years of the school were divided into the primary and intermediate departments. The school was referred to as a college until 1902, at which time the name of the institution was referred to as Reidville High School for Girls.

The only description of the college is recorded in the trustees minutes which stated that:

The board of trustees of the Reidville High Schools take pleasure in saying, that their Female College is in a prosperous and healthy condition. The corps of teachers for the next year [1875] is complete. They are superior in intellectual qualifications, in culture and refinement. Maj. Leland [principa] has eminent intellectual qualifications for his duties, and brings to his position the experience of many years as an educator. Our course of study covers a period of four years. The text books, modes of instruction, and methods of discipline, are such, as are in use in all first class Female Colleges. The girls are constantly under the supervision of an accomplished female teacher, who boards with them in the same building.¹⁵

¹⁵Ibid., pp. 154-155.

CHAPTER VII

PROGRESS AND HEARTACHES

From 1871 until 1900 the schools were unstable. They had their years of glory and their clouds of despair. They had internal as well as external difficulties. The burning of the Male High School during that period added to their hardships.

I. THE SCHOOLS CONTINUED TO GROW

Rev. Robert Harden Reid in an address at Bullocks Creek in 1872 said:

The institutions received a baptism of blood at their birth. Three of the first teachers were soon lost in the war; two were killed in battle, and one died of disease. We have had pupils from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia, as well as many from the lower counties of our own state. They have done noble work in the past. They are today well officered with a full corps of teachers. One hundred and forty-five pupils were enrolled during the last scholastic year. They were founded by farmers and have been chiefly sustained by them. They were founded in faith and prayer, and I have abiding faith in their continued prosperity.¹

After the war these two schools continued to grow despite trying conditions. Dr. H. B. Stewart, who entered the

¹Work Projects Administration, A History of Spartanburg County, Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program (Spartanburg: Band and White, 1940), p. 180.

Male High School in 1873, gave the following account as recorded in a local newspaper. The paper reported that Dr. Stewart stated that:

The total cost to the student at that time [around 1873] was about \$17.00 a month, which included tuition, board and sundries. An abundance of plain food was served. Fruits and vegetables were purchased from near-by farmers and labor was cheap, consequently the running expenses of the schools were much less than they would be today [1938].

.....

...a kerosene lamp was considered an extravagant modern convenience....

The schools opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and lasted until late afternoon, with an hour off for dinner.² Most of the studying was done in the evenings.²

The tuition for the Male High School in 1870 was reported to be ten dollars for the primary division, nineteen dollars for the higher branches, and the contingent fee was one dollar.³ These prices were based upon a five month session. The tuition at the female institution was reported to be eight dollars for the primary department, twelve for the intermediate department and eighteen dollars for the collegiate department.⁴

²The Spartanburg [South Carolina] Herald-Journal, August 7, 1938.

³The Carolina Spartan, February 17, 1870.

⁴Ibid.

Yes, the schools were in a growing stage. The Female School had an enrollment of one hundred and eighteen in 1873. The Female School was growing rapidly. The school's facilities were also growing. A debating society was organized in 1870. It was called the Hampton Literary Society and it was "...a valuable auxiliary in the work of education and discipline. Its library, though small, contains some valuable works."⁵ The writer has in his possession some old books that have the Hampton Literary Society's stamp in them. He also has other old books that were in the libraries of the two schools, which bear the stamp of the Floride Calhoun Literary Society and the Enterpean Society, but he was unable to locate information about the two organizations.

II. THE GLOOMY FUTURE IN THE MAKING

Rev. Robert Harden Reid in 1872 stated that the schools were well officered. Internal difficulties were in the process of developing in the Female School as reported in the board minutes which stated, "the president of the board made a statement of fact as to the management of the female department under the care of Rev. T. M. White for

⁵Catalog of Reidville Male High School, 1872.

the past year...."⁶

A committee was appointed to confer with Rev. White in regard to his management of the school and selection of the teachers. The committee was granted discretionary power to extend to Rev. White the ninety days notice by the first of April in 1873.⁷

During Rev. White's administration the school was in financial difficulties from bad times. The school's enrollment dropped considerably because of high prices. In the school year of 1872 one hundred and sixty-five dollars covered all of the expenses of the Female School for ten calendar months. Of the one hundred and sixty-five dollars, one hundred and twenty-five was for board. If a girl wanted to take music, she had to pay an extra forty dollars.⁸ So, under Rev. White's administration in 1872, a boarding student who wanted to take music had to pay two hundred and five dollars for the school year of ten months. Indeed, prices were high and the enrollment did drop.

The trustees recognized the financial problems that Rev. White was having in the school. Many individuals helped in any way that they could to keep the school going. A valuable cabinet of minerals, gathered with great care by

⁷Ibid.

⁸The Carolina Spartan, January 18, 1872. p. 2, col. 1.

the late Dr. John C. Oeland, was donated to the school during the year 1873.⁹

Rev. White resigned in 1873 and a petition was signed by some members of the trustees and some citizens to reconsider the vote of the board to accept Rev. White's resignation from the Female School, and to reinstate him to his former position. The board did not consider reinstating Rev. White.¹⁰ John A. Leland was elected to fill the position of Rev. White in the Female School, and Rev. White placed his application along with that of Mr. Leland. The Female School was not in a favorable condition when Rev. White left, and the situation did not improve under the administration of Mr. Leland. In the minutes of November 24, 1874, it was stated:

...in view of our depression and the gloomy forebodings we have of the future prospects of our Female School, that we close our meeting with prayer by the president, invoking God's blessings and His direction in our difficulties.¹¹

The board was deep in debt at this time. They sold many lots that they owned to help keep the schools in session. They negotiated with the trustees of the Peabody fund for a share of the fund to use in the primary department of the

⁹Ibid., January 16, 1873. p. 2, col. 4.

¹⁰The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, pp. 140-141.

¹¹Ibid., p. 153.

Female School.¹²

The writer interviewed one individual who stated that the main trouble with Rev. White was that he did not give in to Rev. Robert Harden Reid. The person interviewed would not grant permission to be quoted by name, because of personal ties in the community. The same person in the interview stated that there was professional prejudice between Rev. Robert Harden Reid and Rev. White. They did not think alike on many points. Even though this person did not grant permission to quote him, it is known that the individual is very honest and that he does not have any prejudices against the late Rev. Robert Harden Reid.

The Male High School was in a state of growth in the early eighteen seventies under W. C. Kirkland. Samuel S. Burton was principal in 1873. In 1874 Robert P. Smith was appointed the principal of the Male High School. Mr. Smith was a son-in-law of Rev. Robert Harden Reid.

The board of trustees could not agree upon a successor to Mr. Leland when he resigned in 1875. It was ordered "... that the trustees run the Female College for the first session of 1876...."¹³ Appendix D, page 112, indicates the committee members that ran the school. The Female School was at its

¹²Ibid., p. 155.

¹³Ibid., p. 159.

lowest ebb, and the Male High School was not stable either. A committee from the board had been in charge of the Female College for the first half of the year in 1876. The board of trustees elected Robert P. Smith to take over for the second session of 1876. Robert P. Smith recorded the following statement in the register of the Female High School:

Robert P. Smith took charge of the college Aug. 6th., 1876. At this time the state is in great political excitement. Gen. Wade Hampton is the Democratic candidate for Gov. The people are taking little interest in education. Also, I have found much prejudice against this school owing to the reckless management of Rev. Thos. Ward White, who gave the trustees much trouble before they could get rid of him. I now take up the work by teaching a part of a session not finished by my predecessor [John A. Leland]. I find here thirteen (13) pupils, but not a boarder among them.¹⁴

The enrollment dropped from one hundred and eighteen in 1873 to thirteen in three years.

III. VARIABLE GROWTH OF BOTH SCHOOLS

Robert P. Smith requested the board to lease the Female College and facilities to him for a period of ten years. The board granted the request at a meeting on December 16, 1876.¹⁵ Robert P. Smith had definite plans to improve the school. During the first year as principal

¹⁴Register of the Reidville Female High School, p. 129.

¹⁵The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, p. 163.

of the Female College, the enrollment increased to sixty-eight. In the same period of time the Male High School was also adding to its enrollment.

The principals for both schools petitioned the board of trustees in 1877 to change the time of commencement to June and have the vacation in the summer months. The board granted the petition of the principals. The schools' starting time was changed from February of each year to September. Robert P. Smith had the Female College on its feet once again. The school had excellent staffs during his administration, and it offered a variety of subjects. The following is a copy of a monthly report card used in March 1878 while Robert P. Smith was principal.

Latin	Mineralogy
Greek	Geology
French	Natural Philosophy
Moral Philosophy	Chemistry
Mental Philosophy	Philosophy and Hygiene
Logic	Astronomy
English Grammer	Triginometry
Composition	Geometry
Reading	Algebra
Spelling	Arithmetic
Penmanship	History
Drawing	Zoology
Music - Instrumental	Map Drawing
Music - Vocal	Deportment
100 highest grade	Evidence of Christianity
Below 60 deficient	Room order
Demerits	Desk order ¹⁶

¹⁶Monthly Report of Rosa Grisham, March 1878. Report Card used in the Reidville Female College, R. P. Smith, President. The writer copied the above from the original report card which was on display at Nazareth Presbyterian Church in the spring of 1962. Rosa Grisham is still living.

In 1880 Benjamin Palmer Reid was elected to fill a vacancy that had occurred in the Male High School by the resignation of S. R. Neel. Mr. Benjamin Palmer Reid graduated from Davidson College, where he was an excellent student.

On June 14, 1881, W. B. Wilson of Yorkville, South Carolina, delivered the annual commencement address at the Reidville Female College. He wrote a letter to the editor of the Yorkville newspaper in which he stated:

Mr. Editor: In the most flourishing attractive and fertile position of the county of Spartanburg, within a few miles of the Air-Line Railroad, is situated the beautiful, healthy and quiet village of Reidville.

Here are two well conducted and successful institutions - a Female College and a Male High School. Here the young are not exposed to any temptations. This lovely village is truly devoted to education, virtue and all good influences, and the parents who send a son or daughter to be there educated, may feel assured that they will have the benefit of high-toned competent and faithful instructions, and all those genial, elevating and refining influences which such a community is sure to exert. The place, her people and institutions are a honor to Spartanburg and the state. No true South Carolinian can attend a college commencement there and not feel gratified. It is a pleasure and privilege to be present. I write from personal observation. The board of trustees is composed of prominent gentlemen and as an evidence of their deep interest in the cause of general education, they have recently resolved to raise a fund of \$10,000, to aid in the education of "promising children of the poor," to be called the "Evins Memorial Fund," in honor of Col. S. N. Evins, a former trustee,

and the father of our present member of Congress.¹⁷

S. N. Evins was one of the charter members of the board of trustees of the schools. The fund was planned during a board meeting on June 13, 1881, for both sexes. The method of collecting the money was by subscriptions but more especially from legacies.¹⁸ The fund that had been raised in 1863 was lost as the result of the Civil War. There was an earnest desire to rebuild a fund to help needy pupils.

B. P. Reid and J. T. Roberts were co-principals of the Male High School from 1881 to 1883. The enrollment reached fifty-one in the second session of 1883 under their leadership. The enrollment in the Female College was up one year and down the next.

In a catalog of the Reidville Female College for the year 1883 it is recorded that uniforms had to be worn by the young ladies that boarded at the school. The uniforms were worn for church, Sabbath school and other public occasions. The girls had to buy the uniforms, and they sold for fifteen dollars and fifty cents.¹⁹ In

¹⁷W. B. Wilson, "Opinion of Hon. W. B. Wilson," The Yorkville [Yorkville, South Carolina] Enquirer, July 2, 1881.

¹⁸The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, pp. 186-194.

¹⁹Catalog of Reidville Female College, 1883, p. 7.

1884 the same uniforms sold for sixteen dollars. A young lady could have her washing done for one dollar and a quarter per month by a local individual.²⁰ The writer was unable to locate any reference to uniforms other than the two years just reported. Harris reported, "The boarding students at Claremont were required to wear a uniform to church and other public places."²¹ Russell also reported that the young ladies at Louisburg College were required to wear a uniform, "...to promote economy and to avoid rivalry in dress."²² Isaacs also reported that the girls at Elise Academy had to wear a uniform. One of the reasons that he gave was that, "...a group of girls all dressed alike looked better as well as felt better."²³ It is not known how many years the young ladies at the Reidville Female College were required to wear uniforms. They did not have to wear them from 1888

²⁰Ibid., 1884.

²¹James Braxton Harris, "A History of Claremont College" (Unpublished Master's thesis, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, North Carolina, 1956), p. 61.

²²Miriam L. Russell, "A History of Louisburg College, 1787-1958" (Unpublished Master's thesis, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, North Carolina, 1959), p. 65.

²³Lloyd S. Isaacs, "The History of Elise Academy" (Unpublished Master's thesis, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, North Carolina, 1951), p. 40.

until the school closed.²⁴

The Male High School had an enrollment of fifty-nine at the close of the school term in 1884. Three teachers were hired for the school as a result of the increase in the number of students. The text books that were used for the year 1884 was reported to be:

Writing - Gaskell Compendium - daily practice.
 Spelling - Swinton's Speller.
 Reading - Lippincott's Readers.
 Geography - Maury's Geographies.
 History - Doyle's History of the United States and
Davidson's History of South Carolina.
 _____ - Groesbeck's Practical Book.
 Physics - Griffin's Physics.²⁵

IV. THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL HAS PROBLEMS

Reidville has always had some type of a baseball team. Baseball was the most popular game played at the Male High School by the older boys. Many of the boys received financial assistance at college by participating in baseball on the varsity team.

L. N. Kennedy was the assistant principal to J. W. Reid in the Male High School in 1884 through part of 1885. Mr. Kennedy liked baseball very much. Mr. Robert White Gaston, a pupil in the Male High School in 1885, related that

²⁴Statement by Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Sr., personal interview, November 29, 1961.

²⁵Catalog of Reidville Male High School, 1884. The subject which Groesbeck's Practical Book was used in was not clear to the writer.

Mr. Kennedy made arrangements for the Male High School to play a team from the Antioch community. The game was to be played on the Saturday before Communion Sunday. In those days the pupils had to go to church on the Saturday afternoon before the Communion Sunday. J. W. Reid told L. N. Kennedy not to take the students to Antioch and play the game.²⁶ A note in the register of the Male High School stated that Mr. Kennedy was "dismissed May 18, 1885, for encouraging and accompanying certain students in a Base Ball [sic] expedition against the positive orders of the principal [underlined in the original]."²⁷ The register records that five boys were expelled on the same day that L. N. Kennedy was dismissed. The enrollment for the school year 1884 through 1885 started with forty-three, but so many students quit or were expelled during the year that the enrollment was only twenty at the end of the year. Mr. J. W. Gaston, Sr., who was a student in the school during this time said, "J. W. Reid's administration of the school in 1885, and the baseball affair almost broke up the school."²⁸

²⁶Statement by Mr. Robert White Gaston, personal interview, November 30, 1961.

²⁷Register of the Reidville Male High School, pp. 142-143.

²⁸Statement by Mr. J. W. Gaston, Sr., personal interview, November 29, 1961.

The situation received so much adverse publicity that the Male as well as the Female School did not have school the first session of 1886. The board of trustees requested B. P. Reid to take charge of the Male High School during the second session of 1886, and set the school back on its feet once again.

W. D. McCorkle was elected to be the principal of the Male High School for the school year 1886 through 1887. In 1887 the Male High School burned. Mr. J. W. Gaston, Sr., was an eyewitness to the burning, and related the following:

It was a very cold day, and it was in the morning before school opened. The school had wooden shingles and they caught fire from the chimney. We formed a water-bucket brigade, but the fire had too much head start. I saw it burn.²⁹

J. W. Gaston, Sr., Robert White Gaston and Case Gaston were pupils in the Reidville Male High School from 1882 through 1885, and Case and J. W. were in school in 1887, the year that the fire occurred. Mr. Robert White Gaston related to the writer that Case Gaston told him that J. W. Gaston, Sr., John Hughes and he built the fire in the fireplace the day that the school burned.³⁰ Having built the fire, they wanted a larger one, so they placed more wood

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Statement by Mr. Robert White Gaston, personal interview, November 30, 1961.

on the fire and the flame rose too high.

Plans were made to rebuild the school during the summer of 1887, but these plans were hampered by hard times and bad crops. Mr. McCorkle rented a building for a short period of time so that the school could continue. The school was held in the old Methodist parsonage for a short time. The board agreed that Mr. McCorkle could have his classes on the ground floor of the Female College until the new school building was finished.³¹ The new building was completed in 1888, and it is standing today in the community of Reidville. This structure has a wide entrance hall located at the center of the front with a small room on each side. These small rooms were used for study. The entrance hall leads into a large room which extends the entire width of the building. The large room was used for recitations.

V. THE DECLINE OF BOTH SCHOOLS

In 1888 Mr. Joseph Venable, principal of the Female College, made an unfavorable report on the progress of the school. The difficulty was a lack of additional students. Rev. Robert Harden Reid was appointed as Mr. Venable's associate principal of the Female College. Mr. Venable

³¹The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, p. 225.

did not complete the school year, and the school did not have a second session. Mr. A. Spencer was elected to take over the administration of the Female College in 1889. He exerted all of his efforts to place the school on a stable footing. The catalog for the school year 1889 stated that, "Under a recent reorganization it [Reidville Female College] now offers all the facilities for a liberal education which can be expected in those institutions ranking next to the university."³² Mr. A. Spencer's efforts bore fruit for the school. During the year 1889 through 1890 the enrollment increased to sixty-five in the Female College. Mr. A. Spencer was the principal of the Male High School and the principal of the Female College at the same time during 1889 through 1891, and again from 1892 through 1894. He placed the schools once again in a stable position. The Male High School and the Female College were united for the year 1892 through 1893. Mr. A. Spencer was in charge of both schools.³³

The Female College catalog of 1889 gave the only description of the College that was found. It stated that:

The College building is a large brick edifice, containing a spacious chapel, a large school-room, furnished with patent desk, blackboards, maps, etc.,

³²Catalog of Reidville Female College, 1889.

³³Register of the Reidville Male High School, pp. 172-173.

with recitation-rooms adjoining; also, chemical and philosophical apparatus, geological cabinets, and library-rooms, all well arranged for the comfort and convenience of teachers and pupils at all seasons of the year.³⁴

The schools were in need of many repairs, since they had not received much attention since they had been built. The people who had the major voice in the running of the schools were getting old, also, from years of service. Rev. Robert Harden Reid had been the pastor of Nazareth Presbyterian Church before the schools were founded and had remained the pastor until his resignation on Sunday, April 3, 1892. He was pastor of the church for forty years.³⁵ The schools were in a decline because of the lack of funds, the establishment of free public schools, and the opening of many colleges in the South.³⁶

It was reported that the Female College had one thousand volumes in the library in 1896 and 1897, while the Male High School's library contained three hundred volumes. The value of the grounds, buildings, furniture, and apparatus was also reported to be eleven thousand dollars for the Female College and two thousand dollars for the Male High

³⁴Catalog of Reidville Female College, 1889, p. 9

³⁵The Carolina Spartan, April 27, 1892, p. 1.

³⁶The Spartanburg [South Carolina] Herald-Journal, August 7, 1938.

School.³⁷

The schools still had a value, but their use was not as great as it had been early in the eighteen sixties. All persons who had any concern for the schools tried to enlist students to attend the schools at Reidville. Mr. William Hoy wrote a letter to the editor of a local newspaper in which he stated:

I hope, Mr. Editor, when the public finds out that Clemson cannot accommodate all applicants, that some of them will come to Reidville.

.....

The buildings are first class for teaching purposes and right on the grounds are at least four good buildings that are to rent. Some of the houses to rent are elegant and the owners offer to rent them at low rates. Fifty or sixty students could find food and lodging in the place and the immediate vicinity at very reasonable terms.³⁸

The schools were in a sharp decline in the late eighteen hundreds. Their last chance passed them by when the railroad did not come through Reidville. In 1891 the Cape Fear and Cincinnati Railroad was looking for a practical route from Winnsboro to Greenville, South Carolina. It was recorded that:

³⁷Report of The Commission of Education For the Year 1896-97 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898), p. 2151.

³⁸William Hoy, "Reidville News", The Carolina Spartan, December 20, 1893, p. 1.

This road if built will be an important one, and will pass through a section of county, which needs just such a line of railroad for its proper development.

A glance at the map of South Carolina together with some knowledge of topography of the Piedmont region of our state will readily show that Reidville's chances to be on this line are very good.³⁹

The railroad did not come through Reidville. "In 1893 the Interstate Commerce Commission said it [the railroad] has no legal existence."⁴⁰ Other towns received railroads while Reidville was perishing, slowly but surely.

VI. REVEREND ROBERT HARDEN REID RESIGNS

Rev. Robert Harden Reid offered his resignation in 1898 after being the only president of the board of trustees, but the board refused to accept it. He offered his resignation again in 1899, at which time it was accepted. The office of president was filled by his son B. P. Reid. Rev. Robert Harden Reid served as president of the board of trustees for forty-two years. Rev. Robert Harden Reid stated in his resignation that:

My earnest wish and the desire of my heart is, that they [the schools] may be the means in God's hands of doing much to advance the cause of

³⁹The Spartanburg [South Carolina] Weekly Herald, May 22, 1891, p. 1, col. 2.

⁴⁰Personal correspondence of the writer, letter from Douglas K. Fuller, Executive Vice President, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, March 2, 1962.

education in the future as they have done in the past.⁴¹

The board of trustees recorded its feelings toward Rev. Robert Harden Reid. It was recorded that:

The Rev. R. H. Reid coming into this county as Pastor of Nazareth Church soon saw the lamentable want of educational advantages amongst [sic] the Presbyterians with whom his lot was cast. Their sons and daughters were sent off to high schools of other denominations.

He set about at once to correct the evil and after much opposition, or rather lack of support on the part of his flock, by his indomitable will and perserverance succeeded in his efforts in locating here and putting in operation these schools. ...time after time, he brought the matter about before the session of Nazareth Church and its congregational meetings, and what little encouragement he received.

.....

He had many discouragements in directing the school affairs especially during the war and after, when by virture of teachers leaving for the war, and death more than once he had to play the part of principal as well as president of the board.

.....

Though the schools and town in which they are located bear his name, it was none of his choosing. He wanted them called The Alexander Schools, but in this he was over-ridden by the board, and though he gave his life and service here, it was done gratuitously.

⁴¹The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, p. 380.

.....

He set in operation a train which has been successfully bearing fruit to an extent he little dreamed of in his early days. The influence of these schools is widely felt, and when we come to consider the community in which they are located when once in a benighted condition but now an intelligent, happy contented one, we are led to exclaim how thankful we should be that such a man, animated by such purposes, lived to bring us such blessings.⁴²

⁴²Ibid., pp. 380-385.

CHAPTER VIII

THE DEMISE OF THE REIDVILLE PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS

During the years of 1900 through 1905 the official school records are very nebulous. The schools were in a sharp decline for many reasons. The leadership of the board was in capable hands under B. P. Reid, but Rev. Robert Harden Reid's inspiration was sorely missed. Public schools were established in all parts of the state, and other private schools were affected as well as the Reidville Schools by this growth. The two schools in Reidville served their usefulness to the people in their span of history.

I. THE LAST FEW YEARS

The two schools' buildings were in inferior condition from many years of use and the lack of funds to maintain them. Repairs were made but they were very minor and only made when they became essential to the safety of the students. The roof of the Male High School as well as the window sashes were in poor condition in 1902. The principal, Mr. Hutcheson, requested that a new stove be bought, as the old one was in an unsafe condition. He also requested that at least one dozen new desks be purchased for the school.¹

¹Ibid., pp. 288-289.

Mr. J. W. Reid, the principal of the Female College, also suggested that the board buy one dozen new desks for the Female College. He, too, requested that the window sashes be repaired, as well as a new coat of paint be applied to the outside of the college buildings.²

It is not known how many students attended the Male School after the school year 1900 through 1901, but the enrollment for that year was eighty-one under Mr. George Briggs, principal.³ The register that was used in the Male High School was not used after the year 1901.

The enrollment for the Female School was fifty-three for the school year 1900-1901, and forty-five for the year 1901-1902. Forty-six young ladies enrolled for the year 1902-1903, and the last year that the register was in use it was recorded that fifty-seven girls enrolled for the year 1903-1904.⁴ It is not known how many students enrolled in the Female School during its last year, 1904-1905, as a private school.

Since 1871 the Female School was referred to as a college in the minutes of the board of trustees. The school

²Ibid., p. 289.

³Register of the Reidville Male High School, pp. 108-113.

⁴Register of the Reidville Female High School, pp. 215-222.

was originally set up as a high school. In 1902 the Female College was once again lowered to a high school. The catalog for the school year 1902 through 1903 stated:

The course of study prescribed by the State Board of Education in 1901 is made the basis of our course.

We use the text books adopted by the State Board of Education. Our high school course of study covers four years.

.....

We will be prepared to give thorough elementary instruction in French, German and Greek. At the option of parents or guardians, pupils may pursue these studies, when their advancement in other branches is sufficient.

.....

Our high school course affords a good preparation for life, and also gives a thorough drill and training for advanced courses in higher institutions of learning. We make a specialty of thorough preparation for college work.⁵

The building used for the Female School at this time was "...a large two-story brick building with a comfortable school room on the first floor and a large chapel room on the second, and other rooms...."⁶

II. TERMINATION OF THE SCHOOLS, 1905

Mr. Goff was the principal of the Male High School and

⁵Catalog of the Reidville High School for Girls, 1902-1903.

⁶Ibid.

Mr. B. P. Reid was principal of the Female High School during the school year 1904 through 1905. In May of 1905 the board met and did not consider electing teachers for the year 1905 through 1906, "Owing to the fact that an election had been held, voting a tax of three mills for school purposes in this district...."⁷ The board agreed to assist the public board in filling the teaching positions, and to make the most satisfactory arrangements possible as to the rental of the property owned by the Reidville Private High School Board of Trustees. The board for the public school agreed to rent the building used by the Female High School for one hundred dollars per year, if the private school board would relinquish the privileges of ice cream and door receipts of the commencement exercises.⁸

In the fall of 1905 the Reidville Male School and the Reidville Female High School were united, and the public school was known as Reidville Graded School.⁹ On May 15, 1906, the public school of Reidville held its first

⁷The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools, p. 298.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Harry Hammond; Handbook of South Carolina, Resources, Institutions, and Industries of the State, a publication of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration (Columbia: Walker, Evans and Cogswell Press, 1907), p. 206.

graduation.¹⁰ The public school employed four teachers and had an enrollment of one hundred and sixty during 1905 through 1906.

The boys were transferred to the campus of the girls' school, where all of the classes were conducted for the public school system. The building used by the Male High School and the Male High School principals' house have remained through the years under the care of the board of trustees. The Reidville Private High School Board did not deed the property over to the public school board until April 4, 1923.¹¹

One thousand boys and more than twelve hundred young ladies received a great part of their education and preparation for life in these two schools. Who can estimate the value or the far-reaching influence afforded by these schools? Suffice it to say that they filled a great need in their day, and they played an important role in the molding of Christian character and education in the Piedmont region of South Carolina.

¹⁰Anderson-Denny 1706-1914, a genealogy (Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1914), p. 147.

¹¹Deed of Conveyence, Spartanburg County Court House, South Carolina, Book 6X, p. 277.

CHAPTER IX

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOLS TO SOCIETY

It has well been said that no person lives unto himself. It can be said that the Reidville High Schools did not live unto themselves, either. Each person that attended the two schools made a contribution to society in some way, some more than others. It would be difficult to arrange the "most" important people that attended the two institutions in order of their importance to society. There have been college presidents, college teachers, college deans, mayors, dentist, medical doctors by the numbers, elementary school teachers, high school teachers, farmers, preachers, a designer, and those who followed many other professions represented by the people that attended or graduated from the Reidville Private High Schools.

An endeavor was made to record some of the contributions of a few prominent individuals who attended the two institutions in Reidville, South Carolina.

I. WILLIAM JOSEPH MARTIN, JR.

William J. Martin's father wanted him to attend school at Reidville and be taught by B. P. Reid, who attended Davidson College and was an excellent student

under William Martin, Sr.¹ William Martin, Jr. completed his preliminary education at the Reidville Male High School. He then became a student at Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1888. He studied medicine and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1894. During his life he received many honorary degrees.

Dr. Martin became president of Davidson College in 1912, so continuing until 1929, when he was made president emeritus.² He served in many positions at Davidson before he was appointed president of the College.

Dr. Martin was a leader in church education, and was active in denominational undertakings on a nationwide scale. In his leisure time he enjoyed outdoor sports. Baseball was his favorite outdoor sport.

"The death of Dr. Martin, September 7, 1943, in Richmond, Virginia, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known."³ His achievements and his

¹Statement by Mr. J. W. Gaston, Sr., personal interview, November 29, 1961.

²Personal correspondence of the writer, letter from W. Taylor Blackwell, Director of Publicity from Davidson College, December 14, 1961.

³Ibid.

service to society were recognized by people from all sections of the South.

II. MARY ANDERSON LEONARD

Mary Anderson Leonard graduated from the Reidville Female College in 1885. She then entered Mount Holyoke College in 1887 and withdrew in 1888. Miss Leonard studied at the University of South Carolina in 1897. She attended the extension of The University of Chicago in 1899. It was stated that:

"...Miss Leonard attended The University of Chicago as an undergraduate student from July 2, 1900, to March 22, 1904, at which time she was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in the College of Literature.⁴

She had the privilege of teaching over two thousand students in her twenty-one years of active service in the teaching profession.⁵ It was reported that:

She taught in Paige, Texas, Jachin Greer, South Carolina, Charleston, West Virginia, Tarboro, North Carolina, Holly Springs, Mississippi, Winthrop College, South Carolina, Nashville, Tennessee, Atlanta, Georgia, Chicora College, Columbia, South Carolina.⁶

⁴Personal correspondence of the writer, letter from William J. Van Cleve, Registrar, The University of Chicago, December 29, 1961.

⁵Anderson-Denny 1706-1914, a genealogy (Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1914), p. 187.

⁶Personal correspondence of the writer, letter from Genevieve F. Pratt, Registrar, Mount Holyoke College, January 16, 1962.

Miss Leonard was head of the department of history, civics and economics in Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina from 1899 to 1906.⁷ Miss Leonard received her Masters of Arts degree from the University of South Carolina on June 9, 1926. She left an endowment of one thousand dollars, which was invested and the interest used to purchase books for the library of Reidville "white" Public School. This endowment was left by her in memory of her sister Rebekah Jean Leonard and her niece Edna A. Leonard.⁸ Miss Leonard died in 1930.

III. EDWARD HORNBY ANDERSON

"That Spartanburg County produced a genius in electrical science, especially in designing motors for cars, is probably known to but few, but such is the fact."⁹

Edward Hornby Anderson graduated from the University of South Carolina. He was prepared for college in the Reidville Male High School. After graduating from the University of South Carolina he was awarded an appointment

⁷Anderson-Denny 1706-1914, loc. cit.

⁸Mary A. Leonard's Will, Spartanburg County Court-House, Probate Judge Office, File Number 9307, formerly Box 129, package 8.

⁹Anderson-Denny 1706-1914, op. cit., p. 59.

with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York. This appointment was for a two year course. His rise with the company was outstanding. He was assigned to important duties in a very short period of time.

His main work was designing electrical motors to replace steam power on elevated railway tracks. It was reported that:

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE) Yearbooks for 1907 and 1912 list [sic] him as "Designing Engineer, General Electric Company, residing 3 Avon Road, Schenectady." He was an "associated member." The city directories show that before moving to Avon Road he lived on Gillespie Street. Both areas are near the campus of Union College. The avon [sic] Road location was long known as the "General Electric Plot" - developed for officials of the growing plant in the City, and it still is one of the most select residential areas.¹⁰

The company furnished a magnificent coffin, and assumed his burial expenses when he died in 1912 at the age of forty-four. They also sent an escort to his last resting place in the graveyard of Nazareth Presbyterian Church. He had numerous patents on his inventions and would have been a wealthy man had his life been spared.¹¹

¹⁰Personal correspondence of the writer, letter from Neil B. Reynolds, Consultant-Educational Communications, General Electric Company, March 22, 1962.

¹¹Anderson-Denny 1706-1914, loc. cit.

IV. ANDREW CHARLES MOORE, JR.

Andrew C. Moore, Jr., "...was prepared for college by the Rev. B. P. Reid at the Reidville Male Academy."¹² He was a member of the class of 1887 at the University of South Carolina. His first position, after graduation from the university, was a temporary position as superintendent of the city schools of Spartanburg, South Carolina. He later accepted the principalship of the city high school in Birmingham, Alabama. After some time at this position he resigned so that he could pursue graduate work at The University of Chicago. He enrolled at the university on July 1, 1897 but failed to complete his dissertation for his doctorate degree.¹³ In 1900 he joined the faculty at the University of South Carolina as associate professor of biology, geology, and mineralogy. He worked hard at his position and in 1908 he was elected by the board of trustees of the university to serve as acting president. In 1909 he was appointed the Dean of the university, and held the

¹²George Armstrong Wauchope, In Memoriam: William Thomas Avcock and Andrew Charles Moore (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, n.d.), p. 21.

¹³Personal correspondence of the writer, letter from the Office of the Registrar, The University of Chicago, January 5, 1961 [the correct date should have been 1962].

position through 1913. In 1913 the board postponed electing a new president and again they appointed Andrew C. Moore, Jr. to the position of acting president. The board of trustees did not elect him as the new president and being disappointed, he resigned as the Dean.¹⁴ He continued at the university as professor of biology until his death in 1928.

Wofford College conferred upon him, in 1909, the honorary degree of the Doctor of Laws in recognition of his service as an educator.¹⁵ The high status that he achieved reflects honor on his native Spartanburg County.

V. JOHN ALBERT THACKSTON

John Albert Thackston left Reidville when he was around fourteen years of age. His last year at the Reidville Male High School was in 1890.

JOHN A THACKSTON [capitals in the original] was born in Fountain Inn, S. C., April 16, 1876. He graduated from Furman University in the class of 1899, receiving the A. B. degree. In 1907 he received the Pd. M. degree from New York University, and in 1908 he took his Ph. D. from the same institution.

¹⁴Daniel W. Hollis, College to University, Volume II, University of South Carolina (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1956), Vol. II, p. 266.

¹⁵Wauchope, op. cit., p. 24.

DR. THACKSTON [capitals in the original] was a teacher, principal, and superintendent of schools in South Carolina from 1899 until 1906. ...he spent eight years as a professor at the University of Florida. While in Florida he was professor of education and psychology and state high school inspector from 1909 until 1916; dean of the College of Education 1910-16. In 1916 he went to the University of Tennessee, where he was professor of education until 1949. He also served as dean of the College of Education 1919-44 and dean of Summer Quarter 1921-49.

.....

DR. THACKSTON [capitals in the original] retired from his work at the University of Tennessee in 1949.¹⁶

Dr. Thackston collaborated with others in writing numerous books on health. He is now retired and is living in Knoxville, Tennessee.

VI. JAMES LEWIS MANN

James Lewis Mann received some of his preliminary education in the Reidville Male High School. He received his higher education from Emory University and did graduate work in Germany and France.

James Lewis Mann was appointed superintendent of the Greenville, South Carolina, city schools in 1916. "During

¹⁶Personal correspondence, biographical-sketch of John A. Thackston from the Department of Public Relation of Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, received March 31, 1962. The sketch is dated January 8, 1954.

Dr. Mann's administration of 24 years, from 1914 [sic] until 1940, the school system was enlarged by 24 new schools and by additions to others.¹⁷ Dr. Mann was widely recognized as a capable school administrator. When he retired in 1940 the schools had an enrollment of more than ten thousand.¹⁸

¹⁷The Greenville [South Carolina] News, June 26, 1962, section B, p. 8.

¹⁸Ibid.

CHAPTER X

SUMMARY

In a New Year's sermon on January 1, 1857, at Nazareth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Robert Harden Reid called the attention of the congregation to the need for educational facilities in the community. There were no schools nearby, and it was necessary to send the young people away to schools provided by denominations other than Presbyterian. Between this sermon and June 21, 1857, a board of trustees was elected, and many offers of land were received for the schools. The site chosen for the schools was donated by J. and A. W. Wakefield, and James N. Gaston. These donations provided sufficient land to build two school buildings, the principals' homes, which were used as dormitories for each school, and the village of Reidville, South Carolina.

On June 21, 1857, the first official meeting of the board of trustees was held at Reidville. Rev. Robert Harden Reid was elected as the first president of the board of trustees, a position which he held until he resigned in 1899. Mr. James K. Dickson surveyed a street one mile long which connected the proposed sites for the Female High School and the Male High School. This street was named Main Street. The Male High School was located

at the east end of Main Street and the Female High School was built at the west end of the street. The board of trustees empowered Mr. James K. Dickson to survey lots which were sold by the board and the money received was used for the schools.

The board of trustees decided that the schools were to be self-supporting and the schools were to be leased by the year to principals selected by the board of trustees. The board of trustees petitioned the state for a charter and it was received bearing the date of December 21, 1857.

The two schools were built at a cost of eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. The Male High School was not completed on the date that the school year started in 1858. Rev. T. E. Davis was the first principal. The building was completed six weeks after the school opened on March 1, 1858. The Female High School building was not completed until 1859, when seventeen young ladies enrolled on February 8, 1859. Rev. Robert Harden Reid was elected the first principal. Even though the buildings were not completed, the cornerstone was laid for the Female High School on October 1, 1857 by Spartan Lodge number seventy, A. F. M.

These schools operated during the Civil War. The board of trustees thought about closing the Female High School at one time during the war. The years after the Civil War were years of growth. The Female High School

was called Reidville Female College as the result of adding advanced courses. The Female College continued to operate until the school was changed to Reidville High School for Girls in 1902.

From 1872 until the schools were dissolved were the declining years in the history of the schools. The Male High School burned in 1887 and was rebuilt in 1888. A baseball incident in 1885 almost closed the schools as the result of adverse publicity of the incident.

The demise of the schools came about as the result of the state establishing more public schools in the area. Spartanburg County held an election in the district and a tax was voted for school purposes. The board of trustees for the private schools did not meet in May 1905 to elect teachers. They agreed to help the trustees for the public school in filling the teaching positions for the year 1905 through 1906. They leased the building of the Female High School to the public school board for one hundred dollars per year.

On May 15, 1906, the first graduation was held for the new public school in Reidville, which was called Reidville Graded School. The public school board of trustees rented the building until April 4, 1923, when the board of

the private schools deeded the Female High School property and the girls' boarding house, or dormitory, to the public board. The building and grounds of the Male High School, and the home of its principal, which was also the boys' dormitory, were retained. This property is still under the care of a board of trustees of the Reidville High Schools.

The Male and the Female High Schools had a short life of forty-seven years. The two institutions represented the culmination of pioneer efforts for education in the Tyger River section of Spartanburg County, South Carolina.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. BOOKS

- Anderson-Denny, 1706-1914. Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Company. 1914.
- A History of Spartanburg County. Compiled by the Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of South Carolina. Spartanburg: Band and White, 1940.
- Hollis, Daniel Walker. College to University, Volume II, University of South Carolina. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1956.
- Jones, F. D. and W. H. Mills (eds.). Presbyterian Church in South Carolina Since 1850. Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1926.
- Kirk, Charles H. (ed., comp.). History of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, 1862-1865. (Philadelphia: n.p., 1906), p. 510.
- Knight, Edgar W. The Academy Movement in The South. Reprinted from The High School Journal, Vol. II, Nos. 7-8 and Vol. III, No. 1. n.d.
- Landrum, J. B. O. Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina. Greenville: Shannon and Company, 1897.
- _____. History of Spartanburg County. Atlanta: The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, 1900.
- Mills, Robert. Statistics of South Carolina. Charleston: Hurbert and Lloyd, 1826.
- Moore, T. J. Reminiscences of Nazareth Church Cemetery and Family Burial Grounds. A discourse delivered at the church on Thanksgiving Day November 26, 1908 and published by request of the congregation. Spartanburg: Band and White, 1908.

Oliphant, Mary C. Simms (ed.). The New Simms History of South Carolina. Columbia: The State Company, 1940.

_____. (ed.). The Simms History of South Carolina. Columbia: The State Company, 1932.

Ramsay, David. Ramsay's History of South Carolina. Vol. I. Newberry: Evans and Company, 1858.

Spartanburg and Greenville Directories of 1880-81. Atlanta: H. H. Dickson, Steam Publisher and Printer, 1881.

Wauchope, George Armstrong. In Memoriam: William Thomas Aycock and Andrew Charles Moore. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, n.d. [After 1928].

B. PUBLICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Hammond, Harry. Handbook of South Carolina, Resources, Institutions, and Industries of the State. A publication of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration. Columbia: Walker, Evans and Cogswell Press, 1907.

Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina at the Regular Session, 1870-71. Columbia: Republican Printing Company, 1871.

The Report of The Commission of Education for the Year 1870. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1870.

The Report of The Commission of Education for the Year 1879. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881.

The Report of The Commission of Education for the Year 1884-85. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885.

The Report of The Commission of Education for the Year 1887-88. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889.

The Report of The Commission of Education for the Year 1889-90. Vol. II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1893.

The Report of The Commission of Education for the Year 1893-94.
Vol. II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1896.

The Report of The Commission of Education for the Year 1896-97.
Vol. II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898.

South Carolina. Compiled by the workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration in the State of South Carolina. New York: Oxford University Press, 1946.

C. UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

Harris, James Braxton. "A History of Claremont College."
Unpublished Master's thesis, Appalachian State
Teachers College, Boone, 1956.

Hunter, Edgar F. Jr. "A History of Yancey Collegiate
Institute." Unpublished Master's thesis, Appalachian
State Teachers College, Boone, 1952.

Mize, Richard Leon. "The History of Mitchell College."
Unpublished Master's thesis, Appalachian State
Teachers College, Boone, 1954.

Rushton, Jessie Eleanor. "The Development of Education In
Spartanburg County Prior To 1876." Unpublished Master's
thesis, The University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1928.

Russell, Miriam L. "A History of Louisburg College 1787-1958,"
Unpublished Master's thesis, Appalachian State
Teachers College, Boone, 1959.

Thackston, John A. Department of Public Relations, Furman
University, a biographical sketch. January 8, 1954.
(Mimeographed)

D. SPECIAL DOCUMENTS

Certificate of Election. Montreat Historical Foundation.
Montreat, North Carolina. R. H. Reid's election as
school commissioner for Spartanburg County.

Deed of Conveyance. Spartanburg County Court House,
Spartanburg, South Carolina. Book FF.

Deed of Conveyance. Spartanburg County Court House,
Spartanburg, South Carolina. Book 6X.

Leonard, Mary Anderson. Photostat copy of records for
her from The University of South Carolina.

Leonard, Mary Anderson. The Will recorded in the Office
of Probate Judge, Spartanburg County Court House,
Spartanburg, South Carolina. File Number 9307,
formerly box 129, package 8.

Minutes of Spartan Lodge Number 70, A. F. M., 1857.

Monthly Report of Rosa Grisham. She was a pupil at
Reidville Female College. March 1878.

The Records of the Trustees of the Reidville High Schools.

Register of the Reidville Female High School.

Register of the Reidville Male High School.

Reid, R. H. (comp.). "The History of the Reidville High
Schools-The Names of Donors and the Sums Given."
Compiled by R. H. Reid and donated to Montreat
Historical Foundation by him. Montreat, North
Carolina. (A scrapbook)

E. NEWSPAPERS

The Carolina Spartan, April 16, 1857.

The Carolina Spartan, October 8, 1857.

The Carolina Spartan, October 29, 1857.

The Carolina Spartan, October 14, 1858.

The Carolina Spartan, December 16, 1858.

The Carolina Spartan, February 10, 1859.

- The Carolina Spartan, July 5, 1860.
- The Carolina Spartan, January 6, 1870.
- The Carolina Spartan, February 17, 1870.
- The Carolina Spartan, July 7, 1870.
- The Carolina Spartan, December 8, 1870.
- The Carolina Spartan, January 18, 1872.
- The Carolina Spartan, January 16, 1873.
- The Carolina Spartan, April 27, 1892.
- The Carolina Spartan, December 20, 1893.
- The Greenville [South Carolina] News, June 26, 1962.
- The Spartanburg [South Carolina] Herald-Journal, August 7, 1938.
- The Spartanburg [South Carolina] Weekly Herald, May 22, 1891.
- The [Columbia, South Carolina] State, January 16, 1911.
- The Yorkville [York, South Carolina] Enquirer, July 2, 1882.

F. CATALOGS

- Catalog of the Reidville Female College, 1883.
- Catalog of the Reidville Female College, 1884.
- Catalog of the Reidville Female College, 1889.
- Catalog of the Reidville Female College, 1890.
- Catalog of the Reidville Female College, 1901-1902.
- Catalog of the Reidville High School for Girls, 1902-1903.
- Catalog of the Reidville Male High School, 1872.
- Catalog of the Reidville Male High School, 1883.
- Catalog of the Reidville Male High School, 1884.

G. CORRESPONDENCE

- Anderson, F. Sidney. Dean of Students for Columbia Theological Seminary. Letter to the writer, October 3, 1961.
- Blackwell, W. Taylor. Director of Publicity for Davidson College. Letter to the writer, December 14, 1961.
- Fink, Emma Sloop, M. D. Letter to the writer, January 29, 1962.
- Flynn, Roy. Director of Public Relations for Winthrop College. Letter to the writer, January 10, 1962.
- Fuller, Douglas K. Executive Vice President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Letter to the writer, March 2, 1962.
- Haskett, James N. Park Historian at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Appomattox, Virginia. Letter to Mr. Robert H. Reid, March 29, 1962.
- Office of the Registrar. The University of Chicago. Letter to the writer, January 5, 1961 [this should be 1962].
- Pratt, Genevieve F. Registrar of Mount Holyoke College. Letter to the writer, January 16, 1962.
- Reynolds, Neil B. Consultant-Educational Communications of General Electric Company. Letter to the writer, March 22, 1962.
- Van Cleve, William J. Registrar of The University of Chicago. Letter to the writer, December 29, 1961.

OLD DANFORTH BANK

COTTON CONTENT

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

REIDVILLE PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS' TRUSTEES APPOINTED
AFTER THE CHARTER MEMBERS

Names	Year Appointed
P. T. Beacham	1858
Michael M. Miller	1859
Dr. Thomas P. Austin	
John Davis	1860
Dr. G. H. King	
Mr. Perrin	
John Conrad Zimmerman	1862
J. D. Bivings	1863
James K. Dickson	
John P. McLernous	
John Hamilton Evins	
William Grisham	1864
Thomas Pickney Gaston	
Dr. William Kilgore	
Simeon K. Westmoreland	
Thomas J. Moore	1867
Dr. White R. Gaston	
Rev. Albert A. James	
Alvin H. Dean	
William Bailey	

Dr. John Hamilton Reid	1868
S. R. Westmoreland	
John C. Caldwell	
Robert W. West	
Dr. W. A. Harrison	1869
Dr. A. J. Nesbit	1870
Andrew Barry Woodruff	
James Williams	
Samuel J. Craig	1871
E. Wright	
Dr. M. P. Hunter	
Alfred W. Parks	1872
William J. Means	
Commodore Perry Berry	1873
William A. Hudson	
Rev. T. C. Laws	
John Crawford Anderson	1874
Edward L. Miller	
William Henry Hughes	1876
William Denny Leonard	
James S. Drummond	1878
Dr. T. I. Poole	1881
Jim Denny Leonard	1882
John W. Wofford	1883

R. Miller Otts	1884
W. L. Rogers	
S. J. Simpson	1885
Amzi Williford Gaston	1886
John Albert Bearden	1891
Thomas Madison Leonard	1893
Dr. Belton O. Bennett	1895
Thomas B. Anderson	1896
William T. Crim	1897
J. Hiram Brockman	
J. Terry Wood	
W. J. Willson	1899
Rev. Benjamin Palmer Reid	
Newton Leonard Bennett	1901
Sanford V. Brockman	
J. B. Brockman	
Jessie Milton Kilgore	1903

APPENDIX B

REIDVILLE PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS' TRUSTEES APPOINTED
AFTER THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS CLOSED

Names		Year Appointed
Joseph Nesbitt Berry		1906
Hugh Means		1911
Harry E. Depass		
John Williford Gaston, Sr.	a	
Walter Carey Anderson, Sr.	a	
David Buist Anderson		1912
B. Kemper Gresham		1914
Joseph Silas Nesbitt		
James Mason Anderson		
William Jackson Berry		1936
Oscar Maldin Kern		
Amzi Cecil Gaston		
John Belton Brockman	a	
Robert Harden Reid	a	
Lorraine Leonard	a	
Thomas Minter Lyles, Sr.	a	
Paul Holland Leonard		
Paul V. Moore	a	
John Henry Teasley	a	1944

Claude H. Gresham		1952
John Cranford Anderson	a	
Joe Harris Kilgore	a	
Ben Mason Anderson	a	1955'
Denny Alexander Snow		
William Agnew Leonard	a	1958

^aLiving members

APPENDIX C

PRINCIPALS OF THE REIDVILLE MALE HIGH SCHOOL
AND THEIR ASSISTANTS

Principals	Years	Assistants
Rev. Thomas E. Davis	1858-1859	
T. C. Duncan a	1860-1861	
T. L. Capers a		
Preston C. Johnson	1862-1863	
Rev. Theodore E. Smith	1864-1865	
Rev. W. B. Carson	1866-1867	
Preston C. Johnson	1868-1869	
Ripley P. Adams b	1870-	William C. Kirkland
William C. Kirkland	1870-1873	W. D. Kirkland
	1871-	A. L. Miller
	1871-1872	W. H. Wallace
	1872-	A. Coke Smith
	1873-	Edward L. Archer
Samuel S. Burton	1874-	Robert Perry Smith
Robert Perry Smith	1874-1875	Thomas C. James
William Tennent	1876-1877	
Samuel R. Neel	1877-1880	
Benjamin Palmer Reid a	1881-1883	
J. Thomas Roberts a		

Joseph Whitner Reid	1883-1884	A. C. Munroe
		A. C. McIntosh
	1884-1885	L. N. Kennedy
Benjamin Palmer Reid ^c	1886-1887	Joseph Whitner Reid
William D. McCorkle	1887-1888	
Ally Spencer	1889-1891	Almon E. Spencer
R. D. Senn	1891-1892	
James H. Anderson	1892-	
Ally Spencer	1892-1894	
George Briggs	1894-1895	
	1895-1896	Mrs. W. J. Willson
	1896-1901	Mrs. George Briggs
R. B. Hutcheson	1901-1902	
J. L. McWhorter	1902-1904	
R. L. Goff	1904-1905	

^aCo-principals.

^bDied a few weeks after the school term started.

^cNo school the first session of 1886.

APPENDIX D

PRINCIPALS OF THE REIDVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL
AND THEIR ASSISTANTS

Principals	Years	Assistants
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1859-1863	
	1864-1867	Preston C. Johnson
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1868-1869	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid a	1870-	
C. Woodward Hutson	a	
Rev. Homer Hendee	1870-1871	
Rev. Thomas Ward White	1871-1873	
John Leland	1874-1875	
	b 1876-	
Rev. Robert Perry Smith	1876-1885	
Morton L. Venable	c 1886-1887	
Joseph Venable	1887-1888	
Joseph Venable	d e 1888-	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid d		
Ally Spencer	-1889	
Ally Spencer	1889-1894	
H. J. Stocard	1894-1895	
D. Balharrie Simpson	1895-1898	
L. P. McGee	1898-1900	
Joseph Whitner Reid	1900-1904	

Benjamin Palmer Reid

1904-1905

^aCo-principals

^bThe trustees ran the school the first session of 1876 through the executive committee of Rev. Robert Harden Reid, James K. Dickson, and Dr. W. A. Harrison.

^cNo school the first session.

^dAssociate principals.

^eNo school the second session of 1888.

APPENDIX E

TEACHERS OF THE REIDVILLE MALE HIGH SCHOOL

Names	Years
Rev. Thomas E. Davis	1858
Rev. Thomas E. Davis	1859
T. C. Duncan	1860
T. L. Capers	1860
T. C. Duncan	1861
T. L. Capers	1861
Preston C. Johnson	1862
Preston C. Johnson	1863
Rev. Theodore E. Smith	1864
Rev. Theodore E. Smith	1865
Rev. W. B. Carson	1866
Rev. W. B. Carson	1867
Preston C. Johnson	1868
Preston C. Johnson	1869
Ripley P. Adams	1870
William C. Kirkland	
W. D. Kirkland	
William C. Kirkland	1871
A. L. Miller	
W. H. Wallace	

William C. Kirkland		1872
Rev. A. Coke Smith	a	
W. H. Wallace	b	
William C. Kirkland		1873
Edward L. Archer		
Samuel S. Burton		1874
Robert Perry Smith		
Thomas E. James		
Robert Perry Smith		1875
Thomas E. James		
William Tennent		1876
Samuel R. Neel		1877
Samuel R. Neel		1878
Samuel R. Neel		1879
Samuel R. Neel		1880
Benjamin Palmer Reid		1881
J. T. Roberts		
Miss Bright		
Benjamin Palmer Reid		1882
J. T. Roberts		
Benjamin Palmer Reid		1883
J. T. Roberts		
Joseph Whitner Reid		1883-1884

A. C. Munroe		
A. C. McIntosh		
Joseph Whitner Reid		1884-1885
L. N. Kennedy		
Benjamin Palmer Reid	c	-1886
Joseph Whitner Reid		
William D. McCorkle		1886-1887
William D. McCorkle		1887-1888
Ally Spencer		-1889
Almon E. Spencer		
Ally Spencer		1889-1890
Almon E. Spencer		
Ally Spencer		1890-1891
Almon E. Spencer		
R. D. Senn		1891-1892
James H. Anderson		
Ally Spencer	d	1892-1893
Mrs. A. Spencer	d	
Miss Annie Spencer	d	
Miss E. N. Spencer	d	
Ally Spencer		1893-1894
George Briggs		1894-1895
George Briggs		1896-1897
Mrs. George Briggs		
George Briggs		1897-1898

Mrs. George Briggs	1898-1899
Mrs. George Briggs	
George Briggs	1899-1900
Mrs. George Briggs	
George Briggs	1900-1901
Mrs. George Briggs	
R. B. Hutcheson	1901-1902
J. L. McWhorter	1902-1904
R. L. Goff	1904-1905

^aFall session.

^bSpring session.

^cNo school for the first session of the year.

^dTeachers in the Male and Female High School at the same time. The schools were joined for this year.

APPENDIX F

TEACHERS OF THE REIDVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL

Name	Years
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1859
Dr. John Christian Oeland	
Mr. Dennis	
Mrs. Sarah L. Butler	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1860
Miss Lott	
Dr. Christian Oeland	
Mrs. Sarah L. Butler	
Miss Mary Stone	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1861
Mr. Shaw	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1862
Miss Galloway	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1863
Miss Lizzie Rush	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1864
Preston C. Johnson	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1865
Preston C. Johnson	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1866
Preston C. Johnson	

Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1867
Preston C. Johnson	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1868
Rev. E. F. Hyde	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1869
Rev. E. F. Hyde	
Rev. Robert Harden Reid	1870
C. Woodward Hutson	
Rev. Homer Hendee	
Rev. Thomas Ward White	1871
Rev. Thomas Ward White	1872
Rev. Thomas Ward White	1873
Miss Lizzie Anderson	
Miss Ella Wilson	
Miss Annie Wilson	
Miss Janie Thomas	
John A. Leland	1874
John A. Leland	1875
Rev. Robert Perry Smith	1876
Miss Sue E. Hix	
Rev. Robert Perry Smith	1877
Mrs. R. P. Smith	
Miss Sara Lowd	

Rev. Robert Perry Smith	1878
Mrs. R. P. Smith	
Miss Alice E. Perry	
Miss Nellie Patterson	
Rev. Robert Perry Smith	1878-1879
Mrs. R. P. Smith	
Miss Alice Perry	
Miss Nellie Patterson	
Rev. Robert Perry Smith	1879-1880
Mrs. R. P. Smith	
Miss Alice Perry	
Miss Nellie Patterson	
Rev. Robert Perry Smith	1880-1881
Miss Kate Gillam	
Miss Mary Logan	
Miss Nellie Patterson	
Rev. Robert Perry Smith	1881-1882
Miss E. A. Fisher	
Miss J. Coan	
Miss Lizzie Patterson	
Rev. Robert Perry Smith	1882-1883
Miss E. A. Fisher	
Miss C. Anderson	
Miss Lizzie Patterson	

Rev. Robert Perry Smith		1883-1884
Miss E. A. Fisher		
Joseph Whitner Reid		
Miss Annie A. Jordan		
Miss Saida P. Whaley		
Miss Mary Roper		
M. L. Venable	a	-1886
M. L. Venable		1886-1887
Joseph Venable		
Mrs. M. L. Venable		
Miss Lizzie Venable		
Joseph Venable	b	1887-1888
Miss Lizzie Venable		
Ally Spencer		-1889
Mrs. A. Spencer		
Miss Annie C. Spencer		
Ally Spencer		1889-1890
Mrs. A. Spencer		
Miss Annie C. Spencer		
Miss Mamie Miller		
Ally Spencer		1890-1891
Mrs. A. Spencer		
Miss Annie C. Spencer		

Miss Mamie Miller		
Miss A. Anderson		
Ally Spencer		1891-1892
Mrs. A. Spencer		
Miss Annie C. Spencer		
Ally Spencer	c	1892-1893
Mrs. A. Spencer	c	
Miss Annie C. Spencer	c	
Miss E. N. Spencer	c	
Ally Spencer		1893-1894
Mrs. A. Spencer		
Miss Annie C. Spencer		
Miss. E. N. Spencer		
H. J. Stocard		1894-1895
Miss Lula Brown		
D. Balharrie Simpson		1895-1896
D. Balharrie Simpson		1896-1897
D. Balharrie Simpson		1897-1898
Miss Olive Bennett		
L. P. McGee		1898-1899
Mrs. L. P. McGee		
Miss Maggie _____	d	
L. P. McGee		1899-1900
Mrs. L. P. McGee		
Miss Maggie _____	d	

Joseph Whitner Reid	1900-1901
Miss Olive Bennett	
Joseph Whitner Reid	1901-1902
Miss Olive Bennett	
Joseph Whitner Reid	1902-1903
Miss Olive Bennett	
Joseph Whitner Reid	1903-1904
Miss Olive Bennett	
Benjamin Palmer Reid	1904-1905

^aNo school the first session.

^bNo school the second session.

^cTeachers in the Male and the Female High School at the same time. The schools were joined for this year.

^dLast name could not be determined.

APPENDIX G

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE REIDVILLE
FEMALE COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR
1883

Freshman Class

Higher Arithmetic, Latin Grammar and Exercises (translating Latin into English and English into Latin), United States History, Higher English Grammar, English Analysis, English Composition and Elementary Rhetoric.

Sophomore Class

Algebra, Forms of Book-keeping, Caesar, History of England, German Grammar with written Exercises, American Literature, Rhetoric, and Natural Philosophy.

Junior Class

Geometry, Virgil, German Grammar and Reading Exercises, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, Study of English Words with Criticisms in Composition, Great Events of History, Physiology, Chemistry.

Senior Class

Trigonometry, Horace or Sallust, English Literature (Poetry), Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity.

Greek and French, though not in our regular course, are taught when classes are formed large enough to claim the time of a teacher.^a

^aCatalog of Reidville Female College, 1883.

APPENDIX H

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE REIDVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS FOR
THE YEAR 1902

FIRST YEAR.--Buehler's Modern English Grammar; English Words as Spoken and Written, No. 2; Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic; Brooks's Mental Arithmetic; Wentworth's First Steps in Algebra; Frye's Advanced Geography; Chapman's History of South Carolina; Peterman's Elements of Civil Government; Bain's First Latin Book; Copy Book No. 5; Supplementary Reading in English Literature; Manual Training.

SECOND YEAR.--Buehler's Modern English Grammar; Benson & Glenn's Speller and Definer; Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic; Brooks's Mental Arithmetic; Wentworth's First Steps in Algebra; Frye's Advanced Geography; Lee's New School History--U. S.; Peterman's Elements of Civil Government; Bain's First Latin Book; Copy of Book No. 6; Supplementary Reading in English Literature; Manual Training.

THIRD YEAR.--Buehler's Modern English Grammar; Benson & Glenn's Speller and Definer; Wentworth's High School Arithmetic; Wentworth's New School Algebra; Brooks's Elementary Geometry; Lee's New School History--U. S.; Tarr's Physical Geography; Latin--Grammar and Caesar; Copy Book No. 7; Supplementary Reading in English Literature; Physics--Practical Construction Exercises for Illustration of Principles in Physics--Air, Liquids, Heat.

FOURTH YEAR.--Williams's Composition and Rhetoric; Wentworth's High School Arithmetic; Wentworth's New School Algebra; Brooks's Elementary Geometry, Myers' General History; Hutchinson's Physiology and Hygiene; Latin--Grammar and Cicero or Virgil; Supplementary Reading in English Literature; Physics--Practical Construction Exercises for Illustration of Principles in Physics--Electricity and Magnetism.^a

^aCatalog of Reidville High School For Girls, 1902.