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Methodism and Education: Especially in South Carolina

John O. Willson

METHODISM AND EDUCATION
ESPECIALLY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

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By REV. JOHN O. WILLSON, D. D.

With the announcement that I had been honored with the privilege of making the historical address of 1914, I was requested to take the subject Methodism and Education—Especially in South Carolina. It is a great theme. I wish I had ability and time to treat it as it deserves:

EDUCATION.

The story of education is the story of the making of human kind. God made man and man's world, and man was to have dominion over the world and all its forces. But the Most High left much for man to be and to learn, and much for him to do and to dominate. His development was an age-long and painful progress. At first, his knowledge of earth, and earthly forces, was meager, but century by century he learned more, he became a nobler being, he mastered more of the world's forces and wrought more difficult and higher tasks. By and by, Letters were invented, and he learned to record on stone and brick—on skins and papyrus—his story and his thoughts. Along with this he wrought in marble and painted on his rude canvas, lessons for beholders to learn. He built him cities, and stored his treasures of thoughts and deeds there. Schools came into being, that the rising generation might find it easier to begin life. Books followed and aided the schools and their work. On and on he advanced until today "of making many books there is no end," and schools dot every hill top and smiling vale.

The earliest teachers outside the home, were the prophets, the priests, and other religious leaders. When schools came into being, men of faith were the foremost in conducting them. After the coming of the Son of God, education was even more in the hands of the Church. States and Kingdoms cared little for broadening the minds and hearts of their peoples, but God's Church never failed them! The great universities and schools of the world owe their existence to the

Church. France was perhaps the earliest of modern nations to undertake instruction by the state, but neither there nor elsewhere did it amount to much until in the last few centuries. Some of these great schools of earlier or later time in our country have repudiated God's Church, but none the less they owe their existence to her.

METHODISM AND EDUCATION.

Methodism came into being near the middle of the 18th Century. God needed a new branch of His church, and he raised up John and Charles Wesley and their colleagues to establish it. The forerunning of Methodism appeared among college students and among the foremost and best of them. "The Holy Club" at Oxford—"The Methodists," as in derision they were called—were college men who studied more than was assigned them, and yet had time to visit prisoners and other unfortunates. Per contra, Methodism came really to birth, when John Wesley, its founder—under God—and the chiefest of the college men, felt his "heart strangely warmed" in a prayer meeting with plain and unlettered people.

So it was singular—but not unnatural—that Methodists laid the cornerstone of a school one month and ten days before they began to build a church. It was unlettered people—Welsh colliers—who brought money to George Whitefield, and asked him to lay the cornerstone of this school, which he did on April 2nd, 1739, at Kingswood, England, praying that the gates of Hell might not prevail against it. It was on May 12, 1739, that John Wesley laid the foundation of "his first Methodist meeting-house." At the first Conference of Methodism, held in 1744, this question was asked: "Can we have a seminary for laborers?" The answer was, "If God spares us to another Conference." Something more was to be added to Kingswood, or another school must be enterprised. It took longer than "another Conference" to develop Kingswood, but John Wesley took up what Whitefield began and dropped, and carried it on to success. It took time and money—drinking up a great part of the earnings of Wesley and possibly contributions of others. But it succeeded, and it stands tonight—a little distance from the first site—a school of prophets which does not fail to furnish God's men for God's work. Other educational institutions—schools, colleges and universities—followed until Great Britain and her dependencies, and the missions of the world, are dotted thickly with Methodist schools. Mark this—Methodism has always valued education, and has always had in her pale men and women foremost among educated people!

AMERICAN METHODISM AND EDUCATION.

In America, Methodism began with Robert Strawbridge, in Maryland, followed a few years later by Barbara Heck and Philip Embury in New York. Strawbridge's "Log meeting house" and Embury's "Rigging loft", which grew into John Street Church, came before any

school. In the new world Methodism built for Evangelism before she reared her fortresses for Education. But Francis Asbury knew the mind of his church, and "as early as 1780 at the house of Mr. Bustion, Roanoke Circuit, North Carolina, with the aid of John Dickins, planned "a Kingswood school in America." The plan contemplated one advanced school for the whole connection of American Methodism, and a "district school" in each of the various Conferences. When in 1784 Dr. Thomas Coke (ordained Bishop by John Wesley, assisted by Fletcher and others) arrived to hold, with Asbury, the Conference which organized American Methodism, the Doctor-Bishop insisted upon a college. The General Conference was made "umpire" and decided in favor of Coke's plan. Asbury accepted the decision, and worked so energetically that the corner-stone of "Cokesbury College"—named for him and Bishop Coke—was erected at Abingdon, Maryland, June 5, 1785. Asbury preached the "Foundation Sermon." "Attired in his long silk gown, and clerical bands floating in the breeze, the Bishop took his stand on the foundation wall and read as his text, Psalm 78, 2 to 7." The College was opened December, 1787, and twenty-five students were admitted. Bishop Asbury preached on the text, "Trust in the Lord and do good." The purposes and plans were thus stated: "The College is to receive, for education and board, the sons of the elders and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, poor orphans, and the sons of the subscribers and other friends. It will be expected that all our friends who send their children to the College will, if they be able, pay a moderate sum for their education and board. The others will be taught and boarded, and if our finances allow it, clothed, gratis. The Institution is also intended for the benefit of our young men who are called to preach, that they receive a measure of that improvement which is highly expedient as a preparation for public service." "English, Latin, Greek, Logic, Rhetoric, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy" were to be taught, and it was intended to add later, "Hebrew, German and French." Children "of an ungovernable temper" were to be excluded. It was distinctly stated "we do not admit students indiscriminately into our College." Early rising was demanded, and it was declared—"we prohibit play in the strongest terms." Recreation was to be found in "agriculture and architecture."

"The College edifice was 108 feet long, 40 feet wide and three stories high. In the west end of the building were six fine rooms, each 20 by 35 feet; two of these were in the lower, two in the second, and two in the third story, directly above each other. On the first floor was a large room 40 feet square; it was called the College Hall and used for chapel purposes. Above this, on the second floor, were two fine class rooms, and over these two bed rooms, in which the students lodged in single beds; each room was also occupied by a Professor, who preserved order at night. The other end of the edifice was arranged according to plans having reference to the accommodation of a large boarding school. It cost upward of $40,000, nearly all collected in small sums from a widely scattered people." At that

time there were only about 18,000 Methodists in America. Despite some difficulties in securing and holding teachers, the school was distinctly successful, but it was burnt in 1795. "The fallen walls of Cokesbury at Abingdon were scarcely cold when the noble Baltimore Methodists, at an expense of about $20,000, purchased an eligible lot adjoining that on which the old Light Street Church stood, having on it a large brick building which, with some modifications, was well adapted for school purposes." Here the second Cokesbury was opened, even more auspiciously than at Abingdon, but in December, 1796, this second Methodist College was destroyed by fire, resulting, in this instance, from the carelessness of some sport-loving boys." Asbury sadly and mistakenly wrote, "The Lord did not call Methodists to build Colleges" and turned to his plan for District Schools.

It is claimed, apparently with truth, that already some District Schools had been established. Ebenezer Academy, Brunswick County, Virginia, was probably the first Methodist school erected in America—somewhere between 1780 and 1784. Bethel Academy, Kentucky; Union School and Madison College, Pennsylvania; Cokesbury School in North Carolina; a school in Wilkes County, Georgia; and Bethel Academy, Newberry County, South Carolina, all came into being before the end of the Eighteenth Century. A striking fact of this period was that Asbury requested Hope Hull to locate and teach!

The first decades of the Nineteenth Century were marked by increased interest in education. Schools were founded all over the United States, very largely by the Churches. Methodists were not behind the others. Augusta College, Kentucky, was founded in this period, and was given authority in 1822 to confer degrees—"the only Methodist College then in existence with such authority." Masters degrees were conferred, *"Honoris Causa"* on H. B. Bascom, L. L. Hamline, Norvel Wilson (father of Bishop A. W. Wilson), and others; and Doctor of Divinity on William Capers, Wilbur Fisk, Stephen Olin, Elijah Hedding; and LL. D. on several distinguished laymen. Wesleyan Academy was established about this time at New Market, New Hampshire; it was removed to Wilbraham, Massachusetts, in 1824. Cazenovia Seminary, Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College; Genesee Wesleyan College, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; Allegheny College; McKendree College, Illinois; Victoria University, Canada, and other Methodist Institutions were founded in these opening decades. Boston University, Pennington Seminary, Asbury College of DePauw University, Berea Seminary and College, Ohio Wesleyan, The Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Georgia, and other schools followed before 1840. This last named institution—Wesleyan Female College—was authorized in 1836, and opened in 1839. It was the first college for women in America—perhaps in the world—to confer degrees on its graduates.

An event of this time was the celebration of the Centennial of Methodism in 1839—and education was given a part of the offering then made.

SOUTHERN METHODISM AND EDUCATION.

American Methodism divided into two great jurisdictions in 1844. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, organized in 1845, and at once gave attention to all the enterprises needed by a church. She stretched out a strong arm to Christian education. In less than a decade, our church founded school after school all over the South. Alabama Methodists raised $500,000 for three schools. In South Carolina Wofford College and Columbia Female College were established at this time. Benjamin Wofford seems to have led the way, for his will providing for the College that bears his name was made in 1850—two or three years before the College founding era in our State.

Between 1850 and 1860, our fellow Christians in South Carolina founded Furman University (1853), Greenville Female College (1854), Newberry College (1858), and Due West College for Women (1860). Erskine College belongs to an earlier date—authorized 1836 and opened in 1839.

The War between the States greatly damaged all institutions of learning. In the South endowments were swept away, and schools were disorganized. When it ended the people of the entire country renewed their educational efforts, and the South with a magnificent courage re-opened old schools and soon established new ones. The greatest enterprise of our church in this period was Vanderbilt University, first named Central University, which was founded in 1873 in Nashville, Tenn., by Conferences contiguous to its location. It received a splendid gift from Commodore Vanderbilt through Bishop H. N. McTyeire, was transferred by the Conferences owning it, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1898; and was taken from our church by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in this year, 1914. Happily, in this same year 1914 the Methodist University of Atlanta has been established, with Bishop W. A. Chandler as Chancellor, and its Theological Department opened on September 23rd. And the Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas, enterprised two or three years ago, was this year accepted as the Western University of our Church. Schools of Pharmacy and Medicine will open this year in the institution at Dallas. So that now, despite the loss of Vanderbilt, our Church was never stronger in educational plants, and will soon have more students than ever in her history.

Perhaps I err in stating that Vanderbilt was the greatest educational enterprise of our Church in post-bellum years. As a single undertaking this may be so. But the greatest educational achievement of Southern Methodism since the War between the States has been the development of Missionary education, and of Christian education in Mission Fields. Beginning with the Scarritt School, established by the liberality of the Rev. Nathan Scarritt, and endowed by the splendid labors of Mrs. Maria D. Wightman and Miss Belle Bennett and continuing with schools for the mountaineers, immigrants, and others in various sections. Woman's work for Missionary education is surely the greatest enterprise of the last fifty years. Then, the small educa-

tional efforts in foreign lands undertaken before the War by Southern Methodism have multiplied in China, Korea, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba, until with the Training School in Nashville a great foundation for education has been built up by our Church. South Carolina Methodism had the special honor of founding Granbery College in Brazil through her son, Rev. Dr. J. M. Lander, and today the institution is under the care of another South Carolinian, Rev. Dr. J. W. Tarboux. Our Conference also gave Dr. J. C. C. Newton to the great school in Japan—Kwausei Gakuin—and she is also to be credited with the labors of Lucas and Gist in China, and Stokes in Korea. The Missionary women who have served and are serving in schools are too many to be named. An exception should be made of Miss Laura Hagood, who gave up the headship of a great school in her homeland to teach in the darkness of far Cathay, and there fell on sleep and was buried. So great is the record of our Church in Missionary education that it is due we should say with profound gratitude—"What hath God wrought"!

The Centennial of the organization of American Methodism was celebrated in 1884, and an offering for all church enterprises was made. The offering was somewhat disappointing, but education had its share.

CONFERENCE STUDIES.

Let it be remembered that Methodism not only founded her schools and fostered other schools than her own; but to meet the needs of her ministry she made every Conference a school—by prescribing courses of study for her young preachers, by providing committees for examination of those admitted on trial and for a four-year course after their admission on trial into our Conferences. The amount of education secured by the Conference schools is far better than is understood. Our Church has taken uneducated preachers, but required them to give diligence to make up their deficiencies; and splendidly have they done so through all the years. In the past century, our Conference received James Russell, who had so little education that, as he rode his circuit, he had to take along his spelling-book and grammar, and he got help of friends—sometimes using the children of the homes where he stayed. But it was not long before cultured men and women drove twenty miles and more to hear the marvelous sermons of the preacher who had mastered the essentials of education, and who declared his messages in the power of the Spirit. Russell was not alone. There have been many like him—some are still among us.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

As a further means of assisting our preachers, in recent years, a correspondence school was established at Vanderbilt University. It has been removed, this summer, to the new Atlanta University.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

And from John Wesley's day, Methodist preachers published and circulated books and papers in the homes of our people as they went around their circuits. A good book or newspaper has often been the inspiration that led to the education of a home—sometimes of many. The Christian Advocates of Methodism have been great helps to the education of our people, and books carried into our homes have awakened the religious and literary spirit.

EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Turning now, for a while, to the beginning of education in South Carolina, let me say, first, that our State has always valued education! Fix that fact in your minds and rely upon it, despite some hard things alleged truthfully, and despite the further fact that Compulsory Education is sorely needed to lift us out of a condition that has come largely by the bringing in of the untaught from beyond our borders. Let us look a little into South Carolina's record:

Among the first recorded Acts of the Assembly of South Carolina, were laws for the prevention of idleness and drunkenness and for "securing the Provincial Library in Charleston." We were that far ahead of Andrew Carnegie. In the same period legacies for education were freely and, for that time, liberally given. Whitmarsh Seabrook gave £500 for education in St. Paul's Parish. Rev. Richard Ludlum £2,000 to St. James Goose Creek; R. Beresford £6,500 for St. Thomas; J. Childs £600 and others £2,200 for St. Johns,—all for the education of the poor. The "Beresford Bounty" is the only Colonial fund still existing. Further, in 1723—with Indians, Spaniards and pirates always threatening the infant colony, Rev. Thomas Morritt, in the Provincial Assembly, proposed that "a college" be established! In 1785 three colleges were incorporated by the Assembly—in Charleston, Cambridge and Winnsboro—and the Charleston College was then established which still pursues its fine work for young men. Dr. John De La Howe of Abbeville, by a will dated Sept. 7, 1796, devised the bulk of his property to the Agricultural Society of South Caolina in trust "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining forever," at his former residence in that district, "an Agricultural School for twelve poor boys and twelve poor girls, to be boarded and clothed as well as educated and taught to work." This is claimed to have been the first Manual Labor School in the United States. It is still in operation. In 1740 planters of Georgetown formed the Winyah Indigo Society, and in 1753 resolved to devote the surplus funds in the treasury to the maintenance of a charity school for the poor. The Mt. Zion Society was established in 1777 at Charles Town to support a public school in the district of Camden. Mt. Zion College, incorporated in 1785, was in existence as a college for a while, but its place is now held by Mt. Zion Institute. The Camden Orphan Society was incorporated in 1787 and sustained a school in the lower part of Camden. St. David's Society, Cheraw,

was incorporated in 1778, re-organized in 1787 and maintained a school which flourished until 1836. Alexander Downer by a will made in 1818 founded an institute at Beach Island for the education and maintenance of orphan children. Dr. Thomas Wadsworth, of Charleston, in 1808 devised lands lying in Laurens and adjoining districts to support a free school. The South Carolina Society, organized somewhere about 1780 to 1790, supported in 1846 fifty widows or families and educated twelve children. The German Friendly Society, existing from an early period, in 1802 opened a school for children of members and of others. St. Andrew's Society, Charleston, founded in 1798, maintained a school for years. In 1790 The Charleston Orphanage—that splendid benevolence—was established. And through all the years it has cared for and educated orphan children. Some most distinguished men were reared in this place. These deeds proved that a deep interest in education has always existed in our State.

The solicitude for "poor children and orphans" has not passed away: In 1872, the Methodists, under the leadership of Rev. R. C. Oliver, purchased the property of the Spartanburg Female College, and established the "Carolina Orphan Home," which existed for several years. When he died he gave his estate to found a newspaper and a rescue-home in Columbia. In the same year, 1872, the Presbyterians founded the Thornwell Orphanage, which has had wonderful success. It is not only an orphanage and school, but now is also practically a college. In 1890 the Baptists founded the Connie Maxwell Orphanage in Greenwood. The Conference in 1894, under the inspiration of articles written in the Southern Christian Advocate by Rev. T. C. O'Dell and others, raised a committee to establish an orphanage. The institution was located in Columbia and was called the "Epworth Orphanage." Rev. G. H. Waddell was elected Superintendent, and speedily placed the institution upon a successful basis. For a short time Mr. O'Dell was an assistant to the superintendent. Upon the resignation of Mr. Waddell, Rev. W. B. Wharton was placed in charge of the institution and has brought it to the marvelous success which we witness today. The Protestant Episcopal Church some years ago established an orphanage at Yorkville, and Rev. Mr. Cornish of that church has recently founded the Sheltering Arms for destitute ladies and children.

During the colonial period of our State, and for a long time after, the education of our people was largely left to tutors in homes and to private schools. These were scattered over the State and some were admirably conducted. They often gave as sound education as can now be had in our best public schools.

The Provincial Assembly of 1710 passed "An Act for the founding and erecting of a free school in Charles Town." But it was many years before free schools were successful. Even in Charleston, where they succeeded first, they were comparative failures until about the decade preceding the War between the States. In 1868 a system of public instruction was incorporated in the organic law of South Carolina; and provision was made for a State Superintendent of Education,

Superintendents of Education for the various counties, and for Normal schools. After the redemption of our State in 1876, these schools were multiplied, and now they constitute the great means for primary, grammar and high school education—with some tendency to go perhaps too far towards vocational education. Now we only need a law compelling parents and others to "give every child a chance"—and that law will come!

The South Carolina College—now University—was enterprised in 1801, and was opened January 10, 1805. The first matriculate was William Harper, son of the Rev. John Harper of the South Carolina Conference, who with his brother and others was prepared for college at the Methodist school at Mt. Bethel, Newberry County. A number of other students from the same school—a majority I have heard—entered with young Harper—some entering the Freshman and a few the Sophomore Class. The Citadel Academy was established in 1842 and since then has supplid Military education for South Carolina youths. In 1886 Winthrop Industrial and Normal College, and in 1889 Clemson Agricultural College, increased the college opportunities of the State. The Medical College of South Carolina was chartered in 1825, closed in 1839, and immediately re-organized and re-opened under its present name. The last General Assembly accepted this institution as a part of the educational plant of the State. About 1849 a private school for mutes was established at Cedar Springs, Spartanburg County, by Mr. N. P. Walker, and in 1855 a school for the blind was added. After various vicissitudes it became a State school and reached the stage of prosperity which continues. In 1872 an agricultural college for colored students was opened as a branch of Claflin University, Orangeburg. In 1877, it was made a branch of the South Carolina University, but remained in Orangeburg (adjoining Claflin), where it is still in operation. These constitute the provision made by our State for higher education, and it is a remarkable record.

In 1855 Micah Jenkins and Asbury Coward founded the King's Mountain Military Academy at Yorkville. This school was very successful, but ceased to exist over twenty years ago. Mrs. M. A. Snowden founded the Confederate Home and School for young women in Charleston in 1867. In the same year, the Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D., founded the Holy Communion Church Institute—now Porter Military Academy—in the same city. In 1830, the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, first opened in Lexington, Ga., was removed to Columbia, where it still carries on its work. Over twenty years ago, the same denomination founded the Presbyterian College at Clinton, S. C. The Lutherans last year erected in the suburbs of Columbia the buildings of the Theological Seminary, which they moved from Mt. Pleasant, S. C. From the beginning of Erskine College, a Theological Seminary has been connected with it. The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was founded in Greenville, S. C., an outgrowth of Furman University. It is now in Louisville, Ky.

Before the War, there were schools for Women at Limestone, Barhamville, Orangeburg, Laurens, Yorkville, Sumter, Anderson and other places. Limestone College, founded in 1846, is still in prosperous condition.

After the war, Converse College was founded in Spartanburg (1889-1890) largely through the liberality of Mr. D. E. Converse. About the same time, the College for Women, in Columbia, was founded by the Rev. W. R. Atkinson. Clifford Seminary at Union, S. C., has for years educated young women. A few years ago Miss McBee opened Ashley Hall, Charleston. In 1908, the Baptists founded Coker College, at Hartsville. Major J. L. Coker, for whom it is named, endowed the college liberally from its very beginning, and has continued his gifts. He and Ephraim Baynard (benefactor of Charleston College), have surpassed all Carolinians in gifts to education. Three years ago, the Lutherans established Summerland College, near Batesburg. In the same year, the people of Anderson, with great liberality, established Anderson College, under the auspices of the Baptist church. Last, but far from the least, in 1913, Col. F. N. K. Bailey closed his co-educational institute, which had been about twenty years at Edgefield, and founded the Bailey Military Institute at Greenwood. This has been a wonderful success.

In closing this educational record of our State, let us go back and put down these facts: first, in Colonial days, no province sent as many sons to England for higher education as did the little Palmetto Province; and second, in 1860, South Carolina was fifth among the United States in college endowments and sixth in incomes of colleges; and third, the percentage of illiteracy in 1860 was .5 in South Carolina against 4.5 in Indiana.

EDUCATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A separate section of this address must be given to the education of negroes and colored people—for South Carolina and Methodism have had much to do with it. Negro slavery in the South began in 1619, when a Dutch vessel sold twenty negro slaves in Virginia. In 1671 Sir John Yeamans brought the first negro-slaves to South Carolina. At that date, white slaves from England were sold in Virginia for £10 apiece, while negro slaves brought from £20 to £25. In 1727 the citizens of South Carolina "loudly complained" of the importation of Africans "both because they were Africans and because they could be only slaves. The mother country, England, however, persisted in forcing them upon the colonies." New England seamen later entered into the business of capturing or buying Africans in the Dark Continent and selling them into slavery in our country—especially in the South. By 1750 South Carolina had more negroes than whites.

At first, the negroes were taught not only to work, but to understand English and a few to read—these latter paying for the time by extra labor for their masters. In 1752 there was in Charleston a flourishing negro school taught by an educated negro. When Sunday

schools began, they were to teach "poor children, white and black, to read." After a while sentiment against teaching them was formed, and it grew until it was made illegal to teach a slave. Several insurrections promoted this view. Notwithstanding, slaves were often taught in the homes where they served. And, without teaching by books, there was distinct education secured by negroes who waited in homes, hotels or public places, or who were in close contact with their masters in life or work. Remarkable proof of the value of this education was shown in the reconstruction days, when negroes in the South Carolina Legislature held high debate with alien whites who were with them in Senate and House.

In 1828, George W. Moore and Samuel W. Capers, while serving Orangeburg Circuit, preached to the slaves of Mr. Charles Baring; and in 1829 regular missions to slaves began in South Carolina under the influence of Dr.—afterwards Bishop—William Capers. Col. Lewis Morris and the Hon. Charles C. Pinckney had requested this service of Dr. Capers. The Missionaries not only preached to the slaves, but taught them largely by means of a catechism. Dr. Capers prepared the Catechism for the Methodist missions. These were so valuable that they were afterwards used for whites as well as blacks. At a later date, Dr. Winkler prepared catechisms for the missions to slaves of the Baptist church. I presume other churches did likewise. Bishop Capers counted his work for missions to slaves the supreme achievement of his life and directed that the fact be engraved on his tomb. And allow the speaker, who was reared on a plantation, to say that the negro slaves repaid all done for them by their happy lives and faithful service—in peace and war.

There were free-negroes in South Carolina at an early day. In 1790 these numbered 1,801, and in 1860, 9,914. These were given opportunity for some education in schools of their own. We have definite information of one of these schools which was taught in succession by the Mood brothers—Revs. H. M., John A., W. W., and F. Asbury—with distinct success. The following letter from Rev. Joshua E. Wilson, D. D.,—long a leader of the colored people and a Christian man of high character—will be interesting:

"Florence, S. C., August 5, 1914.

"Rev. John O. Willson, D. D., Greenwood, S. C.

"Dear Brother: I am always interested in you and long since have loved and admired you for the great work you have been doing for the Master; hence it gives me real pleasure to do any favor you may ask.

"It must be in the neighborhood of seventy years since the Mood family taught school in Charleston. Of course, I never attended, because I had not then seen the light. My brother, who is now dead, was one of the pupils. I heard him speak often of Henry and Asbury Mood. It was a day school for 'free persons of color'. From what I could learn it was gotten up by the Mood family to assist them in going through college, and no doubt they had some interest also in the race. Their instructions must have been of a superior quality, for

the men who came out of the school stood high intellectually—conversant thoroughly with the higher mathematics. I went to school to one of their pupils—the Rev. Simmeon W. Beard—a colored man of some brilliance. Rev. James M. Buckley said of him once publicly, that he attended services of his church once while pastor at Aiken, and heard him read the Sacramental service, and it was better read than by any one he had ever heard. From what I could learn while growing up, the Mood family did a great work for the colored people of Charleston, both intellectually and spiritually. I have been trying to cast about in my mind and locate some one now living who could tell you more about the school than I can, but they have all passed into the 'great beyond.' Suffice it to say that they did teach school, and their work was of a very high order, and I believe that our Heavenly Father has blessed them for it.

"If I can serve you further, command me. With best wishes, I am,

"Yours truly,

"J. E. Wilson."

I also give part of a letter from William Chamberlain, now of Summerville, formerly of Charleston:

"Dear Bro.: . . . I have no recollection of the school taught by the Revs. H. M., John A., and W. W. Mood before the War, in fact I was but eleven years old when the War started in 1860, so don't remember much about schools, though I was a teacher in old Cumberland Sunday School before the War—the school having 1,200 colored children in it. It was held in the basement of the old church. But I remember Rev. F. Asbury Mood founding a school for young ladies just after the War, before the schools of the city had gotten into good shape. I think Bro. Henry Mood taught in it for awhile.

"The school building was on George St., North side, West of King St., just two doors west (formerly a residence) and remains there now. This must have been before he became pastor of Trinity succeeding Bro. Meynardie. I could be more accurate, but the church books are in Charleston. . . . I am, dear Brother, yours sincerely, William Chamberlain."

After the War a number of schools for the colored people were established in many places throughout the State. In 1869, The Orangeburg Female College property was purchased by friends in the North, and opened as a school for colored youths under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is called Claflin University. Allen University, Columbia, was organized under the control of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881. Benedict Institute, also in Columbia, was established in 1871 by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. These are the leading schools for higher education of the colored people, but perhaps Brainerd Institute, Chester, 1874, Fairfield Normal Institute, Winnsboro, 1869, a school at Denmark, Scofield School, Aiken; Friendship and Clinton Normal and Industrial Institutes, Rock Hill; and Sterling Institute, Greenville, deserve special mention.

THE COLORED M. E. CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

In 1870, our church organized the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. It was composed of those negroes who had remained in the Southern church. We began to assist the new church in all its enterprises—not all we might have, but at least in some degree. Colleges and schools were established in those parts of the South occupied by its membership. Lane and Paine Colleges were most helped by us. Paine College, Augusta, was given something worth far more than dollars and cents, when Rev. George Williams Walker, D. D., of our Conference, went to it in 1884, and to the end of his life devoted his splendid ability to the college. He served for a few years as professor, and then as president. No more self-sacrificing and loyal service to God and humankind has been rendered by any of us! The day will come—it ought now to be here—when he will be counted as one of the foremost heroes of Methodism.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

After these brief sketches of Education; of Education and Methodism in Europe and America; of Southern Methodism and Education; of Education in South Carolina; and of Education of the Colored People; we will consider this cause more carefully as to the South Carolina Conference:

BETHEL ACADEMY.

This history begins with the story of Bethel Academy in Newberry County: At the home of Edward Finch on March 7, 1793, Asbury wrote—"Preached at F's. I consulted the minds of our brethren about building a house for conference, preaching, and the district school; but I have no ground to believe that our well-laid plan will be executed —our preachers are unskilful, and our friends have little money." The next day in Union County he took subscriptions for the school and seemed encouraged. In March, 1795, the house was ready and the school was opened, the Bishop preaching from first Thessalonians, 5, 14. The building was two stories high, 20 by 40 feet in size, the first floor in two large rooms, the second in smaller rooms for boarders. Later, cabins for the teachers and other boarding students were added. Rev. Mark Moore was principal, with Messrs. Smith and Hammond as assistants. Only English, and the Sciences were to be taught, but this feature was soon changed, and it became the finest classical school in the State. It prepared the first class to enter the South Carolina College. The school was to be free, and so the salaries had to be raised. Having no denominational paper, a circular was written out and sent to the preachers to be presented to their congregations. Mr. Moore was paid $300 a year and was in charge for six years. He was succeeded by his assistant, Elisha Hammond. The school house, while occupied, was evidently not finished, for on December 3, 1802, Asbury wrote—"George Douthet (evidently meaning Dougherty) and myself were engaged to put Mt. Bethel school in operation. I advised to finish

the house for teaching below, and for lodging above." The patronage for that day was excellent. Dr. David Ramsay, the Historian, wrote near the opening of the Century as follows: "In Newberry District there are two very respectable Academies. They were originated and have been carried on with much spirit. Bethel Academy is under the patronage of a Methodist Society, and is much indebted to the zeal of Rev. Mr. Dorothy, deceased (again a mistake for Dougherty, who died in 1807). It is situated in a popular, pleasant and wealthy neighborhood, and as the gentlemen of the vicinity feel a zeal for its welfare, they keep plentiful boarding at a reasonable price. This Academy has 70 or 80 students. It is generally filled by a respectable teacher." As Methodism was introduced into our State in February, 1785, and in 1793 there were only 3,371 white and 821 negro members, the establishment of this school was a great achievement.

Judge O'Neall says: "It gave to the country such men as Judge Crenshaw, Walter Crenshaw, Chancellor Wm. Harper, Wesley Harper, John Caldwell, Dr. George Glenn, John R. Golding, Gov. Richard Manning (grandfather of Governor-elect Richard I. Manning), John Brown, Dr. Thomas Smith of Society Hill, Judge N. R. Evans of Chester, and Thomas Glover of Orangeburg. Chancellor Caldwell owed a sort of divided allegiance to the Newberry Academy and Mt. Bethel School, for at both places he received parts of his academic education." Judge O'Neall also states, "I may be pardoned for recalling to the memories of the people of Newberry District, the names of two of the principal founders of Bethel Academy, Charles Crenshaw (father of Chancellor and Walter Crenshaw) and Edward Finch, both Methodists and strict, uncompromising Christians. Finch was a Magistrate." Professor Hammond was elected to a chair in the South Carolina College in 1805, but Bethel had suffered by his removal; so to save the school, he resigned his place in the college, and in January, 1807, resumed his labors in the Academy. In 1815, he retired from the school permanently. He was the father of Governor Hammond. Bethel Academy continued its work until about the year 1820, when it closed for lack of support. During its existence, it accomplished a great work, and with the famous Willington Academy of Dr. Moses Waddell, was recognized as easily leading all of the high schools of the State. Nothing now remains to mark the site of Mt. Bethel except a large graveyard near by, where lie, among others, the mortal remains of the Rev. John Harper. Only a rude stone bearing the letters "J. H." marks the grave of one of the most useful Methodist preachers of his day and the man who gave to the church the ground upon which Washington Street Church and adjoining parsonages stand.

TABERNACLE ACADEMY.

Just about the time Bethel Academy was moving to its end, the Methodists of Tabernacle—in what is now Greenwood County and very near Cokesbury—arranged to enlarge their school into an Academy. Stephen Olin graduated at Middlebury College 1820, and came South

to fill a position as teacher. On reaching Augusta he heard that the Trustees had learned of his poor health, and had given his school to another. He saw in an Augusta paper a call for a Principal of Tabernacle Academy, and secured the place. He opened his work January 1, 1821. The school building he found to be a solitary log house in a grove of pine trees, and he mentions that its door was hung by "wooden sticks"—that is, hinges. From the first he was delighted with his new home and new friends. He wrote: "The Institution is wholly Methodist and is called the Tabernacle Academy. The trustees are Methodist, according to the straightest sect. I board in a rich family; live better than at Savannah or Augusta; have coffee and tea in New England style; good wheat bread and butter, and a plentiful table. . . . Every man, woman and child is Methodist. . . . I can only give it as my opinion that the negroes are well fed and contented; the country fertile and healthy; the people rich and religious." An inquiry made of one of the students by the mother of the child (Mrs. J. E. Glenn) whether the teacher opened his school with prayer or not, was overheard by Olin, and he at once began that service. This led to his conversion on September 20, 1821, in the grove behind his school house. Afterwards, under profound conviction, he gave up his purpose of practicing law and entered the Ministry. In a few months he was recognized as the greatest preacher in the State. Hundreds were converted under his messages. His work as a teacher was equally successful. The Conference of 1822 agreed to "patronize" the Academy. Olin gave up the school in 1824 and Joseph Travis seems to have succeeded him. In 1832, the South Carolina Conference decided to "participate" with the Virginia Conference in Randolph-Macon College.

"DOUGHERTY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL"—COKESBURY ~~CORRESPONDENCE~~ Conference SCHOOL.

In 1834, the Conference took entire charge of Tabernacle Academy. It was moved to Mt. Ariel—now Cokesbury—whose citizens agreed to give $6,000 on condition of its location in their midst. It was to be "a Conference school, to be conducted on the manual labor system, preparatory to Randolph-Macon, or any other College, and to be named 'the Dougherty Manual Labor School of the South Carolina Conference'." On May 19, 1834, the Board laid out the Campus and selected the site for the school buildings and the rector's house. On the same day, the name of the town was changed from Mt. Ariel to Cokesbury. The school was eminently successful. During the years a multitude of boys who became men of mark attended the schools, among them were Bishop H. N. McTyeire, Bishop Ellison Capers, Drs. Wm. C. Bass, Wm. T. Capers, A. M. Chrietzberg, J. B. Cottrell, J. W. Hinton, W. D. Kirkland, W. C. Power, A. J. Stokes, and F. A. Mood, and Revs. A. J. Cauthen, Henry Mood, and P. F. Kistler, and others; Judges J. B. Kershaw, W. H. Wallace, Ernest Gary, Eugene B. Gary, J. C. Klugh, F. B. Gary, Gen. M. W. Gary; Colonels Benbow,

Moore, Dantzler, Rice, Zeigler; Drs. Talley and Gary; Gov. John G. Evans; Messrs. H. L. Farley, D. H. Thompkins, G. W. Sullivan, George G. Hodges and many more.

The following is a complete list of the Rectors of the Cokesbury Conference School from the founding of the school in 1834 to the present time:

Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Clough S. Beard, Maj. M. J. Williams, Rev. Geo. W. Stone, E. W. Capers, Rev. Geo. H. Round, Rev. S. B. Jones, Robt. W. Boyd, A. T. Watson, J. H. Sturtevant, Rev. S. B. Jones (2nd term), J. L. Leslie, W. C. Benet, Rev. Geo. H. Round, J. L. Jones, F. A. Connor, J. P. Pritchard, C. C. Reed, C. R. Spencer, S. M. Rice, Rev. J. B. Game, Rev. Peter Stokes, Rev. W. S. Stokes, W. M. Melton, G. B. Dukes, J. S. Jennings, T. B. Passmore, L. E. Hinkle, R. E. Moody, F. W. Dibble, and Prof. Ficklin.

In 1835 Rev. S. W. Capers was appointed agent to secure funds. About 1850 George Holloway bequeathed about $15,000 to the school, for "the education of the sons of the deceased, superannuated and effective ministers of the Conference," all of which has been lost except the amount invested in the present Rectory. This bequest, and that of Rev. Benjamin Wofford, were the first sums given to the educational interests of the Conference. Let these brethren be remembered. Later, Micajah Suber, of Newberry, gave it a plantation, after a life estate, which terminated this October, 1914. This property must now be taken in charge. A college for girls (called the Masonic Female College), was founded in Cokesbury a little while before the War between the States, but finally ceased to exist. The property of this College was obtained by the trustees of the Dougherty Manual Labor School, and the original site of the Academy was sold to the Presbyterians.

Since the War between the States, the school has had many vicissitudes. Sometimes it would prosper for a few years and then decline. In 1895 the Conference ordered the property to be sold, but Rev. J. C. Chandler, then pastor at Cokesbury, worked so earnestly that the school took on new life under Rector J. B. Game, and the order was rescinded in 1896. At present the school is in a distinct decline. But ought it not to live—for what it has done and what it may do? At Cokesbury—or somewhere else—I believe that the Dougherty Conference School is needed, and should live to bless the coming generation. Let us make it live. All over our State—and beyond—there are calls for private or church-owned High Schools, and many are in successful operation. Let us not throw away this old historic institution when similar schools are everywhere opening. Let us make it live and carry on its gracious work.

BENJAMIN WOFFORD, AND WOFFORD COLLEGE.

I have said that the Rev. Benjamin Wofford seems to have led the way in the educational advance in the fifth decade of the 19th Century. Therefore, I think he is not only entitled to credit for the splendid institution which bears his name, but for at least helping to

inspire other churches than his own to enter the educational field. He was born in Spartanburg County, entered the South Carolina Conference in his young manhood, 1817, located in 1820, and lived a blameless life, and fell on sleep December 5, 1850. He accumulated a large fortune, the greater part of which—$100,000—he gave at his death to found, as he says in his will, "a College for literary, classical and scientific education, to be located in my native district, Spartanburg, and to be under the control and management of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of my native State, South Carolina." I have heard that while considering his gift for the school, he consulted a leader of South Carolina Methodism, who advised him to give it to the endowment of Randolph-Macon College. This did not suit Mr. Wofford. A little later, he consulted the late Rev. H. A. C. Walker, who urged him to do exactly what he desired, and that was to found a college for his church to be located in Spartanburg. Thereupon he had his will drawn, making the bequest, and named the trustees,—eight preachers and five laymen—Revs. W. M. Wightman, H. A. C. Walker, W. A. Gamewell, H. Bass, W. Barringer, J. H. Wheeler, John Porter, David Derrick, Major Harvey Wofford, H. H. Thompson, Joseph W. Tucker, Clough Beard, and Dr. Benjamin Wofford, and bequeathed the hundred thousand dollars to them, "or to the survivor or survivors of them." The College was chartered December 16, 1851. The trustees organized under this charter November 24, 1853, and elected Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., President; Rev. Albert M. Shipp, A. M., Professor of English Literature; David Duncan, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; James H. Carlisle, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and Warren DuPre, A. M., Professor of Natural Science. Professor Shipp declined his appointment, and Professor DuPre was authorized to visit institutions to purchase apparatus, and provide for his department. On Tuesday, August 1, 1854, the College was opened under the supervision of the President, and Professors Duncan and Carlisle. Freshman and Sophomore classes were organized. There were nine of these matriculates. At the ensuing Conference, November, 1854, the President was requested to travel as far as practicable, and bring the endowment up to $120.000, by the sale of scholarships. It was reported that on January 1, 1855, the buildings would be completed, and the $50,000 for endowment would be turned over to the trustees—the other $50,000 was to be expended in securing the site and erecting the buildings. This sum, of $50,000 with half of the Centenary fund amounting to $11,000, and $85.50 interest, and $5.000 given by the late George W. Williams, of Charleston, the interest of which was to be applied "to the support and education of two beneficiaries in the Biblical department under the appointment of the Conference," gave the new school an endowment of $66,085.50. So far as I know, the gift of Benjamin Wofford was at the time it was made the largest gift to Christian education made by any Southern man in his will, and the gift of Mr. George W. Williams was the largest contribution by a living person to such purposes—and I think I know the facts correctly.

So that both of these good men richly deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance. Dr. Whitefoord Smith was elected to the vacant Professorship of English in December, 1855, and Professor DuPre entered upon the duties of his chair August 1, 1855. A Preparatory Department was to be opened on January 17, 1855. The second school year began August 1, 1855, with three classes and thirty-five students. The late Robert W. Boyd was in charge of the Preparatory school, in which were thirty-six students. The late Dr. H. Baer was tutor of Modern Languages and Hebrew. Rev. C. S. Walker was appointed agent. In July, 1856, the late Hon. Samuel Dibble received the first diploma. He has been followed by hundreds of graduates who have rendered great service to Church and State. Revivals were reported in the school in 1857, 1858 and 1859. Dr. Wightman resigned the Presidency of the College July 12, 1859, and Rev. A. M. Shipp, D. D., was elected as his successor. The Conference of 1859 resolved to raise an endowment to $200,000, and appointed Rev. H. H. DuRant as agent.

In January, 1861, a number of students volunteered for Military service and joined a Spartanburg Company. By request of the President, they were released by Gov. F. W. Pickens, and permitted to form a Company of Students. When Fort Sumter was attacked, it offered its service to the Governor, who advised them to remain at school. About thirty, however, during the Spring left College and entered the Confederate Army. On account of the condition of the country, there was no commencement in 1861. In 1862, the number of students was largely diminished, and in 1863 there were still fewer, so that in November, the president, Dr. Shipp, gave himself to the work of securing an endowment, and in Spartanburg and Greenville Districts he secured $61,000. It is to be feared that the splendid services of this good man to Wofford College and the South Carolina Conference, and his sacrifices to the school are not as widely known as they should be. He was a great president and guided the College safely through the stress of war and Reconstruction and started it on its way of success. The Conference of 1863 resolved to entrust the work of teaching in the College to Professors Carlisle and Duncan, who were to conduct it and the High School. So that at no time was the work of the institution entirely suspended. Dr. Whitefoord Smith returned to the pastoral work. The Confederate War left the entire South prostrate and impoverished. Endowments were swept away, only a few thousand dollars of the Wofford endowment were saved. In 1866 a Professorship of History and Biblical Literature was created, and Rev. A. H. Lester, A. M., was elected to the chair.

At the same time a Divinity school was established under the supervision of Drs. Shipp and Smith and Professor Lester. The condition of the State was deplorable, and it was a brave thing for the faculty and trustees to renew the college work and add a new department. To run the college entailed sacrifices on the part of the faculty during these and many following years. From the re-opening after the War until 1873, the faculty received only a little

more than half of their salaries, despite the aid of Conference assessments which began with an assessment of $7,000 by the Conference held in 1867. These assessments have continued until this day. Yet, I believe, the salaries were paid in full for the first time during the agency of Professor, now Bishop, John C. Kilgo. The faculty of the War and after—war times—Dr. Shipp, Professors Duncan, Carlisle, DuPre, and Lester—should be held in grateful and unceasing remembrance. Attendance upon the College increased steadily during the years, and has done so down to the present day.

In June, 1875, Dr. Shipp resigned the presidency, and Dr. James H. Carlisle was unanimously elected president. Rev., afterwards Bishop, W. W. Duncan, Daniel A. DuPre, James A. Gamewell, and Charles F. Smith were added to the faculty. Later W. M. Baskerville, J. H. Kirkland, A. G. Rembert, A. B. Cooke, J. G. Clinkscales and others came to the service of Wofford—along the years. Dr. Carlisle served as president with distinguished success until he resigned in 1902. Upon his resignation he was made president emeritus, and Professor of Ethics and Bible, and so served until his death in 1909. He was one of the greatest teachers, not only in our State but in our whole country, —not so much for mere classroom work, as for the extraordinary influence he exercised as a Christian guide to young men, an inspiration to the whole State, and a maker of a Christian manhood which has not been surpassed among us. His mantle fell upon the shoulders of Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, who has carried forward the work of the College to this day with great ability and success. Along with these presidents of the College have been a succession of great colleagues, and among these should be specially named the financial agents of the College: C. S. Walker, H. H. DuRant, A. M. Shipp, W. P. Mouzon, H. A. C. Walker, Wallace W. Duncan, A. Coke Smith, John C. Kilgo, Charles B. Smith, R. A. Child. These labored with great ability and success, and contributed largely to the success of the College as well as its endowment. The number of students in the College the present year, 1913-14, was 334, and in the Fitting School 184,—a total of 518. During its existence Wofford College has received many gifts besides those secured by agents, among them the libraries of Bishop W. W. Duncan, Professor David Duncan, and Dr. J. H. Carlisle, Dr. J. T. Pate and Dr. H. Baer; about $15,000 devised by Rev. John R. Pickett; $10,000 given by Rev. E. L. Archer; the Science Hall, costing about $20,000, given by the Hon. J. B. Cleveland, and the bequest of $10,000 given by Miss Julia Smith for the Whitefoord Smith Library.

WOFFORD FITTING SCHOOL.

In 1887 the Preparatory Department was more distinctly separated from the College than before, and has been conducted since that time under the name of the Wofford Fitting School. Professor A. G. Rembert was the first head master, and he organized and conducted the school with marked success. He was succeeded by Professor A. M. DuPre in 1897, who served till 1912. Mr. J. M. Steadman and Mr.

A. W. Horton were joint masters for the year 1912-13. Mr. A. W. Horton is the present head master. These have carried on the work with distinct advance almost every year. The enrollment for 1913-14 was 184.

CARLISLE FITTING SCHOOL.

In 1892 the citizens of Bamberg offered $5,000 in property and $10,000 in money to establish in their town a fitting school. General F. M. Bamberg was the most liberal contributor to this fund. The proposition was accepted, and October 3, 1893, it was opened under the name of Carlisle Fitting School—named for Dr. James H. Carlisle. Professor H. G. Sheridan was the first and third head master. His successors have been Wm. E. Willis, Wm. S. Hogan, and J. Caldwell Guilds, who now successfully conducts the school. Its property—lands and buildings—is valued at $75,000. The school should have our ceaseless efforts to promote its welfare. Church High Schools will pay the Church and the State! Boys and girls are admitted to Carlisle Fitting School. During the year 1913-14 eighty-four students were enrolled.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

The first Conference school for women was Carolina College, Anson County, North Carolina, which was established about 1850. That portion of North Carolina then belonged to the South Carolina Conference. At the Conference of 1870 the territory in North Carolina in which it was situate was ceded to the North Carolina Conference. This school had many difficulties to meet and sometimes the situation was discouraging, but it was in operation until it passed out of our jurisdiction.

The Conference of 1852 appointed W. M. Wightman, H. H. DuRant, C. Betts, W. A. Gamewell, and H. A. C. Walker as a committee "to receive any offers that may be made on the subject of establishing a female college in some central or suitable place in this State," with power to act. This committee does not seem to have reported until 1854; when it suggested that two colleges be established in South Carolina, one in Columbia and the other in Spartanburg. In Columbia a lot was purchased on Plain Street and plans were adopted to accommodate two hundred students. It was deemed advisable, however, that thirty thousand dollars be obtained before the ground should be broken, and Rev. Colin Murchison was appointed agent. At Spartanburg, twenty-three acres of ground were given, the contract for building had been made, and three houses were in process of erection. It was recommended that the remainder of the Centenary Education fund ($10,000) be divided between these institutions.

At this same Conference it was reported that $12,000 was subscribed for a female college at Lenoir, North Carolina. This sum was obtained at Center camp meeting by the Rev. H. H. DuRant. Sixteen acres of land were obtained, a college building erected, and both presented in

fee simple to the South Carolina Conference in 1857. Trustees were elected, and chose Rev. H. M. Mood as president. This school was in the territory transferred in 1870 to the North Carolina Conference. It still pursues its work.

It was also reported at this session of the Conference, 1854, that $20,000 had been pledged at Marion Court House, South Carolina, to found another female college. The enterprise seems to have been abandoned.

SPARTANBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution opened August, 1855, with J. Wofford Tucker as president. At Conference, fifty-three (53) students were reported. In 1857 Mr. Tucker resigned and Dr. Charles Taylor was elected president. Rev. H. H. DuRant was agent. In 1858 Dr. Taylor resigned, and was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. Joseph Cross, and he in turn was succeeded in 1864 by the Hon. Wm. K. Blake, A. M., who served until the closing years of the War between the States. From its opening to its close at the end of the war, there was a steady increase in the number of pupils attending, and the work was most successful.

In 1866, the College was re-opened with Rev. A. W. Cummings, D. D., as president. In 1867 the college property was sold for debt, and was purchased by certain of the creditors. After consultation with members of the Conference, the Revs. S. B. Jones and J. F. Smith purchased the property; and promised to "repair, refit and open the College at an early day." They requested the Conference to continue to regard it as a Conference institution. In 1870 the institution was reported as owned and governed jointly by Rev. S. B. Jones and Rev. S. Lander. In 1871 Dr. Lander transferred his interest to Dr. Jones. The institution closed finally in 1872, and its property was purchased for the Carolina Orphan Home.

COLUMBIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

I have stated that in 1854 a lot for this institution was secured and that Rev. C. Murchison was appointed agent. He reported to the Conference of 1855 a subscription list upwards of $30,000. Arrangements were made to commence building by January 1, 1856, but the work was not begun until April. In September funds were exhausted and the contractor suspended operations. The Conference of 1857 appointed Rev. Wm. Martin agent, who continued to serve in this position until 1860. The buildings were completed and the College opened on October 5, 1859, with Rev. Whitefoord Smith, D. D., president, and Rev. T. E. Wannamaker, Mr. E. D'Ovilliers, Miss M. Dibble, and Miss M. C. Pelot, professors; Messrs. W. H. Orchard and John Mayer in the department of music; J. B. Black, steward, and Mrs. Black, matron. The property, real and personal, cost $48,000. The subscriptions amounted to $47,135, of which $29,829 had been collected.

The uncollected subscriptions amounted to $17,306, of which $14,406 were considered good, and the indebtedness of this school over this sum was said to be $3,765. Sixty-eight boarding and sixty-four day pupils were reported at the Conference following. Dr. Smith resigned the presidency in February, 1860, and Rev. William Martin succeeded him, and he in 1862 was succeeded by Rev. H. M. Mood, who served to the closing of the institution in 1864. During all these years the attendance of students was gratifying, and its work was most satisfactory. In 1864-1865 the army of General Sherman moved from the West to Atlanta, then to Savannah and from that city across our State. Burnt homes and wasted fields marked its track. Columbia was dealt with even worse than other places—the city was burned and looted by Sherman's soldiers. This is as true as gospel, and denials of responsibility are vain. As the army marched on its way of devastation, tidings of property taken or destroyed caused greater and greater terror. The students held staunchly, but finally it was seen that the institution must suspend, and the faculty and students went to their homes. Providentially the school buildings were not destroyed by the fire that swept the city. After standing awhile unused, the trustees, seeing no hope of re-opening at once, rented the building and ground to a Mr. Nickerson, who therein conducted a high class hotel, followed after some years by Mr. Wright.

Dr. W. C. Power was appointed agent by the Conference of 1866, and in 1867 he reported a debt of $19,655.00, and $4,900 of assets.

At the Conference of 1872, the trustees reported that they had secured the services of Dr. S. B. Jones as president, and that the College would be re-opened on the first day of January, 1873. At the Conference of 1873 a successful re-opening was reported, and the Rev. S. H. Browne was appointed agent. In 1876 Dr. Jones resigned the presidency, and Prof. J. L. Jones succeeded him. The debt was reported to be $12,900. In 1881 Dr. O. A. Darby succeeded Prof. J. L. Jones and served until June, 1890, when Dr. S. B. Jones was again called to the presidency. In 1892 Rev. Marion Dargan was appointed financial agent, and rendered faithful service for three years. Dr. Jones resigned the presidency in 1894, when the debt was reported by him to be $3,000. The Rev. J. A. Rice was elected president, who rendered tireless service and particularly advanced the standard. In June, 1900, he resigned and was succeeded by the present president, Dr. W. W. Daniel, who has conducted the institution with ability and much success.

During the terms of all these presidents there was steady advance in attendance, until the number became too great for the buildings, despite the fact that a teachers' home had been erected in addition to the plant. So, in 1901, the trustees were authorized to consider the sale of the property on Plain Street, also "to consider and determine the propriety of a removal of the college to another site either in Columbia, or to some other point in the Conference," and "to receive propositions from various places for the removal of the College, with

power in the said Board of Trustees to accept or reject any, or all of such propositions." At the Conference of 1902 the trustees reported an offer in Lexington County, near Columbia, one by Sumter, another by Laurens, and one by Greenwood—at first recommending "the removal of the College to Greenwood"—but afterwards amending their report by making no recommendations, but giving the offers of the various places. After earnest debate the Conference decided to adopt the resolution of O. A. Darby and H. W. Bays, that the College remain in Columbia. Dr. James A. Duncan was secured as agent to canvass the State, and the trustees were authorized to raise $50,000 for the enterprise. At the Conference of 1903 the resolution of M. L. Carlisle and J. W. Daniel was adopted as follows: "Resolved, that the Board of Trustees of Columbia Female College be authorized and empowered to act with plenary powers as to the proposition of Mr. F. H. Hyatt and others concerning the removal of the College to the suburbs of Columbia, as in the wisdom of the Board may seem right and proper, and as conditions may develop." This offer was twenty acres of land, the extension of the street car line, a station on the Seaboard Railway, $5,000 in cash, a $5,000 subscription list guaranteed by F. H. Hyatt and W. J. Murray, and the sale of the Plain Street property for not less than $30,000, guaranteed by F. H. Hyatt and L. T. Wilds. The authority to raise $50,000 was continued, and the agency therefor.

At the next Conference, the trustees reported the acceptance of Mr. Hyatt's offer, and in addition reported the gift of twenty more acres of land by Col. J. P. Sloan. The College opened in its handsome new home, which cost $125,000, on Sept. 28, 1905. The Plain Street property brought only $30,000. The Conference appointed S. H. Zimmerman as financial agent, who rendered ceaseless service until his death October 30, 1907. He was succeeded by Mr. P. A. Hodges, who rendered similar service to the close of 1913. On September 9, 1909, the buildings were destroyed by fire. Despite this calamity the College opened regularly, having secured its old quarters, the Colonia Hotel. Re-building was promptly commenced, and while unfinished, the College was ready to receive the faculty and student body at the opening in the autumn of 1910. Lack of funds has hindered the trustees in building, and $12,000 is now needed to complete it. Let us not delay to supply these funds and more. The College will accommodate the faculty and about three hundred students. Attendance was gratifying even in the trying period following the fire. In 1913-14 the total enrollment was 287.

LANDER COLLEGE.

This institution was founded by the late Rev. Samuel Lander, A. M., D. D., in the town of Williamston, S. C., on February 12, 1872, and was conducted by him successfully until his death, July 14, 1904. Several peculiar features were developed by Dr. Lander: 1, the plan of study was changed from the ordinary system of studying at one time all branches contained in the College course, to a plan of studying one

principal subject, with a minor and reviews for a section, and then other main studies with corresponding minors and reviews section by section. This was erroneously called "the one-study plan"—for while most work was done on one branch, other related subjects and reviews were also taken; 2, The study of elementary branches—reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, etc., along with the college studies throughout the course; 3, The simplification of commencements; 4, The cutting out of public receptions. This system—slightly modified—has continued, and it has proven very advantageous—securing more accurate teaching, and more rapid promotion, with the making up of deficiencies in elementary education. Williamston Female College was chartered first by the Clerk of Court in Anderson County in 1873. In the same year the old hotel, which was the first home of the school, was enlarged to the capacity of accommodating the Faculty and sixty students. Dr. Lander went to the Conference of 1872 authorized to offer the College to the Conference, but on request of Rev. J. W. Kelly, chairman of the Trustees of Columbia Female College, he did not make the tender, because Mr. Kelly feared that if Williamston was accepted, which was deemed certain, the Conference might refuse to re-open Columbia. Having the kindest feeling for Columbia Female College and wishing it every success, Dr. Lander and his trustees continued their school without seeking Conference ownership. Year by year the president was appointed to the College. In 1886, 1889 and 1890, the College was offered to the Conference and declined. In 1898 it was again offered, and was accepted as a Conference institution. Upon the death of Dr. Lander, John O. Willson was elected president and has served as such until this day. In January, 1903, the citizens of Greenwood, who had secured a fine subscription in competing for Columbia Female College, offered to the president and trustees of Williamston Female College fifteen acres of land in Greenwood, and buildings to cost $25,000, on condition of the removal of the school to that city. The offer was accepted. Greenwood went beyond the terms of her offer. The College opened in its new home September 27, 1904, 92 boarders and 50 day pupils being enrolled. This number increased through the school year. At the Conference of 1904 the property of the College, consisting of eighteen acres of land and two buildings connected together, all valued at $52,000, was offered to the Conference, and accepted on condition that the existing debt amounting to about $12,900 be paid in two years. At the same time the name was changed to Lander College, in honor of its founder. In 1906 it was reported that the debt, while reduced, had not been paid in full, but the Conference accepted the property, passing the following resolution: "Resolved, that this Conference hereby accepts the property occupied by Lander College in the city of Greenwood, S. C., with its unpaid balance of debt; that Rev. R. A. Child, President of the Legal Conference, is hereby authorized to approve the necessary conveyance of said property to this Conference; and that the board of trustees to be elected by this body, be empowered to take steps necessary to raise

money to pay the indebtedness due thereon." And so the life-work of Samuel Lander, one of the most scholarly and saintly, and devoted of men, with a special genius for teaching young women, became fully a part of the educational plant of the Conference. In 1911 an additional building, connected with the other two, was erected at a cost of over $35,000. There has been steady increase in the number of students and advance in the standards and efficiency of the College. In the year 1913-14, two hundred and eighty-three pupils were enrolled.

SPARTANBURG TEXTILE AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

The Rev. D. E. Camak, after years of prayerful thought concerning the education of the people of our cotton mills, in 1911 was given the opportunity of undertaking a mission and school for these people. He has secured ample grounds in the city of Spartanburg, and has erected handsome buildings for this purpose. The property must be worth $50,000. The enterprise has enlisted the interest of many managers of cotton mills and others who are not Methodists. In 1913 the school—and mission—was accepted by the Conference. The plan is, in brief, to so arrange that students can pay their way by studying a week or two in the school and working a week or two in some factory. It is already a success and no one can tell what it may grow to. Mr. Camak has been tireless in the work, and has shown ability as well as devotion.

TWENTIETH CENTURY OFFERING.

In 1900, under the skilful leadership of Revs. Jas. W. Kilgo and H. B. Browne, a Twentieth Century offering for education was conducted, and over $40,000 was raised for Wofford College, Columbia College and Vanderbilt University. It should have been more, but we are grateful that something was secured.

HORRY INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. E. O. Watson, D. D., having observed with great solicitude the great need of industrial education for people of very small means, was permitted to undertake an enterprise in their behalf. With liberal donations of undeveloped land, and a small amount of money, by citizens of Horry County, he has erected buildings in that county, and has conducted a school therein for boys and girls seeking that kind of education. It was a great sacrifice to Dr. Watson to undertake this task, but with his indomitable energy and devotion he will succeed. This school does not belong to the Conference, but has its encouragement.

It will be seen that the record of the South Carolina Conference is one to cause profound gratitude in the heart of every lover of humanity. Great things have been done, and greater things are yet to do. As proof of its purpose, in 1913, the Conference determined to conduct its future enterprises with one agent, and to aid all of our schools in one campaign. The Rev. Walter I. Herbert was appointed sole Commissioner. The condition of our country, and other things, have ham-

pered him, but he must not fail—we must not allow him to fail. His first mission is to raise $300,000; of which Wofford is to receive $150,000, Columbia $75,000 and Lander $75,000. When Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia have gone far beyond this sum, surely South Carolina Methodists and their friends will lay this offering for the education of youth upon the altar of our Church. Brethren, our schools must be relieved of debt and be endowed—the colleges for women as well as Wofford. There is no other way. We can do it. We must do it.

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE SCHOOLS.

In 1890 the South Carolina Conference reported two colleges and one Conference school, with property valued at $128,272. Wofford College reported 135 students, Wofford Fitting School 97, and Columbia Female College reported 93 boarding pupils, and, of course, must have had 40 or 50 day pupils.

There was reported in—

1900—Value	Property.	Endowment.	Teachers.	Students.
Wofford College	$125,000	$64,000	8	182
Columbia Female College	75,000	.....	14	126
Williamston Female College (now Lander)	.....	.....	9	91
Cokesbury School	3,000	815	6	56
Wofford Fitting School	10,000	.....	2	56
Carlisle Fitting School	20,000	.....	4	75
Total, 6	$323,000	$64,815	43	586

1905—	Property.	Endowment.	Profs.	Students.
Wofford	$205,000	$83,000	12	246
Columbia	200,000	.....	22	257
Lander	57,000	.....	15	178
Wofford F. S.	50,000	.....	4	160
Carlisle	30,000	5,000	4	79
Cokesbury	3,000	800	4	79
Total	$545,000	$88,800	63	1,023

1910—	Property.	Endowment.	Profs.	Students.
Wofford	$356,800	$137,494.78	20	235
Columbia	115,000	.....	20	257
Lander	75,000	2,000.00	17	199
Wofford F. S.	.....	.....	....	160
Carlisle	30,000	5,000.00	3	55
Cokesbury	3,000	800.00	1	44
Total	$579,800	$145,294.78	61	950

1913-14—	Property.	Endowment.	Teachers.	Students.
Wofford	$369,400	$192,521	15	334
Columbia	240,000	25,000	23	287
Lander	128,000	6,100	20	283
Wofford F. S.	.....	.....	7	209
Carlisle	75,000	5,000	5	84
Cokesbury	3,000	800	2	36
Total	$815,400	$229,421	72	1,233

These figures show a marvelous advance in the educational work of South Carolina Methodists. Let us "thank God and take courage—and go forward!"

SUMMARY FOR SOUTHERN METHODISM.

Let us now, for but a few minutes, consider the educational work of our whole church. I have already noted a few of the many enterprises of Southern Methodism. Immediately after the organization of our church, and shortly after the late war, schools and colleges were established almost everywhere—too many to be permanent—and yet even those that died, served well their day and generation. The money and time were not lost. Notable among our enterprises in later years were Randolph-Macon College for Women; Trinity College, North Carolina, now having a plant of more than a million and about a million endowment (largely contributed by Mr. W. Duke and his sons, during the presidencies of J. C. Kilgo and W. P. Few); the Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas, with a million and a half already secured, and an aim of five millions in the near future; and Atlanta University, which begins with over three millions of property and endowment.

All over the Southern States, Methodists have founded and are sustaining colleges. These began under the care of a Conference, or a group of Conferences. Not until 1894 did our General Conference establish a General Board of Education, and provide for a General Secretary of Education, to foster, in all practical ways, the cause of education among us. Dr. W. W. Smith of Virginia was the first secretary elected, but he declined, and Dr. R. J. Bigham, of Georgia, was selected as his successor by the Board. Upon his resignation, Dr. J. D. Hammond, of Georgia, was called to the work, and served until 1910, when the General Conference elected Dr. J. E. Dickey, of Georgia, who declined, and was succeeded by the able and tireless man who now serves us, Dr. Stonewall Anderson, of Arkansas. Under the care of the Board and its secretaries our institutions of learning have been more and more placed upon right educational standards, and encouraged in their work. To aid the Secretary and Board the General Conference appoints quadrennially a commission of ten educators who fix the standards of our schools. This Commission met last at Eagle's Nest, N. C., August 7-10, 1914.

The latest report of our General Board, which is for 1913-14, gives the following encouraging figures: At this date there were reported 25 colleges and universities; 25 unclassified institutions (some of these fully equal to the best colleges), and 38 secondary schools, making a total of eighty-eight institutions. The following statistics give a view of the value of our educational plants, their endowment, equipment and income, and the teachers and students in the schools of Southern Methodism:

	No. of Institutions.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Endowment.	Enrollment.
1896	78	$3,580,000	$2,267,000	8,652
1910	108	10,815,764	4,302,158	21,063
1912	97	10,859,000	4,952,000	20,595

I now give in greater detail statistics for 1914:

	Colleges and Universities.	Unclassified Institutions.	Secondary Schools.	Total.
Value of grounds, etc.	$7,569,841	$2,300,836	$2,295,655	$12,165,332
Endowment	7,072,620	174,700	.....	7,247,220
Equipment	911,433	177,113	45,185	1,133,731
Income	1,271,159	426,634	434,436	2,132,229
Teachers	601	335	346	12,082
Students	7,491	4,700	6,847	19,039

These figures include Vanderbilt University, which has been taken from us, but in its place we have the Universities at Dallas, and Atlanta, which fully make up the amount of property lost—of course, not yet quite supplying the deficiency in the number of students and professors.

Summing up our subject, surely, we may say, Methodism in Education "is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall; the archers have solely grieved him, and shot at him, and hated him; but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob"!