

Activity 2**First to Secede**

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union. The threat of secession had been looming for several months, but many believed that no individual state would ever take that radical step.

After South Carolina seceded from the Union, several more Southern states followed in the next few months. In the space below, discuss why it was easier for the other states to secede after South Carolina became the first to do so.

The attack on Fort Sumter took place within months after South Carolina and several other Southern states seceded from the Union. On the lines below, explain why it was impractical to believe that the North and South could live peacefully together for very long after they became two separate nations:

Activity 2**Forming a Nation**

The attack on Fort Sumter came just weeks after several Southern states seceded from the Union. During that short time, the Southern states had to come together as a nation. They formed the Confederate States of America.

Of course, there is more to forming a nation than just declaring it. On the lines below, list several of the immediate actions that needed to be taken to transform a bunch of individual states into a Confederate nation:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) _____ | 4) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 5) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 6) _____ |

Stop By the Drug Store...

This advertisement appeared in the *Laurensville Herald* on November 30, 1860:

Dr. J. H. Henry

Wholesale and retail

DRUGGIST

Has just received a large and fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Dye Woods, Fine Soaps, Fine Hair and Toothbrushes, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Pencils, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Hair restoratives, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Porters, & Ales

Champagne, Whiskey, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Spirits, Turpentine, Tobacco, Sugar, Fancy Articles, Banker's cases, Spectacles, Morocco Spectacle, and Sugar cases, Gold Vest, Chains, Finger Rings, Pens, Pocket Book, &c.

Stationary

Cap, Letters and Note Paper, Fancy and Buff Envelopes, Visiting Cards, Sand Paper, Sand and Puff Boxes

Surgical and Dental Instruments

Trusses, Snapensory Bandages, Supporters, Cupping Glasses, and Strings of all kinds

Kerosene Oils and Lamps

Kerosene Machinery Oil—A General Lubricator for Steam Engines and General Machinery—Sperm and Adamantine Candles, &c., &c., with all the Patent or Propriety

MEDICINES OF THE DAY

I make my purchases with care, and offer goods as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section, and warranted to be fresh, pure, and genuine. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed with regard to pride and quality.

**Physicians' Prescriptions attended to at all hours of the day and night
March 14, 1860**

A Different Time

Background: Have you ever heard someone talk about the “Good Old Days”? The advertisement on the left-hand page is for an old-fashioned drug store that once operated in Laurensville (known as Laurens today), a town that housed only a few hundred people prior to the Civil War. The advertisement appeared in a local newspaper in 1860, a time when drug stores were just starting to become prevalent in downtown areas.

When reading this advertisement, it’s easy to see that the role of a “drug store” has changed dramatically in the past 150 years. No longer can you go into a drug store and get medicine, burning fuel, whiskey, sugar, and sand paper all at the same time.

The drug store being advertised existed before there were “superstores” and other major retail chains. In the mid-19th century, most retail outlets were privately owned by local residents, and each shop had a few locations at most. The drug store in one town was usually completely different than a drug store in a town that was twenty miles away. Today, many drug stores (and other retail outlets) are national chains that appear virtually identical from South Carolina to California.

Things to look out for...

- Notice the wide the range of supplies that can be purchased at this drug store. Items range from **paints** to **medicine** to **alcohol** to **burning fuel** (and lots in between). A drug store today probably wouldn’t have such a wide selection.
- Towards the end of the advertisement, there is a line that reads, “**Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed with regard to pride and quality.**” This is extremely similar to a guarantee that you might see today when reading an advertisement in the newspaper.
- You will notice the symbol “&c.” written at the end of some of the sections. This is an old-style form of the symbol, “etc.”, which is far more commonly seen today. The abbreviation “etc.” is Latin for “et cetera,” and translates to “and others.”
- Under the section “**Kerosene Oils and Lamps,**” the advertisement lists the product “**Kerosene Machinery Oil—A General Lubricator for Steam Engines.**” This was the common fuel in the mid-1800s. The diesel fuel engine was not invented until the 1890s, so there was no need to purchase modern gasoline.

Fun Facts!!!

- ★ The advertisement for Dr. Henry’s drug store appeared in the *Laurensville Herald* in 1860. Unfortunately, the store probably didn’t fair too well in the upcoming years—the Civil War started the next year. During that time, most young men went off to fight in the war and few residents had money for even the most basic items. At the end of the war, Union General William Sherman’s troops marched near Laurensville (now the city of Laurens), and destroyed many of the buildings and homes.
- ★ The first drugstores in America—operated by registered pharmacists—began to appear in the early 1820s. Dr. Henry’s drugstore was operating in the 1860s, just as the drugstores were starting to become popular. By the late 1800s, drugstores were the cornerstone of nearly every downtown.

The Drug Store

Activities

Activity 1

Wide Selection

When you read the advertisement for Dr. Henry's Drug Store, you will see that his inventory is a little different than what you would expect in a drug store today.

Go through the list of items that are being advertised in the drug store. Pick several items that seem ordinary, and that you would expect to find in a drug store today. Also, point out items that would definitely **NOT** be sold in a current drug store. Lastly, see if there are any strange items that you aren't familiar with. Write your answers on the lines below:

<i>Items common in today's drug stores</i>	<i>Items NOT common in today's drug stores</i>	<i>Unknown Items</i>
1) _____	1) _____	1) _____
2) _____	2) _____	2) _____
3) _____	3) _____	3) _____
4) _____	4) _____	4) _____
5) _____	5) _____	5) _____
6) _____	6) _____	6) _____

Compare your answers with other students in the class, and see if they agree with the changes in drug store merchandise over the years. Share your "Unknown Items" list with other students and your teacher, and see if you can determine what Dr. Henry might have been talking about.

Activity 2

Running an Ad

Look in current newspapers or magazines, and find an advertisement for a drug store or other kind of retail store. In what ways is the advertisement today similar to the one that appeared in the newspaper in 1860? In what ways is it different? Consider factors such as product selection, target audience, advertising style, etc.