

**A GUIDE FOR THE TEACHING OF SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORY AND
ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH UNITED STATES HISTORY**

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Since the Guide was first published in 1989 and revised in 1991, interest in South Carolina history has mushroomed. This is in part due to the tremendously successful publication of Walter B. Edgar's South Carolina: A History, in 1998. This newly revised guide reflects the influence of that book. Also, individual chapter readings have been updated to include the current standard state history text, South Carolina: The History of an American State.

Comments and suggestions are welcome. Please address them to:

**Teacher's Guide
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This guide for the teaching of South Carolina history differs from previous guides in several ways. First, it is primarily a guide to South Carolina history with United States history included, where appropriate. And, it is arranged topically as well as chronologically to provide teachers with greater flexibility.

This guide is designed to make it easy for teachers to integrate material from South Carolina: A History, into their teaching. Chapter titles and topics are parallel to that book, and suggested readings from South Carolina: A History are included at the beginning of each section of additional readings, which follow the major topic headings.

Each topic is outlined in terms of South Carolina history. United States history entries are highlighted in bold print. Reading references are included for each topic. At the end of the guide is a bibliography of readings in South Carolina and United States history.

The 200 years of the state's history prior to 1877 are given more attention than the years that come after. This is not to say that more recent times, for example, early 20th century South Carolina, haven't been important. They have been, but in the scheme of national and state history their importance pales when compared to the period from pre-settlement through Reconstruction.

One way to gauge this for yourself is to take any standard United States history textbook and look for the number of entries under South Carolina. Prior to 1877, the entries are numerous, reflecting South Carolina's significance as one of the wealthiest colonies in the British Empire and one of the most politically active states in the new United States.

After 1877, it is rare to find any entries at all. There are entries for individual South Carolinians such as Bernard Baruch, James F. Byrnes, Benjamin R. Tillman, and J.

Strom Thurmond, but not for the state. This is an indication of the state's diminished role in United States history since 1877.

The understanding of South Carolina's role in our nation's history will help students of today better understand both South Carolina and United States history.

As this edition goes to press, many of the institutions of state government are being faced with challenges unlike any in recent memory. How these institutions developed and evolved over the course of three hundred years is an integral part of the history of South Carolina. Our state government, and indeed all of the Palmetto State of today is the product of our history. In order to understand South Carolina in 2003, it is necessary to understand the South Carolina of 1740, 1775, 1790, 1868, 1895 and 1963.

In South Carolina, the past is not merely prologue. It is with us still.

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORY GUIDE

Introduction

1. The Land Called Chicora
2. Spanish South Carolina
3. Colony of a Colony
4. Peopling the Province
5. More Like a Negro Country
6. The Proprietary Regime
7. Trying Royal Government
8. The Riches of the Province
9. Everyday Life in Colonial South Carolina
10. Threats: Foreign and Domestic
11. The American Revolution
12. Quest for Order
13. To Raise Something for Sale
14. A Visit to Antebellum South Carolina
15. Calculating the Value of the Union
16. The Civil War, Part I, 1860-1865
17. The Civil War, Part II, 1865-1877
18. Return of the Old Order
19. Tillman
20. South Carolina and the First New South
21. The Draining Years
22. All In One Lifetime

Readings in South Carolina History

CHAPTER 1

THE LAND CALLED CHICORA

I. The Landscape

A. Introduction. Over the course of the more than 300 years of South Carolina's history, geography has had a tremendous impact on the state's social, political, and economic development.

B. The Landscape can be examined in several ways.

1. Included in the natural landscape are natural features, climate, soil, and terrain.
2. The landscape can also be examined from the perspective of what Europeans perceived it to be.

C. Early Descriptions

1. Early explorers compared Carolina to the Garden of Eden with glowing accounts of fertile soils, healthful climate, and plentiful wild fish and game.
2. The first explorers and settlers were amazed at the lush, vegetation – especially trees.
 - a. In all of Europe, there are only 12 species of trees.
 - b. There are literally dozens of species of trees in Carolina.
3. The wealth extracted from the land and forest in first 100 years of settlement underscored perception that Carolina was a land of milk and honey – and opportunity.

D. Carolina the geographical reality

1. The original boundaries of the 1663 charter were 36' 30" to 29; and extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
 - a. The original boundaries contained more than one million square miles of territory.
 - b. All of the states of the Confederacy, except Virginia, were contained within Carolina's original boundaries.

2. Over the span of 100 years, South Carolina lost huge chunks of this territory.
 - a. By 1719 North and South Carolina were separate colonies.
 - b. In 1732 Georgia was chartered.
 - c. In 1787 South Carolina ceded Georgia the disputed territory south and west of Savannah River.
 - d. The original one million square miles was reduced to 31,000.

E. The landscape of present-day South Carolina

1. The chief physical feature of the state is the fall line.
2. The state has seven regions
 - a. Alpine
 - b. Piedmont
 - c. Sand Hills
 - d. Red Hills
 - e. Upper Pine Belt
 - f. Lower Pine Belt
 - g. Coastal
3. The three major river systems are the Pee Dee, Santee, and the Savannah.
4. Although the state was heavily forested in the 17th and 18th centuries, there is very little of that original forest left today.
5. Fish and wild game were plentiful.

II. The First South Carolinians

- A. Introduction. The nearly 600 Indian tribes in what is now the United States usually are divided into six major groups. South Carolina's 46 tribes and others east of the Mississippi River are classified as Indians of the Eastern Woodlands.
- B. Humans have inhabited South Carolina for nearly 14,500 years. The first arrived around 13,000 B.C., roaming the state in search of game to hunt.
- C. Early peoples of South Carolina.

1. Archaic Horizon (8000-1000 B.C.)
 - a. semi-permanent settlements in hardwood forests
 - b. migrated with seasons in search of small game, plants, shellfish
 - c. late Archaic peoples made the earliest known pottery in North America, domesticated wild plants

2. Woodland Horizon (1000 B.C.- A.D.1500)
 - a. agriculture, tools, pottery more advanced
 - b. Mississippian culture entered South Carolina around A.D. 1150. They built settlements in river valleys, and their towns included temple mounds and had a complex social and religious order. The most powerful and best known chiefdom was Cofitachequi on the Wateree River at Mulberry Mound.
 - c. Other Woodland peoples co-existed (unhappily) with the Mississippians and with each other. They are often categorized by language group: Algonkian, Iroquoian, Siouan, Muskogean.
 - d. The number of different native tribes in South Carolina before the arrival of Europeans is unknown. Their population was likely from 17,000 to 30,000.

3. Native life
 - a. loose political confederacies
 - b. tribes maintained distinct languages and customs
 - c. believed in an orderly world governed by nature
 - d. fire was an important part of everyday life
 - e. towns built in different sizes and styles, depending on tribe
 - f. women generally provided most of the food through farming, while men hunted. In many tribes, women played important

roles in governance.

g. Indian nations in pre-European South Carolina were fairly stable and co-existed

4. There were three tribes that had a major impact on the development of colonial South Carolina: the Catawba, Cherokee, and Yamasee.
5. The remainder of South Carolina's tribes were small, seldom larger than extended families.

C. Relations with Europeans

1. De Ayllon and De Soto both betrayed Indians' kindnesses.
2. The English adopted a policy of alliances with the three major tribes.
3. Lands were "set aside forever" for the Yamasee.
4. The deerskin trade with all tribes was important economically to the early settlers.
5. Friction developed when traders cheated the Indians and settlers moved into Indian lands.

D. Indian Wars

1. The Yamasee War (1715-1717) was nearly fatal to the young colony and also one of the causes of the Revolution of 1719.
- *2. The Cherokee War (1759-1761) was part of a larger world conflict that Americans often refer to as the French and Indian War.**
 - a. It was a result of French intrigues and friction with settlers.
 - *b. It was part of larger world conflict (Seven Years' War), called French and Indian War in the colonies.**

F. Impact of Europeans on Red Carolinians

1. Indians lost their ancestral lands.
2. Disease decimated the Indian population.

***3. The Trail of Tears (1838) forced the Cherokee to resettle in Oklahoma.**

G. Red Carolinians and South Carolina today

1. Many Indian tribes are remembered only as names on map.
2. The Catawba have filed a law suit to reclaim their lands.

***a. In 1790 the United States Congress passed the Non-Intercourse Act requiring congressional approval of the sale of any Indian lands.**

b. The State of South Carolina purchased the Catawba reservation in 1844, but did not obtain Congressional approval.

c. In 1989 the Fourth District Appellate Court has ruled that the Catawba have the right to sue for their lands.

H. Summary. Although there were no major wars of extermination as there were in Massachusetts, Virginia, and the American West, the story of red Carolinians has been far from a happy one. A point to ponder: What would have been the story of settlement in South Carolina if the Cherokee had been on the coast instead of the small, weak tribes the settlers encountered?

F. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, xix-xx, Chapter 1
2. Barck & Lefler, Colonial America, pp. 7-13
3. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 72-76, 231-232
4. Horne, South Carolina, pp. 20-71
6. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 30-59, 157-160, 184-191, 198-204, 264-274
7. Kovacic & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 1-48, 51-64
8. Milling, Red Carolinians
9. Waddell, Indians of the Carolina Lowcountry

CHAPTER 2

SPANISH SOUTH CAROLINA

I. Exploration and Empire

A. Introduction. Sixteenth century Europe was a world in turmoil. The Protestant Reformation led to religious wars between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Nation states in France, England, Spain, and Portugal were emerging from the chaos of the Middle Ages. Between 1492 and 1535 (the founding of Lima, Peru), Spain conquered more territory than Rome did in five centuries. Spanish conquistadors and missionaries created an empire that was the envy of the western world. Other nations, jealous of Spain's success, joined the race to create their own empires.

B. Impulses behind exploration and colonization

1. The desire for wealth was the most important motive, followed closely by a desire for land.
2. The conquest of new territory for "King and Country" also was a motivating factor.
3. Spreading a particular version of Christianity (Protestant or Catholic) or seeking a religious haven led some to explore and settle in the New World.
4. All of these motives at one time or another affected European exploration and colonization of what is now South Carolina.

II. Empires in the New World and South Carolina. Spanish explorations and settlements in South Carolina were an integral part of Spain's imperial expansion.

- *1. In 1529-1520, Cortez conquered Mexico.**
2. In 1520 Vasquez de Ayllon explored the Carolina coast.
3. In 1526 De Allyon founded San Miguel.
- *4. In 1531 Pizzaro conquered Peru.**
- *5. De Soto explored what is now the southeastern United States, including portions of South Carolina between 1539 and 1541.**

***6. The Spanish founded St. Augustine in 1565.**

7. The Spanish settled Santa Elena and San Felipe in 1566.

***D. France, envious of Spain's empire, tried unsuccessfully to establish colonies at Charlesfort (1562) and Fort Carolina (1564) in what is now the southeastern United States.**

E. Impact of Spanish and French explorations

1. The legacy of European mistreatment of the Indians was, unfortunately, the most lasting legacy of French and Spanish exploration and settlement in South Carolina.

2. The only other trace of these empires was in placenames: St. Helena (Spanish) and Port Royal (French).

F. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 2

2. Horne, South Carolina, 72-79

3. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 1-8

4. Kovacic & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 65-67

CHAPTER 3

THE COLONY OF A COLONY

- A. Introduction. During the first half of the 17th century English adventurers established four separate areas of settlement: Chesapeake (Virginia), Bermuda, New England, and Barbados. With the exception of Bermuda, these areas of settlement became cultural hearths: sites of powerful local cultures that could be recreated and, with modifications, transferred to other areas of England's empire.
- B. Barbados as a cultural hearth
 - 1. Barbados influenced settlement patterns and cultures of the entire English-speaking Caribbean.
 - 2. South Carolina is as much an extension of Barbados as are Jamaica and St. Kitts.
 - 3. Colonial South Carolina's social, cultural, economic development was patterned after that of Barbados.
 - 4. In order to understand colonial South Carolina, we first must look at Barbados.
- C. The Barbados Background
 - 1. Englishmen settled Barbados in search of land and wealth.
 - 2. During the first 50 years of settlement, a staple crop economy (sugar) developed.
 - 3. African slavery was introduced on large scale for the first time in any English colony.
 - 4. Within a few years, there was a high ratio of blacks to whites.
 - 5. Because of the precarious nature of life in the tropics, Barbadians lived a hedonistic lifestyle.
 - 6. By 1670, it was England's wealthiest colony.
- D. Origin, Exploration, and Settlement of Carolina
 - 1. King Charles II granted a charter to eight Lords Proprietors, several of whom had Barbados connections.
 - 2. William Hilton explored the Carolina coast in 1663-1664.
 - 3. In 1664, some Barbadians attempted a first settlement at Cape Fear, but the colony failed.

4. In 1670 a successful settlement was established at Albemarle Point.

E. South Carolina and Barbados

1. Originally, the Proprietors settled Carolina to supply food and building materials for Barbados.
2. For the first 20 years of settlement, nearly 50% of white settlers and almost all blacks were from Barbados.
3. The Barbadians brought to Carolina their West Indian experiences and the cultural and political institutions they had developed on the island.
 - a. The Barbadians had had experience in subduing a wilderness.
 - b. They had had experience in governing a colony.
 - c. They were “seasoned” against many tropical diseases.
 - d. They brought with them the plantation system and African slavery.

F. Summary. South Carolina was one of the most successful heirs of the Barbadian cultural experience. By the middle of the 18th century, South Carolina had become one of the 3 wealthiest and economically important colonies in the British Empire.

G. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 3.
2. Horne, South Carolina, 79-105
3. Bridenbaugh, No Peace Beyond the Line
4. Dunn, Sugar and Slaves
5. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 88-114, 118-133

CHAPTER 4

PEOPLING THE PROVINCE

- A. Introduction. Frequently, historians make the error of saying that colonial South Carolina had an homogeneous white population. Nothing could be farther from the truth. With the possible exception of New York, colonial South Carolina probably had the most heterogeneous white population of any of the 13 original colonies.
- B. There were at least 7 major European ethnic groups represented in colonial South Carolina's white population: English, French, Scots, Germans, Irish, Jews, and Welsh.
- C. The English
 - 1. The Barbadians (a loose term covering all white from the English West Indian colonies) were the most important English settlers.
 - a. Settlers came from the West Indian colonies of Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Leeward Islands, and the Bahamas.
 - b. During first 25 years of settlement, probably 50% of the white settlers were "Barbadians."
 - c. The motives for the Barbadians' coming to Carolina were a desire for land and wealth.
 - d. Many of the leading colonial families were "Barbadians," including: Colleton, Daniell, Drayton, Elliott, Fenwicke, Gibbes, Johnson, Ladson, Lowndes, Lucas, Middleton, Moore, Parris, Pinckney, Rawlins, Sayle, Trott, Woodward, Yeamans.
 - e. All were Englishmen, but had been seasoned politically and culturally in the West Indies.
 - i. They formed one of the most powerful colonial political factions, the Good Creek Men (a later story).
 - ii. They brought slavery and harsh slave codes with them.
 - 2. The Puritans, while not necessarily important in themselves, were indicative of the colony's heterogeneity.
 - a. A Dorchester, Massachusetts congregation settled in South Carolina in 1695.
 - b. They built the town of Dorchester on the Ashley River.

3. The English were the most important European ethnic group in South Carolina.
- D. The French
1. Huguenots (French protestants) arrived in 1680.
 2. They came to Carolina seeking religious freedom and land.
 3. They settled in Charleston and along the Santee River.
 4. They were discriminated against at first because they were “aliens.”
 5. After 1690, they quickly assimilated themselves into the English majority.
 - a. They intermarried with English settlers.
 - b. They joined Church of England, made English their language, and adopted English customs.
 6. There were later Huguenot settlements at New Bordeaux (1764) along the upper Savannah River.
 7. Some prominent colonial Huguenots included: Cordes, deBeaufain, Gaillard, Gendron, Godin, Horry, Huger, Laurens, LeJau, Manigault, Marion, Mazyck, Motte, Prioleau, Ravenel, and St. Julien.
 8. After the English, the French were the most influential European ethnic group.
- E. Under Royal Government, the Township System (1730) encouraged European immigration.
- F. The Germans
1. Germans from the various German states and from Switzerland came to South Carolina in response to the township system that promised them free land.
 2. They settled primarily in Orangeburg, Purrysburgh, and Saxe-Gotha township.
 3. Some colonial German were Amaker, Boozer, Geiger, Harmon, Hutto, Lever, Lorick, Inabinet, Sheely, Shuler, Theus, Wingard, and Ziegler.
 4. Although more numerous than the Huguenots, the Germans kept to themselves and were not active in colonial affairs.

G. The Scots

1. The Scots, while not particularly numerous, were economically powerful.
 - a. They came to South Carolina in search of wealth and settled primarily in Charleston.
 - b. Some colonial Scots families were Abercromby, Allen, Buchanan, Bulloch, Deas, Kinloch, Logan, and Pringle.
2. The Scots-Irish came in large numbers from Pennsylvania and settled primarily in South Carolina piedmont and also Queensboro and Williamsburg townships.
 - a. They came seeking land and safety from Indians.
 - b. They operated small, self-sufficient farms.
 - c. Some colonial Scot-s Irish names were Adams, Bratton, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chalmers, Jackson, Logan, Montgomery, Ross, Wardlaw, and Wright.
 - d. Although there were literally tens of thousands of Scots-Irish in colonial South Carolina, they had little influence.

H. The Jews

1. Sephardic Jews (originally from Spain and Portugal) came to South Carolina seeking religious freedom and wealth.
2. Some colonial Jewish families were Cohen, DaCosta, Lindo, Salvadore, and Tobias.
3. The numbers of Jews who emigrated to South Carolina were never large, but in 1800 Charleston had the largest Jewish population of any American city.

I. The Irish

1. Only a few Irish came to South Carolina before the American Revolution.
2. Those who came sought land and most settled in Williamsburg Township.

3. Some colonial Irish families were Lemon, McRae, Plowden, Pressley, and Wilson.

J. The Welsh

1. The Welsh moved to South Carolina from Delaware seeking land.
2. They settled in the Welsh Tract and Queensboro Township.
3. Some colonial Welsh families were Amyand, James, Fickling, Pawley, Pegues, and Vaughan.

K. Ethnic groups formed social and philanthropic organizations to “look after their own,” such as the St. Andrew’s Society (Scots), St. George’s Society (English), South Carolina Society (Huguenots), and the German Friendly Society.

L. Summary. The white population was composed of a number of different ethnic groups. Although the English were the largest, single group, they made up only about 37% of the white population. In terms of location, however, colonists of English stock comprised some 80% of the lowcountry’s whites. Despite the heterogeneous nature of the colony’s population, it was very English. English was the language of business. The Church of England was the official church. English social, political, and cultural institutions, moderated by the West Indies, were the accepted models. For a variety of reasons, immigrants tried to become good Englishmen. Even the proud Huguenot, Henry Laurens, referred to England as home.

M. General Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 4
2. Bridenbaugh, Myths and Realities, pp. 119-196
3. Jones, South Carolina, pp 76, 78-80, 104-114, 143-145, 204-210, 241, 254-256
4. Kovacic & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 76-81
5. Meriwether, Expansion of South Carolina
6. Neuffer, Correct Mispronunciations
7. Tindall, America, pp. 111-116

N. Specialized Readings

1. Elzas, Jews of South Carolina, pp. 17-118
2. A History of the Lutheran Church in South Carolina, pp. 11-72
3. Hirsch, Huguenots

4. Salley, History of Orangeburg, pp. 18-90

CHAPTER 5

MORE LIKE A NEGRO COUNTRY

- A. Introduction. South Carolina was the only English colony that recognized African slavery from its founding. Blacks from the West Indies were transported to the colony during the first year of its existence. As the plantation economy developed, more and more blacks, primarily from Africa, were imported until early in the 18th century a majority of South Carolinians were black. The impact of black Carolinians upon the development of the colony and later the state is one of the major themes of South Carolina history.
- B. The early years.
1. For the first 25 years, almost all slaves were imported from the West Indies.
 2. Initially, blacks were pioneers in the wilderness and worked side by side with their masters in fields and served in the militia.
- C. The development of the plantation economy.
1. The early market for slaves was in cattle ranching.
 2. Later, they were used in gathering naval stores.
 3. With the introduction of rice, the plantation as an agricultural unit began to evolve.
 4. Some 80% of the investment needed for developing a plantation was the cost of slaves.
 5. Agricultural prosperity increased demand for slave imports.
- D. The making of the black majority.
1. At beginning of 18th century, the population of colony was roughly 55% white and 45% black.
 2. By 1710, these ratios had reversed.
 3. By 1720, blacks outnumbered whites roughly 2-1, a ratio that continued to hold throughout the colonial period.
 4. Almost all black Carolinians lived in the lowcountry before the American Revolution where population ratios in some parishes were 8 or 9-1 black.
 5. The presence of so many blacks led one colonial visitor to remark that "South Carolina was more like a Negro Country" than any other English

mainland colony – and thus, more like the English colonies in the West Indies.

E. The South Carolina slave trade

1. The increase in South Carolina's colonial slave population was due almost entirely to importation rather than natural reproduction.
2. Local merchants handled slave cargoes for English slave dealers; it was a profitable business.
3. The process began in Africa where young men and women were either purchased or captured.
4. Then came the horror of the middle passage where hundreds of slaves were jammed into the holds of ships.
5. Upon arrival in South Carolina, they were sold at public auction.
- *6. **Some 40% of all slaves brought into the 13 colonies between 1700 and 1775 came through the port of Charleston.**

F. Blacks and Whites in South Carolina

1. From the first days of settlement, there was a master/slave relationship – the idea had been brought from Barbados.
2. As blacks increased in numbers, so did restrictions.
3. South Carolina's first slave code, based upon a Barbadian statute, was passed in 1690.
4. Africans reacted to slavery through individual acts of resistance and by developing their own language, Gullah.
5. The Stono Rebellion in 1739 was the only slave rebellion in colonial South Carolina. It occurred more than 25 years after a rebellion in New York, the first slave rebellion in the 13 colonies.
6. Whites reacted to the Stono rebellion by enacting a number of laws to control the slave population and to redress the population imbalance.
 - a. The Slave Code of 1740, with some later modifications, governed the status of black Carolinians until 1865.
 - b. Patrol laws required white males to patrol country roads at night and arrest any black traveling without a pass.
 - c. Prohibitive import taxes were enacted in the 1740's and in the 1760's to discourage slave imports.
 - d. The Township System and the Bounty Act were designed to encourage white immigration.

G. Impact of black Carolinians on white Carolinians

1. Rice culture was the basis of many family fortunes.
2. Black speech patterns influenced whites and African and Gullah words such as cooter, bubba, and goober became a part of white Carolinians' vocabulary.
3. Traditional South Carolina foods such as bennie seed cookies, okra and tomato soup, and fried chicken are of African origin.

H. Summary. From the position of the 20th century, the institution of African slavery is condemned as evil. In the context of the 17th and 18th centuries it was not. In studying South Carolina history – or any history for that matter – it is important to try to understand the people and events of history in their proper context. Black Carolinians, although enslaved, had a tremendous impact on the cultural, economic, political, and social development of colonial South Carolina. This impact was made not only through positive contributions, but also through the reaction of the white minority to the presence of the black majority.

I. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 5
2. Dunn, Sugar and Slaves, pp. 188-334
3. Gordon, Sketches of Negro Life, pp. 1-54
4. Horne, South Carolina, 128-134
5. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 147-148, 157-171, 215-219
6. Joyner, Down By the Riverside, pp. 196-224
7. Littlefield, Rice and Slaves, pp. 8-55
8. Wood, Black Majority
9. Morgan, Slave Counterpoint

CHAPTER 6

THE PROPRIETARY REGIME

- A. Introduction. Charles II's granting of the Carolina Charter to eight of his friends was just one of a number of similar actions. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina immediately set about organizing the government and settlement of their new colony. Unfortunately for them and for the colonists, the Lords Proprietors gradually lost interest. By the end of the first decade of settlement, the colonists had divided into political factions and become embroiled in a bitter struggle for control of the colony's government. After factional passions cooled, the settlers united to overthrow the inept, greedy proprietary regime. The internal bickering and the Revolution of 1719 are examples of the "Who Shall Rule?" the desire of South Carolinians to control their own destiny. "Who Shall Rule?" is the major, unifying theme of South Carolina history.
- *B. The proprietary colonies**
- *1. There were six proprietary colonies: Maryland (1632), Carolina (1663), New York (1664), New Jersey (1664), Pennsylvania (1681), and Georgia (1733).**
 - *2. They all had some common characteristics.**
 - *a. They were granted to friends of the King.**
 - *b. The proprietors were given the authority to govern their colonies.**
 - *c. Most proprietors intended to make money on their ventures.**
 - *d. Proprietary charters usually contained some provision for a representative assembly of the "freemen of the province."**
- C. The Government of Carolina
- 1. The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, written by John Locke, created an unwieldy, cumbersome governmental machinery that never really worked.
 - 2. It contained several clauses of interest.
 - a. All who worshipped God (except Roman Catholics) were welcome to settle in Carolina.
 - b. The institution of slavery was recognized and legalized.
 - c. The creation of two titles of "nobility," cassiques and landgraves, was unique in English America; large amounts of land was given to those who held these titles.

- d. There was a vague reference to a “parliament.”
 3. The Commons House of Assembly (the forerunner of our present House of Representatives) first met in 1692.
 4. The Lords Proprietors appointed the governor.
- D. Factionalism was a severe problem throughout proprietary period and caused instability and turmoil.
- E. The Factions
1. The Goose Creek Men was a faction made up primarily of settlers from the West Indies.
 2. The Dissenters were non-Anglicans and lived mainly in the area south of Charleston on the frontier.
- F. Some of the Issues
1. Dissenters favored reforming the Indian trade.
 2. The Goose Creek Men favored making the Anglican Church the official church of South Carolina.
 3. The Goose Creek Men supported the Naturalization Act granting civil rights to the Huguenots.
- G. Collapse of the Proprietary Regime
1. The damage caused by the Yamasee War (1715-1717) and the failure of the Proprietors to assist South Carolina caused great dissatisfaction.
 2. The Proprietors also failed to help eliminate the pirates threatening the coast or to respond to request for assistance against a potential Spanish invasion.
 3. The Proprietors vetoes legislation that the colonists felt was vital for the colony.
 4. During times of trouble, the Proprietors had exhibited a great deal of insensitivity by demanding taxes and taking the best lands for themselves.
 5. The entire history of the proprietary regime was one of incompetence and bungling.

H. Revolution of 1719

1. In South Carolina, the colonists united to overthrow the proprietors.
2. They selected one of their own to be governor.
3. They sent a petition to England asking to become a royal colony.

I. Summary. Proprietary neglect, greed, and maladministration had undermined the proprietary regime. South Carolinians saw the regime as a nuisance and mockery of good government. **The South Carolina Revolution of 1719 was in the tradition of the mother country's "Glorious Revolution of 1689." Also, the actions of the colonists in 1719 – the overthrow of a government that they saw as a threat to their interests – would be repeated in 1775 and 1860.**

J. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 6
2. Barck & Lefler, Colonial America, pp. 56, 157-171, 187-188, 193, 196-200, 271-275
1. Horne, South Carolina, 106-112
2. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 97-109, 136-142, 174-193
3. Tindall, America, pp. 45-47, 55-56, 69-84
4. Weir, Colonial South Carolina, pp. 47-104

CHAPTER 7

TRYING ROYAL GOVERNMENT

- A. Introduction. It took the British government nearly a decade to work out all the details for the official assumption of royal authority in place of the proprietary regime. The political changeover occurred at about the same time that South Carolina's economy began to flourish. With political stability provided by royal authorities and economic prosperity, South Carolinians had the time and opportunity to develop and nurture strong local political institutions of their own. The most important of these was the Commons House of Assembly.
- B. Origins of the Commons House
1. The Carolina Charter called for the "advice and assent of the freemen of the province" to any laws passed by the Proprietors.
 2. The Fundamental Constitutions made references to a "Parliament."
 3. The first meeting of Commons House occurred in 1692.
 - a. There were property qualifications for voting.
 - b. There were property qualifications for holding office.
 4. The Election Act of 1721, in force until the American Revolution, established procedures for voting and office holding. It made the colonial parishes the election districts for representation.
- C. Organization of South Carolina's Government
1. The Royal Governor was appointed by the King.
 2. The members of the Royal Council, usually prominent South Carolinians, were appointed by the King.
 3. The members of the Commons House of Assembly were elected by the voters of South Carolina.
 4. All other colonial officials (what today we would call state-wide officeholders) were appointed by the King or by the governor in the name of the King.
 5. The only local officials elected by the people were the wardens and vestries of the parishes and, in Charleston, various commissioners

charged with public safety and sanitation.

- D. The Commons House of Assembly was the avenue to power and social acceptability for young men on their way up.
- E. The Rise of the Commons House
 - 1. The struggle between the Commons House and The Royal Governor and Council is another chapter in the saga of "What Shall Rule?"
 - 2. At the beginning of the 1740s, the Royal Council was the most prestigious governmental body in South Carolina.
 - a. Over the next two decades, the Council lost its prominence to the Commons House.
 - b. A series of clashes between the Governor and Council, on one hand, and the Commons House, on the other, resulted in the ultimate triumph of the Commons House.
 - c. By the 1760s, prominent South Carolinians declined to serve on the Royal Council. Their positions were taken by placemen, British officials who were beholden to the King or Governor for their jobs.
 - 3. By the 1760s, South Carolina's Commons House of Assembly was one of the more powerful colonial assemblies in English America.
 - a. There was no real local government in South Carolina. Wardens and vestries took care of the poor and the local parish church buildings and supervises elections.
 - b. Local governmental authority was divided among numerous commissions – all elected by the Commons House.
 - i. Some commissions were self-perpetuating, such as Commissions of the High Roads in each parish.
 - ii. Most commissions were created to fill a specific need, such as build a bridge or clear a creek for navigation. Once the work was completed, the commission ceased to exist.
 - iii. Charleston was unincorporated. It had no unified local government, which was most evident in the high crime rate.
 - iv. The absence of local government would hamper the development of the backcountry and later become a major point of contention between the backcountry settlers and the government in Charleston.

- c. This centralization of authority in the Commons House is the origin of the legislative state of today.

F. Summary. The transfer of authority from the proprietors to the King created a stable environment in which South Carolina's institutions could begin to mature. Most notably, the period of royal government saw the rise of the Commons House of Assembly into a formidable political force in the colony's life. The power and prestige that it wrested from the other governmental officials and bodies laid the firm foundation for the legislative state of today.

G. Readings

- 1 Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 7
2. Greene, Quest for Power, see index for "South Carolina"
3. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 104-106, 198-199, 207-208, 288-290
4. Weir, Colonial South Carolina, pp. 105-140

CHAPTER 8

THE RICHES OF THE PROVINCE

- A. Introduction. The desire for wealth, to make one's fortune, was the primary motive behind the settlement of South Carolina. The colony never struggled for survival as did Virginia and some of the others. And, almost from the beginning, some Carolinians found commodities that brought good prices on the world market. The development of Charleston as a major seaport was a big boost to the colony's commercial development.
- B. The Barbadian Commercial Connection
 - 1. Originally, South Carolina functioned as its founders has hoped it would, as a supplier of foodstuffs and lumber for Barbados and the other islands of the West Indies.
 - 2. In turn, the islands shipped molasses, rum, sugar, and African slaves to Carolina.
- C. Search for a Cash Crop
 - 1. The Lords Proprietors ordered the planting of an experimental garden at Albermarle Point to find out what crops might be grown profitably.
 - 2. Rice was the only successful experimental crop.
- D. Rice Culture in South Carolina
 - 1. How was rice introduced into the colony?
 - a. Rice was planted in the experimental garden.
 - b. Some believe that a ship's captain brought seeds from Madagascar.
 - c. Others believe that seeds and cultivation methods came with slaves from West Africa.
 - 2. By 1690, enough rice was being produced for colonists to petition to pay their taxes in rice instead of money.
 - 3. South Carolinians tried three methods of rice culture: dry field, inland swamps, and tidal river.
 - a. Of these, the tidal river method proved the most productive.
 - b. Regardless of method of cultivation, rice culture depended upon slave labor. As rice production increased, so did the importation of slaves.

4. Rice is a labor intensive crop.
5. Rice production increase dramatically in the 18th century. By the 1750s, South Carolina exported more than 33 million pounds of rice.
6. South Carolina rice was noted the world over for its fine quality. It was often referred to as "Carolina Gold."

E. Indigo

1. South Carolina planters were looking for another crop because of depressed rice prices in 1740s.
2. The English textile industry was looking for an English-controlled source of indigo for dyeing cloth.
3. Eliza Lucas experimented with indigo in 1741-44.
4. The British government paid South Carolinians a bounty for raising indigo.

F. Other crops such as silk, oranges, grapes, olives, and hemp were tried, but for a variety of reasons were not successful.

G. Cattle ranching produced beef for export to the West Indies.

H. Products of the forest such as deerskins, lumber, tar, turpentine, and pitch were also valuable commodities.

I. Human Cargo

1. Despite law forbidding it, there was a lucrative Indian slave trade with the West Indies and the northern colonies.
2. The African slave trade (see Chapter 5)

J. South Carolina was a wealthy colony

1. By 1712, the value of South Carolina's exports was greater than her imports.
2. South Carolinians invested these profits primarily in land and slaves.
- *3. In 1774 in the Charleston area, the per capita wealth was four times greater than that in the Chesapeake colonies and six times greater than that in New York and Philadelphia!**

K. Summary. Under mercantilism, the fashionable economic theory of the 18th century, colonies were supposed to produce raw materials and export them to the mother country. In turn, the colonies were supposed to import manufactured goods from the mother country. The balance of trade (excess exports over imports) was supposed to be in favor of the mother country. Less than 50 years after its founding, South Carolina's trade balance ran in her favor. Rather than invest their profits in shipping and commercial activities as did New Englanders, South Carolinians opted to invest their profits in land and slaves – and thus created the basis for more profits in the future.

L. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 8
2. Coclanis, The Shadow of a Dream, pp. 48-110
3. Heyward, Seed from Madagascar, pp. 3-89
4. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 145-153, 156-160, 167-168, 224-225, 230-232
5. Kovacik & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 69-76
6. Littlefield, Rice and Slaves, pp. 56-114
7. Rogers, Charleston, pp. 3-25
8. Weir, Colonial South Carolina, pp. 141-172

CHAPTER 9

EVERYDAY LIFE IN COLONIAL SOUTH CAROLINA

I. The Lowcountry: A Social Portrait

- A. Introduction. In less than a century, South Carolina went from a struggling settlement to one of the wealthiest colonies in the British Empire. The South Carolina lowcountry was the richest society in North America. On the eve of the American Revolution, of the 10 wealthiest men in America, 9 lived in the South Carolina lowcountry. In 1750 Governor James Glen said that 80% of the population enjoyed “the necessarys of life” and 20% had “plenty of the good things of life.” In examining this society, we need to look at all segments of the population – who they were and how they lives.
- B. The population of the lowcountry is usually divided into four groups or classes: the elite, or aristocracy, the middle class, the working class, and slaves.
- C. The Elite
 - 1. South Carolina’s elite included some of the wealthiest individuals in North America.
 - 2. Colonial South Carolina society was fluid; many of the elite had humble origins.
 - 3. The source of one’s wealth was not important during colonial period.
 - a. The greatest fortunes were made by rice and indigo planters.
 - b. Some Charleston merchants, physicians, and lawyers also obtained great wealth.
 - 4. By the end of the colonial period, the elite was interrelated by marriage and business partnerships.
- D. The Middle Class
 - 1. Charleston’s artisans – cabinetmakers, carpenters, bricklayers, silversmiths, etc. – formed the bulk of the lowcountry’s middle class.

2. Small shopkeepers, and less successful physicians, lawyers, and teachers also were part of the middle class.
 3. Members of the middle class could rise to become members of the elite (examples: Henry Laurens, Daniel Cannon, and John Rose).
- E. The working class consisted of journeymen and apprentices, day laborers, and sailors.
- F. The Slaves
1. Slaves comprised 80% of the population of the lowcountry.
 2. The vast majority were field hands on rice and indigo plantations, but some were house servants.
 3. Others were skilled craftsmen: carpenters, cabinetmakers, bricklayers, etc. whose skills were highly valued in Charleston and on the plantations.
- G. Everyday Life
1. Family
 - a. The husband was master of his household and expected to earn a living for his family.
 - b. Woman's place was at home or helping her husband.
 - c. Except for children of elite, all others were expected to work by age 11 or 12.
 - d. Although slave marriages were not legally recognized, slaves – particularly females – did what they could to maintain some semblance of a family.
 2. Food
 - a. Carolinians raised most of their foodstuffs.
 - b. Local fish and game were important to colonial diet.
 - c. The types and amounts of food consumed depended to a great extent upon a person's place in society.
 3. Clothing
 - a. The elite imported expensive clothing from England.
 - b. The middle and working classes made their own clothes.
 - c. The elite and middle classes tended to overdress for the Carolina climate.

- d. The rough clothing furnished slaves was, ironically, better suited to the climate than the velvets and laces of their owners.
- e. Children of all classes dressed as miniature adults.
- f. Even for the elite, clothes were considered family heirlooms and willed to other family members.

4. Housing

- a. The wealthy built large mansions on their plantations and in Charleston.
- b. Middle and working class housing spaces were cramped. Frequently small merchants and shopkeepers lived above their stores.
- c. Slave housing, particularly on the plantations, was crowded. The designs of some slave houses reflected African building traditions.

5. Education

- a. Only children of middle and elite classes got any education at all – and then education was primarily for males.
- b. The elite often sent their sons to England for schooling.
- c. Private tutors and “Dame Schools” provided rudimentary education.

6. Religion

- a. The Church of England remained the official church from 1704-1778.
- b. Other Protestant denominations flourished and more than 50% of the population belonged to churches other than the Church of England.
- c. Colonial South Carolinians were noted for not being overly religious.
- *d. George Whitefield and the Great Awakening probably had less impact in South Carolina than in any other colony.**

H. Life and Death

1. Death was always near.

- a. As late as 1763, births and deaths were equal.

- b. Epidemics were almost annual threats.
- c. Infant mortality and the primitive state of medicine contributed to the high death rate.
- d. There always were potential threats from Indians, slave rebellions and the French and Spaniards.

2. Marriage

- a. Couples married at about the same ages as couples do today.
- b. Large families of 4 or 5 children were common.
- c. Divorce was not permitted.
- d. Remarriage after the death of a spouse frequently occurred.

I. Diversions

- 1. All men – regardless of class – hunted, fished, rode horseback, gambled, danced, and drank.
- 2. Elite males played cards, billiards, and dice and formed clubs.
- 3. All women danced and visited family and friends.
- 4. Elite women attended musicals and teas, read novels, and did fancy sewing.
- 5. Children's entertainments mimicked those of their parents.

- J. Summary. Life in the South Carolina lowcountry, even for the elite, was not without its drawbacks. Death did not respect a person's status. This ever present threat of danger led to a hedonistic lifestyle among the wealthy. They lived as if there were no tomorrow. For the bulk of the lowcountry's population, life was controlled by others and the rhythms of the planting and harvesting seasons.

II. Charleston, City In The Wilderness

- A. Introduction. Charleston, the capital city of colonial South Carolina was the only major seaport in the Southern colonies. The city's merchants developed regular trade patterns with the West Indies, northern colonies, Portugal, and England. Charleston developed into one of the major port cities of the British Empire and on the eve of the American Revolution was one of five colonial American cities.

***B. In 1775 there were 5 major colonial cities in British North America: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Newport, Rhode Island, and Charleston.**

C. The city

1. Like European cities, Charleston had walls for protection against Indians and European enemies.
2. The streets were laid out in a regular grid pattern.
3. The Cooper River side of the peninsula became the commercial center with docks, warehouses, and stores.
4. There were handsome public buildings; the Exchange, State House, market, and churches.
5. Wealthy merchants and planters built fashionable “single” or “double” houses.
6. Charleston was a dirty city in which pigs and buzzards scavenged the garbage thrown into the streets.
7. There was no regular police force and it was dangerous to go out at night alone.

D. Cultural Life

1. Charleston’s theater was the most sophisticated in colonial America.
2. The Charleston Library Society was one of the country’s first lending libraries.
3. There were 3 weekly newspapers that circulated not only in South Carolina, but also in British East and West Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina.

E. For entertainment, there were horse races, taverns, and coffee houses.

F. Trade and Commerce

1. Charleston was center for export of rice and indigo.

2. South Carolina deerskin traders dominated the trade throughout what is now the southeastern U.S. – all the way to the Mississippi River.
 3. English merchants shipped goods to Charleston first, then they were transshipped to Savannah and North Carolina's coastal villages.
- G. Summary. Trade and commerce made Charleston the great city that she was. Her golden age coincided with the rise of rice exports in the 1720s and ended with the American Revolution. Some historians have described colonial Charleston as a city state in the same way that they speak of medieval Venice and Florence as city states. The comparison is an apt one, for South Carolina's port city totally dominated the cultural, economic, political, and social life of the colony and, to an extent, the activities of adjacent areas of Georgia and North Carolina as well.

H. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 9
2. Bridenbaugh, Myths and Realities, pp. 54-118
3. Bridenbaugh, Cities in the Wilderness, see index for "Charleston"
4. Bridenbaugh, Cities in Revolt, see index for "Charleston"
5. Cohen, South Carolina Gazette
6. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 221-251
7. Littlefield, Rice and Slaves, pp. 115-173
8. Spruill, Women's Life and Work
9. Walsh, Sons of Liberty, pp. 3-25
10. Weir, Colonial South Carolina, pp. 205-264
11. Kovacic & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 81-84
12. Rogers, Charleston, pp. 26-115
13. Walsh, Charleston's Sons of Liberty, pp. 3-25
14. Olwell, Masters, Slaves and Subjects

CHAPTER 10

THREATS: FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

- I. Unrest in the Backcountry
 - A. Introduction. To colonial South Carolinians, the backcountry was any territory more than 50 miles from the coast. Beginning in the 1750s, thousands of Scots-Irish and Germans had left Pennsylvania, traveled south through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and settled in the Piedmont of the two Carolinas. In South Carolina, these settlements stretched from the Waxhaws on the North Carolina line to Long Cane Creek near the Georgia border.
 - B. The backcountry settlers came to South Carolina seeking land and safety from Indian attacks.
 - C. The Cherokee War (1760-1762) devastated the frontier, caused social dislocation, and created an atmosphere of lawlessness.
 - D. The Response of the Government in Charleston
 1. There was no local government of any kind in the backcountry, not even parishes or commissions.
 2. The backcountry had no real representation in the Commons House of Assembly.
 3. All land in South Carolina, whether rich rice land in the lowcountry or sand hills soil in the backcountry was taxed by the Assembly at the same rate!
 4. All courts were in Charleston.
 - E. Decent, law-abiding settlers were having a difficult time.
 - F. The Outlaws
 1. Well-organized outlaw bands operated from Georgia to Virginia.
 2. They used terrorist tactics to get folks to tolerate their activities.
 3. They terrorized or killed anyone who opposed them.
 4. The summer of 1766 was one long, horrible crime wave.
 5. The summer of 1767 was even worse (just read the Charleston newspapers).

6. The outlaws operated with impunity because there were no law enforcement officials in the backcountry to stop them.

G. The Regulator Movement

1. Law abiding citizens formed vigilante groups known as "The Regulators."
2. Charleston officials ordered the Regulators to disband, but they didn't.
3. The backcountry erupted into armed conflict between outlaw bands and the Regulators.
4. Backcountry leaders sent a petition to the Commons House asking for courts, roads, schools, etc.
 - a. The Commons House passed the Circuit Court Act of 1768.
 - b. The Governor deputized some of the Regulators to hunt down the outlaws.
5. The King vetoed the Circuit Court Act of 1768, but the Commons House passed another one in 1769.
6. By the time of the American Revolution, law and order was pretty well established in the backcountry.

H. Summary. The Regulator Movement was led by settlers who were determined to put an end to lawlessness, even if it meant taking the law into their own hands. The Movement also pointed up one of the difficulties of having all governmental authority centered in Charleston. The hard feelings that resulted from this episode in the state's history were lasting: for nearly 200 years after the Regulators, there were tensions between the lowcountry and the backcountry (or upcountry as it was later called).

I. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, pp. 204-216
2. Bridenbaugh, Myths and Realities, pp. 119-196
3. Brown, The Regulators

4. Horne, South Carolina, 122
5. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 254-276
6. Woodmason, The Carolina Backcountry

II. South Carolina In The British Empire, Part I

A. Introduction. Although a proprietary colony, one of the motives behind the awarding of the Carolina charter had been to expand the boundaries of England's Empire at the expense of the Spanish Empire. The French Empire in North America included not only Canada, but also Louisiana. During the 18th century, these three European powers became embroiled in a series of war in Europe and overseas. When the mother countries went to war, so did the colonies. As the southern outpost of the British Empire, South Carolina often found herself at war with Great Britain's European enemies and their Indian allies.

***B. Queen Anne's War (1702-1713; War of the Spanish Succession)**

- *1. South Carolina attacked St. Augustine.**
- *2. South Carolina raided Spanish mission settlements in west Florida.**
- *3. A joint Franco-Spanish invasion of South Carolina is repulsed.**
- *4. South Carolina's military successes shifted Indian alliances in her favor.**

***C. King George's War (1745-1748; War of Austrian Succession; also War of Jenkins' Ear)**

- *1. Spanish privateers terrorized the Carolina coast.**
- *2. South Carolina militia, under General Oglethorpe of Georgia, attacked St. Augustine.**
- *3. A large Spanish army landed in Georgia determined to capture Beaufort, but was defeated at the Battle of Bloody Marsh.**

***D. French and Indian War (1754-1763; officially 1756-1763; Seven Years War; also The Great War for the Empire)**

- *1. Charleston was heavily fortified.**
- *2. The Cherokee went on the warpath and devastated the frontier.**

- *3. Great Britain sent two separate expeditionary forces to South Carolina to help subdue the Cherokee.**

***E. New Colonial Indian Policy**

- *1. Before the war, each colony had handled its own Indian relations.**
- *2. Now, the British government established a Superintendent for Indian Affairs for the southern colonies.**
- *3. Treaty of Augusta signed by the governor of all the southern colonies and the chiefs of the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Catawba.**
- *4. The British government established the Proclamation Line.**

***F. Summary. During the first century of its existence, South Carolina was involved in three imperial contests. It is clear that until Georgia became a viable buffer colony, South Carolinians considered the Spanish in St. Augustine to be the main threat to their safety. During the first two conflicts, the colonials were left pretty much to their own devices. However, during the French and Indian War, the British government actively participated in the frontier fighting and their participation in America and elsewhere was expensive. Trying to get the colonies to pay for the expenses incurred in eliminating the French and Spanish threats to the American colonies, including South Carolina, eventually would lead to the American Revolution.**

G. Readings

1. Barck & Lefler, Colonial America, pp. 455-474, 492-496
2. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 76-88
3. Horne, South Carolina, 123-127
4. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 143-144, 182, 210-212, 269-274
5. Tindall, America, pp. 152-164

III. South Carolina in the British Empire, Part 2

A. Introduction. There were advantages and disadvantages for South Carolina as a colony of the British Empire. Among the disadvantages were

the colonial wars and the potential threat of more stringent imperial control of local affairs. Among the advantages were special economic considerations that helped make South Carolina one of the wealthiest colonies in the empire.

***B. Mercantilism was designed to make the empire self-sufficient. In order to make the empire self sufficient, colonies were given financial incentives to produce certain crops.**

C. Advantages.

1. Bounties were paid for the production of naval stores and indigo.
2. South Carolina's rice could be shipped directly to Portugal, one of the main rice markets in Europe.
3. The Royal Navy protected South Carolina's commerce from pirates and Spanish privateers.

***D. The Navigation Acts that regulated the commerce of the empire included the following provisions:**

- *1. All trade between England and her colonies had to be carried in English or colonial ships.**
- *2. All European produce (with a few exceptions) had to be shipped to England first and then to the colonies.**
- *3. Certain colonial products were enumerated and could only be shipped directly to England.**
- *4. After 1696, the Navigation Acts were enforced by the Admiralty Courts which meant a trial without a jury.**
- *5. Until the French and Indian War, the British government did not enforce the Navigation Acts too strictly.**

***E. Impact of the French and Indian War**

- *1. The war had been costly and England thought the colonies should pay their fair share.**
- *2. Revenue Act (1764)**
 - *a. It was designed to raise revenue in the colonies by levying import duties in luxury goods.**

***b. South Carolinians didn't get upset with this act.**

***3. Stamp Act**

***a. South Carolinians reacted violently.**

***b. The stamps were not sold in the colony and all business and governmental activity ceased.**

***c. South Carolina elected 3 delegates to the Stamp Act Congress.**

***d. South Carolina's court ruled that citizens had the right to justice with or without stamps.**

***e. Parliament repealed the act.**

***f. Commons House voted to purchase a statue of Williams Pitt for his role in the repeal.**

***g. A Commons House committee drew up a list of grievances against the British government.**

***i. Judges should hold their offices for "good behavior."**

***ii. Multiple office holding should be eliminated.**

***iii. South Carolina should be able to export rice to European countries north of Portugal.**

***iv. South Carolina should be able to export lumber, and foodstuffs to any country.**

***4. Townshend Duties**

***a. Duties were levied on lead, tea, paint.**

***b. South Carolina Commons House received the Massachusetts Circular Letter and the Virginia Resolves.**

***c. A non-importation association was formed.**

***d. Britain repealed all duties except that on tea.**

- F. Local issues perhaps as important in South Carolina.
1. The Laurens-Leigh Controversy (1767-1768)
 - a. This was a controversial case involving that inflamed colonial resentment of the injustices of multiple office holding.
 - b. The case brought the entire machinery of the colonial government into disrepute.
 2. The Wilkes Fund Controversy (1769-1770)
 - a. The Commons House voted to send money to London to help defend John Wilkes.
 - b. The royal governor and council said the act was illegal.
 - c. The Commons House sent the money anyway.
 - d. After this controversy in 1771, colonial government in South Carolina began to disintegrate.
- G. Summary. There certainly were economic advantages for South Carolina as a colony in the British Empire. The Royal Navy protected the shipping that was the colony's economic lifeline and the bounties added to the profits that planters were already making on naval stores and indigo. On the negative side, there was little that excited South Carolinians until after the French and Indian War when the British government tried to get better control over and pay for the newly enlarged empire.
- H. Readings
1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, 216-219
 2. Barck & Lefler, Colonial America, pp. 475-532
 3. Horne, South Carolina, 139-151
 4. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 280-291
 5. Morgan, The Stamp Act Crisis, see index for "South Carolina"
 6. Tindall, America, pp. 166-182

7. Weir, Colonial America, pp. 265-290

IV. The Reluctant Road To Revolution

A. Introduction. The 1770s began inauspiciously for the British Empire in South Carolina. After the struggle between the governor and the Commons House over the Wilkes Funds controversy, the Commons House, the representatives of the people, ceased to function. Filling the void as voices of the people were a series of extra-legal organizations, heirs to the non-importation associations of the 1760s.

***B. Taxes, Tea, and Protest**

- *1. The Townshend Duties were repealed, except for those on tea.**
- *2. King George III and his government were determined “to try the matter with the Americans” on the tea duty.**
- *3. In 1773, the East India Company sent a shipload of tea to South Carolina.**
- *4. The arrival of the tea led to the calling of a “Mass Meeting,” which evolved into a semi-permanent political body.**
- *5. The Mass Meeting**
 - *a. It voted to form a Non-Importation Association and boycott British goods.**
 - *b. It expressed outrage and anger over the Intolerable Acts.**
 - *c. It called for election of representatives from all sections of South Carolina to meet in Charleston in July 1774.**

***C. The General Meeting of the People**

- *1. This was the first colonial gathering where the backcountry had any real representation.**
- *2. It elected delegates to the First Continental Congress.**
- *3. It elected a “Committee of 99” with virtually unlimited powers.**
- *4. The Commons House of Assembly gathered in Charleston and ratified the actions of the General meeting.**

- *5. **New elections were called for to create a Provincial Congress to govern South Carolina (British officials were still here!).**

***D. The Provincial Congress (1775)**

- *1. **The Lowcountry with 1/3 of voting population had 138 representatives.**
- *2. **The backcountry with 2/3 of the voting population had only 64 representatives.**
- *3. **The Congress saw to it that the Non-Importation Association was strictly enforced.**
- *4. **It authorized the seizure of gunpowder and weapons from the basement of the State House and the powder magazines on Charleston Neck.**
- *5. **In May, the Congress received with alarm the news of Lexington and Concord.**
- *6. **The Congress began to intimidate those opposed to its actions.**
 - *a. **British officials, including the last royal governor, began to flee for their lives.**
 - *b. **South Carolinians who did not support the Congress were proclaimed public enemies.**
- *7. **A Council of Safety was formed to protect the province.**
- *8. **A delegation was sent to try to persuade the backcountry to support the Non-Importation Association and the Provincial Congress. It met with indifference and hostility.**

E. Summary. The revolutionaries in the Provincial Congress had only a tenuous hold on South Carolina. The lowcountry was divided and the backcountry, at best, was neutral to what was happening in Charleston. Although there were British warships in Charleston harbor, they did nothing to try to stop the progress of what was clearly a revolution. South Carolinians, even those who were angry at Great Britain, assumed the title of revolutionaries very reluctantly. The tug of empire and old loyalties were still strong in 1776.

F. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, 219-225
2. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 98-106

3. Horne, South Carolina, 151-157
4. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 280-297
5. Tindall, America, pp. 180-186, 188-200
6. Walsh, Charleston's Sons of Liberty, pp. 26-76
7. Weir, Colonial South Carolina, pp. 291-320

CHAPTER 11 THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- A. Introduction. In the fall of 1775, the Provincial Congress became more assertive in its efforts to make Charleston more secure against possible British attacks. At the same time, the Congress was faced with what it feared most – an attack from disgruntled back countrymen.

- B. Early Maneuvering
 - 1. William Moultrie seized Fort Johnson in Charleston harbor.
 - 2. The Hog Island channel, which would allow warships to get too close to the city, was blocked with old ships.

- C. The Backcountry Rebels
 - 1. Backcountry loyalists besieged Ninety Six.
 - 2. A patriot army tracked down the loyalists during the famous “Snow Campaign.”
 - 3. The Provincial Congress’ lenient treatment of the backcountry leaders helped calm a potentially dangerous situation.

- D. The War in 1776
 - 1. The Cherokee went on the warpath.
 - 2. Frontiersmen from the two Carolinas and Virginia ruthlessly counterattacked the Cherokee and forced them to sue for peace.
 - *3. Battle at Sullivan’s Island**
 - *a. South Carolinians defended an incomplete palmetto log fort.**
 - *b. The might of the British navy could not dislodge the determined Carolinians.**
 - *c. The battle gave South Carolina and the United States heroes in General Moultrie and Sergeant Jasper.**
 - d. The victory at Sullivan’s Island was a major psychological boost for the American cause.

E. A Few Quiet Years

1. From 1776 until 1780, Charleston remained open and a prosperous trade developed with France and her colonies.
2. In 1778, the British captured Savannah.
3. In 1779, many South Carolinians participated in the ill-fated attempt to recapture Savannah.
4. The British plundered isolated coastal plantation but made no serious threat to move against Charleston.

***F. The Campaign Against Charleston**

- *1. Sir Henry Clinton and an army of 11,000 men sailed for South Carolina early in 1780.**
- *2. General Benjamin Lincoln and 6,000 men defended the coast and Charleston.**
- *3. The British trapped the Americans in Charleston.**
- *4. Charleston surrendered May 12, 1780.**

G. The Civilian Side of the War (1776-1780)

- *1. South Carolina adopted one of the first constitutions of any colony in March 1776.**
 - a. The Constitution was supposed to be “temporary” until the troubles with great Britain were resolved.
 - b. The lowcountry still was overrepresented and the backcountry underrepresented in what now was called the General Assembly.
- *2. The Declaration of Independence was welcomed by South Carolinians, particularly as news of it arrived after the Battle at Sullivan’s Island.**
3. Public apathy was widespread during the lull in the fighting (1776-1780).
 - a. Voter turnout was light in General Assembly elections.
 - b. The state had to offer bonuses to get men to enlist in the army.
 - c. In 1778, South Carolina revised its laws so that up to one-third of its armed forces could be slaves.

- *4. In the Continental Congress, Henry Laurens of South Carolina served as President (1777-1778) and as one of the commissioners to negotiate the peace treaty ending the war.**
 - *a. Enroute to France, he was captured, imprisoned in the Tower of London, and eventually exchanged for Lord Cornwallis who had been captured at Yorktown.**
 - *b. In 1782, he signed the preliminary peace treaty along with Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay.**
- *H. After the fall of Charleston**
 - *1. British cruelty and blundering helped generate opposition to their occupation.**
 - *2. South Carolinians resorted to partisan (also called irregular or guerilla) warfare.**
 - *a. The British may have controlled Charleston and other towns, but the partisans controlled the countryside.**
 - *b. Partisan leaders such as Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, and Andrew Pickens led the fight to defeat the British.**
 - *3. Battles at Camden and Fishing Creek were disasters for the Americans and led our French allies to believe that South Carolina had been restored to the British Empire.**
 - *4. The Battle at King's Mountain turned the tide of the war in the South.**
 - *5. Three months later, the American victory at the Battle of Cowpens was another setback for the British.**
 - *6. Lord Cornwallis followed the Americans into North Carolina where, after the Battle at Guilford Courthouse, he abandoned the Carolinas and marched his army to Yorktown and surrender.**
- *I. The Reconquest of South Carolina**
 - *1. Partisans were crucial in helping defeat the British.**
 - *2. Continentals (regular American soldiers) under Nathanael Greene fought side by side with South Carolina's partisans.**
 - *3. There were a total of 137 battles fought in South Carolina during the Revolution.**

J. South Carolina Government During the Occupation

1. Governor John Rutledge helped rally the people outside Charleston to the American cause.
2. In 1782, the General Assembly met in Jacksonborough.
 - a. It gave General Greene a valuable plantation as thanks for his service in behalf of South Carolina.
 - b. It passed laws punishing those South Carolinians who had been loyal to the British (Tories).
3. The British evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

K. Aftermath of the War

1. The British plundered the state of anything that they could carry off, including some 25,000 slaves.
2. Property losses were widespread.
3. The warfare between patriots and Tories in the backcountry had left a lingering bitterness that would take time to heal.
4. About 3,800 Tories (5% of the white population) left South Carolina.
- *5. The state government was heavily in debt, but despite her desperate financial condition met all of her obligations to the Continental Congress.**

***L. Summary. The American Revolutionary War devastated South Carolina. The wanton cruelty of the British occupation coupled with the sheer number of battles fought all across the state contributed to loss of life and property. Yet, somehow, South Carolinians with some help from Nathaniel Greene's army managed to free their state from the British. Their achievement was chronicled by George Bancroft, the first great American historian, in this way: "Left mainly to her own resources, it was through the depts. Of wretchedness, that her sons were to bring her back to her place in the Republic, after suffering more and daring more and achieving more than the men of any other State."**

K. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina, Chapter 11
2. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 116-120
3. Edgar, Partisans and Redcoats
4. Horne, South Carolina, 158-181
5. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 297-298, 302-326
6. Lumpkin, From Savannah to Yorktown, pp. 10-26, 41-134, 176-211
7. Tindall, America, pp. 200-203, 221-230
8. Weir, Colonial South Carolina, pp. 321-340
9. Wiegley, The Partisan War

CHAPTER 12

QUEST FOR ORDER

I. South Carolina and the New Nation

A. Introduction. The struggle for independence had devastated South Carolina. Farms and plantations were in ruins, old trading patterns with Great Britain and her Caribbean colonies had been broken, 25% of the labor force had been stolen by the British, and the bitterness caused by the nature of the conflict still remained.

B. Government

1. South Carolina had adopted a new state constitution in 1778.
 - a. It was a legislative act and was not ratified by the people.
 - b. Property qualifications were established for voting and for holding office.
 - c. The Church of England was disestablished after a bitter struggle.
2. The lowcountry elite controlled the government and intended to use every possible means to remain in power.

***C. South Carolina had internal disorder during the 1780s just as did Massachusetts and other states.**

- *1. There was an economic downturn after the war.**
- *2. Speculation by lowcountry merchants and planters backfired and many found themselves deeply in debt.**
- *3. Backcountry farmers had difficulty paying their debts and taxes.**
- *4. Debtor laws passed by the General Assembly favored the lowcountry elite.**
- *5. Revolutionary War veterans had to sell their bonus bonds and land grants for a fraction of their face value in order to feed their families.**
- *6. Outlaws again operated with impunity in the backcountry.**

***7. Former Sons of Liberty in Charleston rioted against what they saw as lenient treatment for “rich tories” who had powerful friends and relatives in the General Assembly.**

***8. Given these conditions, it is little wonder that the state’s leaders supported the movement for a strong central government.**

D. South Carolina and the New Federal Constitution

1. The General Assembly elected four delegates, all wealthy conservatives.

2. The Philadelphia Convention

a. All four of the state’s delegates were active in the convention.

***b. The South Carolina delegation led the opposition to having apportionment in the House of Representatives based solely on population.**

***i. Rutledge and Butler argued that wealth should be represented as well as population.**

***ii. The Three-Fifths Compromise satisfied the other Southern delegates, but not the South Carolinians.**

***3. Ratification**

***a. A special convention was called by the General Assembly and representation in this convention favored the lowcountry.**

***b. With the overwhelming support of the lowcountry delegates, South Carolina ratified the Constitution 149-73.**

E. Summary. The economic difficulties and social and political unrest of the 1780s set the stage for a fierce struggle between the lowcountry and the upcountry in the 1790s.

F. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina, Chapter 12

2. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 120-138
2. Bowen, Miracle at Philadelphia, see index for "Butler," "Pinckney," "Rutledge," and "South Carolina"
3. Horne, South Carolina, 182-193
4. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 330-335, 338-342
5. Kovacik & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 84-85
6. Tindall, America, pp. 246-276

II. Who Shall Rule?: Lowcountry Versus Upcountry

- A. Introduction. The ratification of the new federal constitution and the enactment of a new state constitution in 1790 were divisive issues in South Carolina. In both cases, the lowcountry, using its majority in the General Assembly and ratification convention ran roughshod over the under represented upcountry. The creation of a new capital city in the interior, on the banks of the Congaree, was supposed to assuage irate upcountrymen.
- B. The Constitution of 1790
 1. It was not ratified by the people.
 2. Because lowcountry delegates still outnumbered upcountry delegates, they saw to it that their section of the state still controlled the General Assembly.
 3. Property qualifications for voting and office holding were continued.
 4. Columbia was confirmed as the state capital, but the state was divided into Upper and Lower divisions and major state services maintained offices in Charleston and Columbia.
 5. Under this constitution, the General Assembly was the most powerful branch of government; "the legislative state" that had been evolving since the 1750s was now fully developed.
- C. South Carolina in 1790

1. There were 83,000 more whites in the upcountry than in the lowcountry; only whites were supposed to be counted for purposes of determining representation in the General Assembly.
2. The lowcountry had 70 members in the House of Representatives as compared to 54 for the upcountry!
 - a. One lowcountry parish (St. Stephens) with 226 white residents had three representatives.
 - b. One upcountry district (Edgefield) with 9,785 white residents had three representatives.
3. The lowcountry paid 3.5 times as much money into the state treasure in taxes as did the upcountry.

D. Tensions Mounted During the 1790s

1. The apportionment issue continued to cause friction between upcountry and lowcountry.
2. A pamphlet war erupted into print between the two sections that kept tensions alive.
3. Upcountry legislators hurled “No taxation without representation” and other revolutionary slogans back at lowcountrymen who had used similar arguments against the British in 1776.
4. The sophisticated populace of the lowcountry looked down their noses at the “bumpkins” from the Upcountry and had no intention of letting the cruse upcountrymen take over the government that the lowcountry elite had controlled since the 1690s.

E. The South Carolina College

1. The college’s founders intended for the sons of the lowcountry and the sons of the upcountry to attend college together and thus help heal the breach between the two sections.
2. Within 20 years, the founders’ hopes had been realized.

F. The Compromise of 1808

1. It settled the apportionment issue until 1865.

2. One half of the seats in the House of Representatives were to be apportioned to the parishes and election districts according to their white population and one half according to their taxable wealth.
 3. The compromise was made possible by the expansion of plantation slavery into the upcountry so that the “peculiar interests” of the lowcountry were now the interests of the entire state.
 4. In 1810, as a follow-up to the compromise, the state eliminated property qualifications for voting and adopted the principle of white male suffrage.
- G. Summary. The tensions between upcountry and lowcountry were high from 1790 until 1808. The upcountry’s grievances were real. At time, it seemed as if the state were about to erupt into civil war. Right and justice were on the side of the upcountry, but it was the introduction of cotton and the spread of plantation slavery that finally swayed the lowcountry that it could share political power with the upcountry.
- H. Readings
1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 12
 2. Ford, Origins of Upcountry Radicalism, pp. 281-307
 3. Horne, South Carolina, 188-189, 208-217
 4. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 335-337, 343-345, 348-363, 366-374
 5. Kovacik & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 87-88
 5. Meleney, Aedanus Burke, pp. 133-181, 208-240

CHAPTER 13 TO RAISE SOMETHING FOR SALE

- A. Introduction. In the years after the American Revolution, South Carolina's planters and farmers deserted one of their old cash crops, indigo. With the invention of the cotton gin, cotton replaced indigo. As cotton production spread across the state, it carried with it the plantation and slavery. Once thought to be a dying institution, slavery was rejuvenated by cotton culture and spread not only westward to the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, but south and west to what we now refer to as "The Deep South."
- B. Rice
1. Rice production increased during the antebellum period all along the state's tidal rivers.
 2. Land holdings increased as more successful planters bought out the smaller holdings of their neighbors.
 3. Georgetown County became the center of rice culture in South Carolina.
 - a. Some of the wealthiest men in the United States lived in the county.
 - b. The county also had one of the heaviest concentrations of black population of any in the state.
- C. Cotton
1. Cotton seemed to be a gift from heaven to former indigo planters.
 2. Along the coast, sea island (also called black seed and long staple) cotton was grown successfully.
 3. Upland (also called green seed or short staple) cotton could be grown almost anywhere, but the difficulty in separating the seeds from the cotton fiber by hand made large scale production impossible.
 4. The 1793 invention of the cotton gin made it possible to separate the seed from the fibers quickly and easily.
 5. Within a decade, cotton production had swept across South Carolina.

***D. King Cotton**

- *1. Because of cotton production, many South Carolinians abandoned other crops to plant more cotton.**
- *2. Cotton is a plant that leeches nutrients from the soil, so after a few years farmers and planters simply abandoned their cotton fields and cleared new ones.**
- *3. In 1820, South Carolina was the leading cotton producing state in the nation.**

E. Business and Industry

- 1. South Carolina was primarily an agricultural state.
- 2. Despite the tremendous amount of cotton grown in South Carolina, there were not many textile mills.
 - a. William Gregg's Graniteville Mills was the most successful textile operation in the antebellum period.
 - b. Mostly white labor was used in the mills.
 - c. In 1860, there were only 17 textile mills in the state.

F. The Planting Ideal

- 1. Antebellum South Carolinians developed the idea that planting was the only proper vocation for a gentleman.
- 2. No matter how much money a person made in trade or manufacturing, he was looked down on.
- 3. John C. Calhoun vocally opposed the development of industry in South Carolina because he saw it as a threat to the state's way of life.
 - a. He argued that manufacturers would want protective tariffs which would hurt planters and farmers.
 - b. A free white labor force, he said, would be opposed to the institution of slavery.
- 4. Because of attitudes, would be manufacturers had a difficult time raising the necessary capital for plants and machinery.

5. The General Assembly, dominated by the planting elite, did what it could to discourage manufacturing by not passing a general incorporation law until 1847.

G. Transportation

1. South Carolina's river systems, while suitable for coastal trade, were not suitable for tapping the rich cotton lands of the piedmont.
2. While the elite opposed manufacturing and industry, they supported the development of transportation networks that would help them get their crops to market.
 - *a. **Like other states, South Carolina turned first to canals and by 1827 boasted that every district of the state (except Greenville) could be reached by boat!**
 - *b. **When the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad was completed in 1833, it was the longest railroad in the world.**
 - *c. **The state also funded a system of state toll roads, but they weren't successful.**
 - *d. **By 1860, most major towns in South Carolina were linked by railroad, but the longed for link with the Midwest, the Blue Ridge Railroad, was never completed.**

*H. Outmigration

- *1. **Between 1820 and 1860, thousands of South Carolinians left the state.**
 - *a. **Farmers and planters left for the better lands of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.**
 - *b. **Businessmen found better opportunities in Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans.**
 - *c. **According to the 1860 census, 40% of the individuals who listed South Carolina as their birthplace lived elsewhere.**
- *2. **South Carolinians abandoned the state in droves and few newcomers took their places.**

***3. Because of out-migration and almost no in-migration, South Carolina went from having the largest population of any state in the Deep South to ranking ahead of only Arkansas and Florida in 1860.**

I. Summary. The development of cotton as a cash crop in South Carolina was a two edged sword. While cotton brought good money on the world market, it butchered the land and encouraged the abandonment of other crops. The planting ideal that came to be accepted by most antebellum South Carolinians discouraged the development of manufacturing and industry. As in the colonial period, when profits were made, they were invested in more land and slaves. The outmigration of South Carolinians had a twofold effect: (1) many of the state's "best and brightest" left the state and went elsewhere and (2) South Carolina planters carried with them the Barbadian/South Carolina model of plantation slavery. South Carolinians had considerable influence on the development of "the Cotton Kingdom."

J. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina, Chapter 13.
1. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 203-210
2. Coclanis, The Shadow of a Dream, pp. 111-136
3. Ford, Origins of Upcountry Radicalism, pp. 5-96
4. Horne, South Carolina, 215-217, 223-233, 268-275
5. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 348-362, 376-377, 380-383, 413-416, 419-424
6. Kovacik & Winiberry, South Carolina, pp. 87-102
7. Rogers, Georgetown County, pp. 252-303, 324-341
8. Tindall, America, pp. 426-450, 537-547

CHAPTER 14

A VISIT TO ANTEBELLUM SOUTH CAROLINA

- A. Introduction. Antebellum South Carolina society had its roots firmly planted in the 18th century, although there were some modifications. Society was not quite as fluid as it had been during the colonial period. The elite continued to live extravagantly and the middle class were comfortable. Poor farmers, day laborers in the towns, and slaves lived a marginal existence.
- B. The Elite
1. In order to enter the ranks of the elite, a person needed wealth; however, in the 19th century how a person obtained that wealth was just as important.
 - a. Wealth obtained in trade or manufacturing was considered tainted.
 - b. Planting was the only proper vocation for a gentleman.
 2. Family ties and who were one's ancestors were more important to 19th century South Carolinians than their colonial forebears.
 3. With the spread of cotton, the plantation system, and slavery inland, South Carolina's elite expanded into the upcountry.
- C. The Middle Class
1. With the development of county seats and market towns all across the state, the numbers of the middle class grew.
 2. In a society where the planting ideal dominated, those middle class individuals who could make the transition into the ranks of the planters did so.
- D. The Artisans, Mechanics, and Laborers
1. White artisans, mechanics, and laborers became fewer in number in the post-Revolutionary years.
 2. The competition from skilled slaves and free blacks was one of the key factors in the decline of the number of white artisans, mechanics, and laborers.

E. The Independent Farmers

1. There were yeoman farmers, particularly in the upcountry, who created self-sufficient and prosperous farms.
2. Unfortunately, there were thousands of South Carolina farmers who eked out a meager existence on marginal lands.

F. The Blacks

A. 19th Century Slavery

1. The Slave Code of 1740, with some modifications, was still in force.
 - a. The codes regulated the behavior of free blacks (“free persons of color”) as well as slaves.
 - b. There were certain things that the codes did not do.
 - i. They did not prohibit free blacks from owning property, including slaves.
 - ii. They did not define, as did other states, who was a black person.
 - iii. They did not segregate any public accommodations or public places.
2. The plight of slaves on South Carolina’s plantations varied depending upon the owner.
 - a. Slaves on rice plantations worked according to the task system in which jobs were assigned to each individual who worked at his own pace.
 - b. Slaves on cotton plantations generally worked collectively in groups or gangs.
 - c. The biggest threat to South Carolina’s slave population was being sold “down South,” thus being separated from family, friends, and familiar surroundings.

B. Free Persons of Color

1. Beginning about 1750, some South Carolinians had begun to manumit (free) some of their slaves.

2. The ideology of the American Revolution led others to follow suit.
3. By the 19th century there was a small community of free blacks in Charleston and another in Columbia.
4. During the antebellum period, the General Assembly made it more difficult for an owner to free his slaves, but the practice continued.
5. Because South Carolina's had the least repressive laws concerning free blacks, free blacks from other Southern states and the West Indies migrated here in small numbers.
6. Against all odds, the Ellisons of Sumter District not only obtained their freedom, but became one of the wealthier families (white or black) in the district.
7. As the tensions between North and South increased, free blacks were harassed and they began to leave the state for Liberia, Canada, and the North.
8. Free blacks were not slaves, nor were they truly free. They did, indeed, live in "a world in shadow."

G. Religion Affected All Classes Of South Carolinians.

1. The Episcopalians
 - a. After the Revolution, former members of the Church of England formed the Episcopal Church.
 - b. Although small in numbers, it was a powerful force in the state because it was the church of the elite.
2. The Methodists
 - a. The Methodists were also an outgrowth of the old Church of England but were more evangelical and enthusiastic in their worship than Episcopalians.
 - b. They established a circuit riding ministry that carried Methodism to every corner of the state.
 - c. They were a church for all classes.

- d. Under Bishop Ellison Capers, the Methodists mounted a missionary effort to bring slaves into the church. It was controversial, but highly successful.

3. The Baptists

- a. The Baptists were one of the oldest denominations in the state; there had been Baptists in South Carolina since the 17th century.
- b. With their congregational organization and evangelical fervor, the church appealed especially to South Carolina's upcountry folk.
- c. By the Civil War, the Baptists were the largest denomination in the state.

4. The Presbyterians

- a. Like the Baptists, the Presbyterians had been in South Carolina since the 17th century.
- b. After the Revolution, it became a church preferred by the elite, especially in the upcountry.

5. The African Methodist Episcopal

- a. This denomination originated in Philadelphia in 1787 when blacks withdrew from the Methodist Church to form their own.
- b. In South Carolina, an AME Church in Charleston was chartered by the General Assembly in 1816.
 - i. In a few short years it became not only one of the largest churches in the state but also one of the largest AME churches in the country.
 - ii. Free blacks and slaves made up the Charleston church's congregation.
 - iii. In 1822, the AME church was closed.

6. All churches had some common characteristics.

- a. There were no radical barriers; blacks and whites worshipped together, although sometimes blacks had to sit in balconies.
- b. The churches supported the social and political establishment of the state.

H. Higher Education

1. For nearly a half century, the South Carolina College was the only real college in the state because the General Assembly refused to grant charters for any competing schools.
2. In 1850, the General Assembly relented and permitted the chartering of colleges operated by the various denominations.
 - a. Erskine (Associate Reformed Presbyterian) was founded in 1837, but not legally chartered until 1850.
 - b. Furman (Baptist) was founded in 1850.
 - c. Wofford (Methodist) was chartered in 1851 and had the largest endowment of any college in South Carolina.
3. Women could attend any one of a number of colleges, but it would be more appropriate to use the term “finishing school” instead of college in describing them.
 - a. Barhamville Academy, near Columbia, with its European faculty attracted young ladies from all over the South.
 - b. The denominations opened women’s colleges during the decade of the 1850s.

I. Secondary Education

1. Private schools dotted the landscape from the mountains to the sea.
 - a. These varied in quality and staying power.
 - b. The best of these schools was Moses Waddell’s Willington Academy in present day McCormick County.
2. Wealthy families still employed tutors or sent their children to England and Europe for their schooling.
3. An 1811 act of the General Assembly created 124 “public schools,” but they were poorly funded and had the stigma of being “paupers’ schools.”
4. Charleston’s School System, inaugurated in 1856 and modeled after that of New York City, was an instant success and attracted children of all classes.

5. In 1860, less than 50% of the school age children in the state attend schools of any sort.
- J. Summary. Antebellum South Carolina society was a well ordered, stable society, based upon social deference. The wealthy, educated elite controlled the state. Their power was not questioned seriously in the years prior to 1865.
- K. Readings
1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 14
 1. Bleser, Secret and Sacred
 2. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 26-62
 3. Davidson, The Last Foray
 4. Faust, James Henry Hammond
 5. A History of the Lutheran Church in South Carolina, pp. 73-248
 6. Hollis, University of South Carolina, pp. 3-211
 7. Horne, South Carolina, 194-205, 250-267
 7. Howe, History of the Presbyterian Church
 9. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 416-424, 432-448
 3. Johnson & Roark, Black Masters
 4. Joyner, Down By The Riverside
 10. Payne, History of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, pp. 31-45
 11. Rogers, Georgetown County, pp. 304-323
 12. Rosengarten, Tombee
 13. Shipp, Methodism in South Carolina, pp. 136-216
 14. Thomas, The Episcopal Church in South Carolina, pp. 3-82
 15. Tindall, America, pp. 488-494, 547-551
 16. Townsend, South Carolina Baptists

17. Walsh, Charleston's Sons of Liberty, pp. 107-138
18. Wikramanayke, A World in Shadow

CHAPTER 15

CALCULATING THE VALUE OF THE UNION

- I. The South Carolina Scene, 1820-1823
 - A. Introduction. In 1790, South Carolina, for the first time in nearly a century found itself with a white majority population. Many American's South Carolinians included, thought that slavery was a dying institution. Then came the cotton gin, the successful cultivation of upland cotton, and the expansion of plantation slavery south and west. The demand for slaves led South Carolina to reopen the external slave trade from 1804-1807. By 1820, the combination of white outmigration and massive slave importations resulted in the state's having a black majority once again. This unsettling statistic set the backdrop for a series of events that would eventually lead to a national crisis.
 - *B. The debate over the admission of Missouri raised the issue of slavery for the first time on a national level and angered South Carolina's leaders.**
 - C. Fear in South Carolina
 1. The General Assembly passed legislation forbidding manumission except with its approval and also forbidding the emigration of free blacks into the state.
 2. In June 1822, Charleston was swept with rumors that slaves were plotting to burn the city, kill all white inhabitants, and sail to Haiti.
 - a. Denmark Vesey, a free black, was accused of being the ringleader, tried, and hanged.
 - b. More than 100 others were placed on trial.
 - c. There still is doubt as to whether or not there was a plot.
 3. Charleston authorities ordered the African Methodist Episcopal Church closed and literally destroyed, because they did not want there to be a gathering place where free blacks and slaves could mingle without white supervision.
 4. The General Assembly passed two Seamen's Acts forbidding free black sailors to set foot in Charleston – if they did they would be put in jail.

D. Summary. With each passing year in the 19th century, South Carolina's leaders became more sensitive to attacks on the institution of slavery. Any perceived threat at home was taken care of swiftly and ruthlessly – as the Vesey affair had demonstrated. South Carolina's elite did not cotton to anyone, be they a Charleston free person of color or a United States Representative from New York, saying or doing anything that could be construed as a threat to their rule. One unforeseen ramification of the Seamen's Acts was that they helped accelerate the decline of the port of Charleston. This in the long run, hurt the state's economy and that was a real threat to the elite.

E. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, pp. 324-330
1. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 211-213
2. Horne, South Carolina, 234-238
2. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 386-388, 423-429
3. Lofton, Insurrection in South Carolina
4. Tindall, America, pp. 371-374, 561-660

II. John C. Calhoun And The Closed Society

A. Introduction. The debate over the admission of Missouri was the first round in what would become an increasingly bitter dispute between North and South over the issue of slavery. Internal conditions in South Carolina – the black majority, the Vesey Plot, and economic distress – caused the state's leaders to be among the first Southerners to leap to the defense of “the peculiar institution.” John C. Calhoun was the acknowledged spokesman not only for South Carolina, but also for the South.

B. John C. Calhoun, Part 1

1. He was a product of the Scots-Irish frontier in South Carolina.
- *2. His rise to national political prominence was swift—from freshman member of the House of Representatives in 1810 to Secretary of War in 1817.**

- *3. During his first 15 years in Washington, he was a firm believer in a strong federal government and was elected Vice President of the United States in 1824.
- *4. As conditions changed in South Carolina, he changed his political views to reflect the popular states rights beliefs of his constituents.

***C. The Tariff of 1828**

- *1. The passage of this tariff angered Southerners, especially planters, who felt that it hurt them economically.
- *2. Calhoun secretly authored a pamphlet, The South Carolina Exposition and Protest in which he denounced the tariff and set forth the doctrine of nullification.
- *3. The doctrine of nullification was the subject of the famous Hayne-Webster Debate.

***D. John C. Calhoun, Part 2**

- *1. In 1824, Calhoun had been reelected Vice President, this time serving under Andrew Jackson.
- *2. These two sons of the Scots-Irish South Carolina frontier openly espoused opposite interpretations of the authority of the federal government.

***E. The Nullification Controversy**

- *1. Congress had passed another tariff in 1832 which further angered South Carolinians.
- *2. In October 1832, the General Assembly called for “a convention of the people” to meet in Columbia to nullify the tariffs.
- *3. The Convention met and nullified the tariffs and challenged the United States government to do anything about it.
- *4. President Jackson responded by threatening to send an army to South Carolina to enforce the laws of the land.
- *5. South Carolina said it would meet force with force.

- *6. **No other state came to South Carolina's defense; her fellow Southern states denounced nullification and South Carolina's impetuosity.**
- *7. **In the midst of this crisis, Calhoun resigned from the vice presidency and was elected to the U.S. Senate.**
- *8. **Congressional leaders worked out the Compromise of 1833 and the threat of civil war disappeared.**

F. John C. Calhoun, Part 3

- 1. During Calhoun's later career he defended South Carolina and the South with vigor.
- 2. He was the first Southern politician to cease apologizing for slavery and to proclaim it "a good, a positive good."
- *3. **In his last speech to the Senate, he predicted the dissolution of the union if the agitation over slavery did not cease.**
- 4. He was one of the country's most original political thinkers as evidenced by his Disquisition on Government.
- 5. Calhoun often has been accused of destroying the union; this is not true. He wanted South Carolina and the South to remain in the union . . . but on their terms.
- 6. After his death, there was no Southern leader forceful enough to keep the hotheads in check.
- 7. Calhoun was an honest man and one of the giants of the United States Senate.

G. The Closed Society

- 1. Internally, South Carolina was divided over the issues of nullification between its supporters and unionists who supported the federal government.
- 2. Nullifiers got the upper hand in the General Assembly and hounded unionists out of public life.
- 3. Anyone or anything that threatened the established order in South Carolina was ruthlessly suppressed be it the U.S. Mail or an outspoken newspaper editor.

*H. **Summary. South Carolina's reaction to perceived internal and external threats to her way of life led to the Nullification Controversy**

and the Closed Society. Although the Compromise of 1833 kept the union together for another 27 years, it really was a prelude to civil war. The next time South Carolina challenged the power of the United States, she would not stand alone.

I. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina, Chapter 15
1. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 229-231, 233-237
2. Coit, John C. Calhoun
3. Edmunds, Francis W. Pickens, pp. 3-149
4. Ford, Origins of Southern Radicalism, pp. 281-307
5. Freehling, Prelude to Civil War
6. Horne, South Carolina, 238-244
7. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 386-402
8. Rogers, Charleston, pp. 141-166
9. Tindall, America, pp. 381-390, 392-403

III. Uniting South Carolina And The South

A. Introduction. Between 1834 and 1840, no Unionists were elected to public office. Then Calhoun decreed that the state must unite to defend its way of life against outside enemies. This was done, but between 1840 and 1860, South Carolinians debated among themselves as to the best course of action. How could they protect the South Carolina way of life? What was the best means of assuring that South Carolina would still be able to control its own destiny? Three different groups emerged; each had a different theory as to best protect and defend South Carolina and her institutions. Their methods may have differed, but on one thing they were united: South Carolina (and later the South) must be able to control its own internal affairs.

B. The Three Groups

1. The Unionists
 - a. They thought that the United States Constitution provided sufficient guarantees to protect South Carolina's way of life.

- b. They argued that remaining in the Union was the best way.
- 2. The Cooperationists
 - a. They wanted South Carolina to secede from the United States, but they did not want for the state to act by herself.
 - b. They remembered the Nullification Crisis when South Carolina stood alone.
 - c. They favored secession only if other Southern states cooperated in the formation of a new country.
- 3. The Radicals or Secessionists
 - a. These men were the heirs of the Nullifiers of 1832-1833.
 - b. They did not care whether other states cooperated or not and they had no faith in the Constitution or the United States.

***C. The Texas Question**

- *1. During the 1820s and 1830s, South Carolinians had joined hundreds of fellow Americans in migrating to Texas.**
- *2. William Travis of South Carolina commanded the Texas forces at the Alamo, the first battle in the Texans' successful struggle for independence.**
- *3. War with Mexico (1845-1848)**
 - *a. In 1845, after Texas had been annexed to the United States, border skirmishes erupted into a full scale war.**
 - *b. Calhoun opposed the war because he feared (correctly) that it would stir up controversy over slavery.**
 - *c. Once the war had begun, South Carolinians formed the Palmetto Regiment.**
 - *i. The regiment saw a great deal of action in Mexico.**
 - *ii. At the Battle of Chapultepec outside Mexico City, the Palmetto flag of South Carolina was the first one raised over the ramparts defending the Mexican capital.**
 - *iii. Of the 1019 men who had volunteered for duty, some 429 (43%) died from combat and disease.**
 - *iv. One of the most impressive monuments on the State House grounds is the Palmetto Monument**

erected in honor of the South Carolinians who fought in the Mexican War.

***D. The 1850s**

- *1. In his last speech to the U.S. Senate, Calhoun opposed the Compromise of 1850 because he saw it as a threat to the South.**
- *2. In 1851 in a special statewide election, South Carolinians voted not to take any separate state action at that time – a Cooperationist/Unionist victory.**
- *3. The Kansas-Nebraska Act opened up Kansas Territory to slavery.**
 - *a. The result was “Bleeding Kansas,” armed conflict between proslavery and antislavery forces.**
 - *b. An armed company of young men from Sumter District went to Kansas to support the proslavery settlers.**
 - *c. Senator Charles Sumner, in a U.S. Senate speech, attacked the proslavery “Crime against Kansas” and the character of Senator Andrew Pickens Butler of South Carolina.**
 - *d. One of South Carolina’s representatives, Preston Brooks, assaulted Senator Sumner with a cane and knocked him unconscious.**
 - *i. The assault was hailed in the South as a defense of Southern honor.**
 - *ii. In the North, “Bully Brooks” became synonymous with the evils of “the slave power.”**
- *4. The Dred Scott decision by the U.S. Supreme Court supported Southerners’ assertions that “slavery followed the flag;” that slavery was legal in all the territories and states.**
 - *a. The decision was a pyrrhic victory for the South.**
 - *b. It enraged Northern public opinion and converted thousands to the belief that there was a “slave conspiracy” trying to take over the country.**
- *5. John Brown’s Raid**
 - *a. Although the raid failed and Brown was hanged, he became a martyr to the cause of freedom in the North.**

***b. White Southerners were upset over the implications of Brown's raid.**

***i. They thought of Santa Domingo and shuddered.**

***ii. South Carolina with its 60% black population was especially fearful.**

***E. The Democrats in 1860**

***1. The Convention met in Charleston in May.**

***2. When radical Southerners could not get a platform plank espousing slavery as a positive good, they withdrew from the convention.**

***3. Efforts to patch up differences failed and there were two Democratic Candidates in 1860.**

***F. The Republicans nominated Lincoln.**

***G. Summary. With the Democrats divided and a third party, the Constitutional Unionist Party, in the race, Lincoln easily won the election. His election triggered a series of events in South Carolina and the South that reshaped the course of American history.**

H. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina, Chapter 15

1. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 286-295, 321-334

2. Channing, Crisis of Fear

3. Ford, Origins of Southern Radicalism, pp. 308-337

4. Horne, South Carolina, 244-246, 276-297

5. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 452-468

6. Lander, Reluctant Imperialists

7. McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom, pp. 78-233

8. Tindall, America, pp. 519-535, 578-612

CHAPTER 16

THE CIVIL WAR: PART I, 1860-1865

- A. Introduction. Lincoln's election, while fully expected, caused a mixed reaction of excitement and fear in South Carolina. The Radicals were excited because this was the moment for which they had worked for decades. Other, more cautious Carolinians, were fearful of what secession might bring.
- *B. The Secession Convention**
- *1. The General Assembly called for a special election for delegates to a convention to determine the future of the relationship of South Carolina and the Union.**
 - *2. The Convention, acting in behalf of the people of South Carolina, unanimously resolved to secede from the United States – the only Southern state that was unanimous in its decision.**
- C. The Mood of the People
- 1. Many believed agreed with Senator James Henry Hammond's assertion that "Cotton was King!" and that without the South, the North would collapse.
 - 2. Free black kinfolk of the Ellisons in Charleston, seeing the revelry around them, decided that they needed to flee for their safety.
 - 3. With the exception of outspoken Unionists like James Lewis Petigru, white South Carolinians rallied behind the decision of the Convention.
- *D. An Unsettled Time (December 1860-April 1861)**
- *1. Within 6 weeks after South Carolina's secession, five other states followed her lead.**
 - *2. South Carolina sent a delegation to Washington to negotiate the transfer of all federal property, including forts.**
 - *3. President Buchanan did not transfer the forts and attempted to resupply the beleaguered garrison at Fort Sumter.**
 - *4. In February 1861, the seceded states formed the Confederate States of America.**
 - *5. Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter, 14 April 1861.**

***E. The War (1861-1862)**

- *1. Governor William H. Gist said that the South would be victorious and the war would be over after only two battles.**
- *2. Union naval forces captured Port Royal in November 1861.**
 - *a. Beaufort/Port Royal became a major naval base for the Union fleet blockading Charleston and Savannah.**
 - *b. Raiding parties harassed the interior of the state throughout the war.**

***F. The Charleston Theater of Operations (1863-1865)**

- *1. A Union fleet was repulsed in April 1863.**
- *2. Union forces were defeated at Battery Wagner at the mouth of Charleston Harbor in July 1863.**
- *3. The Union Army and navy controlled enough territory near Charleston to begin a regular bombardment of the city until it surrendered in February 1865.**
- *4. The Hunley, the Confederacy's submarine sank one of the Union ships blockading Charleston in February 1864.**

G. The Home Front

- 1. The Union blockade and the war created shortages of everything from coffee to needles.
- 2. Scarcity led to profiteering and speculation by storeowners and merchants.
- 3. Inflation was so bad that Carolinians joked about going to the store with a wheelbarrow full of money in order to purchase a small sack of groceries.
- 4. Shortages and high prices called forth a great deal of ingenuity from the folks at home.
 - a. Clothes were patched until worn completely out.
 - b. As foods disappeared from store shelves or into the wagons of the Confederate Quartermaster Corps, South Carolina housewives and cooks made do with what they had.

5. Fund raising events in Charleston and Columbia angered citizens in smaller towns who thought that folks shouldn't be partying in wartime.
6. The Confederacy resorted to a draft to fill its ranks and by 1864, sixteen year-olds were being drafted.
7. Slaves were drafted to build fortifications along the coast.
8. By 1864, the mood of the populace was one of resignation and despair.

***H. William Tecumseh Sherman**

- *1. In January 1865, Sherman and his army of seasoned veterans left Savannah and marched into South Carolina.**
- *2. All along the route of his march, Union forces looted and burned farms, plantations, and towns.**
- *3. Confederate forces were not even able to slow the Union Army's relentless march toward Columbia.**
- *4. On the night of February 17-18, 1865, more than one-third of Columbia was destroyed by fire.**
- *5. Sherman continued his march through South Carolina and more towns and homes disappeared in smoke.**

***I. Summary. The war that had begun in Charleston with such high hopes for Southern Independence in 1861 ended in bitter defeat. Sherman made his phrase "war is hell" a searing experience for thousands of South Carolinians. Officially, the war would continue on for a few more months. For South Carolina, however, with the passage of Sherman, the war, for all practical purposes, was over.**

J. Readings

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1. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 334-338, 341-345, 368-369
2. Cauthen, South Carolina Goes to War
2. Edmunds, Francis W. Pickens, pp. 150-181
3. Ford, Origins of Southern Radicalism, pp. 338-374
4. Horne, South Carolina, pp. 298-323
5. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 472-501
6. LeConte, When the World Ended
7. Lucas, Sherman and the Burning of Columbia
8. Massey, Ersatz in the Confederacy

9. McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom, pp. 646, 686-687, 807-830
10. Tindall, America, pp. 608-616, 618-623, 660-664

CHAPTER 17

THE CIVIL WAR: PART II, 1865-1877

- A. Introduction. The Civil War destroyed a way of life that had existed in South Carolina for nearly two centuries. Emancipation wiped out the capital investment of thousands of white Carolinians and brought freedom to the state's black majority. Coping with the new social and economic order was not easy for anyone, black or white. South Carolina's response to the results of the war did not please Washington and the state soon found itself in the throes of Reconstruction.
- B. The Bleak South Carolina Landscape, 1865
1. Large sections of Charleston were piles of rubble from the fires of 1861 and 1865 and the bombardment of 1863-1865.
 2. Columbia, Orangeburg, Lexington, Cheraw, Winnsboro, and other towns (not to mention individual farms and plantations) had been severely damaged or destroyed during Sherman's march.
 3. Railroads, bridges, and factories had been destroyed by one side or the other.
- C. The People
1. "The Day of Jubilee" for black South Carolinians came with the Union Army.
 2. White Carolinians moved about as if in a daze; their world had been turned upside down.
 3. Poverty and hunger were serious problems as late as 1867 and knew no race or class distinctions.
 4. Relations between former masters and former slaves varied considerably depending upon the local situation.
- D. The Farms and Fields
1. Farmers and planters came up with several new ways to establish working relationships with the labor needed to till their fields.
 - a. Some planters, particularly rice planters, paid their ex-slaves a regular wage for their labor.
 - b. Share cropping, whereby the owner of the land took a percentage of the crop from the individual who tilled the land, was the most commonly used method.
 - c. Renting small plots of land to individuals was another method, but it was seldom used.
 2. Anyone associated with agricultural production soon found himself heavily in debt because of the crop lien system.

- *E. The Port Royal Experiment (1861-1865) was intended to be a forerunner of what some Northerners wanted Reconstruction to be.**
 - *1. Federal officials seized abandoned land and sold it at nominal prices to freedmen.**
 - *2. Schools, the most famous of which was the Penn School, were established by Northern philanthropists.**
 - *3. This combination of federal government action and private philanthropy had decidedly mixed results and did not become the model for the reconstruction of the South.**

- *F. Presidential Reconstruction**
 - *1. For a brief period in 1865, civil government was suspended and the state was ruled by the army of occupation.**
 - *2. President Johnson appointed Benjamin Franklin Perry, an old pro-Unionist, as provisional governor with the authority to hold elections for a constitutional convention.**
 - *3. The Constitution of 1865**
 - *a. Whites only were allowed to vote.**
 - *b. Representation in the House of Representatives was to be apportioned on the basis of white population and wealth or taxes paid.**
 - *c. The constitution was not submitted to the people for ratification.**
 - *4. The Black Code was then passed by the General Assembly elected under the new constitution.**
 - *a. The codes were designed primarily to keep black South Carolinians in virtual slavery.**
 - *b. The South Carolina Black Code and that of Mississippi were public relations disasters for the entire South.**
 - *i. Northerners of all political persuasions were easily convinced that the Southern states were trying to undo the results of the war.**
 - *ii. The commander of federal forces in South Carolina suspended the codes.**
 - *iii. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, guaranteeing legal equality for freedmen, was Congress' response to the Black Codes.**

- *5. The Fourteenth Amendment was another response to the Black Codes.**
 - *a. It guaranteed all persons “equal protection of the laws.”**
 - *b. It excluded from public office any pre-Civil War officeholder who had supported the Confederacy.**
 - *c. South Carolina and all other ex-Confederate states, except Tennessee, rejected the amendment.**
- *6. The Black Codes and the refusal to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment gave Radical Republicans all the justification they needed for wresting the reconstruction of the South from President Johnson.**

***G. Congressional Reconstruction**

- *1. In 1867, Congress passed the first Reconstruction Act.**
 - *a. The act abolished all civil governments in the former Confederate states.**
 - *b. It created five military districts; North and South Carolina constituted District 2.**
 - *c. It directed the writing of new state constitutions and the enfranchisement of former slaves.**

H. The Constitution of 1868

- 1. A majority of the delegates to the convention that wrote the new constitution were black.**
- 2. It made some major changes in how state government operated.**
 - a. For the first time, representation in the House of Representatives was based on population alone.**
 - b. A public school system with compulsory education was established.**
 - c. Racial equality was one of the cornerstones of the document and all public schools and institutions were to be open to all regardless of race.**
 - d. This constitution was ratified by the people – the only time in the state’s history that the people have had the opportunity to do so.**

- I. State government was under the control of what has been termed “the Radical Republicans,” a coalition of three diverse elements.
 - 1. Blacks who voted for the party that had freed them and given them the vote.
 - 2. Northerners who came South to make the most that they could for themselves out of the Reconstruction regime were called “carpetbaggers.”
 - 3. Native whites who cooperated with the Radicals were called “scalawags.”
 - 4. In the first General Assembly under the new constitution, 33% of the Senate and 62% of the House were black – reflecting voting patterns and the population of the state.

- *J. “The Great Barbecue” is what some historians have called the decade after the Civil War because of the corruption and graft that existed in every state of the union.**

- K. South Carolina had more than its share of dishonesty and corruption.
 - 1. Bribery of legislators was an accepted practice.
 - 2. The state debt tripled in less than three years.
 - 3. Fraudulent contracts enriched Radical leaders.
 - 4. The state defaulted on millions of dollars worth of bonds and its credit reached the lowest point in history.

- L. Race relations between white and black South Carolinians became increasingly strained during Reconstruction.
 - 1. There was tremendous resentment on the part of native whites to being governed by their former slaves.
 - 2. The Radicals made social equality an item on their agenda and it was anathema to white Carolinians.
 - a. The University of South Carolina became the only Southern state university to be totally desegregated at all levels: trustees, faculty, and students.
 - b. The public schools, what few were established under the Constitution of 1868 were open to all.

3. The Rise of the Ku Klux Klan was a response by some white South Carolinians to what they viewed as the excesses of Radical Reconstruction.
 - a. The Klan was most active in upcountry counties.
 - b. Threats, intimidation, arson, and murder were all used by the Klan to “keep the Negroes in line.”
 - c. In 1871, President Grant declared 9 South Carolina counties in rebellion.
 - i. Federal troops arrested hundreds of suspects.
 - ii. The actions of the federal government broke the back of the Klan in South Carolina.
4. Race riots with loss of life and property damage occurred in towns all across the state underscored the difficulties that both blacks and whites were having in adjusting to the new social order.

M. The Conservative Opposition

1. For four or five years, many whites who could vote did not because they considered it an exercise in futility.
2. The blatant corruption of the Radical regime breathed life into the Democratic Party, although it was not the only opposition group challenging the Radicals.
3. The Taxpayers’ Conventions represented all segments of South Carolina, black and white, who banded together to try to restore good government in South Carolina.

N. The Last Years of Reconstruction

1. Governor Daniel Chamberlain’s attempts to reform the Republican Party led to disunity within its ranks.
2. The Democrats were also divided.
 - a. The Co-operationists or Fusionists wanted to support Chamberlain for reelection in 1876.
 - b. The Straightouts wanted to contest every office up for election.

3. The election campaign of 1876 was marred by violence and intimidation on both sides.
 - a. The Red Shirts, supporters of Wade Hampton, were effective in getting out their supporters and intimidating the opposition.
 - b. Black militia units, supporting Governor Chamberlain's reelection bid, operated in a similar fashion.

***O. The Election of 1876**

- *1. Both candidates claimed victory and charged the other side with voter fraud.**
- *2. For five months, tensions ran high as two individuals claimed to be governor and two separate groups claimed to be the House of Representatives.**
- *3. South Carolina's contested electoral votes in the Presidential election eventually were awarded to the Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes.**
- *4. After meeting with both Chamberlain and Hampton, President Hayes withdrew federal troops from South Carolina on 10 April 1877.**
 - *a. South Carolina was one of the last Southern states in which federal troops were stationed.**
 - *b. With the withdrawal of troops, the Reconstruction regime collapsed and Chamberlain left the state.**
 - *c. Hampton was installed as governor and Reconstruction was over officially.**

P. Summary. Reconstruction, even more than the Civil War, is a controversial period in South Carolina history. It was a time of hopes and shattered dreams for blacks and whites alike. "Forty acres and a mule" for the ex-slaves never materialized, but they voted and for a decade they controlled the machinery of state government. South Carolina whites, already bitter from defeat, now found themselves disenfranchised and ruled by their former slaves. "The bottom rail's on the top" one ex-slave taunted his former master. White reaction to Reconstruction shaped the nature of South Carolina political life for the next 75 years.

Q. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 17
2. Blum, Catton, The National Experience, pp. 373-390, 393-396
3. Foner, Reconstruction, see index for "South Carolina"
4. Gordon, Sketches of Negro Life, pp. 55-79
5. Holt, Black Over White
6. Horne, South Carolina, pp. 324-345
7. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 504-527
8. Lander, A History of South Carolina, pp. 3-23
9. Rose, Rehearsal for Reconstruction
10. Simkins & Woody, Reconstruction in South Carolina
11. Tindall, America, pp. 669-695, 701-105
12. Zuczek, State of Rebellion

CHAPTER 18

THE RETURN OF THE OLD ORDER

- A. Introduction. With the end of reconstruction, South Carolina no longer was an object of interest on the national scene. For the first time in over two centuries, the state and her people found themselves no longer in the forefront. As one historian put it, South Carolina slipped “into a state of suspended animation.” The men who seized the reins of government from the Radical regime were determined to recreate as much of the pre-Civil War South Carolina as circumstances and the federal government would allow.
- *B. Reunion and Reconciliation**
- *1. The mood of the nation was in favor of the reunification of the North and South.**
 - *2. The Northern reform impulse that had provided key support for Reconstruction had evaporated.**
 - *3. The peaceful settlement of the controversial 1876 election had been possible only because Southern congressmen cooperated.**
 - *a. Rutherford B. Hayes was awarded all contested electoral votes (including those from South Carolina) and was declared President.**
 - *b. President Hayes withdrew the last federal occupation troops from Arkansas, Florida, and South Carolina with the result that the Radical Republican regimes in those states collapsed.**
 - *4. Wade Hampton understood the temper of the times and his actions did much to assuage any lingering Northern apprehensions about letting the old pre-war elite return to power in South Carolina.**
 - *a. He supported Republicans for judgeships and appointed black and white Republicans to state office.**
 - *b. In his speeches he urged his followers to get about the task of rebuilding the state.**
- C. The Bourbons
- 1. The men who supported the election of Wade Hampton and who controlled South Carolina’s government in 1877 called themselves “Redeemers,” because they had “redeemed” the state from the corruption and oppression of the Radicals.

2. Many people called them “Bourbons,” who like the restored monarchists in 19th century France forgot what had caused their downfall and repeated their mistakes.
3. Regardless of what they were called, these men were almost always older, Confederate Army veterans, and members of the pre-Civil War elite.

D. Race Relations, Part 1 (1877-1882)

1. Race relations was one area that the Bourbons treated with a great deal of care – at least for the first four or five years that they were in office.
2. Wade Hampton, the leader of the Bourbons, counseled moderation and actively sought the votes of black Carolinians.
3. There were no segregation laws and many public accommodations, including railroads, theaters, stores, and ice cream parlors, were open to customers regardless of race.
4. South Carolina, more so than most Southern states, was careful not to do anything that might be construed as overtly hostile to blacks and thus risk the possibility of federal military intervention.
5. Even after the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the federal Civil Rights Act of 1875, South Carolina kept hers on the books.

E. Race Relations, Part 2 (1882-1890)

1. After five years in power, the General Assembly, reacting to Congress’ overturning an obviously fraudulent election in favor of a black Congressman, Robert Smalls, enacted legislation to disenfranchise black voters.
 - a. The Election Act of 1882, the so called “eight box law.” In effect required voters to be able to read.
 - b. In apportioning congressional districts in 1882, the General Assembly, gerrymandered the state’s counties in such a way that only one district had enough black voters to elect a congressman.
2. By 1886, individual counties were barring black voters from participating in Democratic Party primaries.
3. As the political contest heated up between the old Bourbons and Ben Tillman’s followers, racial moderation disappeared entirely.

F. The Lost Cause

1. The war was hardly over before white Southerners began to create in their minds the glories of "The Lost Cause" in which men and events associated with the war took on a special, almost holy, significance.
2. Organizations were formed to perpetuate the memories of the war years.
 - a. The United Confederate Veterans was composed of the men who had actually fought for the Confederacy.
 - b. There were several women's organizations including the Confederate Memorial Association and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.
3. Monuments honoring "The Lost Cause" were erected in court house squares all over the state and on the State House grounds in Columbia.
4. The birthdays of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee, along with Confederate Memorial Day, were made official state holidays.
5. The General Assembly provided pensions for Confederate veterans and their widows.

G. Churches

1. With emancipation, the vast majority of black South Carolinians withdrew from the congregations of their ex-masters and formed their own churches.
 - a. The church quickly became one of the most important institutions in the black community.
 - b. The state's major denominations were soon organized along racial lines.
2. The predominantly white denominations began to take a more active role in politics.
 - a. The "denominationalists," as their opponents called them, very nearly blocked the reopening of any state supported colleges in the 1880s because they did not want the state colleges to compete with the various church-supported colleges.
 - b. The prohibition movement in South Carolina received strong church support

H. Politics

1. Hampton and his followers revived the Democratic Party that was to dominate South Carolina for the next 75 years.
2. Although some blacks responded to Hampton's invitation to join the Democrats, most black remained loyal to the Republicans.
3. Until after World War II, the parties maintained these strong racial identities.
4. With the gradual elimination of black voting, South Carolina became a one party state.
 - a. The Democratic Primary, not the general election was the most important political contest.
 - b. With other ex-Confederate states, South Carolina was one of the states of the "Solid South."

I. The Sad State of the State

1. Overall, South Carolina's economy continued to falter.
2. There was some industrial development, but much of it was under the control of out of state interests.
 - a. The mining of phosphates along the coast continued to be profitable.
 - b. As the state's railroads came under outside control, they no longer funneled freight and goods into Charleston.
 - i. The railroads, as part of regional lines, were more interested in shipping cotton and lumber north to markets.
 - ii. Railroad rates discriminated against those who wanted to ship goods within the state (e.g. it cost only \$0.46 to ship a bale of cotton from Abbeville to New York City, but cost \$1.50 to ship a bale from Abbeville to Charleston!)
3. The vast majority of South Carolinians (more than 75%), worked in agriculture.
 - a. The number of acres of cotton planted increased during the decade of the 1880s, but the price of cotton declined.
 - b. During the decade of the 1880s, the number of farms that were sold for taxes increased significantly.
4. South Carolina was in the throes of an agricultural depression but the state's leaders were oblivious to the farmers' plight.

J. Summary. The “Redemption of South Carolina” might be more properly called the “Overthrow of Reconstruction.” Although Hampton and some of his key lieutenants advocated racial harmony, the harmony was based on their toleration, not on any belief in racial equality. To white South Carolinians, the horrors of “black rule” during Reconstruction were not to be repeated. Thus, the political rights of black South Carolinians were systematically eliminated. The Bourbons seemed to think that simply by being the heroes of '61 and '76, that they could remain in office indefinitely. By ignoring the economic distress affecting a majority of the state's citizens, they paved the way for Tillman and his political revolution.

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2. Cooper, The Conservative Regime, pp. 13-142
3. Horne, South Carolina, 355-359
4. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 530-539
5. Kovacik & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 106-112
6. Lander, A History of South Carolina, pp. 24-34
7. Tindall, America, pp. 530-539
8. Tindall, South Carolina Negroes, pp. 15-152, 186-302

CHAPTER 19 TILLMAN

- A. Introduction. The worsening condition of South Carolina's farmers combined with the "do nothing" attitude of the state's political leaders angered many who tried to make a living tilling the soil. Benjamin Ryan Tillman of Edgefield County was furious about the inaction of those in authority. Utilizing his considerable talents as a public speaker, he built a political following that eventually enable him to win control of state government. His rise to power coincided with similar political upheavals in the West and the South – the so-called Populist Revolt.
- *B. Agricultural Organizations.**
- *1. The Grange, a secret fraternal organization, first appeared in South Carolina in 1871.**
- *a. The Grange flourished in the upcountry and appealed to small farmers.**
 - *b. It successfully agitated for state railroad regulation.**
 - *c. Through its influence, a state Agricultural Bureau was established in 1879.**
 - *d. Its limited successes paved the way for later, more aggressive farmers' organizations.**
2. The South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society was formed to promote scientific farming, but is better remembered for organizing the State Fair.
3. These two organizations provided Ben Tillman with his first notable public speaking opportunity in 1885.
- C. The Farmers' Association
1. Tillman's 1885 speech in Bennettsville before a joint meeting of the Grange and the Agricultural and Mechanical Society shocked those who heard it.
 - a. Tillman attacked the agricultural evils destroying the state's real farmers and the "disreputable politicians" whom he said dominated the Society for their own benefit.
 - b. The speech was widely circulated throughout the state and almost overnight the obscure Edgefield farmer had become a political force in the state.

2. The Farmer's Association, a statewide organization, was formed by Tillman in 1886 to advocate agricultural reforms.
 - *a. One of the Association's highest priorities was the creation of a separate agricultural college.**
 - *i. In 1862, Congress had passed the Morrill Land Grant Act which provided funds for agricultural and mechanical colleges.**
 - *ii. In South Carolina, the first college agricultural courses were taught at the University of South Carolina which received funds under the Morrill Act.**
 - b. Initially, the Association was not involved in politics, but by 1890 had become a vehicle for Tillman's political ambitions.

D. The Clemson Legacy

1. In his will, Thomas G. Clemson left the state property for the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college.
2. With Tillman's followers in control of the General Assembly, the gift was accepted in 1889 and Clemson College opened its doors in 1893.
3. The agricultural college at USC was closed and Morrill Act funds given to Clemson.

E. The Election Campaign of 1890

1. The "Shell Manifesto," secretly authored by Tillman, called for the Farmers' Association to have a state convention and nominate a slate of officers prior to the annual convention of the state Democratic Party.
2. Tillman was nominated by the Farmers and he campaigned all across the state.
3. The Redeemers and those who opposed Tillman called themselves Conservatives.
4. The campaign of 1890 was a dirty one.
 - a. Both the Tillmanites and the Conservatives disrupted each other's meetings.
 - b. Speakers, even the venerated Wade Hampton, were booed and interrupted.
 - c. Tillman scathingly denounced the Conservatives as a group of men whose time had passed.
 - i. He said that the Conservatives were corrupt, "broken down aristocrats," hanging onto office for financial gain.

- ii. He attacked the University of South Carolina as “the seedbed of the aristocracy” and the Citadel as the “dude factory” and advocated closing both.
- d. In desperation, the Conservatives appealed to the state’s remaining black voters.
- e. The Conservatives were overwhelmingly defeated by Tillman and his followers.

F. The Tillmanites in Power

1. So strong was Ben Tillman’s personality, that for nearly ten years he totally dominated the state’s political life.
2. The Dispensary, a statewide liquor monopoly, was one of Tillman’s most remembered programs.
 - a. It was unpopular in many parts of the state, especially in Charleston, Columbia, and the towns of the Pee Dee.
 - b. There were riots in Darlington against the Dispensary and its officials.
 - c. Throughout its existence, the Dispensary and its officers were notoriously corrupt.
3. Tillman ordered his followers in the General Assembly to vote against Senator Wade Hampton’s reelection in 1892.
- *4. In 1894, Tillman, himself, was elected to the U.S. Senate where he served until his death.**
 - a. As Senator, he effectively sought federal funds and military installations for the state.
 - b. During a debate, he threatened to jab President Grover Cleveland, a rather rotund individual, with a pitchfork – hence his nickname, “Pitchfork Ben.”
5. The Constitution of 1895 was Tillman’s response to the Conservatives’ attempt to attract black voters in the 1890 election.
 - a. The Constitution effectively eliminated blacks’ participation in the political process.
 - b. It repudiated the ideals of equality found in the Constitution of 1868 and laid the groundwork for the segregated society that lasted until the 1960s.
 - c. This Constitution was never submitted to the people for ratification.

- *6. Although Tillman was considered a radical by his opponents, he and his followers remained loyal to the Democratic Party and did not support the Populists.**

G. The Conservative Opposition

1. The Conservatives were soundly defeated in the election of 1890.
2. They continued to oppose Tillman and his programs, but had little success.
3. The State newspaper in Columbia was established by a group of Conservatives to keep the public informed about Tillman's activities and to present the case for his opponents.

H. Race Relations

1. Tillman's determination to eliminate blacks from politics was one of the primary motives behind the Constitution of 1895.
2. The Tillmanite-dominated General Assembly passed the so-called "Jim Crow" laws segregating all aspects of public life.
3. Race baiting became an accepted part of political campaigns, reaching a notorious low in the campaigns of Cole Blease.
4. There were serious racial incidents at Fort Motte in Calhoun County (1896) and at Phoenix in Greenwood County (1898).
5. The lynching of black men by white mobs became an all too frequent occurrence.

I. Summary. The Farmer's Revolt succeeded mainly in providing Ben Tillman with the means to seize political control of the state. With the notable exception of the establishment of Clemson College, there was little else that the farmers could point to as a benefit for them. The ouster of the Redeemers ended almost two centuries of political domination by the spiritual, if not actual, descendants of the old colonial elite.

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5. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 558-576, 595-598
6. Kantrowitz, Ben Tillman & the Reconstruction of White Supremacy
7. Lander, A History of South Carolina, pp. 30-43
8. Simkins, Pitchfork Ben Tillman

9. Tindall, America, pp. 849-856, 898-903, 917
10. Tindall, South Carolina Negroes, pp. 68-91
11. Woodward, The Strange Career of Jim Crow, see index for "South Carolina," "Tillman," etc.

CHAPTER 20

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE FIRST NEW SOUTH

I. The “New South” Economy

A. Introduction. The “New South,” as proclaimed by Henry Grady of the Atlanta Constitution, was a region bustling with new energy and new ideas. Industry was making great strides and the daily lives of the people were improving. Only some South Carolinians responded to the siren song of the “New South.’ In the upcountry, town boosters and local entrepreneurs raised capital for railroads, textile mills, and power plants. In the lowcountry, all energies were put into agriculture and things remained much as they had been.

B. Agriculture

1. In general, the agricultural sector of the state remained in the doldrums until the early years of the 20th century.

a. Because of the crop lien system of financing farming, farmers planted more and more cotton.

***i. Because of overproduction of cotton in the South in general, cotton prices remained very low except for a brief period of prosperity around World War I.**

ii. Cotton production depleted the soil of nutrients.

iii. The use of marginal lands and unscientific farming methods resulted in severe soil erosion.

b. Rice production continued to decline and after severe storms in 1910 and 1911 virtually ceased.

c. Tobacco was introduced into the Peedee section of the state early in the 20th century and rapidly replaced cotton in that section of the state.

d. The agricultural work force in the state was very heavily black and the most productive agricultural lands were below the fall line.

e. Clemson College very quickly began to fulfill its mission of assisting the farmers.

- f. The Coker Pedigreed Seed Company of Hartsville pioneered the development of hybrids suitable for Southern farmers.

C. The Growth of Industry

1. Industry as a threat to South Carolina's agricultural society, post war politicians did what they could to make the state more attractive for economic development.
 - a. In 1886, for the first time in the state's history, the General Assembly passed a general incorporation law which encouraged economic development.
 - b. The General Assembly, when asked, passed laws permitting local governments to give aid to railroads.
 - c. The Agriculture Bureau actively promoted the state through publications and exhibits.
2. Although northern capital was involved in some of the post war economic development, a surprising amount of the investment in South Carolina's textile mills came from within the state.
3. Between 1880 and 1920, the rapid growth of the textile industry was phenomenal.
 - a. The number of mills increased from 14 to 184.
 - b. The number of spindles increased from approximately 82,000 to nearly 5,000,000.
 - c. The number of workers increased from approximately 2,000 to more than 55,500.

D. The Labor Force for the Mills

1. The labor force for the mills was drawn primarily from the farm population of the Piedmont.
2. The textile workers (or mill operatives as they were called frequently) were virtually all white: men, women and children of all ages.
3. Southern white labor was considerably cheaper than that in New England.

4. Labor unions made little headway in organizing the state's textile workers.

E. Textile Workers and Politics

1. The sudden migration of thousands of farm families to the mill towns created for the first time in the state a working class whose interests differed from the traditional agricultural interests that governed the state.
2. Tillman had ignored the mill workers, but one of his disciples, Coley Blease made political hay out of their discontent.
 - a. He appealed to the dispossessed tenant farmers and textile mill workers (many of whom had been tenant farmers).
 - b. It had not taken the textile workers long to develop and antagonism toward the townspeople and farmers who looked down on them as "lint heads" and "bobbin dodgers."
 - c. Blease played on the mill workers' prejudices of race, class, and religion.
 - i. He was a vicious race baiting speaker who advocated white supremacy and encouraged lynching.
 - ii. Even more than Tillman, he blamed the "aristocracts" for all problems facing the state.
 - d. After two unsuccessful statewide races, Blease was elected governor in 1910 with the overwhelming support of the textile workers and the liquor and gambling interests.
 - i. As governor he pardoned more than 1,500 criminals which outraged all but his followers.
 - ii. He opposed compulsory education, the use of white taxpayers' taxes for black schools, safety inspections of factories and textile mills, and any law reducing the work week.

- F. The South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition (1901-1902) was an unsuccessful "New South" promotion by some of the state's businessmen to boost the port of Charleston.

- G. Summary. South Carolina's response to the "New South" was mixed. The business and political leadership of the upcountry responded and their section of the state developed an industrial base that by 1920 made South

Carolina one of the leading textile manufacturing states in the nation. On the other hand, the lowcountry languished, and what had been one of the wealthiest regions in the United States remained one of the poorest.

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5. Coclanis, The Shadow of a Dream, pp. 136-158
6. Cooper, The Conservative Regime, pp. 116-142
7. Gordon, Sketches of Negro Life, pp. 8-173
8. Horne, South Carolina, 346-354
9. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 582-591, 608-612
10. Kovacik & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 112-123
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13. Tindall, South Carolina Negroes, pp. 92-152

II. Everyday Life In South Carolina, 1865-1920

A. Introduction. Following the war and emancipation, black and white South Carolinians had to readjust to new social relationships. Although there was no legal segregation in the state until the 1890s, black and white Carolinians often went their separate ways – even in areas where before that had shared activities and experiences.

B. Education

1. Although the Constitution of 1868 provided for a public school system, little was done during Reconstruction or after to make the public schools a reality.

2. Charleston continued its pre-war public school system and Columbia and Greenville established public schools in the 1880s, but public schools were notably lacking in rural counties.
3. Institutions of higher education proliferated.
 - a. Prior to the war, the state had funded two colleges: The South Carolina College and The Citadel.
 - b. By 1900, the state had five public institutions of higher education: The Citadel, Clemson, South Carolina State College, the University of South Carolina, and Winthrop College
 - c. After the war there were two new groups seeking a college education.
 - i. The ex-slaves were hungry for education at all levels.
 - a. During Reconstruction, blacks attended the University of South Carolina until it was closed in 1877.
 - b. Church-supported colleges such as Allen, Benedict, Claflin, and Vorhees were established, often with financial support from northern philanthropy.
 - ii. Because of the number of white men killed and permanently maimed during the war, white women had to become educated in order to work to support themselves and their families.

C. Entertainment

1. There were annual county fairs in almost every county in the state.
2. All-day group excursions and picnics were popular pastimes.
3. Union soldiers had introduced South Carolina youngsters to baseball during Reconstruction and the sport soon was being played in sandlots everywhere.
4. Circuses usually played for a day or two in county seats and the larger towns.
5. Because of the development of railroads, vaudeville troops could get to most towns that boasted of having "opera houses" or theaters.
 - a. However, the heyday of vaudeville in South Carolina did not last very long as owners began to convert their theaters and opera houses into movie theaters.

- b. In larger towns, there were separate theaters for blacks and whites.
 - c. Where there were not any separate theaters, balconies sometimes were reserved for black patrons.
- 6. **Intercollegiate sports competition began in the 1890s, with church-supported colleges such as Furman and Wofford, taking the lead.**
 - a. Baseball was the most important of the intercollegiate sports.
 - b. Football appeared in the 1890s and the first Carolina-Clemson game was played in 1896.
- 7. Political stump meetings during election years were a combination of public information on issues and entertainment.
 - a. Candidates for statewide office were expected to speak in every county so that the voters would know their positions.
 - b. Just as today's "media campaigns" favor those with good looks, the stump meetings favored those who could rouse the emotions of the crowd – not necessarily the best candidates.

D. Holidays

- 1. Nowhere was the segregation of life in the state more noticeable than in the celebration of holidays.
- 2. Black South Carolinians observed holidays that had special significance to them in terms of freedom.
 - a. Emancipation Day, January 1st, was one of the more important holidays in the black community.
 - b. The Fourth of July was another major black holiday – which South Carolinians virtually ignored the "Yankee holiday" until well into the 20th century.
 - c. On Christmas Eve, the "watch night" was observed with singing and prayer in anticipation of the birth of the Christ child.
- 3. With the exception of Christmas, white South Carolinians tended to observe holidays that had associations with "The Lost Cause."
 - a. Christmas celebrations centered on the home.

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4. Edgar & Wooley, Columbia, pp. 53-104
5. Fields, Lemon Swamp
6. Horne, South Carolina, 393-399
7. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 536-537, 543-556, 591-600
8. Lander, A History of South Carolina, pp. 122-127, 138-168

III. SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRESSIVES

- *A. Introduction. The Progressive movement on a national level was a crusade for political and social reform and a campaign against political bosses and the social evils that beset American society at the turn of the century. In South Carolina, there were Progressives, but their reforming impulses were tempered by the political reality that there was and would be only one political party. Progressives in South Carolina worked for a variety of social and political reforms.
- B. South Carolina's Progressive Leadership
1. **Governors Heyward, Ansel, Manning, and Cooper were cut in the progressive mold.**
 2. The State newspaper became an effective statewide force in promoting various progressive causes.
 3. In cities and towns all across the state there were men and women who worked to make their communities better placed in which to live.
- C. Social Reform
1. The state's first child labor law, prohibiting children under 12 from working in mines and factories was passed in 1903.
 2. Most progressives considered liquor to be one of the country's major social ills.

- a. In 1907, the Dispensary was abolished and with it a major source of political graft and corruption.
 - b. By 1909, some 20 of the state's 41 counties had voted to become "dry."
 - c. Following a statewide referendum in 1915, the state prohibited the sale of all alcoholic beverages.
3. Under Governor Richard I. Manning, progressivism in South Carolina reached its zenith.
 - a. He championed the reorganization and modernization of the State Hospital for the more humane and effective treatment of its patients.
 - b. During his administration, legislation was enacted reorganizing the corrections system, creating workmen's compensation, and a local option act for compulsory school attendance.
 4. In Columbia, Greenville, and elsewhere civic minded citizens raised the funds to build hospitals and libraries.
 5. Although women did not vote in South Carolina, they played a major role in many of the reform efforts.
 - a. Women's church groups at the local level were vital to the success of the temperance movement and the campaigns for hospitals and libraries.
 - b. The newly formed South Carolina Federation of Women's clubs provided statewide support for such causes as the establishment in 1915 of the first tuberculosis treatment center in South Carolina.

D. Political Reform

1. The South Carolina Tax Commission was created upon the recommendation of Governor Manning.
 - a. It equalized tax assessments and oversaw the effective enforcement of the state's income tax laws.
 - b. The efficient managing of the state's revenues provided the monies necessary to fund the progressive reforms enacted during the first 20 years of the 20th century.

2. The South Carolina Highway Department was established in 1917 to build a system of improved roads for automobile traffic.
- *3. The specter of “bossism” was one that progressives all over the nation wanted to erase by abolishing wards (or districts) as the basis for representation in municipal governments.**
 - a. In 1910, Columbia adopted a mayor-city commission form of government, one of the types favored in progressive circles.
 - b. Sumter, in 1912, created one of the first council-city manager forms of government in the country and it was quickly hailed as one of the best and most progressive forms of local government.

***E. The Wilson Connection**

- *1. Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President of the United States, was one of the national guiding spirits of the Progressive Movement.**
- *2. He had spent his formative teenage years in Columbia and had a number of relatives in the capital city.**
 - *a. He made his public profession of faith as a Presbyterian in the little brick chapel on the grounds of the Columbia Theological Seminary (the building now stands on the Winthrop College campus in Rock Hill).**
 - *b. Throughout his career, he made references to his experiences in South Carolina and how they had shaped his views.**
- *3. Although he had moved North and become Governor of New Jersey, South Carolinians were among the first to support his candidacy.**
- *4. Wilson, “the first Southern President since Reconstruction” rewarded a number of South Carolinians with political appointments.**
- *5. When the President asked for a declaration of war against Germany in 1917, most South Carolinians rallied behind him and the country.**

F. The War Years

1. Governor Manning spearheaded the war effort in South Carolina.

2. Some Carolinians, most notably Cole Blease denounced Manning, the President, and the draft in terms that bordered on treason.
- *3. Military bases blossomed in Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, Parris Island, and Spartanburg.**
- *4. South Carolina native Bernard Baruch was named to head the War Industries Board that placed the American economy on a wartime footing.**
- *5. Thousands of South Carolinians volunteered or were drafted for military service.**
 - a. Some 65,000 eventually served in uniform.
 - b. Thousands of others were rejected as unfit due to disease and generally poor physical condition – an indication of the lack of health services and adequate diet.
 - c. South Carolinians won seven of the 79 Medals of Honor awarded during the war.
6. When the war was over and the soldiers returned from France, many chose not to go back to the farm or mill; instead they sought better jobs in other states.

G. The End of the Progressive Movement in South Carolina

1. Bitter political intriguing by Bleasites during Governor Manning's second term of office pretty well blunted the drive for any more reform legislation.
- *2. The war also seemed to have taken the steam out of the progressive movement and few South Carolinians cared anything about President Wilson's Treaty of Versailles or his League of Nations.**
- *3. Despite the increasingly visible role played by South Carolina women in civic improvement and reform, the General Assembly overwhelmingly refused to ratify the XIXth Amendment.**

H. The Progressive Movement in South Carolina often has been overlooked. South Carolina was out of the national limelight and the negative images of Blease and Bleasism did much to overshadow the efforts of reformers at the state and local level. ***The high tide of South Carolina's progressive era came during Richard I. Manning's first term (1915-1917) which, coincidentally, mirrored the crest of the progressive**

tide in Washington under Woodrow Wilson. The war and political infighting brought a halt to reform efforts in Columbia and Washington.

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7. Tindall, America, pp. 903-940, 959-978

CHAPTER 21 THE DRAINING YEARS

- A. Introduction. At the end of World War I, the cotton market collapsed and with it, the only brief period of relative prosperity that the state had known since before the Civil War. A majority of the state's population lived on farms where modern conveniences were unknown. The economic problems in rural areas led to farm foreclosures and bank failures. The downturn in the agricultural sector was matched by one in textiles. The Stock Market Crash of '29 and the Great Depression only made a bad situation worse. South Carolina was in such sad shape, that one observer wrote: "in almost every aspect of human progress, South Carolina has sunk as far as a state can sink."
- B. The Countryside
1. In 1933, less than 2% of the farms in South Carolina had electricity.
 2. Although a few farmers began using tractors in the 1920s, mules and hand labor were more typical on the state's farms until after World War II.
 3. The boll weevil combined with falling cotton prices to drive thousands from their farms.
- C. The Towns
1. Both Columbia and Greenville developed suburban areas linked to the central city by trolley car lines.
 2. Municipal services such as sanitation, paved streets, and water were installed or improved, but outdoor privies were still a common sight.
 3. With the exception of the mill towns in the Piedmont, most towns continued to be tied to adjacent rural areas.
 - a. They served as market and shopping centers.
 - b. They served as social centers: "Going to town on Saturday afternoon" was a common practice.
 - c. When hard times hit the farmers, it also hit the storekeepers and merchants in the towns that served them.

D. Outmigration

1. Between 1920 and 1935, some 80% of South Carolina's male high school graduates left the state.
2. There was a significant exodus of literally hundreds of thousands of rural blacks from every section of the state except the PeeDee.

E. The Roaring Twenties

- *1. Although South Carolina had been legally dry since 1915, many chose to ignore the law.**
 - a. The coast, with its numerous isolated inlets and rivers, became a haven for "rumrunners" smuggling foreign liquor into the country.
 - b. In all sections of the state, "moonshiners" made "white lightning" which found a ready market.
 - c. When national prohibition ended in 1933, South Carolina legalized the sale of beer and wine and two years later authorized package stores for the sale of liquor.
2. The state's Blue Laws prohibited many activities on Sunday, but often were ignored.
 - a. Governor John G. Richards' attempts to strictly enforce the laws were ignored by local authorities and ridiculed in the press.
 - b. The automobile and tourism, both of which needed servicing seven days a week, brought about the gradual relaxation or modification of some of the laws.
- *3. One reaction to the "new morality" of the 1920s was an unsuccessful attempt to outlaw the teaching of evolution in the public schools.**
4. The first radio stations went on the air during the 1920s and within a decade radios brought news of the outside world to South Carolina homes.
5. As elsewhere, there was a revival of the KKK during the 1920s and its influence was powerful enough in the General Assembly to defeat the reelection of Jewish businessman August Kohn to the University of South Carolina's Board of Trustees.

F. Education

1. In 1924, the “6-0-1” law was a major step forward in public education.
2. Illiteracy still haunted the state, but adult education programs, such as the Opportunity School, began to chip away at this disgrace.
3. The schools were rigidly segregated and more funds were spent on white schools than on black schools.

G. On Vacation

1. The increase in the number of automobiles led to family vacations at South Carolina’s beaches.
2. Folly Beach near Charleston and the beaches of the Grand Strand attracted a growing number of South Carolinians.
3. Atlantic Beach, also on the Grand Strand, was a beach developed by black Carolinians as a black resort.

***H. The South Carolina Literary Renaissance**

- *1. During the 1920s and 1930s, a group of South Carolina writers flourished as part of the Southern Literary Renaissance – one of the most important periods in American literature.**
- *2. The South Carolina Poetry Society encouraged young writers.**
- *3. Julia Peterkin and DuBose Heyward both achieved national acclaim for their writings and Peterkin won a Pulitzer Prize.**

***I. The Impact of the Great Depression**

- *1. The State of South Carolina was on the verge of financial collapse in 1933.**
 - *a. State employees were laid off.**
 - *b. Those employees who were retained were paid with “state I.O.U.’s” and not real money.**
- *2. In desperation, South Carolinians sold off portions of their cultural heritage to put food on the table.**
 - *a. Historical documents and papers were purchased by out of state libraries.**
 - *b. Northern museums bought South Carolina made furniture, silver, and even the paneling out of houses all at distress sale prices.**

- *3. The loss of the state's priceless cultural heritage gave rise to organizations which were determined to keep it intact.**
 - a. The Preservation Society in Charleston was established to preserve and restore buildings in the port city.
 - b. The South Caroliniana Society, a statewide organization based in Columbia, was founded to purchase and preserve historic documents.

***J. The New Deal in South Carolina**

- *1. President Roosevelt declared that the South was the nation's number one economic problem – and he could have added that South Carolina was among the bottom 3 or 4 states in the region.**
- *2. The Rural Electrification Act (REA) assisted in the formation of electric cooperatives that brought power to 25% of the state's farms by 1940.**
- *3. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established some 30 camps throughout the state.**
 - *a. The CCC put young men to work on reforestation and soil conservation projects.**
 - *b. A number of our present state parks were begun as CCC projects.**
- *4. The Public Works Administration built the Wade Hampton State Office Building, the old Carolina Stadium, and dozens of libraries, court houses, and other community structures.**
- *5. The most important New Deal Project in the state was Santee Cooper which, when completed, provided electricity for thousands of rural South Carolinians.**
- *6. The Federal Writers' Project employed hundreds of people across the state.**
 - *a. The agency produced South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State and other useful publications.**
 - *b. It also employed individuals who painstakingly transcribed hundreds historical documents – the originals of which have since been lost or destroyed.**

- *7. Several South Carolinians played major roles in the New Deal.**
 - *a. Senator James F. Byrnes was one of President Roosevelt's most trusted advisors.**
 - *b. Camden native, financier Bernard Barush, advised Roosevelt as he had Woodrow Wilson.**
 - *c. Burnet R. Maybank, as Mayor of Charleston and Governor of South Carolina, was one of the most outspoken supporters of Santee Cooper.**
- *8. During the New Deal, South Carolina sent approximately \$10 million in taxes to Washington and received in return more than \$240 million for various projects.**

K. Summary. Economically, South Carolina and her people during the 1920s and 1930s were in a bad way – even worse than during Reconstruction. The New Deal helped South Carolina and South Carolinians get back on their feet. The New Deal was not a panacea for all of the state's ills, but it surely was a powerful and much needed tonic.

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CHAPTER 22 ALL IN ONE LIFETIME

I. A New Day Dawning

A. Introduction. World War II aroused South Carolina from nearly a century of suspended animation. The forces and ideas that the war unleashed in the country and in the state, made it impossible for things to remain as they had been.

***B. The Impact of the War**

- *1.** The war led to increased prices for farm products and did more for the recovery of the agriculture sector of the economy than had various New Deal programs.
- *2.** The war also generated a demand for textile products and thus provided a boost for the state's major industry.
- *3.** In 1942, Santee Cooper began producing electricity that supplied the power needed for new industries – many of them especially designed for the production of war material.
- *4.** James F. Byrnes, as Senator from South Carolina, had been a staunch supporter of the New Deal.
 - *a.** In 1941, President Roosevelt appointed him to the United States Supreme Court, but in 1942 he resigned to head up the Office of Economic Stabilization.
 - *b.** A year later, in 1943, President created the Office of War Mobilization and named Byrnes to direct it.
 - *c.** Roosevelt had great confidence in Byrnes' abilities.
 - *i.** The press (and the President), sometimes referred to Byrnes as the "assistant President."
 - *ii.** In 1944, Byrnes was considered for the vice presidential nomination, but Harry Truman was elected instead.
 - *iii.** He accompanied Roosevelt to the famous Yalta Conference.

- *9. Food and gasoline were rationed and many items disappeared completely from store shelves.**

C. Economic Development

1. The economic development spurred on by the war continued unabated in the post war years.
2. Under the leadership of Governor J. Strom Thurmond, the state aggressively sought – and successfully attracted – northern industrial investment.
3. During the 1960s, the state's industrial development and diversification expanded significantly due to a variety of factors.
 - a. In 1954, the State Development Board was created to serve as a focal point for industrial recruiting.
 - b. The state's technical education system was one of the first of its kind in the nation.
 - c. The almost total absence of any labor unions and a willing work force were attractive to many manufacturers.
 - d. South Carolina's excellent road network and the modern facilities at the Port of Charleston also were factors attracting industry.
 - e. By the 1960s, South Carolina enjoyed a reputation as a good place to live.
 - f. By far the most important factor in attracting outside economic development in the 1960s was the state's social and political stability.
4. Tourism became big business in the 1960s.
 - a. The Grand Strand was no longer a resort for Carolinians (North and South), but for folks from all over the country.
 - b. The interstate highway system and air travel brought South Carolina's beaches, golf courses, and historic sites within easy traveling distance of the major population centers along the east coast.

- c. Without air conditioning, there would have been no tourist development.

D. Agriculture

1. South Carolina's agriculture underwent something of a revolution in the post war years.
2. In 1970, the 2 million acres under cultivation were about half the acreage tilled in 1945.
3. In 1945 more than one million acres of cotton were planted, but by 1970 the acreage had dropped to about 300,000.
4. As cotton production declined, land was either planted in pine trees or other crops, such as soybeans, were cultivated.
5. Mechanization, coupled with lack of opportunity, caused rural blacks to continue to leave the state in large numbers.

II. "WE SHALL OVERCOME"

- A. "We Shall Overcome," the theme song of the American civil rights movement of the 1960s was a South Carolina folk song. Like numerous other black folk songs with South Carolina origins such as "Eye on the Prize," it was a song of longing and hope for a better day. A better day, that black South Carolinians knew would come . . . some day. The struggle for equality was long, difficult, and sometimes dangerous.

B. Jim Crow

1. **The 1895 Constitution and the segregation laws that followed separated black and white Carolinians in every possible situation.**
 - a. Public accommodations, factories, schools, and government offices were segregated.
 - b. Disenfranchisement went hand in hand with segregation.
2. Segregation in South Carolina was Ben Tillman's response to his opponents' attempts to persuade black voters to cast the deciding ballots in a race between two white candidates.
3. Although all government officials after Tillman supported segregation until the early 1960s, few were as openly racist as Tillman himself, Coleman L. Blease, or Ellison D. Smith.

C. Outmigration

1. Because of a lack of economic opportunity and discrimination, literally hundreds of thousands of black South Carolinians left the state.
 - a. As late as the decade of the 1960s, more than 100,000 moved elsewhere in search of better opportunities.
 - b. Outmigration slowed during the 1970s.
2. Because of the heavy outmigration of blacks, by 1925, South Carolina blacks were in the minority for the first time since prior to 1820.
 - a. Historically, blacks had constituted a majority of the state's population from 1708-1790 and from 1820-1925.
 - b. Due to continued black outmigration in the 20th century, by 1980, blacks constituted about 31% of the state's population.

D. Politics: 1895-1963

1. One of the effects of the Constitution of 1895 and Jim Crow legislation was the creation of the all white Democratic Party.
 - a. Because there was no Republican Party to speak of in South Carolina between 1877 and the 1960s, the real elections in the state occurred in the Democratic Primary.
 - *b. The "White Primary" became firmly established as an instrument of keeping blacks out of the political process in South Carolina and the rest of the "Solid South."**
 - *i. The "White Primary" was successfully challenged in Texas 1944.**
 - *a. One of the results of the Texas case was that Governor Olin D. Johnson called a special session of the General Assembly which passed 147 laws making the holding of a primary the actions of a private organization, not a function of state government.**
 - *b. With support from the state's Democratic Party establishment, Johnson defeated long-time senator**

Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith whose race-baiting speeches were blamed for giving the state a bad image.

***ii. Judge Waties Waring of Charleston ruled in two cases in 1947 and 1948 that blacks could become members of the Democratic Party and could participate in the party primary.**

***2. The state's political leadership resented the civil rights planks in the 1948 Democratic Party platform.**

***a. In protest, they bolted and joined with other conservative Southerners to form the short-lived Dixiecrat Party.**

***b. South Carolina's Governor J. Strom Thurmond was chosen as the Dixiecrats' presidential candidate.**

3. Although many South Carolinians still vowed to fight the federal government and the Supreme Court to the bitter end on racial matters, two events in 1963 signaled a dramatic change in official attitudes.

a. Before he left office in 1963, Governor Ernest F. Hollings addressed the General Assembly on the eve of the desegregation of Clemson and counseled moderation, remembering the lessons of a century earlier, and obedience to the law.

b. After his inauguration, Governor Donald S. Russell held a barbecue on the grounds of the Governor's Mansion to which all citizens of the state were invited; it was the first integrated state social occasion since 1877.

E. Politics 1963-Present

***1. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, enforced by federal marshals, allowed more than 220,000 black South Carolinians to vote.**

2. In 1970, the first blacks were elected to the General Assembly since 1895.

3. It is now an accepted fact of South Carolina's political life that blacks will run for office at all levels.

4. Black South Carolinians have identified mainly with the Democratic Party, although in the 1980s blacks have begun to associate themselves in small numbers with the Republican Party.

F. Education

1. Under the Constitution of 1895, schools at all levels were segregated.
 - a. Black schools were notoriously underfunded.
 - b. Black teachers with comparable education and certification as whites were not paid the same salaries until 1945.
2. Under Governor James F. Byrnes, more than \$100 million was spent on new school construction so that, at least in physical facilities, South Carolina's public schools would be "separate, but equal."
- *3. Clarendon District #22 was one of the cases consolidated in the 1954 Brown Decision outlawing segregation.**
- *4. The United States Supreme Court ruled in the Brown Case that desegregation must proceed with "all deliberate speed."**
5. Ten years later, desegregation still was no more than a token reality because the General Assembly opposed the decision and established a School Segregation Committee to come up with ways to evade complying.
- *6. The state's previously all-white universities, Clemson and the University of South Carolina admitted black students in 1963 without any incident – a marked contrast to the events in Alabama and Mississippi.**
- *7. In 1970, South Carolina's public schools were ordered totally integrated through the creation of a "unitary school system."**
 - *a. With federal Justice Department officials monitoring and approving their actions, the state's school districts, in one fell swoop, merged their formerly black and white schools.**
 - *b. Busing of children to achieve racial balances was undertaken.**

- *c. School identifies, many of them black, were obliterated overnight as high schools and middle schools were consolidated.**
- *d. In many districts, particularly those with black majorities in the Lowcountry, whites fled to already established parochial or private schools or created new ones.**

***G. The End of Jim Crow**

- *1. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed segregation in public accommodations.**
 - *a. The continued segregation of the only bowling alley in Orangeburg led to demonstrations and a confrontation between authorities and students from South Carolina State and Claflin College.**
 - *i. The results of the confrontation left 3 young black men dead and 28 students wounded.**
 - *ii. The events at Orangeburg shocked South Carolinians.**
 - *b. Because of Orangeburg, the state government hastened to pressure local governments into complying with the Civil Rights Act.**
- 2. The violence at Orangeburg had so upset the state's more responsible citizens, that they opposed any and all who advocated violence.
 - a. In 1970, in Lamar, protest over integration of schools led to violence.
 - i. A mob overturned a school bus.
 - ii. State officials reacted promptly and arrested the perpetrators.
 - b. In 1970 state elections, South Carolinians voted for candidates who espoused racial moderation.
- 3. In 1983, the General Assembly made the Rev. Martin Luther King's Birthday, an optional state holiday.

H. Summary. The "White Only" and "Colored Only" signs have long since disappeared from waiting rooms, lunch counters, and drinking fountains. A

social and political revolution has occurred in South Carolina in the years since World War II. The changes have not always come easily, but they have happened. And, with the unfortunate exception of Orangeburg and Lamar, they occurred with a minimum of confrontation and violence. Why was South Carolina's social revolution so different from that in the rest of the South? Harvey Gantt, the first black student to enter Clemson and alter the Mayor of Charlotte, North Carolina, said: "If you can't appeal to the morals of a South Carolinian, you can appeal to his manners." In the final analysis, it was the gentility of an older South Carolina that reasserted itself and peacefully, but sometimes reluctantly, dismantled the last vestiges of Tillman's segregated society.

III. The Tricentennial

- A. In 1970, the state celebrated the 300th anniversary of the first permanent settlement at Old Towne.
- B. Celebrations were held in every county and the Tricentennial encouraged a revival in local history.
- C. In stark contrast to earlier celebrations, the events of 1970 included all segments of the state's population.
- D. Summary. The Tricentennial was the fitting close to a tumultuous period in the state's history. The war and the economic changes that followed roused South Carolina from its lethargy. Traditional agricultural practices, labor, and crops were abandoned. And, most significantly, there were just as profound revolutions in the state's political and social relations.

IV. Readings

- 1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 22
- 2. Bass, Porgy Comes Home, pp 3-8, 34-38, 67-78, 115-122
- 3. Byrnes, All in One Lifetime, pp. 161-394
- 4. Clark, Echo In My Soul
- 5. Horne, South Carolina, 426-458, 466-485
- 6. Gordon, Sketches of Negro Life, pp. 192-234
- 7. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 658-691
- 8. Kovacik & Winberry, South Carolina, pp. 137-142, 154-155, 159-205

9. Lander, A History of South Carolina, pp. 169-175, 206-239
10. Lesesne, A History of the University of South Carolina
11. Tindall, America, pp. 1133-1147, 1164, 1190, 1194, 1242-1245, 1282-1288

V. A Not So Solid State In The "Solid South"

A. Introduction. The "Solid South" had come about as a reaction to Reconstruction. White South Carolinians and their compatriots in other Southern states became intensely loyal to the Democratic Party and strongly opposed to the Republican party and black participation in politics as symbols of "Yankee oppression." There was little to give South Carolinians any uneasiness about their place in the Democratic Party until the President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt began to encourage black participation in party affairs.

***B. The "Cotton Ed" Smith Affair**

- *1. At the 1936 Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, Smith walked out of the convention when a black clergyman was called upon to deliver the invocation.**
- *2. Smith, an avowed and outspoken racist, used the incident effectively in his 1938 reelection campaign.**
- *3. The Smith story and his being singled out by FDR for defeat in 1938 were the first indications that all might not be well for white South Carolinians in the Democratic Party.**

***C. The Dixiecrat Movement**

- *1. When the Democrats adopted a platform espousing civil rights for black Americans, many South Carolinians supported the formation of a Southern-oriented party that soon was labeled "Dixiecrat."**
- *2. South Carolina's Governor J. Strom Thurmond was chosen as the party's nominee and ran on a platform favoring segregation.**
3. South Carolina voters overwhelmingly supported Thurmond's candidacy.

***D. The 1950s**

- *1. The nomination of Adlai Stevenson of Illinois in 1952 upset South Carolinians, including Governor James F. Byrnes.**

- *2. Byrnes organized a “Democrats for Eisenhower” movement, but the state’s voters cast a majority of their ballots for Stevenson.**
- *3. In 1956, Stevenson and Eisenhower were again the presidential candidates.**
 - *a. Independent groups pledged to Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia was formed.**
 - *b. The electorate split three ways, with the Democrats winning a plurality of 45% of the votes.**

E. The Development of the Republican Party

1. During the decades of the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, the modern South Carolina Republican Party was created primarily by individuals who were unhappy with the Democrats.
 - a. During the 1940s, some conservative South Carolinians left the Democratic Party over the economic issues of the New Deal.
 - b. During the 1950s and 1960s, thousands more began to look for another political home because of the national party’s support for civil rights.
 - c. Newcomers to the state, unhappy with the “old-boy” system running the communities in which they lived, often took the initiative in helping the struggling Republican Party.
2. These new Republicans faced an old guard remnant from pre-New Deal days.
 - a. Among the leaders of this old guard was the Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, a black civil rights activist who was a delegate to the 1956 Republican National Convention.
 - b. Gradually, the old guard Republicans moved over to the Democrats.
3. Two individuals, David Dows of Aiken and J. Drake Edens of Columbia worked tirelessly to create a viable statewide Republican Party.
4. The Election of 1964 was a watershed in the history of the Republican Party.

- a. Senator Strom Thurmond switched parties and campaigned all over the South for the GOP ticket.
- b. Thurmond's move, even more than the 1962 senatorial campaign of William D. Workman, gave credibility and respectability to the South Carolina Republican Party.

F. Two Party Politics

1. Beginning in 1966, the GOP seriously contested local and legislative offices.
 - a. After some initial difficulties, the party has been successful in contesting elections at all levels – although Democrats still control both houses of the General Assembly.
 - b. In 1975, James B. Edwards became the first Republican elected governor since Reconstruction.

G. Summary. Two party politics, a strong Republican Party, and black voters – the worst fears of the 19th century white South Carolinians have come to pass. For more than 50 years, white voters have been deserting the Democrats because of the positions of the national party. Many have found a home in the Republican Party, but a surprisingly large segment have remained independent and simply vote for the candidate of their choice without regard to party.

H. Readings

1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 22
2. Bass, Porgy Comes Home, pp. 34-50
3. Horne, South Carolina, 454-455, 496-497
4. Jones, South Carolina, pp. 658-671
5. Key, Southern Politics, pp. 130-155 and index for "South Carolina"
6. Koviack & Winberry, South Carolina, 153-158
7. Lander, A History of South Carolina, pp. 78, 169-186

CHAPTER 23 ADJUSTING TO NEW CIRCUMSTANCES

- A. Introduction. In the final chapter of his multi-volume history of the state, David Duncan Wallace wrote: “Masses of ignorance and masses of poverty define for South Carolina her duty of broadening her education and increasing her wealth. . . . “ Educating the state’s youth and creating for them better economic opportunities, he argued, would help the state solve its ills. The problems of a half-century ago are still with us.
- B. The Past Won’t Go Away
1. In history books and the national media, South Carolina is still paying the price for launching the Civil War.
 2. Poverty is one of the legacies of that conflict.
 - a. In 1860, every district (county) in the state, except for Horry, had a higher per capita wealth than the national average; some, such as Sumter had ten times the national average.
 - b. In 1980, not a single county in the state had a per capita income equal to the national average.
 3. Lack of educational opportunity is another legacy.
 - a. With the exception of Charleston, there were no public schools in pre-Civil War South Carolina.
 - b. Although the Constitution of 1878 provided for equality of public education, it was not enforced.
 - c. Illiteracy and disease resulted in a high percentage of South Carolinians being rejected for military duty in World War II.
 - d. Only in the period since World War II has the state seriously undertaken to educate all of the youth of the state.
 4. Lack of economic opportunity led to the outmigration of hundreds of thousands of South Carolinians and cost the state dearly in terms of human resources.

C. The Present

1. With the passage of the Education Improvement Act in 1984, the state made a major commitment for providing a sound education for the state's young people.
 - a. Significantly, the EIA was passed with the support of the business community.
 - b. Many now regard the EIA as a first step and the continued improvement of the state's schools has become a popular political issue.
2. The State Development Board continues to attract record investment in new plants and jobs.
 - a. As hard as the Board works, it still has to play catch-up.
 - b. While new jobs are being created, the textile industry and agricultural sector have lost jobs.
3. Tourism has been a financial bonanza for the coastal counties.
 - a. While tourism has attracted new development along the coast, the fragile nature of the coastal environment has been threatened in some areas.
 - b. The Coastal Management Act of 1988 was an attempt by the General Assembly to regulate coastal development and protect the environment.
4. Politically, South Carolina is very much a two party state, and race plays a significant role in state politics.
 - A. In 1975, James B. Edwards became the first Republican elected governor since Reconstruction.
 - B. At one time or another, Republican congressmen have held seats in the First, Second, Fourth, and Sixth districts.
 - *C. The close ties that state party leaders have had with the national party were instrumental in giving South Carolina Republicans important connections in Washington during the Nixon, Ford, Reagan, and Bush administrations.**

- D. Republican successes led to the reorganization of the state Democratic Party under the leadership of Governor Robert E. McNair and then state party chairman Donald L. Fowler.
 - a. Black South Carolinians were welcomed into the party from whose primary they had once been excluded.
 - b. State Democratic Party officials supported the candidacy of Jimmy Carter in 1976 and he became the only Democratic presidential candidate to carry the state since John F. Kennedy in 1960.
 - E. Since 1964, with the exception of 1976, Republican presidential candidates have carried South Carolina.
 - F. The Democrats remain relatively strong in rural counties, especially in the Lowcountry, but their strength has continued to erode as evidenced by the results of the elections of the 1990s.
 - G. The Republicans are particularly strong in the state's urban areas, but have been making inroads into traditional Democratic strongholds in rural areas. In 2002, they took control of every major branch of state government for the first time since Reconstruction.
5. A series of public scandals erupted in 1990 that damaged the state's reputation.
- a. Stories about corruption and misconduct by South Carolina officials appeared in The New York Times, Newsweek, The Economist (an English publication), as well as all of the state's major newspapers.
 - b. Operation Lost Trust, an FBI-sting operation, was announced during the summer of 1990.
 - i. Legislators and lobbyists were indicted and convicted of bribery and a variety of other crimes.
 - ii. Stringent ethics legislation has been introduced into both houses of the General Assembly.
 - c. The former President of the University of South Carolina was indicted and convicted of using his office for personal financial gain.
 - d. One of the side effects of this exposure of public corruption has been a groundswell of public support for accountability and streamlining state government.

- i. All of the successful candidates for statewide office in the 1990 general election, regardless of party, ran as “reform” candidates.
 - ii. In January 1991, Governor Carroll Campbell appointed a panel of thirty-two citizens to a commission to consider the restructuring of state government.
 - iii. Though some significant restructuring took place in the wake of the Lost Trust scandal, as of 2003 fundamental restructuring was still being called for by the state’s politicians, most notably by Governor Mark Sanford in the 2002 campaign.

- 6. In terms of human relations, South Carolinians have made giant strides since 1954.
 - a. South Carolina’s relatively orderly transition from a Jim Crow World to a desegregated one is one of the social success stories of 20th century America.
 - *b. In 1990, Senator Theo Mitchell of Greenville became the third black candidate in the American South to mount a gubernatorial campaign.**
 - *c. Under the terms of the renewal of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a black majority congressional district was created by the General Assembly in 1991, and James F. Clyburn has represented the district since its creation.**
 - d. A generation of young South Carolinians has grown up in a desegregated society where the “white only” signs are as much ancient history as the slave auction block.

- D. Summary. The South Carolina of tomorrow, like the South Carolina of today, will be very much a product of the state’s more than 300 years of history. In this case however, the actions of the post-World War II years will likely prove as formative and as influential as those of the colonial period.

- E. Readings
 - 1. Edgar, South Carolina: A History, Chapter 23
 - 2. Horne, 486-531
 - 2. Lesesne, A History of the University of South Carolina, Chapter 6.

3. The State, centennial supplements: 17, 24 February; 3, 10 March 1991 and its continuing series, "Power Failure," that began 5 May 1991.

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