



# Gateway Family Historian

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**W**elcome to the twenty-fifth issue of *Gateway Family Historian*. This issue's focus is a state that furnished many immigrants to Missouri—South Carolina.

NOTE: We welcome your suggestions for topics for future issues. Topics can be states, countries, or research specialties such as census or death records. Just e-mail [tpearson@spl.org](mailto:tpearson@spl.org). Thanks!

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## OUR TOWN—

# Events at the St. Louis Public Library

The St. Louis Public Library Events Calendar ([www.spl.org/events/calendar.asp](http://www.spl.org/events/calendar.asp)) can provide you with an up-to-the-minute listing of what's happening at the Library!

Metered parking around Central Library is free on Saturdays, and the Scottrade Center MetroLink stop is only four blocks away. Other free parking is available on weekdays to Library users. Call or e-mail us for details. Registration for our programs is recommended but not required. Contact [tpearson@spl.org](mailto:tpearson@spl.org) to be placed on our e-mail Programs Notification list. Just put NOTIFY in the subject line—it's as simple as that! You'll then be notified a week or two prior to each of our upcoming genealogy / military history programs.

# We Could Use Your Help...

The St. Louis Public Library loves being able to help so many genealogists. We are sometimes asked if there is anything patrons can do to help us. If you would like to support the Library, you might consider donating a copy of your printed family history book to us. We will gladly add it to our permanent collection. You might also want to make a Tribute donation through the St. Louis Public Library Foundation. A Tribute allows you to donate tax-deductible funds for the purchase of books or materials that will be added to the genealogy collection. You can honor a family you are researching, or an individual of your choice, with a bookplate that is added to each Tribute item. This program benefits the Library and your fellow genealogists. If you would like to consider making a Tribute gift, visit the Foundation's website at [www.splfoundation.org](http://www.splfoundation.org). Thanks to all of our readers for your support of the Library!



# New Arrivals



***Eastern Cherokee by Blood, 1906-1910: From the U.S. Court of Claims 1906-1910 Cherokee-Related Records of Special Commissioner Guion Miller.*** 10 vols. Transcribed by Jeff Bowen. Baltimore: Clearfield Company, Inc., 2005-2006. H/G 975.6004

In 1905, the U.S. Court of Claims decided in favor of the Eastern Cherokee Tribe in three lawsuits involving the *U.S. v. The Cherokee*. The court instructed the Secretary of the Interior to identify persons of Eastern Cherokee heritage to participate in the distribution of more than \$1 million in payment of the claims. Guion Miller, later a special commissioner of the Court of Claims, took on the daunting task of compiling a roll of eligible persons. These 10 volumes contain the documentation on 30,820 persons who were able to prove they (or an ancestor) were members of the Eastern Cherokee Tribe, and thus eligible to receive a portion of the payment. At the time of the roll, 27,384 of these persons lived west of the Mississippi River (3,436 east of the river). The set is arranged by application number; name index for each volume.

Hansen, Kevan M. ***Map Guide to German Parish Registers.*** 19 vols. North Salt Lake, UT: Heritage Creations, 2004 -. H/G 929.343

The Library owns 19 volumes of this continuing series that covers the areas of Wurttemberg, Hessen-Nassau, Rhineland, Bavaria, the Grand Duchy of Hessen, Baden, Mecklenburg, and Oldenburg (future volumes will be purchased as they become available). The stated purpose of this series is "... to aid in identifying what church records to search if a specific town is known. If only a general area is known, this resource can also aid in identifying which church records can be found in that locality and facilitate accessing those records." Each volume contains maps of Catholic and Lutheran parishes; list of towns in each parish; Family History Library Film Numbers for the records of each parish; listings for Jewish and other minority religions; and a directory of printed sources and archives and repositories for each area.

Weant, Kenneth E. ***Lewis County Missouri 3637 Deaths Reported in and Chronological Index to Selected Articles From Miscellaneous Canton, Missouri Papers, 16 June 1848 to 24 June 1887.*** 2 vols. Arlington, Texas: K. E. Weant, 2008. H/G 929.3778

The hard-working Mr. Weant has abstracted selected newspaper articles of genealogical interest from area newspapers. Because death records are non-existent in most Missouri counties for the time-period covered, these abstracts are an

invaluable source of information. Also included are 2,168 marriages. The author has produced (and this Library owns) similar volumes for these Missouri counties: Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Cole, Jasper, Lafayette, Lincoln, Macon, Marion, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, Polk, Ralls, and St. Clair.

## ***... And Some Venerated Ancestors***

Following are just a few of the items in the St. Louis Public Library's book collection that can assist you in researching your South Carolina ancestors.

1. Holcomb, Brent. ***Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Charleston, 1820-1829.*** Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 1994. H/G 929.3757

Includes lists of passengers arriving at Charleston from foreign ports abstracted from the quarterly "State Department Transcripts." These were prepared onboard ship and then given to the customs collector, who used them to prepare quarterly lists for the State Department. Lists include name of passenger; date of arrival; age; sex; occupation; port from which the ship sailed; passenger's native country; and country in which the passenger currently resided.

continued on next page

**Venerated Ancestors**  
continued from page 2

2. Holcomb, Brent. **South Carolina Marriages, 1688-1799.** Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 1980. H/G 929.3757

Early marriages in colonial South Carolina can be very difficult to locate, especially in upper South Carolina. The compiler makes researching easier by pulling together extant records from churches, Quaker monthly meeting minutes, Church of England parish registers, wills, ministers' diaries, Province records, and deeds into an alphabetical list by groom. An every-name index (including brides) is provided.

3. Langley, Clara A. **South Carolina Deed Abstracts, 1719-1772.** 4 vols. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1983-1984. H/G 929.3757

Contains abstracts of land conveyances or transfers granted. The abstracts attempt to give a complete history of the ownership of a parcel of land including any mortgages, bonds, bills of sale, powers of attorney, contracts, bills, apprenticeship agreements, and more. The very detailed index includes lessors, lessees, adjacent property owners, plantations, creeks, and other helpful identifiers.

4. Moore, Caroline T. **Abstracts of the Wills of the State of South Carolina, 1670-1740.** 2 vols. Charleston, SC: C.T. Moore, 1960-1964. H/G 929.3757

Abstracts of early wills recorded at Charleston from the founding of the colony in 1670 until 1740. Contains wills of many Huguenot settlers.

Every-name index in each volume.

5. Moss, Bobby Gilmer. **Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution.** Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 1983. H/G 973.3457

Listing that provides known information on over 20,000 "rank-and-file" soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War (notes the source from which specific information was abstracted).

6. **South Carolina Genealogies: Articles From the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.** 5 vols. Spartanburg, SC: Reprint Company, Publishers, 1983. H/G 929.3757

This set includes genealogies of some 3,000 South Carolina families and 30,000 individuals abstracted from articles appearing in the magazine, 1900-1983.

7. **South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.** Charleston, SC: South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. 1, 1900-. H/G and STACKS "P"

The Library owns the complete run of this periodical (the name changed to *South Carolina Historical Review* in 1953). Articles cover various aspects of South Carolina history and genealogy. Indexing is available on HERITAGEQUEST (in the Periodical Source Index [PERSI]), as well as in book indexes that cover vols. 1-81.

8. **South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research.** Columbia, SC: Vol. 1, 1973-. H/G and STACKS "P"

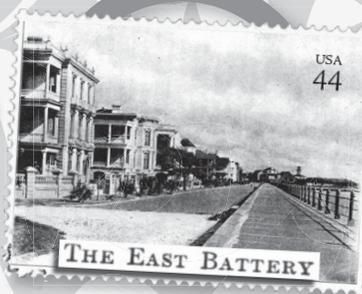
Another valuable genealogical journal that covers records and families of South Carolina. The Library also owns the complete run of this magazine (vol. 1, 1973-present). Indexing available on HERITAGEQUEST (PERSI Index).

9. Young, Willie Paul. **A Collection of Upper South Carolina Genealogical and Family Records.** 3 vols. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1979-1981. H/G 929.3757

These volumes contain information on individuals taken from wills, estate records, deeds, and other legal records (arranged alphabetically by surname).



# Site Seeing



## *Cyndi's List-South Carolina*

<http://www.cyndislist.com/sc.htm>

We shouldn't need to tell you that a great first stop when researching your South Carolina ancestors is the Cyndi's List page for that state. The website includes an extensive Categories List, plus a list of Related Categories, all of which may prove useful to the person researching Palmetto State ancestors. Categories include How-To; Libraries, Archives & Museums; Maps, Gazetteers & Geographical Information; Mailing Lists, News Groups & Chat; and Military (to name just a few). Jump-start your SC genie research with a trip to Cyndi's List!

## *Ancestors - South Carolina Resource Guide*

<http://www.byub.org/ancestors/resourceguide/southcarolina.asp>

Great list of SC institutions (live links provided) with records and other valuable resources. List includes archives and libraries, genealogical and historical societies, and church record repositories.

## *Founding Families of South Carolina*

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scccscgs/ffhomepage.htm>

List of persons known to be in SC prior to statehood (1788). Listings include founder name, founder years of birth and death, spouse's name, and county of residence.

## *Historical Maps of South Carolina*

[http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/us\\_states/southcarolina/index.html](http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/us_states/southcarolina/index.html)

Various maps covering the period 1683-1970.

## *SC Civil War Soldier Rosters*

<http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Lair/3680/cw/cw-sc.html>

Rosters for various South Carolina Civil War military units (including a number of post-war censuses of Civil War veterans and their widows).

## *SC GenWeb Project*

<http://sciway3.net/scgenweb/>

Includes alphabetical list of SC counties and a clickable map showing SC counties; South Carolinians in the Military; South Carolina Naturalizations and Citizenship Records; South Carolina Ship Lists; South Carolina Vital Records; South Carolina Ethnic Research; South Carolina Calendar of Genie Events & Reunions; South Carolina Genealogical & Historical Societies; and South Carolina Archives and Libraries.

## *South Carolina County Health Departments*

<http://www.vitalrec.com/sccounties.html>

Addresses and phone numbers for the offices that hold SC birth and death records (starting in 1915).

## *South Carolina WWII Casualties:*

### *Army & Army Air Corps*

<http://www.archives.gov/research/arc/ww2/army-casualties/south-carolina.html>

Provides name, service number, rank, and type of casualty (KIA, etc.).

### *South Carolina WWII Casualties:*

#### *Marines, Navy, & Coast Guard*

<http://www.archives.gov/research/arc/ww2/navy-casualties/south-carolina.html>

Provides name, rank, next-of-kin, and next-of-kin address.

## *The War for Southern Independence in South Carolina*

<http://www.researchonline.net/sccw/biblio.htm>

An annotated bibliography of book, CD-ROM, and microfilm sources of information about South Carolina Civil War soldiers and military units.

## *Where to Write for SC Vital Records*

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/w2w/south-carolina.htm>

Lists the offices to contact for copies of South Carolina birth, death, marriage, and divorce records.



# DID YOU KNOW? } *Crops of South Carolina*

Rice was grown commercially in South Carolina by 1694. It became a major export crop of the Palmetto State by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, at which time the use of slave labor to plant, cultivate, and harvest the rice crop was widespread. Rice could be a very profitable crop indeed—Charleston rice exports rose from a modest 10,000 pounds in 1698 to the very impressive figure of 20 million pounds in 1730. South Carolina's tidal swamplands were ideally suited in terms of both climate and terrain for the growing of rice.

Rice fields were created in tidal swamps along coastal rivers by West African slaves. Using only primitive tools, these slaves cleared low-lying swampy areas of cypress and gum trees, and then built canals, dikes, and trunks (small foodgates) that allowed the fields to be flooded or drained during high and low tides. Rice plantation slaves had to cope with high heat and humidity, malaria and yellow fever, and dangerous animals like poisonous snakes and alligators. Rice plantation owners grew wealthy thanks to the onerous (and dangerous) work of their slaves.

The irrigation and drainage system of a rice plantation required constant maintenance by slaves. After the Civil War, plantation owners were no longer

able to compel their former slaves to work in the harsh and dangerous environment, and so were faced with chronic labor shortages. A series of devastating hurricanes in the 1890s ruined many rice fields and ended much commercial rice growing in the Southeast.

A second major antebellum export crop of the Palmetto State was indigo. The leaves and flowers of the indigo plant were once the chief ingredient used in the making of a deep blue dye. The indigo plant was native to the Indian subcontinent—hence its name. Records show that the early Romans used indigo to dye cloth.

In 1742, Eliza Lucas (who later married Charles Pinckney) succeeded in growing the indigo plant on her father's plantation near Wappoo Heights. Because the deep-blue dye it produced was in great demand in Europe, indigo became a leading South Carolina export crop throughout the colonial period. South Carolina indigo growers also profited from a bounty of sixpence per pound paid by the British government to encourage the cultivation and export of the plant. Indigo production dropped off sharply with the coming of the American Revolution, when payment of the bounty for indigo production was curtailed.

As with rice, slave labor was used to plant, cultivate, and harvest indigo. Harvesting

was a multi-step process: the indigo first had to be cut and tied in bunches. These bunches were then fermented under pressure in large tubs of water. The fermentation process created a deep blue mash that was transferred to a second tub of water, and then beaten with paddles to create a fine sediment that fell to the bottom of that tub. The sediment was then allowed to dry into small, irregular-shaped cakes—the finished product suitable for export.

An interesting side note: cultivation of indigo did not require the presence of large amounts of standing water, and something about the indigo plant seemed to either repel mosquitoes or somehow inhibit their reproductive cycle. Incidences of malaria and yellow fever were therefore substantially lower on South Carolina plantations where indigo, and not rice, was the major crop.

*Indigo in the Early Modern World:* <http://bell.lib.umn.edu/Products/Indigo.html>

*Rice, Indigo, & Fever in Colonial South Carolina:* <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/7023/indigo.html>

*Rice & Indigo in South Carolina:* [http://sciway3.net/proctor/state/sc\\_rice.html](http://sciway3.net/proctor/state/sc_rice.html)

*Rice Planter Lifestyles:* <http://www.ego.net/us/sc/myr/history/riceles.htm>



Illustration by John P. Burt

# They Came From . . . *South Carolina!*

**1566** – Spanish settlement established at Santa Elena (Parris Island).

**1663** – Charles II grants region of Carolina to eight Lords Proprietors in exchange for their support during his struggle against the forces of Cromwell.

**1669** – The Lords Proprietors approve the Fundamental Constitution of Carolina, written by English philosopher John Locke, which guarantees religious freedom in Carolina.

**1670** – The first permanent English settlement established at Albemarle Point (Charles Town).

**1672** – Charles Town consists of 30 houses and 200-300 settlers.

**1680** – Charles Town moved to Oyster Point. Forty-five French Protestants (Huguenots) arrive from England.

**1690** – Population of Charles Town 1,200, making it the fifth largest city in North America.

**1695** – Approximately 500 French Huguenots live in Charles Town area, drawn by the Carolina Constitution's guarantee of religious freedom.

**1700** – Hurricane strikes Charles Town.

**1706** – Province of Carolina divided into 12 parishes as the Church of England becomes the state church. Joint French and Spanish attack on Charles Town during Queen Anne's War is repulsed.

**1713** – Hurricane strikes Charles Town.

**1715-17** – Yemassee Indian Wars.

**1721** – South Carolina becomes a royal colony. Records kept in Charles Town.

**1730** – Nine townships are laid out to extend the settlement and provide for a better defense. Settlers begin to move into the interior once the colonial government provides economic incentives for landowners in new townships.

**1732** – *South Carolina Gazette* publishes first issue.

**1739** – "Stono's Rebellion"—40 blacks and 21 whites killed during slave revolt on the Stono River plantation.

**1742** – Charles Town's population estimated to be 6,800.

**1752** – Hurricane kills nearly 100 people.

**1755** – Joseph Salvador purchases land near Fort Ninety Six for Jewish settlement.

**1760-61** – Cherokee War ends in treaty that opens the Up Country for settlement. Bounty Act of 1761 offers public land tax-free for ten years, and settlers from other colonies begin pouring into the Up Country.

**1765** – South Carolina has a population of 7,500-8,000 German and German-Swiss immigrants.

**1769** – Nine judicial districts established, but records continue to be kept in Charles Town until 1785. "Regulators" attempt to suppress horse stealing and arson in inland settlements.

**1780** – British capture Charles Town and imprison many city officials.

**1782** – British Army marches out of Charles Town, ending a two-year occupation.

**1783** – Charles Town is renamed Charleston.

**1785** – Legislation passed by General Assembly establishes counties in each of the judicial districts and establishes county courts.

**1788** – South Carolina becomes a state.

**1790** – State capital is moved from Charleston to Columbia to ease the struggle between aristocratic, agricultural Low Country and poorer, more industrialized Up Country.

**1822** – Denmark Vesey leads a slave rebellion; he and five co-conspirators are captured and hanged.

**1824** – Medical College of South Carolina opens its doors (first medical school in the South).

**1830-40** – Immigration to South Carolina, which began to decline about 1815, virtually ceases during this decade.

**1843** – The Citadel opens its doors for its first class of cadets.

**1860** – South Carolina is the first state to secede from the Union.

**1861** – Civil War begins at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. About 63,000 men from the Palmetto State serve in Confederate armed forces.

**1863** – Union attack on Battery Wagner on Morris Island led by the all-black 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment.

**1865** – Sherman's March to the Sea includes a stop in Columbia, where buildings are burned and some records destroyed.

**1868** – South Carolina readmitted to the Union. Divorce is legalized in South Carolina.

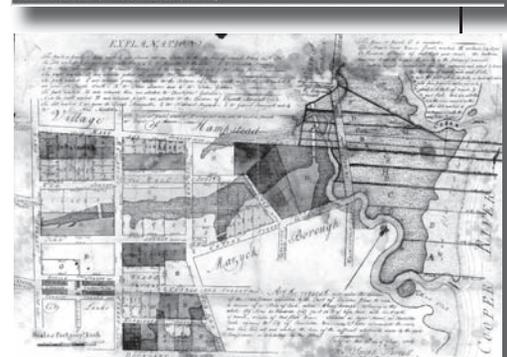
**1878** – Divorce is again outlawed in South Carolina.

**1886** – Low Country is struck by an earthquake that causes 83 deaths and does \$6 million in damage.

**1911** – South Carolina requires marriage licenses.

**1915** – South Carolina requires birth and death certificates.

**1950** – Divorce is again legalized in South Carolina.



# Help!!

**Help!!** provides an opportunity for readers to ask for assistance with genealogical queries. We invite our readers to contribute solutions to questions featured in this section. See the **Contact** section for e-mail and postal addresses. Put GFH-HELP!! in the subject line.

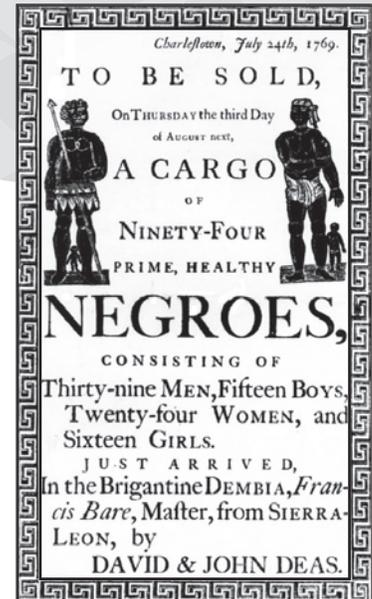
**Q: Help! Were slaves in South Carolina likely to come from certain regions of Africa?**

Yes, definitely. South Carolina planters initially had little knowledge of rice cultivation, which meant that their maiden efforts to cultivate the crop ended mostly in failure. They soon saw the economic benefits of acquiring slaves from the traditional rice-growing regions of West Africa. This meant that knowledgeable South Carolina



rice planters were willing to pay much higher prices for slaves said to be from the “Rice Coast,” the “Windward Coast,” “the Gambia”, and “Sierra-Leone.” Slave traders in turn soon realized that South Carolina was an especially profitable place to sell slaves captured in those areas. Slave traders arriving in Charles Town with slaves from the rice-growing regions would purposely advertise the slaves’ place of origin on auction posters and in newspaper announcements. In order to make sure that planters were getting the message, traders often would specifically state in ads that the slaves to be sold were “accustomed to the

planting of rice.” Traders who arrived in Charles Town with slaves from regions of Africa where rice was not traditionally grown found that those slaves fetched lower prices, or sometimes even failed to sell.



## ETHNIC SPOTLIGHT—



### *South Carolina American-Indian Tribes*

South Carolina played host during the pre-colonial and colonial periods to a large number of American Indian tribes: Catawba, Cheraw, Cherokee, Chicora, Congaree, Cusabo, Pee Dee, Saluda, Santee, Sewee, Stono, Sugaree, Waccamaw, Wateree, Waxhaw, and Yemassee. Overall number of members of most of these tribes was greatly reduced by disease and by warfare against both incroaching whites and rival American Indian tribes. For example, the Catawba population in 1600 was estimated to be nearly 5,000, by 1757, that figure was 1,000. The Santee population was estimated at approximately 1,000 in 1600, by 1715 that figure plummeted to 57! The story

is similar for the Congaree: that population figure was approximately 800 in 1600 but was down to 40 by 1715!

### *Germans in South Carolina*

From 1730-1766, the colonial government of South Carolina actively encouraged foreign Protestants to immigrate to the Province. Appreciable numbers of immigrants from Germany began arriving in the 1740s. This immigration reached its peak in 1752 when an estimated 1,800 German settlers arrived in the fall of that year. The towns of Saxe-Gotha, Amelia, Salkehatchie, and Saluda (Dutch Fork) were largely German settlements. Dutch Fork was the most densely settled with 483 German (or German-Swiss) families making their homes there by 1760. Estimates place the total German / German-Swiss population in the Province of South Carolina in 1765 at 7,500-8,000.

### *Early German Settlers of South Carolina*

<http://www.palmettoroots.org/Auswanderer.html>

### *Native American Tribes of South Carolina*

<http://sciway3.net/proctor/state/NativeAmerican.html>





# Gateway Family Historian

**Co-editors:**

Cynthia Millar & Thomas A. Pearson

A co-publication of the History & Genealogy  
and Special Collections Departments.



[spl.org](http://spl.org)

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## Contact!

The staff of our History & Genealogy Department can do limited genealogical research for persons making inquiries. Please be specific about who and what you are looking for. We will search our collection and make copies of any materials that answer your questions. We charge \$.25/page for microfilm copies, and \$.15/page for photocopies. There is a postage and

handling charge of \$1.00 per inquiry per Library department (non-U.S. requests are billed actual postage costs). Materials from more than one department may be necessary to answer inquiries. Do not send payment with your order: we prefer to bill you. We cannot make refunds or keep accounts for our customers. Questions (however transmitted to us) will be answered in the order in which they are received.

The St. Louis Public Library's website, with our online catalog, events calendar, special indexes for St. Louis historical and biographical materials, an index of selected *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* newspaper obituaries, death notices, and burial permits, and an archive of past issues of this newsletter is located at [www.spl.org](http://www.spl.org).

