South Carolina
Research Outline

Table of Contents
Records Of The Family History Library
Family History Library Catalog
Archives And Libraries
Bible Records
Biography
Cemeteries
Census
Church Records
Court Records
Directories
Emigration And Immigration
Gazetteers
Genealogy
History
Land And Property
Maps
Military Records
Native Races
Naturalization And Citizenship
Newspapers
Periodicals
Probate Records
Public Records
Societies
Taxation
Vital Records
Voting Registers
For Further Reading
Comments And Suggestions
This outline describes major sources of information about families from South Carolina. As you read this outline, study the United States Research Outline (30972), which will help you understand terminology and the contents and uses of genealogical records.

RECORDS OF THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

The Family History Library has many of the records described in this outline. The major holdings include compiled genealogies and census, cemetery, church, land, military, probate, and vital records.

Some of the sources described in this outline list the Family History Library's book, microfilm, and microfiche numbers. These are preceded by FHL, the abbreviation for Family History Library. These numbers may be used to locate materials in the library and to order microfilm and microfiche at family history centers.

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG

The library's records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog found at the library and at each family history center. To find a record, look in the Locality Search of the catalog for:

- The place where your ancestor lived, such as:
  - UNITED STATES - CENSUS RECORDS
  - SOUTH CAROLINA - MILITARY RECORDS
  - SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON - VITAL RECORDS
  - SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON - CEMETERIES

- The record type you want to search, such as:
  - UNITED STATES - CENSUS RECORDS
  - SOUTH CAROLINA - MILITARY RECORDS
  - SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON - VITAL RECORDS
  - SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON - CEMETERIES

The section headings in this outline match the names of record types used in the Family History Library Catalog.

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

The following archives, libraries, and societies have collections or services to assist genealogical researchers.

- South Carolina Department of Archives and History
  8301 Parklane Rd.
  Columbia, SC 29223
  Telephone: 803-896-6104
  Fax: 803-896-6198
  Internet: scdah.sc.gov

  The staff will check a few indexes for a specific name and send a photocopy order for records in which that name appears. A useful guide to the collection is Marion C. Chandler and Earl W. Wade, The South Carolina Archives: A Temporary Summary Guide, 2d ed. (Columbia, S.C.: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1976; FHL book 975.7 A5c).

- National Archives—Southeast Region
  (Atlanta)1557 St. Joseph Avenue
  East Point, GA 30344
  Telephone: 404-763-7477
  Fax: 404-763-7234
  E-mail: center@atlanta.nara.gov

- South Carolina Historical Society
  100 Meeting Street
  Charleston, SC 29401-2299
  Telephone: 843-723-3225
  Fax: 843-723-8584
  Internet: www.southcarolinahistoricalsociety.org/


- Thomas Cooper Library
  University of South Carolina
  Columbia, SC 29208-0103
  Telephone: 803-777-3132
  Fax: 803-777-4661
  Internet: www.sc.edu/library


- South Carolina Room
  Charleston Public Library
  68 Calhoun St.
  Charleston, SC 29401
  Tel.: 843-805-6956
  Fax: 843-727-6777

To learn more about the history and record-keeping systems of South Carolina counties, use the 14 inventories of the county archives published by the Historical Records Survey around 1940. The Family History Library has all of the inventories, listed under SOUTH CAROLINA - [COUNTY] - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES.

There are published inventories for the following counties: Abbeville, Aiken, Allendale, Anderson, Cherokee, Dillon, Florence, Jasper, Lee, McCormick, Oconee, Pickens, Richland, and Saluda. If there isn’t an inventory for the county you are interested in, pick one for a nearby county, and the types and descriptions of records should be similar.

**Computer Networks and Bulletin Boards**

Computers with modems can be useful tools for obtaining information from selected archives and libraries. In a way, computer networks themselves serve as a library. The Internet, certain computer bulletin boards, and commercial on-line services help family history researchers:

- Locate other researchers
- Post queries
- Send and receive e-mail
- Search large databases
- Search computer libraries
- Join in computer chat and lecture sessions

You can find computerized research tips and information about ancestors from South Carolina in a variety of sources at local, state, national, and international levels. The list of sources is growing rapidly. Most of the information is available at no cost.

Addresses on the Internet change frequently. As of April 1997, the following sites are important gateways linking you to many more network and bulletin board sites:

- **USGenWeb**
  - A cooperative effort by many volunteers to list genealogical databases, libraries, bulletin boards, and other resources available on the Internet for each county, state, and country.

- **Roots-L**
  - [www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/roots-l/usa/sc.html](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/roots-l/usa/sc.html)
  - A useful list of sites and resources. Includes a large, regularly-updated research coordination list.

For further details about using computer networks, bulletin boards, and news groups for family history research, see the [United States Research Outline](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/roots-l/usa/sc.html) (30972), 2nd ed., “Archives and Libraries” section.

**FamilySearch™**

The Family History Library and some family history centers have computers with FamilySearch. FamilySearch is a collection of computer files containing several million names. FamilySearch is a good place to begin your research. Some of the records come from compiled sources; some have been automated from original sources.

An increasing number of family history centers have access to the Internet. These services are also available at many public libraries, college libraries, and private locations.

**BIBLE RECORDS**

Three volumes of Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Bible transcripts and a volume compiled by Leonardo Andrea are on FHL film 954247. Additional DAR compilations are part of the collection described in the “Genealogy” section of this outline. All of these collections are partially indexed by E. Kay Kirkham, *An Index to Some of the Family Records of the Southern States* (Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1979; FHL book 973 D22kk vol. 1; fiche 6089183).

Another collection of original Bible records for families of South Carolina and other Southern states is Memory Aldridge Lester, *Bible Records from the Southern States*, 7 vols. in 6 (Chapel Hill, N.C.: M.A. Lester, 1956-62; FHL book 975 D28L; film 0978067).

**BIOGRAPHY**

An index to all published biographical sketches is:


spouse(s), names of children, and places of residence and service.


Two representative biographical encyclopedias are:


**CEMETERIES**

The best collection of South Carolina cemetery inscriptions is at the South Carolinian Library in transcripts made by the Work Projects Administration. The cemeteries included in this collection are listed in *Local and Family History in South Carolina: A Bibliography* (see the “For Further Reading” section of this outline).

The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) collection contains tombstone inscriptions from South Carolina cemeteries. This collection and an every-name index to it are described in the “Genealogy” section of this outline.

The Leonardo Andrea collection (see “Genealogy”) also includes inscriptions from numerous graveyards (FHL films 942259 item 20, and film 954250). Another helpful collection is *South Carolina Cemetery Records*, 3 vols. (Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society, 1941-54; FHL book 975.7 V22a; film 873730 items 1-3).

**CENSUS**

**Federal**

Many federal census records are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and other federal archives. The United States Research Outline (30972) provides more detailed information about these records.

Federal censuses were taken in South Carolina at ten-year intervals beginning in 1790. They are available on microfilm through 1930. The 1890 schedules were destroyed, except those for Civil War veterans and widows, which are at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the National Archives, and the Family History Library.

Indexes are available for the 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses in book format. Microfilm soundex (phonetic) indexes are available for part of the 1880 and all of the 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses.

Mortality schedules (lists of deaths in the year preceding the census) exist for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 (FHL films 1294287-89). Indexes have been published for 1850 and 1860. The originals are at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

**Colonial and State**

No colonial censuses have been preserved. See the “Taxation” section of this outline for similar lists of names for this time period.

Although not available at the Family History Library, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History has the following state censuses:

- 1829 state census (Fairfield and Laurens Districts)
- 1839 state census (Kershaw District)
- 1869 population returns
- 1875 agricultural and population returns

**CHURCH RECORDS**

Church records and histories are critical to research in South Carolina because of the lack of civil vital records prior to 1900. Before 1900 the largest religious groups in South Carolina were the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches. The Anglican Church (later, Protestant Episcopal) was established in 1706 and was serving 25 parishes by 1778. During the colonial period the Lutheran, Huguenot, and Quaker denominations were also represented.

The Family History Library has a large collection of Baptist, Methodist, and Protestant Episcopal church records on microfilm. From the Charleston area, for example, the library has copies of records from the South Carolina Historical Society, Southern Baptist Convention, and local churches. These materials include records of the Methodists (1845 to 1980 on 145 microfiche), Baptists (1868 to 1955), Evangelical Lutherans (from 1778), Congregationalists (from 1732), Protestant Episcopalians (from 1713), Lutherans (from 1749), and Society of Friends (from 1719).

Many denominations have collected their records into central repositories. Church repositories are listed in *Local and Family History in South Carolina* (see the “For Further Reading” section of this outline). You can
also write to the following addresses to learn where their records are located.

**Baptist**

South Carolina Baptist Historical Collection  
James B. Duke Library  
Furman University  
3300 Poinsett Highway  
Greenville, SC 29613-0600  
Telephone: 864-294-2194  
Fax: 864-294-2194  
E-mail: debbieLee.Landi@furman.edu  
Internet: www.furman.edu

Their Archives and Special Collections houses the Baptist Historical Collection. See their Internet site for a listing by church name, or by county, of church records in their collection.

See also:

- Bolt, Ernest C. *South Carolina Baptist Churches by Association*. Nashville: Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, 196-. (FHL film 1001802.)

**Episcopal**

St. Philip’s Episcopal parish was established in Charleston in 1682. Records of baptisms, marriages, and burials, 1720-1822 are published in:


**Methodist**

South Carolina Methodist Conference Archives  
Sandor Teszler Library  
Wofford College  
429 N. Church Street  
Spartanburg, SC 29301-3663

They have an index of obituaries appearing in the Southern Christian Advocate newspaper, 1837 to the present.

For a history of the Methodist church, see Albert Micajah Shipp, *History of Methodism in South Carolina* (Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1884; FHL film 0908353 item 2). The appendix includes biographical sketches.

**Presbyterian and Reformed**

Presbyterian Historical Society  
318 Georgia Terr.  
P.O. Box 849  
Montreat, NC 28757  
Telephone: 828-669-7061  
Fax: 828-669-5369

The Presbyterian Historical Society has many church records and can search those records. You can correspond with them at:

E-mail: refdesk@history.pcusa.org

To locate Presbyterian records see:


**Roman Catholic**

Charleston Diocesan Archives  
119 Broad Street  
P.O. Box 818  
Charleston, SC 29402  
Telephone: 843-724-8372
COURT RECORDS

Prior to 1769, proprietary and crown courts were convened at Charleston. These were known as the General Court and the Grand Council. From 1769 to 1772 a circuit court system was begun. Judicial districts began to keep records for some courts, although records were still filed in Charleston. After 1780 the records were kept in the various courthouses.

Major South Carolina courts that kept records of genealogical value included the following. (Other courts are mentioned in the “Probate” section of this outline.)

1671-1790s Court of Chancery handled land and inheritance matters for the entire colony. The Family History Library has some chancery court records, later known as equity records.

1703-1790s Court of Common Pleas was a statewide court until 1790 when each district established a separate court with jurisdiction over guardianship and civil matters. The Family History Library has many of these records.

1769-1776 Circuit courts have had district or countywide jurisdiction in criminal cases and some civil cases. Many of these records, on microfilm, are at the Family History Library.

1785-1798 County courts had jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal matters. The Family History Library has many of these records. (The records of the county courts temporarily established in 1683 no longer exist).

1791-1900 Courts of equity had countywide jurisdiction over property matters. Many of the records are available at the Family History Library.

Many court records are indexed in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History “Combined Index to Multiple Record Series, 1675-1929,” on their Internet site, http://scdah.sc.gov/. See that Internet site for a list of the court records.

For more information about court procedures and records see:


Warren, Mary B. South Carolina Jury Lists, 1718 through 1783. Danielsville, GA: Heritage Papers, 1977. (FHL book 975.7 P2w.) The names were compiled from tax lists, as jurors were selected on the basis of taxes they paid.

DIRECTORIES

Directories of heads of households have been published for major cities in South Carolina. For example the Family History Library has directories for:

- Columbia
  1859, 1860 FHL fiche 6043826-27
  1903-32, 1934-35 FHL film 1759654-62
  1931 FHL book 975.77 E4h

- Charleston
  1796 FHL film 0000620 item 2
  1866-1934 FHL film 1376645
  1782, 1785, 1794, 1806-07, 1809,1824, 1836, 1856, 1860 FHL fiche 6052954

You can also find collections of directories in the archives mentioned in the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline. The Charleston Library Society has a special collection of Charleston directories dating from 1782.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The People

About 80 percent of the settlers of colonial South Carolina were of English origin. Many of them came by way of Barbados and other colonies rather than directly from England. A group of Dutch settlers from New York came to South Carolina in 1671. Another smaller group was of French origin, mostly descendants of Huguenots, who came to the area beginning in 1680. More numerous were the Scottish dissenters, who were brought in beginning in 1682, and the Germans, who arrived during the eighteenth century. Blacks constituted a majority of the population from early colonial times until 1930. Indian wars drove most of the native Americans from the state, but there are still a few Catawba Indians in York County.
Settlement Patterns

The earliest settlements were on the coastal plain low country of South Carolina. Pushed by a desire to escape the Revolutionary War and pulled by a desire for land, settlers eventually poured into the Piedmont up country. They were of Ulster Scots, German, and Welsh descent. In 1770 the population of South Carolina was less than 50,000; by 1790 it had reached 140,000.

Almost immediately after statehood, South Carolina began to lose population to the westward movement. In the early 1800s, slaveholders moved to new, more fertile plantations in Alabama and Mississippi. In the 1820s, antislavery Quakers moved to the Old Northwest, especially Indiana.

South Carolina did not attract many overseas immigrants during the nineteenth century. State-sponsored recruiting efforts brought in a few hundred Germans between 1866 and 1868 and about 2,500 northern Europeans in the early 1900s.

The Records

The major port of entry to South Carolina was Charleston. The Family History Library and the National Archives have fragmentary passenger lists for Charleston for 1820 to 1828 (FHL film 0830232) and for Port Royal for 1865 (FHL film 0830245). A few arrivals at Charleston are included in an index to passenger lists of vessels arriving at miscellaneous southern ports from 1890 to 1924 (FHL films 1324938-63).

Customs records for the ports of Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort are at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Several published records of pre-1900 immigrants are indexed in P. William Filby, *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index* (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981, 1985, 1986; FHL book 973 W32p). Supplements are issued annually. There are cumulative indexes on:

Internet: ancestry.com

More detailed information on immigration sources is in the *United States Research Outline* (30972). Records of blacks are listed in the Family History Library Catalog Locality Search under the heading SOUTH CAROLINA - SLAVERY AND BONDAGE and under the heading SOUTH CAROLINA - MINORITIES. Records of other major ethnic groups, including French Huguenots, Ulster Scots, Jews, Quakers, and Catawba Indians, are listed under SOUTH CAROLINA - MINORITIES.

GAZETTEERS

Several gazetteers of South Carolina have been published. These include:


Cropper, Mariam D. *South Carolina Waterways As They Appear in Mill's Atlas . . .* Salt Lake City: Accelerated Indexing Systems, 1977. (FHL book 975.7 E2c 1977.) This book is very useful when a waterway is mentioned in deeds or land grants.

A periodical devoted to the study of South Carolina place names is *Names in South Carolina*, 1954- (Columbia: University of South Carolina, 1954-1983; FHL book 975.7 B5d).

GENEALOGY

Most archives, historical societies, and genealogical societies have special collections and indexes of genealogical value. These must usually be searched in person. Some of the best manuscript collections are at the South Carolina Historical Society, the South Carolinian Library, and the Charleston Library Society.

Two very important indexes to South Carolina records are:

South Carolina Department of Archives and History “Combined Index to Multiple Record Series, 1675-1929,” which is at their Internet site, scdah.sc.gov/

South Carolina Name Index to Genealogical Records Collected by South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1988. (FHL fiche 6052835, 102 fiche.) This indexes the South Carolina DAR collection which is at the DAR Library in Washington, D.C., and on microfilm at the Family History Library. This index gives the film and page number. Many types of South Carolina records are included in the collection.

Some notable genealogical collections are:

*Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Collection.* This collection consists of transcripts of Bible records, cemetery records, church records, marriages, deaths, obituaries, and wills. It was microfilmed in 1971 at the DAR Library, Washington, D.C., and is available on 31 films at the Family History Library (FHL films beginning with 0855210). The volumes are generally arranged by county. These are listed in the Author/Title Search of the Family History Library Catalog under DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (SOUTH CAROLINA).
An every-name index of 617,000 names has been produced by the Family History Library (FHL fiche 6052835).

**Genealogical Folders in the Leonardo Andrea Collection.** Andrea’s collection of research files is in the possession of his family but a microfilm copy is at the Family History Library. It was filmed in 1974 in two alphabetical parts: Genealogical Folders . . . or correspondence (FHL films 0954524-97 index on 954524 and 954241-46), and Genealogical Correspondence (FHL films 0954255-61 and 0947464-77). An inventory of the collection is *Index to Genealogical Folders in the Leonardo Andrea Collection* (typescript; FHL book 975.7 D22a; film 0908685 item 6; fiche 6019560).


**Colonial Families of South Carolina.** This collection of surname folders by Motte Alston Read was filmed in 1952 at the South Carolina Historical Society (FHL films 022750 item 2 and 022751-89; subject and family index is on FHL film 022750 item 1). The information is from newspapers, deeds, court records, church records, and so forth. The subject references can only be investigated through correspondence with the South Carolina Historical Society.

Some major published genealogical collections for South Carolina include:


**HISTORY**

The following important events affected political boundaries, record keeping, and family movements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>The first permanent English settlement was made at Albemarle Point (Charles Town).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713-1719</td>
<td>The South Carolina region separated from North Carolina and became a royal colony. Records were kept in Charleston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1730</td>
<td>Settlers began to move into the interior when the colonial government provided incentives for landowners in new townships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1760-1761</td>
<td>The Cherokee War ended in a treaty that opened the up country for settlement. The Bounty Act of 1761 offered public land tax free for ten years, and settlers from other colonies began pouring into the up country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1769</td>
<td>Nine original judicial districts were established, but records continued to be kept in Charleston until 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1788</td>
<td>South Carolina became a state. The state government was moved from Charleston to Columbia in 1790, although some functions remained at Charleston until after the Civil War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-1840</td>
<td>Overseas immigration to South Carolina, which had begun to decline about 1815, virtually ceased in this decade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union. The Civil War began there in 1861. About 63,000 men from the state served in the Confederate armed forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>South Carolina was readmitted to the Union. Districts were now called counties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**LAND AND PROPERTY**

**Proprietary Grants**

Land grants were made by the Lords Proprietor from about 1670 to 1719, and recorded by the Register of the Province. Proprietary land titles, abstracts of title, and registrations of land grants are sometimes called “memorials.” Governors issued warrants and ordered plats and surveys, but most of these documents are lost. After 1682 an indenture was often used to deed land in exchange for quitrents.

Lists of many early landowners are found in Alexander S. Salley, *Records of the Secretary of the Province and the Register of the Province of South Carolina, 1671-1675* (Columbia, S.C.: Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1944; FHL book 975.7 N2c; film 1425662 item 5). This includes deeds, wills, and other records.
Land warrants were presented to the surveyor general and recorded by the secretary of state. They are often the most complete guide to early land settlement. Proprietary grants are listed in A.S. Salley, Jr., *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina 1672-1711*, 1910-15, Reprint (Columbia, S.C.: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1973; FHL book 975.7 R2sa or 975.7 R21h; film 0845162 items 3-4 1672-1692, and film 0845163 1692-1711).

**Royal Period**

From 1719 to 1775, when South Carolina was a royal colony, grants were recorded by the secretary of the province and deeds were recorded separately by the public register. After land offices suspended much of their business in the 1720s, Sir George Carteret bought out most of the proprietors' lands in 1729. The portion originally held by Sir George, and later held by the Earl of Granville, remained under the proprietary system until the Revolution. A discussion of the land system, land frauds, and quitrents is in William Roy Smith, *South Carolina as a Royal Province, 1719-1776* (New York: Macmillan, 1903; FHL film 1320960 item 4). Also see the “Taxation” section of this outline for further information on quitrents.


**Charleston Office Records.** South Carolina deeds, releases, bonds, and mortgages from all counties were recorded at Charleston during the years 1719 to 1786. The original documents are in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance in Charleston. Copies are at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the Family History Library. They are indexed in:


Roya land grants issued for the years 1731 to 1775 often pertain to the four original districts of Colleton, Craven, Berkeley, and Granville. The originals are housed at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, and copies are available at the Family History Library (FHL films 0022581-97 and 0361873). The index is on film 0022581. Headright grants were awarded in South Carolina, and are in the *South Carolina Council Journals* (1749-1773) found at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.


Land records, including the memorials (1731-1775), land grants (1694-1776), and other records are indexed in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History “Combined Index to Multiple Record Series, 1675-1929,” which is at their Internet site, www.state.sc.us/scdah/homepage.htm. At that Internet site is a listing of the records indexed.

Beginning in 1741, all persons who had received land in South Carolina after 1719 had to deliver “memorials” to the auditor general, stating the county, parish, location, quantity, names of adjacent land owners, boundaries, and how the present title was received. Originals of these records are found at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, and copies are available at the Family History Library for the years 1704 to 1775 (FHL film 0023297-305; the index is on film 0023297). A few of these records are published in Katie-Prince Ward Esker, *South Carolina Memorials, 1731-1776: Abstracts of Selected Land Records from a Collection in the Department of Archives and History*, . . . 2 vols. (New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1973-1977; FHL book 975.7 R28e; the library has vol. 2 only).

Original plats and surveys are available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Copies of these records are at the Family History Library for 1861 (FHL films 0022598-625, films 0022598-600 contain indexes). These records show the location of the land and give the names of adjacent landowners.

**State Land Records**

After South Carolina became a state, unclaimed land was granted by the state. Microfilms of land grants recorded by the Surveyor General, 1784 to 1882, are at the Family History Library (FHL film 022531-580; the index is on film 022531). The original records are at the Secretary of State's Office at Columbia. These are partially indexed in Ronald Vern Jackson, *Index to South Carolina Land Grants, 1784-1880* (Bountiful, Ut.: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1977; FHL book 975.7 R22j).
County Land Records

Deeds were recorded in the counties by the clerk of the court after 1785. Most of the pre-1800 files are very incomplete. Between 1785 and 1868, land transfers were kept according to a number of old and new districts, later called counties. For further information on the history and organization of districts, see James M. Black, “The Counties and Districts of South Carolina,” *Genealogical Journal*, vol. 5, no. 3. (See the “For Further Reading” section of this outline.)

The Family History Library has microfilms of many of the surviving pre-1865 land records of most of the districts. For example, the library has Charleston County bills of sale, powers of attorney, bonds, notes, contracts, pardons, commissions, accounts, and indentures, 1719 to 1873, and Greenville County deeds, 1786 to 1865. Most of the pre-1865 land records are missing for the districts of Abbeville, Beaufort, Chesterfield, Colleton, Georgetown, Lexington, Orangeburg, and Richland.

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History is currently filming deeds and plats in county courthouses up to 1920. Other archives with land records are the South Carolinian Library and the South Carolina Historical Society.

MAPS

The South Carolinian Library has an excellent collection of maps. Part of the collection is a series of over 400 maps for 1884 to 1935, giving the location and construction details of buildings in 83 cities and towns in the state. The University of South Carolina and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History also have extensive map collections.

Atlases with maps of South Carolina for the years 1790, 1810, 1823, 1838, 1857, 1862, 1878, 1884, and 1917 are on FHL film 002083. City ward maps of Charleston for the years 1844, 1855, 1869, and 1883, for use with census records, are on FHL film 1377700 and fiche 6016609-12.

For maps of counties and parishes, see:


MILITARY RECORDS

Many military records are found at the Family History Library, the National Archives, and other federal archives. The *United States Research Outline* (30972) provides more information about the federal records. For South Carolina the following sources are also very helpful:

Colonial Wars

Lists of soldiers who served from 1715 to about 1772 are in Leonardo Andrea, *South Carolina Colonial Soldiers and Patriots* (Columbia, S.C.: N.p., 1952; FHL film 1320504 item 3). Militia records for 1759 to 1760, including the Cherokee War, are in Murtie June Clark, comp., *Colonial Soldiers of the South, 1732-1774* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983; FHL book 975 M29c). The South Carolina Department of Archives and History also has copies of records from the British Public Record Office pertaining to the Cherokee War of 1760 to 1761.

Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

Lists of about 26,000 soldiers, and their service and pension records, are in Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983; FHL book 975.7 M2m).

South Carolina Revolutionary War claims, 1783 to 1786, are housed in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. They are indexed and on microfilm. A published index to the records is Janie Revill, *Copy of the Original Index Book Showing the Revolutionary Claims Filed in South Carolina between August 20, 1783 and August 31, 1786*, 1941, Reprint (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969; FHL book 975.7 M2r).

The stub entries to the records issued for claims are also at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. With few exceptions they have been published in a series of twelve volumes, each of which is well indexed (FHL book 975.7 M2h; vols. 1-12 on films 0824066-68; vols. 1-12 on fiche 6046914).

individual lived about 1791, and gives the volume and number of the indent in the twelve-volume set mentioned above.

For an alphabetical list of pensioners see Janye C. G. Pruitt, Revolutionary War Pension Applicants Who Served from South Carolina. N.p.: 1946; (FHL book 975.7 M24p; film 1425646 item 8).

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has many Revolutionary War records and copies of documents pertaining to British armies. The Department of Archives and History and the Family History Library have auditor's office files containing the claims of South Carolina Loyalists presented to commissioners in London and in Nova Scotia.

**War of 1812 (1812-1815)**

An index to service records of volunteer soldiers who served in South Carolina units is available at the Family History Library (FHL films 0882812-18). The library also has an index to pensioners, but the actual service and pension records are at the National Archives.

**Civil War (1861-1865)**


The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has the compiled service and pension records of Confederate soldiers, musters and payrolls of confederate units, and the 1907 to 1957 records of the Confederate Home.

A record of the Confederate soldiers who died in the war is:


A book listing 6,503 Confederate pensioners in 1901 is:

Holcomb, Brent H. *South Carolina’s Confederate Pensioners in 1901*. Columbia, S.C.: SCMAR, 2001. (FHL book 975.7 M2hb.) This gives the county of residence, post office, unit in which the soldier served, and age. Widows are listed with their county of residence, post office, and the unit in which their husband served.

**Other Wars and Records**

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has a card file of South Carolina volunteer troops for the Spanish American War.

**World War I (1917-1918)**

The *U.S. Military Records Research Outline* (34118) provides more information on federal military records and search strategies.


World War I draft registration cards for men age 18 to 45 may list address, birth date, birthplace, race, nationality, citizenship, and next of kin. Not all registrants served in the war. For registration cards for South Carolina, see:


To find an individual's draft card, it helps to know his name and residence at the time of registration. The cards are arranged alphabetically by county, within the county by draft board, and then alphabetically by surname within each draft board.

Most counties had only one board; large cities had several. A map showing the boundaries of individual draft boards is available for most large cities. Finding an ancestor's street address in a city directory will help you in using the draft board map. There is an alphabetical list of cities that are on the map. For a copy of this map see:


**Other Records**

Additional records at the Family History Library include copies of veterans' enrollment records, pension applications of veterans and widows, and pension rolls. These are described in the catalog under the name of the county. The original records are at the local county courthouses.
NATIVE RACES

The Family History Library has some published documents and histories of Indians who lived in South Carolina in the colonial era. The Catawba, Old Cheraws, Cherokee, and other Indian nations are chronicled in Chapman J. Milling, Red Carolinians (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1940; FHL book 975.7 F2m; film 1425645 item 5).

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

Some colonial applications for naturalization are found in the records of the secretary of the province at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Since the Revolutionary War, naturalization papers have been filed in the records of federal, state, and local courts. The Family History Library has petitions to the courts of common pleas and general sessions for some counties. A few of these records are found in the court minutes that are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under SOUTH CAROLINA, [COUNTY] - COURT RECORDS.

Starting in the 1780s, the South Carolina legislature also granted citizenship. Many of these petitions are in the records of the General Assembly at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Only one small volume of records, 1788 to 1839, is at both the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the Family History Library (FHL film 0022673, the index is on film 0022662). Another source of information is Brent H. Holcomb, South Carolina Naturalizations, 1783-1850 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985; FHL book 975.7 P4h).

Naturalizations granted by federal courts in South Carolina before the Civil War are indexed in volume 66 of the South Carolina Historical Magazine. The original records are at the National Archives—Southeast Region (Atlanta), and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History has microfilm copies. Copies of the U.S. District Court records for the years 1790 to 1906 from the National Archives—Southeast Region (Atlanta) are also at the Family History Library (film 929094).

For naturalization records after 1906, contact the National Archives—Southeast Region (Atlanta) or the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

NEWSPAPERS

The Family History Library has acquired very few copies of South Carolina newspapers. The best collections are at the University of South Carolina, and the Charleston Library Society.

The South Carolina Library at the University of South Carolina has an extensive collection of newspapers, with original copies and microfilmed copies. You can search their Library Catalog by title, subject, author, or keyword, at sc.edu/library They are the repository for the United States Newspaper Program for South Carolina newspapers.

For a list of South Carolina newspapers published from 1732 to about 1988, and where copies of the newspapers are available, see:


The Charleston Library Society also has a large collection of newspapers.

Another newspaper collection is at the Georgetown County Memorial Library at Georgetown. The Furman University Library at Greenville has many newspapers of the Southern Baptist denomination (see the Church Records section in this outline for their address.)

There are many useful indexes to newspaper marriage and death notices. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under: SOUTH CAROLINA, [COUNTY], [CITY] - Newspapers or, SOUTH CAROLINA, [COUNTY], [CITY] - Obituaries. Following are examples:


PERIODICALS

The major genealogical periodicals and magazines helpful for South Carolina research are:


**Carolina Herald and Newsletter.** 1974-. Published by the South Carolina Genealogical Society, Inc., P.O. Box 492, Columbia, S.C. 29202. (FHL book 975.7 B2c.)

**Names in South Carolina.** 1954-. Published by the Department of English, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. (FHL book 975.7 B5d.) Has information on persons and places whose history is intertwined with specific localities.

**South Carolina Genealogical Register.** 1963-1968. Published by Elizabeth Wood Thomas, ed., Pass Christian, MS 39571. (FHL book 975.7 B2g; film vols. 0908182 item 2 vols. 2 and 0496854 item 6 vols. 3-4.)

**South Carolina Historical Magazine (formerly: South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine).** 1900-. Published by the South Carolina Historical Society, Fireproof Building, 100 Meeting St., Charleston, SC 29401-2291, Telephone: 803-723-3225, Fax 803-723-8584. (FHL book 975.7 B2s; film 1697883 item 13 vol. 6.) This has cumulative indexes to 1992-1999.

**South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research.** 1973-. Published by Brent Holcomb, P.O. Box 21766, Columbia, SC 29221 (FHL book 975.7 B2sc.) There are indexes for volumes 1-30 (1973-2002)

**Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.** 1888-. Published by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, 138 Logan St., Charleston, SC 29401. (FHL book 975.7 C4h; vols. 1, 5, 18-20, and 22 on films beginning with film 1321493.)

PROBATE RECORDS

Probate records of South Carolina were kept by the secretary of the province prior to 1732, and were later kept by the courts of ordinary and probate courts of each county. Most of the original wills for the colonial period have not survived. Pre-Civil War probate files for Beaufort, Chesterfield, Colleton, Georgetown, Lancaster, and Orangeburg districts were destroyed.

The Family History Library has microfilms of probate records for many counties. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has similar holdings of microfilms or typescripts of the existing records. These include wills, inventories, bills of sale, power of attorneys, bonds, notes, administrations, judgments, and sales records.

The following are examples of publications that can help you locate colonial records:

Holcomb, Brent H. **Probate Records of South Carolina.** 3 vols. Easley, S. C.: Southern Historical Press, 1977-. (FHL book 975.7 P2p.) This contains records from 1746 to 1821 and is fully indexed.

Houston, Martha Lou, comp. **Indexes to the County Wills of South Carolina.** Originally published in 1939. Reprinted in Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1964. (FHL book 975.7 P22h 1964; film 0908509 item 3; fiche 6046877.) This is an index to most pre-1860 county wills, but does not include Charleston County wills.


PUBLIC RECORDS

Some records kept by town, county, and other officials can include helpful genealogical information. Most are at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and are thoroughly indexed.

Some of these records have been published, such as the *Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, 1736-1754* (Columbia: Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1951-; FHL book 975.7 N2a; fiche 6051246).

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History also has microfilms of all the surviving manuscripts in the British Public Record Office in London for colonial South Carolina, including correspondence, copies of laws and legislative journals, ship clearings in and out of Charleston, and records of the British occupation of Charleston during the American Revolution. Many of these records are on microfilm at the Family History Library (see FHL films 1294103-14). A guide to these records is Helen C. Carson, *Records in the British Public Records Office*

The Family History Library has microfilms of some municipal records, such as commissioners' and town council records. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under SOUTH CAROLINA, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - TOWN RECORDS.

SOCIETIES

South Carolina Genealogical Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 492
Columbia, SC 29202

Their archives are located at:
Hartsville Genealogical Research Library
114 South Fourth St.
Hartsville, SC 29550
Tel.: 843-857-0300

TAXATION

Quitrent payments (colonial land taxes) were due each year to the lords proprietor or the king. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has quitrents, receipts, and disbursements for 1733 to 1774. The quitrent lists for 1768 have been published and indexed in Mary Bondurant Warren, Citizens and Immigrants: South Carolina, 1768 (Athens, Ga.: Heritage Papers, 1980; FHL book 975.7 N28w 1994).

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has some tax lists for 1783 to 1799 for the low-country parishes. Lists for 1783 to 1786 were published in the South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, beginning in volume 2. (See periodicals Section of this outline.)

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has county tax lists 1924. They are indexed on their Internet site (see the Land and Property section above.) They also have lists for most counties for 1865 and/or 1866. These were special lists taken in those years. These records also list former slaves designated by PC (person of color). The records are in volumes, which are alphabetical by the first letter of the surname. (See Brent H. Holcomb’s A Guide to South Carolina Genealogical Research and Records, 1998, p. 14, for more information.)

The Family History Library has some county tax lists on film, some beginning in the late 1700s.

See also George K. Schweitzer’s South Carolina Genealogical Research, 1984, pp. 121-122, listed in the For Further Reading Section, for descriptions of additional tax records.

VITAL RECORDS

Birth and Death Records

Statewide registration of vital statistics began in January 1915. For information write to:

Office of Vital Records and Public Health Statistics
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Telephone: 803-734-4830
Fax: 803-799-0301

The current fees for obtaining copies of the state's records are listed in Where to Write for Vital Records: Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces (Hyattsville, Md.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1984; updated, June 1986 FHL book 973 V24wv). Copies of this booklet are at the Family History Library and many family history centers. You can also write to the Office of Vital Records and Public Health Statistics (address above) for current information.

Copies of the state records are also available at the courthouse of each county starting in 1915. You can write to the county clerk for information. The Family History Library has not acquired these state records. The county clerks also have post-1915 delayed registrations of birth.

Earlier records were kept by some of the larger cities and are available from the appropriate county health department, except for a few major cities where the records are at the city health department. The Family History Library has microfilm copies of birth records, 1877 to 1901, and death records, 1821 to 1886, from the Board of Health for the City of Charleston.


Marriage Records

Statewide registration of marriages began in July 1950. These records are located at the Office of Vital Records and Public Health Statistics (address above).

Before the statewide registration of marriages, the ordinary of the province could issue a marriage license, or banns could be published in the parish church. There are some marriage settlement records at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History from the 1760s to the 1880s. Marriage information was
sometimes recorded in the records of the probate court in the early 1800s.

Marriage settlements were legal agreements, primarily made by women who had been married previously. The Family History Library has some of these records, 1785 to 1889, from the Department of Archives and History (FHL films 0022512-20). Numerous South Carolina marriages have been abstracted from newspapers (see the “Newspapers” section of this outline). Another helpful publication is Brent H. Holcomb, *South Carolina Marriages*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980-; FHL book 975.7 V2hsc). This covers 1688 to 1820.

County marriage license records begin about 1900 to 1910 and are in the custody of the probate judge. The Family History Library has some county marriage records on film and in published form. Charleston marriage records are available only from 1877 to 1887.


**Divorce Records**

Divorce proceedings are kept by the county court. Divorce was illegal in South Carolina until 1949, and there are restrictions on the availability of the records. Write to the individual counties for information.

**VOTING REGISTERS**

Voting registers for many counties are at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. They have records for 1867-1868, and 1898. Some counties have preserved voting registers for some years after 1867. For the years, see George K. Schweitzer’s book, *South Carolina Genealogical Research*, 1985, under each county.

**FOR FURTHER READING**

These handbooks will give you more detailed information about research and records of South Carolina:


- Eichholz, Alice, ed. *Ancestry’s Red Book: American State, County, and Town Sources*. Rev. ed. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1992. (FHL book 973 D27rb 1992.) Contains bibliographies and background information on history and ethnic groups. Also contains maps and tables showing when each county was created.


- Schweitzer, George K. *South Carolina Genealogical Research*. Knoxville, Tenn.: G. Schweitzer, 1985. (FHL book 975.7 D27s.) This book has good background information, and, detailed information about many types of available state and county records. Maps are also included.

**COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS**

The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this outline. Please send your suggestions to:

Publications Coordination
Family History Library
35 N. West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400
USA

We appreciate the archivists, librarians, and others who have reviewed this outline and shared helpful information.

© 1988, 1997 by Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the USA

No part of this document may be reprinted, posted on-line, or reproduced in any form for any purpose without the prior written permission of the publisher. Send all requests for such permission to:

Permissions Coordinator
Family History Department
50 E. North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400
USA
Fax: 801-240-2494

FamilySearch is a trademark of Intellectual Reserve, Inc.
File: US—South Carolina

31077
South Carolina Historical Background

History

Effective family research requires some understanding of the historical events that may have affected your family and the records about them. Learning about wars, governments, laws, migrations, and religious trends may help you understand political boundaries, family movements, and settlement patterns. These events may have led to the creation of records that your family was listed in, such as land and military documents.

The following important events affected political boundaries, record keeping, and family movements:

1670 The first permanent English settlement was made at Albemarle Point (Charles Town).
1729 The South Carolina region separated from North Carolina and became a royal colony. Records were kept in Charleston.
1730 Settlers began to move into the interior when the colonial government provided incentives for landowners in new townships.
1760-1761 The Cherokee War ended in a treaty that opened the up country for settlement. The Bounty Act of 1761 offered public land tax free for ten years, and settlers from other colonies began pouring into the up country.
1769 Nine original judicial districts were established, but records continued to be kept in Charleston until 1780.
1788 South Carolina became a state and ratified the Constitution. The state government was moved from Charleston to Columbia in 1790, although some functions remained at Charleston until after the Civil War.
1830-1840 Overseas immigration to South Carolina, which had begun to decline about 1815, virtually ceased in this decade.
1860 South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union. The Civil War began there in 1861. About 63,000 men from the state served in the Confederate armed forces.
1868 South Carolina was readmitted to the Union. Districts were now called counties.
1898 Over 300,000 men were involved in the Spanish-American War, which was fought mainly in Cuba and the Philippines.
1917–1918 More than 26 million men from the United States ages 18 through 45 registered with the Selective Service for World War I, and over 4.7 million American men and women served during the war.
1930s The Great Depression closed many factories and mills. Many small farms were abandoned, and many families moved to cities.
1940–1945 Over 50.6 million men ages 18 to 65 registered with the Selective Service. Over 16.3 million American men and women served in the armed forces during World War II.
1950–1953  Over 5.7 million American men and women served in the Korean War.
1950s–1960s  The building of interstate highways made it easier for people to move long distances.

Your ancestors will become more interesting to you if you also use histories to learn about the events that were of interest to them or that they may have been involved in. For example, by using a history you might learn about the events that occurred in the year your great-grandparents were married.

**Historical Sources**

You may find state or local histories in the Family History Library Catalog under South Carolina or the county or the town. For descriptions of records available through Family History Centers or the Family History Library, click on Family History Library Catalog in the window to the left. The descriptions give book or film numbers, which you need to find or to order the records.

**Local Histories**

Some of the most valuable sources for family history research are local histories. Published histories of towns, counties, and states usually contain accounts of families. They describe the settlement of the area and the founding of churches, schools, and businesses. You can also find lists of pioneers, soldiers, and civil officials. Even if your ancestor is not listed, information on other relatives may be included that will provide important clues for locating your ancestor. A local history may also suggest other records to search.

Most county and town histories include separate sections or volumes containing biographical information. These may include information on 50 percent or more of the families in the locality.

In addition, local histories should be studied and enjoyed for the background information they can provide about your family's lifestyle and the community and environment in which your family lived.

About 5,000 county histories have been published for over 80 percent of the counties in the United States. For many counties there is more than one history. In addition, tens of thousands of histories have been written about local towns and communities. Bibliographies that list these histories are available for nearly every state.

For descriptions of bibliographies for South Carolina available through Family History Centers or the Family History Library, click on Family History Library Catalog. Look under BIBLIOGRAPHY or HISTORY - BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Local histories are extensively collected by the Family History Library, public and university libraries, and state and local historical societies. Two useful guides are:


**State History**

United States History

The following are only a few of the many sources that are available at most large libraries:


*Dictionary of American History*, Revised ed., 8 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1976. (FHL book 973 H2ad.) This includes historical sketches on various topics in U.S. history, such as wars, people, laws, and organizations.
South Carolina Statewide Indexes and Collections

Introduction

In the United States, information about your ancestors is often found in town and county records. If you know which state but not the town or county your ancestor lived in, check the following statewide indexes to find the town or county. Then search records for that town or county.

The indexes and collections listed below index various sources of information, such as histories, vital records, biographies, tax lists, immigration records, etc. You may find additional information about your ancestor other than the town or county of residence. The listings may contain:

- The author and title of the source.
- The Family History Library (FHL) book, film, fiche, or compact disc number. If the words beginning with appear before the film number, check the Family History Library Catalog for additional films.
- The name of the repository where the source can be found if the source is not available at the Family History Library.

What You Are Looking For

- Your ancestor's name in an index or collection.
- Where the ancestor was living.

Steps

These 2 steps will help you find information about your ancestor in statewide indexes or collections.

Step 1. Find your ancestor's name in statewide indexes or collections.

On the list below, if your ancestor lived between the years shown on the left, he or she may be listed in the source on the right.

1580–present
- Ancestral File
- International Genealogical Index
- Family History Library Catalog – Surname Search

1600–1900
1600–1950 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. South Carolina Name Index to Genealogical Records Collected by South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution. (FHL fiche 6052835, 102 fiche.) This is an every-name index to the Daughters of the American Revolution (South Carolina). Genealogical Collection. (On 31 FHL films beginning with 855210.) Contains about 384,000 names.

1600–1978 Cote, Richard N. Local and Family History in South Carolina, a Bibliography. (FHL book 975.7 H23c.) At the end there is an alphabetical surname index to many major South Carolina collections. About 7,600 names.

1600–1784 Moore, Caroline T. Abstracts of the Wills of the State of South Carolina. (FHL book 975.7 P2m, vols. 1–3; film 1035622 items 1–3; fiche 6051514.) Has will abstracts for 1670–1784. About 14,000 names.


1600–1900s Read, Motte Alston. Colonial Families of South Carolina. (On 29 FHL films beginning with 022750 item 1.) Alphabetical. The surnames are indexed in Local and Family History in South Carolina, by Richard N. Cote (FHL book 975.7 H23c), which is listed above.

1600–1943 Andrea, Leonardo. Genealogical Folders in the Leonardo Andrea Collection: Collection of the Late Leonardo Andrea. (On 51 FHL films beginning with 954524.) The surnames are indexed in Index to Genealogical Folders in the Leonardo Andrea Collection (FHL book 975.7 D22a; film 908685 item 6; fiche 6019560.) Also indexed in Richard Cote's book above. About 400 surnames.

1600–1943 Andrea, Leonardo. Genealogical Correspondence: Collection of the Late Leonardo Andrea. (FHL films 954255–61 and 947464–77.) The papers are filed by the surname of the correspondent.

1600–1940 Andrea, Leonardo. Miscellaneous Genealogical Data Collection of the Late Leonardo Andrea. (FHL films 954253, A to Q; 954254, R to Z.) These may be filed by the name of the correspondent or by the ancestral family name. About 300 names.

1600–present Periodical Source Index (PERSI) lists records (by place or surname) that were published in genealogical magazines or periodicals. This resource should not be overlooked. It is available on the Internet through Ancestry.com. (FHL book 973 D25 per, various combined indexes and, annual supplements; fiche 6016863, 6016864; compact disc no. 61.)

1600–1925 South Carolina. Department of Archives and History. Combined Alphabetical Index, 1695–1925: Consolidated Index & Spindex. (FHL films 1690457–75.) Indexes many early land, court, and Revolutionary War records. An explanation of index codes is at the beginning of each film.

1600–1900s Andrea, Leonardo. Bible Records of South Carolina. (FHL film 954247 item 1.)


1600–1930s Works Public Administration, South Carolina Historical Records Survey, Index to Tombstone Inscriptions 1930s. (FHL fiche 6016817.) There are 67 fiche under this fiche call number. These records are at the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, at Charleston. About 56,000 names.
1600–1980  **Lineage Charts, South Carolina Genealogical Society Chapters.** (FHL book 975.7 D2L, vols. 1–7.) About 67,000 names.

1600–1700  Baldwin, Agnes Leland.  **First Settlers of South Carolina 1670–1680.** (FHL film 2055168 item 11.) About 3,000 names.

1600–1940  Rider, Fremont, ed.  **American Genealogical-Biographical Index to American Genealogical, Biographical and Local History Materials.** (FHL book 973 D22am ser. 2, vols. 1–186+; on 31 films beginning with 1698167.) The new series now has surnames A to W and is continuing. The old series has surnames A to Z.

1600–1915  Newberry Library (Chicago, Illinois).  **The Genealogical Index of the Newberry Library, Chicago.** (FHL book 929 N424g, vols. 1–4; films 928135A to Fe, 928136 Fe to Sa, 928137 Sa to Z.) This is an index, like the one above and the one below, to many family histories, local histories, and biographies.

1600–1908  **Index to American Genealogies: And to Genealogical Material Contained in All Works as Town Histories, County Histories, Local Histories, Historical Society Publications, Biographies, Historical Periodicals, and Kindred Works.** (FHL book 973 D22m 1984; film 599811 items 2–3; fiche 6051301.) Known as Munsell's Index. The 1908 supplement is part of the book and is on FHL film 599811 item 3.


1600–1900s  **Names in South Carolina.** (FHL book 975.7 B5d.) A periodical; contains much biographical and historical information. About 42,000 names.

1600–1900s  Stokes, Allen H.  **A Guide to the Manuscript Collection of the South Caroliniana Library.** (FHL book 975.7 A3s; fiche 6101065.) Indexed in  **Local and Family History in South Carolina** by Cote, Richard N. (FHL book 975.7 H23c.) About 6,700 names.

1600–1775  Andrea, Leonardo.  **South Carolina Colonial Soldiers and Patriots.** (FHL film 1320504 item 3.) About 2,280 names.

1600–1980  **South Carolina Historical Magazine.** (FHL book 975.7 B2s; film 1697883 item 13.) There are indexes in book form for vols. 1–40 and 71–81; library does not have the index for vols. 41–70. A periodical. About 151,500 names.

1620–1890  Automated Archives.  **Marriages Records.** (FHL compact disc no. 9 pt. 2–5.) Has marriage records, 1670s–1890.

1620–1820  Holcomb, Brent H.  **South Carolina Marriages.** (FHL 975.7 V2hsc, vols. 1–3.) Has marriage records, 1688–1820. About 6,400 names.

1620–1952  Lester, Memory A.  **Bible Records from the Southern States.** (FHL book 975 D28L, vols. 1–7; film 896773 items 1–4; 896774 items 1–2; another filming: 978067.) About 1,100 names.

1640–1964  **Family Bible Records: Old Ninety-Six District Chapter, South Carolina Genealogical Society.** (FHL book 975.7 V2f.) About 4,200 names.

1640–1700  Salley, Alexander S., Jr. ed.  **Records of the Secretary of the Province and the Registrar of the Province of South Carolina, 1671–1679.** (FHL book 975.7 N2c; film 1425662 item 5.) About 180 names.

1640–1800  Charleston County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance.  **An Index to Deeds of the Province and State of South Carolina 1719–1785, and Charleston District, 1785–1800.** (FHL book 975.7 R2c.) Indexes deeds and mortgages.
1640–1711 Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1672–1711. (FHL book 975.7 R2sa; films 845162 items 3–4 and 845163.) This indexes the early land warrants.


1650–1775 South Carolina. Secretary of State. Royal Land Grants, 1731–1775; Index 1695–1775. (On 17 FHL films beginning with 022581.)


1650–1800 Esker, Katie-Prince Ward. South Carolina Memorials, 1731–1776: Abstracts of Selected Land Records. (FHL book 975.7 R28e.) The Family History Library has vol. 2 only, 1731–1776. These are selected abstracts, not a full coverage, for the years 1731–1776. About 1,150 names.

1650–1775 Memorials of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century South Carolina Land Titles and Index to Auditor General Memorials, 1731–1775. (FHL films beginning with 1412520.) See the Motes volume below, which indexes these records for 1774–76.


1660–1860s Clemens, William M. North and South Carolina Marriage Records: From the Earliest Colonial Days to the Civil War. (FHL book 975 V28c.) About 40,800 names.

1680–1864 Houston, Martha Lou. Index to the County Wills of South Carolina. (FHL book 975.7 P22h 1964; film 908509 item 3; fiche 6046877, 3 fiche.) Covers years 1766–1864. Does not include some Charleston County wills. About 12,000 names.


1690–1768 Warren, Mary B. Citizens and Immigrants -- South Carolina, 1768. (FHL book 975.7 N28w 1994.) This is like a census for 1768. Compiled from various records.

1690–1958 South Carolina Genealogies: Articles from the South Carolina Historical and (Genealogical) Magazine. (FHL book 975.7 D2s, vols. 1–5.) Vol. 5 has an every-name index to vols. 1–4. About 15,700 names.


1700–1839 Holcomb, Brent H. Marriage and Death Notices from Columbia, South Carolina Newspapers 1792–1839. (FHL book 975.771 V2h.) About 8,100 names.
1700–1788 Holcomb, Brent H. *South Carolina Deed Abstracts*. (FHL book 975.7 R2la, vols. 1–3.) Has deed abstracts, 1773–1783. This continues Clara A. Langley's volumes of deed abstracts, 1719–1772, mentioned above.


1700–1776 Motes, Jesse Hogan III. *South Carolina Memorials: Abstracts of Land Titles*. (FHL book 975.7 R2m, vol. 1.) This volume is for 1774 to 1776. The compilers plan to index the memorials from 1731 to 1776.

1700–1850 Holcomb, Brent H. *South Carolina Naturalizations, 1783–1850*. (FHL book 975.7 P4h.)


1700–1860 Daughters of the American Revolution. *DAR Patriot Index*. (FHL book 973 C42da, vol. 3.) Volume 3 is helpful in locating family surnames as it lists the wife of a soldier and her husband. About 60,000 names.

1700–1868 *D.A.R. Revolutionary War Burial Index*. (FHL films 1307675–82.) Alphabetical. Prepared by Brigham Young University from DAR records. Often lists name, birth date, death date, burial place, name of cemetery, company and/or regiment; and sometimes gives the place of birth. About 67,000 names.


1700–1835 *The Pension Roll of 1835*. (FHL book 975 M24ua 1992, vols. 1–4.) Vol. 4 has the index. Vols. 1–4 list Revolutionary War soldiers. Gives county of residence, the state of service and often age. Has data on soldiers who received pensions and died from 1820s–1835.

1700–1840 *A General Index to a Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Service, 1840*. (FHL book 973 X2pc index; film 899835 items 1–2; fiche 6046771.) Lists Revolutionary War pensioners whose names are on the 1840 census lists. After using the general index, go to the original book (FHL book Ref. 973 X2pc 1967; film 899835 item 3). This book gives the pensioner's town of residence, the name of the head of the household where he was living, and age of pensioner or his widow.

South Carolina Statewide Indexes and Collections


1700–1786  Revill, Janie. *Copy of the Original Index Book Showing the Revolutionary Claims Filed in South Carolina Between August 20, 1783 and August 31, 1786: Kept by James McCall, Auditor General.* (FHL book 975.7 M2r.) These are records of people who served in the military or provided goods or services. This is an index to the stub indents. See below.

1700–1786  Salley, Alexander S. Jr., ed. *Stub Entries to Indents Issued in Payment of Claims Against South Carolina Growing Out of the Revolution.* (FHL book 975.7 M2h, 12 vols.) These are records of people who served in the military or provided goods or services. Each volume is indexed.


1700–1821  Holcomb, Brent H. *Probate Records of South Carolina.* (FHL book 975.7 P2p, 3 vols.) About 16,700 names.


1700–1849  Young, Pauline. *Abstracts of Old Ninety-six and Abbeville District Wills and Bonds, as on File in the Abbeville South Carolina Courthouse.* (FHL book 975.7 S2w; fiche 6051264, 8 fiche.) About 4,000 names.


1700–1954  *South Carolina Cemetery Records.* (FHL book 975.7 V22a, vols. 1–3; film 022822 item 1 or 873730 items 1–3.) About 4,000 names.


1740–1920  *Census indexes, 1790–1880 and 1900–1920,* or click on *Family History Library Catalog.* Then select CENSUS or CENSUS - INDEXES from the topics that are listed.

1710–1796  Holcomb, Brent H. *Some South Carolina County Records. . .* (FHL book 975.7 P2bh, vols. 1–2.) Contains land and probate records of some counties, and a few tax and naturalization lists taken from the *Georgia Genealogical Magazine.* About 3,500 names.

1720–1875  Langdon, Barbara R. *South Carolina Marriages.* (FHL book 975.7 V21, vols. 1–4.) The records are for 1787–1875. About 4,600 names.

1740–1900  White, Virgil D. *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files.* (FHL book 973 M22i, vols. 1–2.) Lists soldiers and often has the name of the soldier’s spouse.
South Carolina Statewide Indexes and Collections

1740–1863 Holcomb, Brent H. *Marriage and Death Notices from the Up-Country of South Carolina: As Taken from Greenville Newspapers 1826–1863.* (FHL book 975.7 V2hh.) About 3,000 names.


1770–1850 Holcomb, Brent H. *Index to the 1850 Mortality Schedule of South Carolina.* (FHL book 975.7 X22h.) About 7,300 names.

1780–1860 Arnold, Jonnie P. *Index to 1860 Mortality Schedule of South Carolina.* (FHL book 975.7 X22aj 1860.) About 9,300 names.

1800–1865 United States Adjutant General's Office. *Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of South Carolina.* (On 35 FHL films beginning with 881967.)

1800–1865 United States Record and Pension Office. *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers from Organizations from South Carolina.* (On 392 FHL films beginning with 1380691.) Soldiers are listed by unit. Use the index above to find the unit. About 840,000 names.

1800–1950s The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has the Confederate pension applications for South Carolina and records of the Confederate Home for soldiers, 1907–1957. You can write and request copies.


1800–1890 Jackson, Ronald Vern. *1890 South Carolina Census Index.* (FHL book 975.7 X28j 1890.) Lists Civil War veterans or their widows.

1830–present *Index to Death Records, 1915–.* (Not at FHL.) At Office of Vital Records.

1873–1918 Haulsee, W. M. *Soldiers of the Great War.* (FHL book 973 M23s; fiche 6051244 vol. 3 has South Carolina.) Lists soldiers who died in World War I. About 300 names.

1873–1918 United States Selective Service System. *South Carolina, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918.* (On 52 FHL films beginning with 1852489.) Men ages 18 to 45 are listed alphabetically by county or draft board.

For ideas on ways your ancestor's name might be spelled by indexers or in collections, see Name Variations.
Step 2. Copy and document the information.

The best method of copying information is to:

- Make a photocopy of the page(s) with your ancestor's name.
- Document where the information came from by writing the title, call number, and page number of the index or collection on the photocopy. Also write the name of the library or archive.

Where to Find It

Family History Centers and the Family History Library

You can use the Family History Library book collection only at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, but many of our books have been microfilmed. Most of our films can be requested and used at our Family History Centers. To locate the address for your nearest Family History Center, click here.

For information about contacting or visiting the library or a center, see Family History Library and Family History Centers.

Libraries and Archives

You may be able to find the books at public or college libraries. If these libraries do not have a copy of the book you need, you may be able to order it from another library on interlibrary loan.

To use interlibrary loan:
- Go to a public or college library.
- Ask a librarian to order a book or microfilm for you through interlibrary loan from another library. You will need the title of the item and the name of the author.
- The library staff will direct you in their procedures. Sometimes this is free; sometimes they charge a small fee.

You can find addresses and phone numbers for most libraries and archives in the American Library Directory, published by the American Library Association. The American Library Directory is available at most public and college libraries.
Maps

Computer Resources

**MapQuest Maps**

Summary: Must know address, city, state, and zip code; more recent maps

**Animap**

BYU FHL – on computer

Summary: Has each state with maps. Shows county boundary changes and allows marking of cities and finds distances.

**Google Maps**

Summary: Has address finder, allows keyword searching, and allows street, satellite, or terrain views

**Geology.com Maps**

Summary: Has Relief, Elevation, Drainage, Political and Road Maps for each state.
South Carolina Maps Bibliography

*Mic/Gen Ref - G 1201.F7 A5 1991*

**Summary:** Shows "minor county subdivisions" maps start after 1930 and are provided by the Bureau of the Census. Census county subdivisions or minor civil divisions. Does not include Hawaii or Alaska.

**Evaluation of South Carolina Maps:** pp. 885-903. General history of counties with precincts, census county divisions, public land surveys and townships.

*Mic/Gen Ref - G 1201.E6225 J33x 1970z*

**Summary:** Gives a chronological list of the counties.

**Evaluation of South Carolina Maps:** Chronological list of Counties p. 151. 1960 p153; 1860 P 154; 1838 p1SS; 1823 p 156; 1804 P 157; Revolutionary Period p 158.

*Mic/Gen Ref - G1201.E6225.K5 1976*

**Summary:** Shows changes in boundaries in the United States from colonial days up to 1909. Civil War maps and information.

**Evaluation of South Carolina Maps:** State historical information, p 42. Maps: 1790-1900,68; 1823, 110; 1860, 147; 1909,244.

*Micl Gen Ref— Quarto Shelves G 1200.M4 1996*

**Summary:** General state information.

**Evaluation of South Carolina Maps:** pp.279-285. General state information includes; Maps with highways, climate & environment, history & important events, population & government, ethnicity & education, economy & resources.

*Mic/Gen Ref - G1201.F7 T5 1987*

**Summary:** Outlines counties and changes in 10 year intervals. Gives brief history on census, its growth and accuracy. Sources for maps come from state/territorial laws.

**Evaluation of South Carolina Maps:** pp.297-305. Shows modern boundaries and changes.
Map Collection on 2nd floor of the old section of HBLL


Map Collection – G 1201 .S3 C53x 1974

**Summary:** Excellent index – separated by geographic area and then state and town. Also separated by date, military operations, types of Indian boundary lines and Indian tribal lands.

**Evaluation:** Excellent to find other maps in specific areas. Lists forts and many other hard to find maps.


Map Collection - G 1305 .M5 1965 Index

**Summary:** Information on state, admission dates of counties and towns, waterways, in each district.

**Evaluation:** Lists rivers with every extension of it (creeks, bridges, branches, ferries, swamps, islands, runs and guts.


Map Collection - G 1285 .X1 K45

**Summary:** Maps of the old Carolinas.

**Evaluation:** Good bibliography and list of maps – but not too many actual maps.


Map Collection -- G 1201 .F7 A8 1997 SC

**Summary:** Individual county chronologies, maps and areas from South Carolina. Table of colonial, state and federal censuses in South Carolina.

**Evaluation:** Excellent for general information. Shows small towns in each county, as well as county creations and effective dates with the actual source.
Map Collection - **G 1305 .MS3 1980**

**Summary:** Indexes by name each city/town/general place on the maps. Maps are by district.
**Evaluation:** Maps show roads, waterways, mountain ranges, bays, mills. Has excellent bibliography, which Lucas calls footnotes.

Map Collection - **G 1201 .S3 S96x 1986**

**Summary:** Early American campaigns and gives suggestions for further reading.
**Evaluation:** Excellent to see where battles were held, their routes there. Battle lines and forts involved with dates of specific battles, with the generals in charge and chronology of what happened in each listed battle.

Map Collection - **Map Cases G3910-G3914.** Individual maps that illustrate things from military movement to censuses.

**Web Sites/Computer Programs**

[www.topozone.com](http://www.topozone.com)

**Summary:** Gives options, of place name searches, coordinate searches, UTM searches.
**Evaluation:** Excellent for finding what new town your old town (etc) may be in.

[www.MapOuest.com](http://www.MapOuest.com)

**Summary:** Must know address, city, state and zip code, more recent maps.
**Evaluation:** Good, to find an existing relative if you have their address.

**Animap**
Mic/Gen Family Search room - on computer and C.D. version available

**Summary:** Each state is different, with maps. Shows boundary changes with now boundaries.
**Evaluation:** Excellent to find older maps quick.
South Carolina Federal Census Population Schedules, 1790 to 1920

Introduction

Federal censuses are taken every 10 years. South Carolina residents are included in censuses from 1790 through 1920.

- The 1790 through 1840 censuses give the name of the head of each household. Other household members are mentioned only by age groupings of males and females.
- The 1850 census was the first federal census to give the names of all members of each household.

For more information about the U.S. Federal Censuses, see Background.

What You Are Looking For

The information you find varies from record to record. These records may include:

- Names of family members.
- Ages of family members, which you can use to calculate birth or marriage years.
- The county and state where your ancestors lived.
- People living with (or gone from) the family.
- Relatives that may have lived nearby.

Steps

These 5 steps will help you use census records.

Step 1. Determine which censuses might include your ancestors.

Match the probable time your ancestor was in South Carolina with the census years. This will determine which censuses you will search.

Example of a time an ancestor was in South Carolina.

in South Carolina from 1844 through 1873

1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920

South Carolina census years

This person would be included in South Carolina censuses from 1850 to 1870.

(The 1890 census was mostly destroyed.)
Step 2. Determine a census to start with.

Start with the last census taken during the life of your ancestor.

The censuses from 1790 to 1840 give the name of the head of each household and the number of males and females in age groups without their names.

The censuses from 1850 to 1920 give more information and include the name, age, and birthplace of every person in each household.

The censuses for 1930 and later are available from the U.S. Census Bureau only.

For ways the census can help you find your ancestor's parents, see Tip 1.

Step 3. Search the census.

For instructions on how to search a specific census, click on one of the following years:

1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920

For information about archives and libraries that have census records, see Where to Find It.

Step 4. Search another census.

Repeat steps 2 and 3 until you search all the censuses taken during the life span of your ancestor. Each census may contain additional information.

If you skip a census taken when your ancestor lived, you risk missing additional information, such as names of in-laws or other relatives who may have lived with or near the family. Those names and relationships may help you identify earlier generations.

For other information about how to search the census, see Tips.

Step 5. Analyze the information you obtain from the censuses.

To effectively use the information from the census, ask yourself these questions:

• Who was in the family?
• About when were they born?
• Where were they born? (Birthplaces are shown in censuses for 1850 to 1920.)
• Where were they living—town or township, county, and state?
• Where were their parents born? (Birthplaces are shown in censuses for 1880 to 1920.)
• Do they have neighbors with the same last name? Could they be relatives?

For more about comparing information in several censuses, see Tip 3.

Tips

Tip 1. How can the census help me find my ancestor's parents?

Searching the census taken closest to the time the ancestor married has the best possibility of finding your ancestor and spouse living close to their parents and other family members.
Tip 2. How can I understand the information better?

Sometimes knowing why the census taker asked a question can help you understand the answer. Detailed instructions given to census takers are in the book, *Twenty Censuses: Population and Housing Questions 1790–1980*, updated as *200 Years of U.S. Census Taking*, both by the United States Census Bureau.

Tip 3. How can comparing information in more than one census help me?

Comparing censuses indicates:
- Changes in who was in the household, such as children leaving home or the death of grandparents or a child.
- Changes in neighbors. Remember, neighbors might be relatives or in-laws.
- Changes about each individual, such as age.
- Movement of the family within South Carolina to a different county or town.
- Movement of the family out of South Carolina if the family no longer appears in the census for South Carolina.

You will eventually want to know every country, state, county, township, and town where your ancestor was located. You can then check information in other records for those places. A careful check of all available federal census records can help you identify those places.

The age and estimated birth date of an individual may vary greatly from census to census. Often ages are listed more accurately for young children than for older adults.

Background

Description

A census is a count and a description of the population of a country, colony, territory, state, county, or city. Census records are also called census schedules or population schedules. Early censuses are basically head counts. Later censuses give information about marriage, immigration, and literacy. United States censuses are useful because they begin early and cover a large portion of the population.

What U.S. Federal Censuses Are Available

Censuses have been taken by the United States government every 10 years since 1790. The 1920 census is the most recent federal census available to the public; the 1930 census will be released in 2002.

The 1890 South Carolina census was destroyed by fire. However, portions of a special South Carolina schedule taken in 1890, of Union Civil War veterans and their widows, have survived. The surviving 1890 veterans’ schedules cover Washington D.C., half of Kentucky, and all of Louisiana through Wyoming (states are in alphabetical order from K through W). These schedules contain approximately 700,000 names.
Types of Census Schedules

The following census schedules are available for South Carolina and were created in various years by the federal government:

- **Population schedules** list a large portion of the population; most are well-indexed and
- **Mortality schedules** list those who died in the 12 months prior to the day the census was taken for the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses.
- **1840 pensioners’ schedules** list people who were receiving pensions in 1840. Included were men who fought in the Revolutionary War or in the War of 1812 or their widows.
- **1890 veterans’ schedules** list Union veterans from the Civil War or their widows who were living in 1890.
- **Slave schedules** for Southern states list slave owners and the number of slaves they owned in 1850 and 1860.
- **Agricultural schedules** list data about farms and the names of the farmers for the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses.
- **Manufacturing or industrial schedules** list data about businesses and industries for the 1810 (fragments only), 1820, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses.

How Censuses Were Taken

People called enumerators were hired by the United States government to take the census. The enumerators were given forms to fill out and were assigned to gather information about everyone living in a certain area or district. Enumerators could visit houses in any order, so families who are listed together in the census may or may not have been neighbors. The accuracy of the enumerators and the readability of their handwriting varies.

After the census was taken, usually one copy was sent to the state and another to the federal government. Sometimes copies were also kept by the counties. Few of the state and county copies survived.

When Censuses Were Taken

Census takers were supposed to gather information about the people who were part of household on the following dates:

- 1790 to 1820: First Monday in August
- 1830 to 1900: June 1 (June 2 in 1890)
- 1910: 15 April
- 1920: 1 January
- 1930: 1 April

If your ancestor was born in the census year, your ancestor should be listed only if he or she was born before the census date.

If your ancestor died in the census year, your ancestor should be listed only if he or she died after the census date.

The census may have actually taken several months to complete and may reflect births and deaths after the census date.
Censuses from 1930 to the Present

U.S. Federal Censuses from 1930 to the present are confidential. The 1930 census will be available in 2002. You may ask the U.S. Census Bureau to send information about:

- Yourself.
- Another living person, if you are that person's "authorized representative."
- Deceased individuals, if you are "their heirs or administrators."

You may request information for only one person at a time. There is a fee for each search. To request information, you must provide the person's name, address at the time of the census, and other details on Form BC-600, available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

For the address of the U.S. Census Bureau, see Where to Find It.

Colonial, State, and Local Censuses

Colonial, state, and local governments also took censuses. Nonfederal censuses generally contain information similar to and sometimes more than federal censuses of the same period. No South Carolina colonial censuses have been preserved. However, many sources can be used as census substitutes, such as *Citizens and Immigrants: South Carolina, 1768*.

South Carolina became a state in 1788. South Carolina has state census records for some counties for 1829, 1839, 1848, 1869, and 1875. The original records are at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Some of them have been published in South Carolina periodicals. The 1848 census of Charleston city has been published and is at the Family History Library. See the census section of the *South Carolina Research Outline* for more information.

Colonial, state, and local censuses may be available on the Internet, at Family History Centers, at the Family History Library, and in state and local archives and libraries.

Where to Find It

Internet

Many Internet sites include census records, census indexes, or information about censuses. You may find the following sites helpful:

- South Carolina GenWeb and USGenWeb have links to indexes and records and may have links to archives, libraries, and genealogical and historical societies.
- CensusLinks on the 'Net includes links to Internet sites that have United States and Canada censuses and indexes. It includes information about censuses and how to use them, a Soundex calculator, census forms you can print, an age calculator, and more.
- The Archives and Libraries section of the *South Carolina Research Outline* lists Internet addresses for several South Carolina archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of South Carolina census records, and the Internet sites may list what records they have.
Family History Centers

Many Family History Centers keep copies of some census microfilms. Family History Centers can borrow microfilms of a U.S. Federal Census from the Family History Library. A small fee is charged to have a microfilm sent to a center.
You may request photocopies of U.S. Federal Censuses from the Family History Library. Staff at the Family History Center can show you how to request this service.
Family History Centers are located throughout the United States and other areas of the world. See “Family History Centers” for the address and phone number of the center nearest you.

Family History Library

The Family History Library has complete sets of the existing U.S. Federal Censuses from 1790 to 1920. No fee is charged for using the census microfilms in person.
For a list of indexes and other census records, click on Family History Library Catalog.
Select from the list of titles to see descriptions of the records with the film or book call numbers. Use that information to obtain the records at a family history center or at the Family History Library.

For information about contacting or visiting the library, see Family History Library and Family History Centers.

National Archives

Copies of the existing federal censuses from 1790 to 1920 are available in the Microfilm Research Room in the National Archives Building and at the 13 Regional National Archives. The National Archives has a microfilm rental program for census records. Call 301-604-3699 for rental information. For information on how to order photocopies of census records from the National Archives, click here.

College Libraries and Public Libraries

Many college libraries have copies of the census microfilms, particularly for their own states. Many larger public libraries have copies of the census soundex and populations schedules. Smaller public libraries may be able to obtain the records through interlibrary loan.

State Archives, Libraries, and Historical Societies

The Archives and Libraries section of the South Carolina Research Outline lists Internet and mailing addresses for several South Carolina archives, libraries, and historical societies. These organizations may have microfilms and indexes of South Carolina census records, and the Internet sites may list what records they have.

U.S. Census Bureau

To request information from the 1930 census and later censuses, you must provide your relative’s name, address, and other details on Form BC-600, available from:

The U.S. Census Bureau
P.O. Box 1545
Jeffersonville, IN 47131
812-218-3300
Genealogical Search Services

Many genealogical search services will search the census for a fee. These sources can help you find a genealogical search service:

- CyndisList lists many companies and individuals who do research and mentions publications about how to hire a professional genealogist.
- Advertisements in major genealogical journals may help you find a researcher.
1848
Census of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, for the year 1848, exhibiting the condition and prospects of the city.
Charleston County (City of Charleston)

1851
The eastern Cherokees; a census of the Cherokee nation in North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia in 1851.

1868
Statistical Census

1875
Statistical Census


Updated 8/10/07
Dalcho, Frederick. An Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina: From the First Settlement of the Province, to the War of the Revolution; with Notices of the Present State of the Church in Each Parish, and Some Account of the Early Civil History of Carolina, Never Before Published... Charleston, SC: E. Thayer, 1820. Microfiche BX 5917.S6 D21820 also Microfiche Z 1236 .L5 1971 no. 15782


Updated 8/10/07

Ivers, Larry E. Colonial Forts of South Carolina, 1670-1775. Columbia, SC: Published for the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission, by the University of South Carolina Press, 1970. F 272 .I93


Updated 8/10/07
SOUTH CAROLINA


Updated 8/10/07
**SOUTH CAROLINA**


*Updated 8/10/07*


Sirmans, Marion Eugene. *Colonial South Carolina: A Political History, 1663-1763*. Chapel Hill: Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Va., by the University of North Carolina Press, 1966. **F 272 .S5**


**A**beville County
Formed in 1800 from Abbeville in Ninety-Six District.

**Aiken County**
Aiken County was created in 1871 from Edgefield, Orangeburg, Barnwell & Lexington counties.

**Allendale County**
Allendale County was created in 1919 from Barnwell & Hampton counties.


**Anderson County**
Anderson County was created in 1826 from Pendleton District.

**B**amberg County
Bamberg County was created 1897 from Barnwell County.

**Barnwell County**
Barnwell County was created in 1798 from Orangeburg District.

**Beaufort County**
Beaufort County was created in 1769 from original district.

Guthrie, Patricia. *Catching Sense: African American Communities on a South Carolina...

*Updated 8/10/07*


Berkeley County
Berkeley County was created in 1882 from Charleston County. (Note: Another Berkeley County was created in 1683 but was later discontinued.)


Calhoun County
Calhoun County was created in 1908 from Lexington & Orangeburg counties.

Camden District (see Kershaw County)

Charleston County
Charleston was created in 1769 from the original district.


Johnson, Michael P. No Chariot Let Down: Charleston’s Free People of Color on the


Cheraws District (see Chesterfield County)

Cherokee County
Cherokee County was created in 1897 from Union, York & Spartanburg counties.

Chester County
Chester County was created in 1785 from Craven County & Camden District.

**Chesterfield County**
Chesterfield County was created in 1798 from Cheraws District.

**Clarendon County**
Formed in 1855 from the Parent District of Sumter.

**Colleton County**
Colleton County was created in 1798 from Charleston District.

**Darlington County**
Darlington County was created in 1798 from Cheraws District.


**Dillon County**
Dillon County was created in 1910 from Marion County.


**Dorchester County**
Dorchester County was created in 1897 from Berkeley & Colleton counties.

**Edgefield County**
Edgefield County was created in 1785 from District 96.


**Fairfield County**
Fairfield County was created in 1798 from Camden District.

Ederington, William. *Ederington's History of Fairfield County, South Carolina: A*
Manuscript History Published in the News & Herald, a Newspaper of Winnsboro, Fairfield County, South Carolina, in Installments, on the Dates as Indicated with each Installment Herein. Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Willo Pub. Co., 1961. Microfiche CS 43 .G46x LH 8502


Florence County
Florence County was created in 1888 from Marion, Darlington, Clarendon & Williamsburg counties.


Georgetown County
Georgetown County was created in 1769 from the original district.


Granville County (see Carteret County)
One of the large proprietary counties (1682-1785), Granville County (1708-1785) neither created nor kept records. From 1682-1708 it had been known as Carteret County.

Greenville County
Greenville County was created in 1798 from Washington District.


Greenwood County
Greenwood County was created in 1897 from Abbeville & Edgefield counties.

Hampton County
Hampton County was created in 1878 from Beaufort County.


Horry County
Horry County was created in 1802 from Georgetown District.


Jasper County
Jasper County was created in 1912 from Beaufort & Hampton counties.

Kershaw County
Kershaw County was created in 1798 from Camden District.


Lancaster County
Lancaster County was created in 1798 from Camden District.

Laurens County
Laurens County was created in 1785 from District 96.

Lee County
Lee County was created in 1902 from Darlington, Sumter & Kershaw counties.

Lexington County
Lexington County was created in 1804 from Orangeburg District.

Marlboro County
Marlboro County was created in 1798 from Cheraws District.


Marion County
Marion County was created in 1798 from Georgetown District.


McCormick County
McCormick County was created in 1916 from Greenwood & Abbeville counties.

Newberry County
Newberry County was created in 1785 from District 96.


Ninety-Six District (see Greenwood County)

Oconee County
Oconee County was created in 1868 from Pickens County.


Orangeburg County
Orangeburg County was created in 1769 from the original district.

Pendleton County
Old Pendleton County functioned from 1789 to 1795 in the old Ninety-Six District. The original court records for old Ninety-Six District are in Abbeville County. The original records for old Pendleton County are in Anderson County. Old Pendleton's boundaries included the present-day counties of Oconee, Pickens & Anderson.


Pickens County
Created in 1826 from Pendleton County.


Pickney District (see York County)

Richland County
Richland County was created in 1799 from Kershaw District.


Saluda County
Saluda County was created in 1896 from Edgefield County.
**SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Spartanburg County**
Spartanburg County was created in 1785 from District 96.


Writers’ Program (South Carolina). Spartanburg Unit. *A History of Spartanburg County*. Spartanburg, SC: Band & White, 1940. CS 43 .G46x LH 8446

**Sumter County**
Sumter County was created in 1798 from Camden District.

**Union County**
Union County was created in 1785 from Ninety Six District.


**Washington District** (see Greenville County)

**Williamsburg County**
Williamsburg County was created in 1802 from Georgetown District.


Hudgens, William. *An Essay on the Epidemic of 1815-16, as it Appeared in the District of Williamsburgh, SC*. Georgetown, SC: Printed at the Gazette Office by E. Waterman, 1816. Microfiche 080 Sh64a no. 37887
York County
York County was created in 1785 from Camden & Pickney districts.


South Carolina name index to genealogical records
collected by South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).

FICHE 6052835

fiche 1. A. Pearl - Abbott, Moses S.
fiche 2. Abbott, Mr. - Aiken, Fannie W.
fiche 3. Aiken, Fannie W. - Anderson, Eliza Ann
fiche 4. Anderson, Eliza Ann - Ashley, Moses
fiche 5. Ashley, Mr. - Bales, Eldridge
fiche 6. Bales, Eldridge - Bass, Amelia M.
fiche 7. Bass, Amelia M. - Bell, Fairy Sprawls
fiche 8. Bell, Fairy Sprawls - Bigger, Francis Joseph
fiche 10. Blanton, Infant Son - Boulware, Agatha
fiche 11. Boulware, Agatha Rutherford - Brabham, James M.
fiche 12. Brabham, James M. - Brigman, Eli
fiche 13. Brigman, Elijah - Brown, John Wiley
fiche 15. Bugg, Edmund - Bush, Joicy King
fiche 16. Bush, Joicy King - Callaham, Elizabeth
fiche 17. Callaham, Elizabeth - Carpening, Andrew Jackson
fiche 18. Carpening, Anna - Cely, Frances
fiche 19. Cely, Georgia Bell - Clark, Abner
fiche 20. Clark, Abner - Coger, Mary
fiche 21. Coger, Mary Cook - Conner, T. L. (Katie) Mrs.
fiche 22. Conner, Thomas - Cothran, Ellaphare Rushton
fiche 23. Cothran, Emma Thompson - Creech, J. S.
fiche 24. Creech, J. S. - Crouch, Mary Elizabeth
fiche 25. Crouch, Monroe J. - Darlington, B. M.
fiche 26. Darlington, B. M. - Day, Charles Wm
fiche 27. Day, Charles Wm - Dicks, F. H.
fiche 28. Dicks, F. H. Jr. - Dowling, Elanor
fiche 29. Dowling, Elijah - Dunlap, Robert
fiche 30. Dunlap, Robert - Edwards, John
fiche 31. Edwards, John - Epps, Morning
fiche 32. Epps, Morning (F) - Farrow, Mary A.
fiche 33. Farrow, Mary Ann - Fleming, Thos.
fiche 34. Fleming, Thos. H. Carpenter - Franks, Henry
fiche 35. Franks, James - Galloway, Peter
fiche 36. Galloway, Peter - Gentry, Robert
fiche 37. Gentry, Robert - Glenn, Eveline
fiche 38. Glenn, F. M. - Gower, Jane Franklin
fiche 39. Gower, Jane Franklin - Griffm, Calvin Brown (Lt)
fiche 40. Griffm, Caroline E. - Hagood, Susan
fiche 41. Hagood, Susan - Hamilton, Thomas K.
fiche 42. Hamilton, Thomas K. - Harley, Maud
fiche 43. Harley, Maud - Hartzog, William W.
fiche 44. Hartzog, William Wesley - Heath, Wm.
fiche 45. Heath, Zilpha - Higgins, Elizabeth R.
fiche 46. Higgins, Ethel T. - Holland, Patience
fiche 47. Holland, Pearl - Howard, William
fiche 48. Howard, William - Hunter, Mary M.
fiche 49. Hunter, Mary Martin - Jacobs, Ina M.
fiche 50. Jacobs, Ina M. - Johnson, Letty
fiche 51. Johnson, Levi - Jones, Talbot (Talbert)
fiche 52. Jones, Talbot (Talbert) - Kelly, Sarah (Lucille)
fiche 53. Jones, Sarah Paty - King Jacob Scott
fiche 55. Lacy, Joshua Eus. - Lawrence, Thomas
fiche 56. Lawrence, Thomas - Lewis, Frances Eleanor
fiche 57. Lewis, Frances Elizabeth - Logans, William R.
fiche 58. Loggan, John - Lyon, Judith Cohen
fiche 59. Lyon, Judith Cohen - Marston, Elizabeth
fiche 60. Mart, Eveline Ramsey - Matthews, Grace
fiche 61. Matthews, Hardy - McCarter, James Jackson
fiche 62. McCarter, James Jackson - McDonald, Susanna Eagan
fiche 63. McDonald, Susanna Eagan - McKnight, R. D.
fiche 64. McKnight, R. D. (Mrs.) - Meadows, P. M.
fiche 65. Meadows, Pascal M. - Miller, Emilene
fiche 66. Miller, Emily Ann - Mobley, Sallie
fiche 68. Moorman, Robt. Jr. - Mullen, Annie C.
fiche 69. Mullen, Daniel - Nelson, William
fiche 70. Nelson, Wiliam - O'Bannon, Francis S.
fiche 71. O'Bannon, Francis S. - Owings, Jennie Edwards
   (Owens, Sid - Owens, Tallie see fiche 102)
fiche 72. Owings, Jessie R. - Patrick, Britton
fiche 73. Patrick, Britton - Pepper, Julia G.
fiche 74. Pepper, L. Jane - Pledger, William Jr.
fiche 75. Poge, Amsi Leroy - Pressley, Elisha F.
fiche 76. Pressley, Elisha F. - Ragsdale, James R.
fiche 77. Ragsdale, Jane - Reeves, Milton
fiche 78. Reeves, Milton - Riley, Jesse B.
fiche 79. Riley, Jesse B. - Rodgers, Andrew
fiche 80. Rodgers, Andrew - Rowland, William
fiche 81. Rowland, William - Sanders, Wilson
fiche 82. Sanders, Wilson - Seigler, W. F.
fiche 83. Seigler, W. G. - Shuler, Effie Estelle
fiche 84. Shuler, Effie Estelle - Sloan, Malinda
fiche 85. Sloan, Mamie B. - Smith, John
fiche 86. Smith, John - Southerland, Anne
fiche 87. Southerland, Annie Bell Bolt (Mrs.) - Steimneyer, Emily J
fiche 88. Steimneyer, Frederick - Stivender, Mary
fiche 89. Stivender, Mary Dyckes - Suddath, Sally
fiche 90. Suddath, Sarah - Taylor, James
fiche 91. Taylor, James - Thompson, Esther Rozella
fiche 92. Thompson, Ethel - Toole, Frampton W.
fiche 93. Toole, Frampton W. Wit - Tntt, Benj.
fiche 94. Tntt, Benj. - Waldrop, Grady Wicker
fiche 95. Waldrop, J. B. - Warford, Benjamin
fiche 98. Whitaker, Annie - Williams, Aaron
fiche 99. Williams, Aaron - Wilson, A. C.
fiche 100. Wilson, A. C. - Wolfe, Narcissa
fiche 101. Wolfe, Narcissa - Wyatt, Mary Jane
fiche 102. Wyatt, Mary Wilson - Zusuh, Robt. & Owens, Sid - Owens, Tallie

THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER
1. South Carolina - Genealogy - Indexes
2. South Carolina - Vital records - Indexes
3. South Carolina - Church records - Indexes
4. South Carolina - Cemeteries - Indexes
5. South Carolina - Military records - Indexes
6. South Carolina - Probate records - Indexes
7. South Carolina - Land and property - Indexes
8. South Carolina - Taxation - Indexes
9. South Carolina - Court records - Indexes
10. South Carolina - Census - Indexes
1. Daughters of the American Revolution (South Carolina)
Other Resources South Carolina

South Carolina State Archives Genealogy Resources
http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/newgenealre.htm

South Carolina Historical Organizations
http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/historgs/county1.html

Cyndi’s List South Carolina Links
http://www.cyndislist.com/sc.htm