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Counties.		Counties.	
GEORGETOWN DISTRICT, between Santee river and North-Carolina. Chief town, GEORGETOWN.	Winyah,	NINETY-SIX DISTRICT, comprehends all other parts of the state, not included in the other districts. Chief town, CAMBRIDGE.	Abbeville,
	Williamsburg,		Edgefield,
	Kingston,		Newbury,
	Liberty.		Union,
			Laurens,
			Spartanburgh,
			Greenville.
CHERAWS DISTRICT, west of Georgetown dis- trict. Chief town,	Marlborough,		
	Chesterfield,		
	Darlington.		

Climate.] The climate is different in different parts of the state. Along the sea coast, bilious diseases and fevers of all kinds are prevalent between July and October. The probability of dying is much greater between the 20th of June and the 20th of October, than in the other eight months in the year.

One cause of these diseases is, a low, marshy country, which is overflowed for the sake of cultivating rice. The exhalations from these stagnated waters—from the rivers—and from the neighbouring ocean—and the profuse perspiration of vegetables of all kinds which cover the ground, fill the air with moisture. This moisture falls in frequent rains and copious dews. From actual observation it was found, that the average annual fall of rain for ten years was 42 inches; without regarding the moisture that fell in fogs and dews. The great heat of the day relaxes the body, and the agreeable coolness of the evening invites to an exposure to these heavy dews. But a second, and probably a more operative cause in producing diseases, is the indolence of the inhabitants. To this, physicians say, more than on any unavoidably injurious qualities in the air, are to be ascribed

the diseases so common in this country. The upper country, situated in the medium between heat and cold, is as healthful as any part of the United States.

Rivers.] This state is watered by four large, navigable rivers, besides a great number of smaller ones, which are passable in boats. The river *Savannah* washes it in its whole length from northwest to southeast. The *Edisto* rises in two branches from a remarkable ridge in the interior part of the state. These branches unite a little below Orangeburg, which stands on the North Fork, and form Edisto river, which, having passed Jacksonburg, branches and embraces Edisto island.

Santee is the largest and longest river in this state. It empties into the ocean by two mouths, a little south of Georgetown. About 120 miles, in a direct line from its mouth, it branches into the *Congaree* and *Wataeree*; the latter or northern branch passes the Catabaw nation of Indians, and bears the name of the *Catabaw* river from this settlement to its source. The *Congaree* branches into *Saluda* and *Broad* rivers. Broad river again branches into *Enoree*, *Tyger* and *Pacolet* rivers; on the latter of which are the celebrated Pacolet Springs. Just below the junction of Saluda and Broad rivers, on the Congaree, stands the town of COLUMBIA, which is intended to be the future seat of government in this state.

Pedee river rises in North-Carolina, where it is called *Tadkin* river. In this state, however, it takes the name of *Pedee*, and receiving Lynche's creek and Wakamaw river, passes by Georgetown, which it leaves on the east, and 12 miles below it empties into the ocean. All the forementioned rivers, except Edisto, rise from various sources in that ridge of mountains which divides the waters which flow into the Atlantick ocean from those which fall into the Mississippi.

Mountains.] The Tryon and Hogback mountains are 220 miles northwest from Charleston. The elevation of these mountains above their base is 3840 feet; and above the sea coast 4640. And as no object intervenes to obstruct the view, a man with *telescopic* eyes might discern vessels at sea.

Islands.]

Islands.] The sea coast is bordered with a chain of fine sea islands, around which the sea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation for the conveyance of produce to market.

The principal of these are, James Island, John's Island, Edisto, St. Helena, Ladies Island, Paris Island, the Hunting Islands, and Hilton Head Island.

The soil and natural growth of these islands are not noticeably different from the adjacent main land. They are in general favourable for the culture of indigo.

Chief Towns.] CHARLESTON is the only considerable town in South-Carolina. It is situated on the tongue of land which is formed by the confluence of Ashley and Cooper rivers, which are large and navigable. These rivers mingle their waters immediately below the town, and form a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean at Sullivan's island, seven miles southeast of the town. Charleston is more healthy than any part of the low country in the southern states. On this account it is the resort of great numbers of gentlemen, invalids from the West-India islands, and of the rich planters from the country, who come here to spend the *sickly months*, as they are called, in quest of health and of the social enjoyments which the city affords. And in no part of America are the social blessings enjoyed more rationally and liberally than in Charleston. Unaffected hospitality, affability, ease in manners and address, and a disposition to make their guests welcome, easy and pleased with themselves, are characteristics of the respectable people in Charleston.

The land on which the town is built is flat and low, and the water brackish and unwholesome. The streets from east to west extend from river to river, and running in a straight line, not only open beautiful prospects each way, but afford excellent opportunities, by means of subterranean drains, for removing all nuisances, and keeping the city clean and healthy. These streets are intersected by others, nearly at right angles, and throw the town into a number of squares, with dwelling-houses in front, and office-houses and little gardens

gardens behind. The houses, which have been lately built, are brick, with tiled roofs. Some of the buildings in Charleston are elegant, and most of them are neat, airy, and well furnished. The publick buildings are, an exchange, state-house, armoury, poor-house, two large churches for Episcopalians, two for Congregationalists or Independents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, two for the Baptists, one for the German Lutherans, one for the Methodists, one for French Protestants, besides a meeting-house for Quakers, one Jewish synagogue, and a chapel for Roman Catholics.

In 1787, there were 1600 houses in this city, and 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 negroes; and what evinces the healthiness of the place, upwards of 200 of the white inhabitants were above 60 years of age.

BEAUFORT, on Port-Royal island, is a pleasant, thriving little town, of about 50 or 60 houses, and 200 inhabitants, who are distinguished for their hospitality and politeness.

GEORGETOWN stands on a spot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united in one broad stream, by the name of Pedee, fall into the ocean 12 miles below the town.

General Face of the Country.] The whole state, to the distance of 80 miles from the sea, is level, and almost without a stone. In this distance, by a gradual ascent from the sea coast, the land rises about 190 feet. Here commences a curiously uneven country. The traveller is constantly ascending or descending little sand hills, which nature seems to have disunited in a frolick. If a pretty high sea were suddenly arrested, and transformed into sand hills, in the very form the waves existed at the moment of transformation, it would present the eye with just such a view as is here to be seen. Some little herbage, and a few small pines, grow even on this soil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a scanty subsistence on corn and sweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. This curious country continues for 60 miles, till you arrive at a place called *The Ridge*, 140 miles from Charleston.

This

This ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance northwest from its summit. It is a fine, high, healthy belt of land, well watered and of a good soil, and extends from the Savannah to Broad river, in about $6^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude from Philadelphia. Beyond this ridge, commences a country exactly resembling the northern states. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, present themselves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here Heaven has bestowed its blessings with a most bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful, than nearer to the sea. The hills are covered with valuable woods, the vallies watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of the soil is equal to every vegetable production. This, by way of distinction, is called the upper country, where are different modes and different articles of cultivation; where the manners of the people, and even their language, have a different tone. The land still rises by a gradual ascent; each succeeding hill overlooks that which immediately precedes it, till, having advanced 220 miles in a northwest direction from Charleston, the elevation of the land above the sea coast is found, by mensuration, to be about 800 feet. Here commences a mountainous country, which continues rising to the western terminating point of this state.

Soil and Productions.] The soil may be divided into four kinds, first, the *Pine Barren*, which is valuable only for its timber. Interspersed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber, and of every kind of growth but that of grass. These tracts are called *Savannas*, constituting a second kind of soil, good for grazing. The third kind is that of the *swamps* and *low grounds* on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypresses, bays, &c. In these swamps rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the state. The *high lands*, commonly known by the name of oak and hickory lands, constitute the fourth kind of soil.

The

The natural growth is oak, hickory, walnut, pine and locust. On these lands, in the low country, Indian corn is cultivated, principally; and in the back country, they raise tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton and silk.

It is curious to observe the gradations from the sea coast to the upper country, with respect to the produce, the mode of cultivation, and the cultivators. On the islands upon the sea coast, and for 40 or 50 miles back, (and on the rivers much farther) the cultivators are all slaves. No white man, to speak generally, ever thinks of settling a farm, and improving it for himself, without negroes. If he has no negroes, he hires himself as overseer, to some rich planter, (who has more than he can or will attend to) till he can purchase for himself. The articles cultivated, are corn, and potatoes, which are food for the negroes; rice and indigo for exportation. The soil is cultivated almost wholly by manual labour. The plough, till since the peace, was scarcely used, and prejudices still exist against it. In the middle settlements negroes are not so numerous. The master attends personally to his own business, and is glad to use the plough to assist his negroes, or himself when he has no negroes. The soil is not rich enough for rice. It produces moderately good indigo weed; no tobacco is raised for exportation. The farmer is contented to raise corn, potatoes, oats, poultry, and a little wheat. In the upper country, many men have a few negroes, and a few have many; but generally speaking, the farmers have none, and depend, like the inhabitants of the northern states, upon the labour of themselves and families, for subsistence. The plough is used almost wholly. Indian corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. are raised for food, and large quantities of tobacco, and some wheat and indigo for exportation.

Constitution.] By the constitution of this state, the legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, to consist of two distinct bodies, a senate and house of representatives. These two bodies, jointly, by ballot, at their every first meeting, choose a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor,

Lieutenant-Governor, both continue for two years, and a privy council, (to consist of the Lieutenant-Governor and eight other persons) all of the protestant religion.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor must have been residents in the state for ten years, and the members of the privy council five years preceding their election, and possess a freehold in the state of the value of at least ten thousand pounds currency, clear of debt.

The Governor is eligible but two years in six years, and is vested with the executive authority of the state.

The senate are chosen by ballot, biennially, on the last Monday in November; thirteen make a quorum. A senator must be of the protestant religion; must have attained the age of 30 years; must have been a resident in the state at least five years; and must possess a freehold in the parish or district for which he is elected, of at least two thousand pounds currency, clear of debt.

The last Monday in November, biennially, two hundred and two persons are to be chosen in different parts of the state, (equally proportioned) to represent the freemen of the state in the general assembly, who are to meet with the senate, annually, at the seat of government, on the first Monday in January.

All free white men of 21 years of age, of one year's residence in the state, and possessing freeholds of 50 acres of land each, or what shall be deemed equal thereto, are qualified to elect representatives.

Every fourteen years the representation of the whole state is to be proportioned in the most equal and just manner, according to the particular and comparative strength and taxable property of the different parts of the same.

State of Literature.] Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, sent their sons to Europe for education. During the war and since, they have generally sent them to the middle and northern states. Those who have been at this expense in educating their sons, have been but comparatively few in number, so that the literature of the state is at a low ebb. Since the peace, however, it has begun to flourish. There are several flourishing academies in Charleston—one at Beaufort, on Port Royal island—

island—and several others in different parts of the state. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law—one at Charleston, which is merely nominal—one at Winnsborough, in the district of Camden—the other at Cambridge, in the district of Ninety-Six. The publick and private donations for the support of these three colleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and supporting of one respectable college. The division of these donations has frustrated this design. The Mount Sion college, at Winnsborough, is supported by a respectable society of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This institution flourishes, and bids fair for usefulness. The college at Cambridge is no more than a grammar school. That the literature of this state might be put upon a respectable footing, nothing is wanting but a spirit of enterprize among its wealthy inhabitants.

Indians.] The Catabaws are the only nation of Indians in this state. They have but one town, called Catabaw, situated on Catabaw river, on the boundary line between North and South-Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men.

Religion.] Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no disputes between different religious societies. They all agree to differ.

The upper parts of this state are settled chiefly by Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. From the most probable calculations, it is supposed that the religious denominations of this state, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Presbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, &c.

Population and Character.] The census made by order of Congress in 1790, fixes the number of inhabitants in this state at 226,131. On the sea coast there are many more slaves than freemen. The bulk of the white population is in the western parts of the state. There is no peculiarity in the manners of the inhabitants

ants of this state, except what arises from the mischievous influence of slavery ; and in this, indeed, they do not differ from the inhabitants of the other southern states. Slavery, by exempting great numbers from the necessities of labour, leads to luxury, dissipation and extravagance. The absolute authority which is exercised over their slaves, too much favours a haughty, supercilious behaviour. A disposition to obey the Christian precept, "To do to others as we would that others should do unto us," is not cherished by a daily exhibition of many made for one. The Carolinians sooner arrive at maturity, both in their bodies and minds, than the natives of colder climates. They possess a natural quickness and vivacity of genius, superior to the inhabitants of the north ; but too generally want that enterprize and perseverance, which are necessary for the highest attainments in the arts and sciences. They have, indeed, few motives to enterprize. Inhabiting a fertile country, which by the labour of the slaves, produces plentifully, and creates affluence ; in a climate which favours indulgence, ease, and a disposition for convivial pleasures, they too generally rest contented with barely knowledge enough to transact the common affairs of life. There are not a few instances, however, in this state, in which genius has been united with application, and the effects of their union have been happily experienced, not only by this state, but by the United States.

The wealth produced by the labour of the slaves, furnishes their proprietors with the means of hospitality ; and no people in the world use these means with more liberality. Many of the inhabitants spare no pains nor expense in giving the highest polish of education to their children, by enabling them to travel, and by other means unattainable by those who have but moderate fortunes.

The Carolinians are generally affable and easy in their manners, and polite and attentive to strangers. The ladies want the bloom of the north, but have an engaging softness and delicacy in their appearance and manners, and many of them possess the polite and elegant accomplishments.

Commerce.]

Commerce.] The little attention that is paid to manufactures, occasions a vast consumption of foreign, imported articles; but the quantities and value of their exports generally leave a balance in favour of the state, except when there are large importations of negroes.

The amount of the exports in sterling money, in one year, has been estimated at £.505,270. In the most successful seasons there have been as many as 140,000 barrels of rice, and 1,300,000 pounds of indigo exported in one year.

History.] No successful attempts were made to plant a colony in this quarter, till the reign of Charles II. of England. Mention, however, is made of Sir Robert Heath's having obtained a grant of Carolina from Charles I. in 1630; but no settlements were made in consequence of this grant.

In 1662, after the restoration of Charles II. Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and seven others, obtained a grant of all lands lying between the 31st and 36th degrees of north latitude.

A second charter, given two years after, enlarged their boundaries, and comprehended all that province, territory, &c. extending eastward as far as the north end of Curratuck inlet, upon a straight line westerly to Wyonoke creek, which lies within or about latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$; and so west, in a direct line as far as the South sea; and south and westward as far as 29° north latitude, inclusive, and so west in direct lines to the South sea. Of this large territory, the King constituted these eight persons absolute Lords Proprietors—investing them with all necessary powers to settle and govern the same.

Nothing was successfully done towards the settlement of this country till 1669. At this time, the proprietors, in virtue of their powers, engaged the famous Mr. Locke to frame, for them, a constitution and body of laws. This constitution, consisting of 120 articles, was aristocratical, and though ingenious in theory, could never be successfully reduced to practice.

Three classes of nobility were to be established, viz. barons, cassiques and landgraves. The first to possess twelve—the second twenty-four—the third forty-eight thousand acres of land, which was to be unalienable.

During the continuance of the proprietary government, a period of 50 years (reckoning from 1669 to 1719) the colony was involved in perpetual quarrels. Oftentimes they were harrassed by the Indians; sometimes infested with pirates; frequently invaded by the French and Spanish fleets; constantly uneasy under their injudicious government; and quarrelling with their governors.—But their most bitter dissensions were respecting religion. The Episcopalians being more numerous than the Dissenters, attempted to exclude the latter from a seat in the legislature. These attempts were so far succeeded, as that the church of England, by a majority of votes, was established by law. This illiberal act threw the colony into the utmost confusion, and was followed by a train of evil consequences, which proved to be the principal cause of the revolution. Notwithstanding the act establishing the church of England was repealed, tranquillity was not restored to the colony. A change of government was generally desired by the colonists. They found that they were not sufficiently protected by their proprietary constitution, and effected a revolution about the year 1719, and the government became regal.

In 1728, the proprietors accepted £.22,500 sterling from the crown, for the property and jurisdiction, except Lord Graaiville, who reserved his eighth of the property, which had never yet been formally given up. At this time the constitution was new-modelled, and the territory, limited by the original charter, was divided into North and South Carolinas.

From this period the colony began to flourish. It was protected by a government, formed on the plan of the English constitution. Under the fostering care of the mother country, its growth was astonishingly rapid. Between the years 1763 and 1775, the number of inhabitants was more than doubled. No one indulged