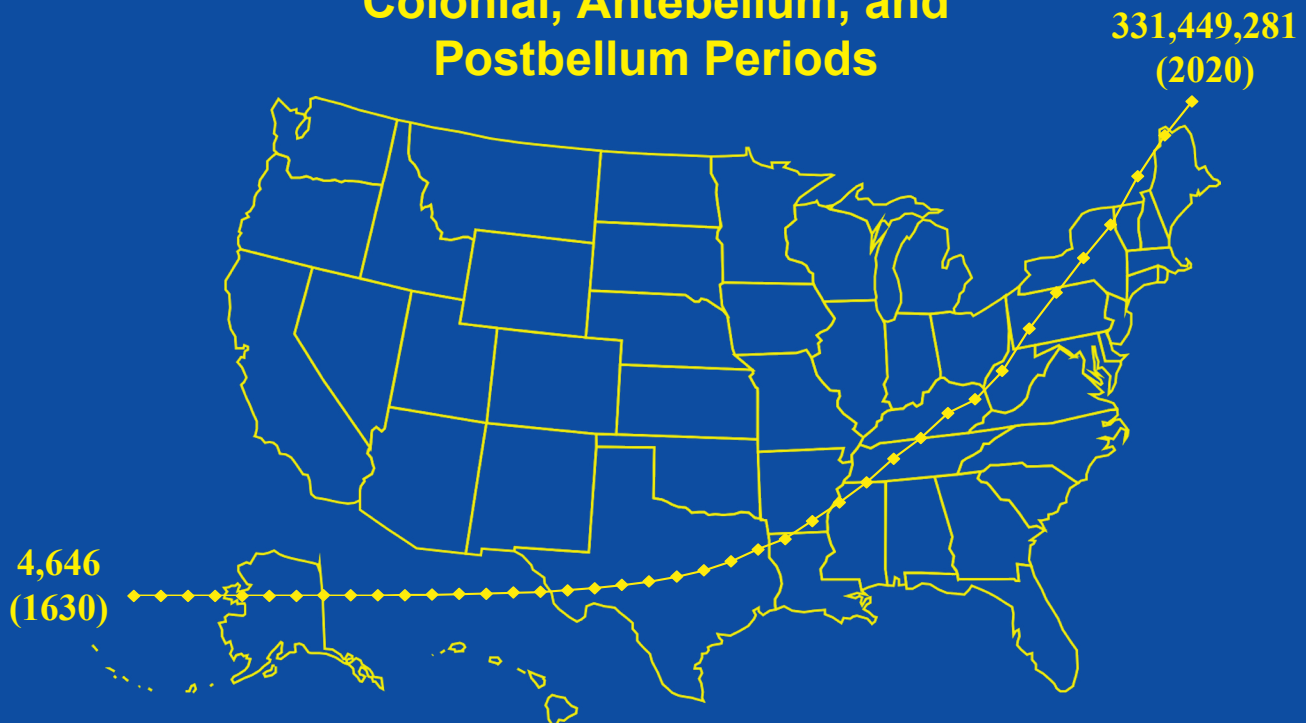




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A Historical Look at Population Growth: National, South Carolina, and Horry County (1630–2020)

Colonial, Antebellum, and Postbellum Periods



United States of America

December 3, 2022

David C. Wilson

Founder / CEO
Conway, South Carolina



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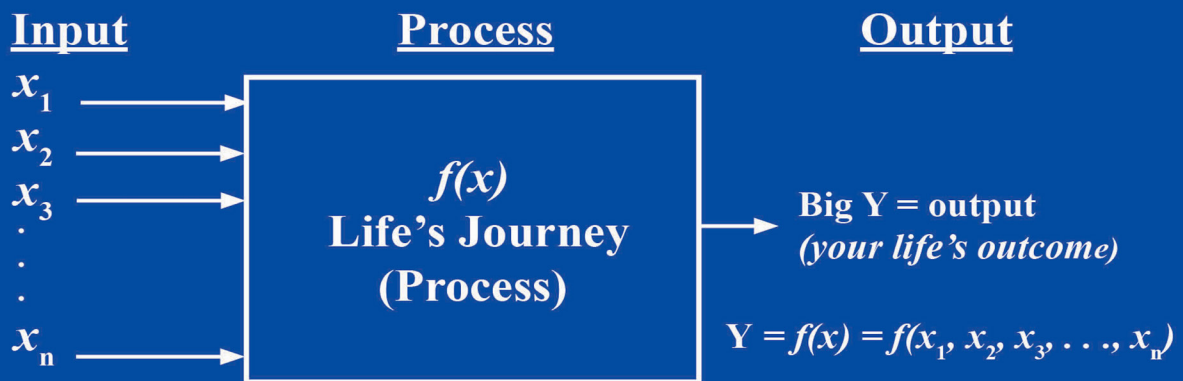
Life's Journey

Definition

Life's journey can be compressed into a barrage of cause-and-effect analyses. This means that we are forever doing things to achieve a desired outcome. A desired outcome is not guaranteed; rather, it is probabilistic with varying degrees of likelihood. Simply put, life's journey can also be defined as a collage of intersections.

Example

The little input x 's (in the diagram below) represent all the things you do on a continuous basis (input) to achieve a desired outcome, including your family, education, values, religion, work, etc. The list is infinite.



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Researched and compiled by David C. Wilson

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AUTHOR'S NOTE

The intent of this report is to examine the distribution and proportion of the US population to shine a spotlight on colonial America; the United States; South Carolina; and six selected counties, including Horry County, for the two largest historical groups, White (European descent) and Black (African descent) inhabitants, from 1630 to 2020.

Although the United States was founded on July 4, 1776, as the land of the free, slavery had already existed since about 1619 (Hampton History Museum) in colonial America; therefore, the founding of the United States did not change the status of Black African people who were still enslaved from 1776 (approximately 21% of the population of the colonies) to 1865, when slavery was abolished by the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment on December 6 of that year. This is made clear by accentuating the proportion of Black inhabitants during this important historical period that occurred in the mainland of what is known today as the United States of America.

The period in the report covers about 400 years of population growth and changes. Although many groups comprise the US population today, the Black experience is unique because of hundreds of years of slavery; Jim Crow laws; treatment as second-class citizens; and, in many instances, being viewed as racially inferior. Even Catholic priests in Charleston County, South Carolina, bought and sold Black people during slavery. Aside from the categories of White and Black inhabitants, other groups were placed in a single category of “All Others” for this report where applicable. The All Others category includes Native Americans and Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, and people who identified as two or more races. The idea is to discern the White and Black historical groups’ population growth and the dynamics of their population proportion over hundreds of years in colonial America and the United States.

The past still affects us; to understand where to go in the future, we must understand the past. Therefore, we must look at the number and percentage proportion of these two groups from a historical

perspective: one group that was enslaved and subjugated by the other for about 300 years (1670–1970) in South Carolina and about 169 years (1801–1970) in Horry County. The year 1970 is used because it was the year that South Carolina finally legally desegregated all public schools after a long fight to maintain segregated public schools. Despite the US Supreme Court Decision of 1954 in the *Brown v. Board of Education*, which ruled that segregation of children by race was unconstitutional and effectively overturned the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision of 1896 that ruled segregation was legal as long as equal facilities were provided for White and Black residents, segregation remained in place in South Carolina until 1970.

Depicting Black residents’ proportion in the population in a quantitative format might help everyone, including the justice system, address the many complexities of everyday living between the two historical groups. In particular, these complexities exist in public schools in Horry County, South Carolina, and the nation as a whole—especially the expulsion problem and academic performance gap that haunts Black students. The starting point for this paper is the colonial period, followed by the antebellum period, the postbellum period, and the present. As previously mentioned, the report places heavy emphasis on the percentage proportion of White and Black residents. Consequently, these two historical populations are the only groups depicted throughout this report to accentuate the long and distinct Black experience in the United States and, particularly, the Southern states.

Thank you for taking the time to read this report.



David C. Wilson

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David C. Wilson". The signature is fluid and cursive.

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**The year 1780 falls under the United States’ Continental Congress: 1774–1789. See footnote on page 20.

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*Selected counties.

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Note: All time frames shown for the colonial, antebellum, and postbellum periods might vary slightly from some archived databases and literature. To that end, any slight variation on the exact timeframe is statistically insignificant to overall population analysis over the 400 years covered in this report.

*Selected counties from South Carolina. In the interest of space, the word selected is omitted in the list of tables above for Chapter 7—Summary.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Description
Outline of Chapters
Flow Diagram of Chapters



Introduction

The objective is to provide a summary of population growth and changes from the colonial period to the antebellum and the postbellum periods for Colonial America in the United States, the free states, slave states, South Carolina, Horry County, and other selected counties in South Carolina.

The scope of this report is primarily about populations and the two large historical categories, Black alone and White alone. In this report, White and Black are to be construed as White alone and Black alone. Mexicans were counted as White by the US Federal Census from 1790 to 1930. Hence, there is no credible way to extract Mexicans who were enumerated as White for 140 years in the United States. The collection of data on race and ethnicity in the US Census has changed over time, including the addition of new enumeration categories and changes in definitions of those categories, such as American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, some other race, and two or more races. To that end, this report’s graphical and tabular analyses provide a growth and proportion analysis of the number and proportion of populations for White and Black residents in colonial, antebellum, and postbellum America. Generally, the report covers these three periods, spanning from 1630 (population: circa 4,646) to 2020 (population: circa 331,449,261).†

Colonialism is the practice of extending and maintaining a nation’s political and economic control over another people or area. For example, the original thirteen colonies were controlled by the British. The colonial period lasted from the early seventeenth century to the incorporation of the thirteen original colonies into the United States of America during the American Revolutionary War‡ in 1776, when the colonies won their independence from Britain. Antebellum America is the time between the formation of the US government and the outbreak of the American Civil War—from 1776 to 1860. In this report, the postbellum period is considered from post-Civil War to the present, especially the

struggle in the former slave states that persist to the present. There were only two major categories in terms of count and percentage during the colonial and antebellum periods and the first 100 years of the postbellum period. The category “All Others” will be indicated where applicable. The idea is to compare the two historical groups—White and Black—from when Blacks were enslaved in South Carolina and other southern states in 1630 to 2020.

The first census was enumerated in 1790; however, there were enumerations in the colonies conducted by some of the colonial governors and the British Board of Trade; therefore, the population counting during the colonial period from 1610 to 1780 were replete with statistical estimations. The 1790 census primarily used designations

“White” and “Black” or “Negros.” This report started at 1630 because this was the first year South Carolina inhabitants were enumerated. Although South Carolina separated from North Carolina in 1710, estimations were made of the area that became South Carolina.

The primary data source was the US Census Bureau and an arm of the Census Bureau known as the American Community Survey (ACS). The first US Census count started on August 2, 1790. Its primary objective was to determine the number of House representees each state was allocated; slaves were counted as three-fifths of a person for this purpose. This meant that the number of enslaved people was counted—without names—and the total number was multiplied by three-fifths and added to the White population. In addition, the population was used to determine financial resources from the federal government—as it is today. The ACS is a demographics survey program conducted annually by the US Census Bureau instead of every 10 years, as with the regular census. The frequency of the ACS helps local governments, community leaders, and businesses understand the changes in their communities. The ACS is the premier source for detailed population and housing information for the nation. To that end, there might be some variations

“The scope of this report is primarily about populations and the two large historical categories, Black alone and White alone.”

cont.

†See footnote on page 12.

‡American Revolution War: 1775–1783.





Introduction, cont.

in reports about populations and other demographics because the ACS is updated at least once a year, whereas the count in this report is based on the ten-year enumerated census count of the population.

After slavery was abolished, the designations of “Free Colored” and “Slave” were discontinued in the US Census and other federal documents in 1865. Although archived databases during the antebellum period referred to Black persons as “Free Colored” and “Slave,” these designations were replaced with “Free Black” and “Enslaved Person” in this report. Before 1865, the designation “Black person” included free Blacks and enslaved people. After the abolition of slavery, the notion of “free Blacks” and “enslaved parsons” became “Black persons.” Consequently, White and Black residents continued to be the only two categories used in this report. “All Others” was a category for non-White and non-Black. Although the focus of the report is from the first organized census, enumerated in 1790, graphs include data from 1630 to the colonial period. To that end, the first Black enslaved persons were imported into Virginia in 1619.† By 1640, the overall population (White and Black) increased to about 400 and about 2,000, respectively, in 1670. Moreover, the intent of the report is to depict the two historical and largest categories, from 1630 for the colonies and 1790 for the United States, slave states, and South Carolina. Additionally, the period from 1810 to 2020 for Horry County and six selected counties are depicted in this report. Horry County was founded in 1801. The area before 1801 was part of Georgetown County, South Carolina.

The archived adjective “Colored” is a complex one and, as previously mentioned, was replaced with “Black” in this report. Colored was used historically

as a racial descriptor in the United States during the antebellum and postbellum periods to refer to African American or Black residents (through the 1960s). For example, the name of my elementary school was Todd Swamp Colored School (Horry County, South

Carolina). Additionally, large black letters were stamped on the inside cover of my elementary school textbooks, reading “For Colored Use Only.”

However, in the context of the history of slavery in the Americas, free people of color were primarily

African or people of mixed African, European, and Native American descent who were not enslaved. A way to become free was through manumission (release from slavery). This freedom was granted by the government or a private person to the enslaved person for some instance of remarkable service. Another way to become a free Black was by being “self-purchased,” in which the person saved up enough money to buy their freedom, hence, a paradoxical situation. This was not common. Graphs and tabular analysis throughout this report will highlight how few free Blacks existed during the antebellum period.

The percentage computation of White and Black residents of pre- and post-Civil War will include in the denominator (total population) all other categories such as American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, two or more races, and multiracial. To emphasize, although these groups will not be depicted on the graphs before 1860, the percentages were computed with these groups included in the total population and shown with “All Others” in graphs and tables where applicable. For example, the total Black population in South Carolina, Horry County, and selected counties has increased in the numerical count but decreased significantly in percentage. As

cont.

†The first colony was founded at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. In late August, 1619, about 30 enslaved Africans were brought to Virginia aboard the English privateer ship White Lion. At Point Comfort, they were sold to Virginia Company officials in return for supplies. A few days later, 2-3 additional enslaved Africans were traded by the ship Treasurer. They were the first recorded Africans in mainland English America (Hampton History Museum, 2018).



**Introduction, cont.**

an example, the graphs will show a steady increase in headcount over the past 390 years from 1630 to 2020 for various intervals of time. Note that the first US organized census was in 1790.

Some graphical analyses in this report show an increase in population count with an accompanying decrease in percentage that can be attributed to an increase in those identifying as not White alone or Black alone. Being able to self-identify does allow for much-needed flexibility by not letting others, such as census takers and organizations, identify individuals. This can be explained as ethnic groups, two or more races, multiracial, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic, Alaska Native, and so on.

The enslaved and total Black populations in South Carolina exceeded the White population from about 1720 to 1780, and from 1820 to 1920. This means that Black enslaved residents made up more than 50% of the total population in South Carolina for about 160 years. See Figures 6.9.5 and 7.6.3.

During the Great Migration from the 1910s to the 1970s, millions of Black people moved from the American South to northern industrial cities, contributing to the smaller percentage of the Black population in the South. The Great Migration had a major impact on the reversal of Black residents in the majority in South Carolina for more than 100 years after the country was founded in 1776. The Great Migration movement was one of the largest movements of people in US history. Approximately

6 million Black people moved from the Southern United States to the Northern, Midwestern, and Western states from about 1910 to the 1970s (National Archives). As a result, White residents became a majority in South Carolina in 1930. There are narratives accompanying the graphs and tables throughout this report; therefore, no further description is warranted in the introduction.

The diagram in Figure 1.0.0 will help the reader understand the flow of the material presented in the report.

Note 1: According to the US Census Bureau, the United States Census enumerated White residents and Black residents since 1790, Asians and Native

Americans since 1860 (all Native Americans were not enumerated until 1890), “some other race” since 1950, and “two or more races” since 2000. Mexicans were counted as White from 1790 to 1930 (140 years), unless of apparent non-European extraction. Hispanics (as well as the Non-Hispanic White population) were enumerated since 1940 (except for 1950 and 1960), but some estimates for the Hispanic (and Non-Hispanic White) population were made for certain years before 1940 (as well as for 1950 and 1960).

Note 2: The three dashes in empty table cells throughout this report means that the population count was not available, or the colony or state was not settled or founded yet. For example, South Carolina was settled in 1660; therefore, three dashes are shown in empty cells for tables associated with the colony until 1670. For example, see Table 3.3.1.

“The enslaved and total Black populations in South Carolina exceeded the White population from about 1720 to 1780, and from 1820 to 1920 (circa 160 years).”

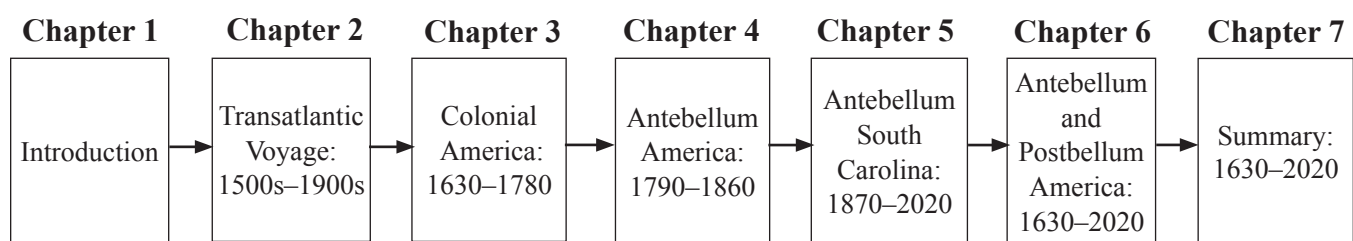
Flow Diagram of Report

Figure 1.0.0: Flow diagram of chapters sequencing.



Chapter 2

The Transatlantic Slave Trade: 1501–1866

Importation of Africans to the Americas
During the Colonial Antebellum Periods



2.1 Distribution of African People Imported to the Americas: 1500s–1800s

The graphs shown in Figures 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 depict the number and percentage of Africans imported to the Americas during the colonial and antebellum periods by various European countries. The intervals are in 25-year periods. The country of Portugal was by far the largest importer of African

people to the Americas during the slave trade period from approximately 1501 to 1866. Approximately 12.5 million Africans imported during the slave trade. The United States imported more than a quarter of a million African people from their homeland to the Americas. See Table 2.2.1.

Percentage of Enslaved Africans Imported to the Americas by Country: 1501–1866†

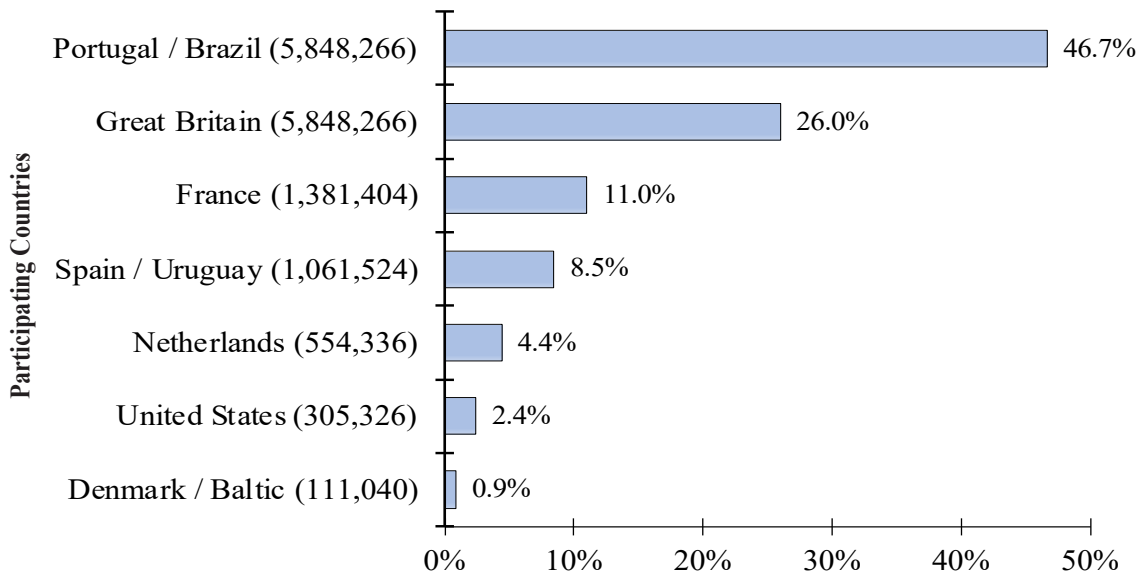


Figure 2.1.1: Percentage of enslaved Africans imported to the Americas from circa 1501 to 1866.*

Although about 10.7 million enslaved Africans survived the slave trade era, only about 450,000 (Gates, Louis, 2014) were shipped directly to North America, which equates to only about 4.2%. However, in the year 1860, about 67% of all enslaved people in the Western Hemisphere was in the American South. This extraordinary percentage suggest that slavery was sustained primarily in the United States by natural reproduction from enslaved people. A baby born from an enslaved person was an enslaved person at birth. This equates to 710% increased over the percentage (circa 3.4%) of Africans imported directly from Africa to North America. In 1860, there were about 4 million enslaved people in the United States. See Figure 2.1.2 and Table 2.2.1.

Percentage Proportion of Enslaved Africans Imported to the Americas in Time Intervals: 1501–1866

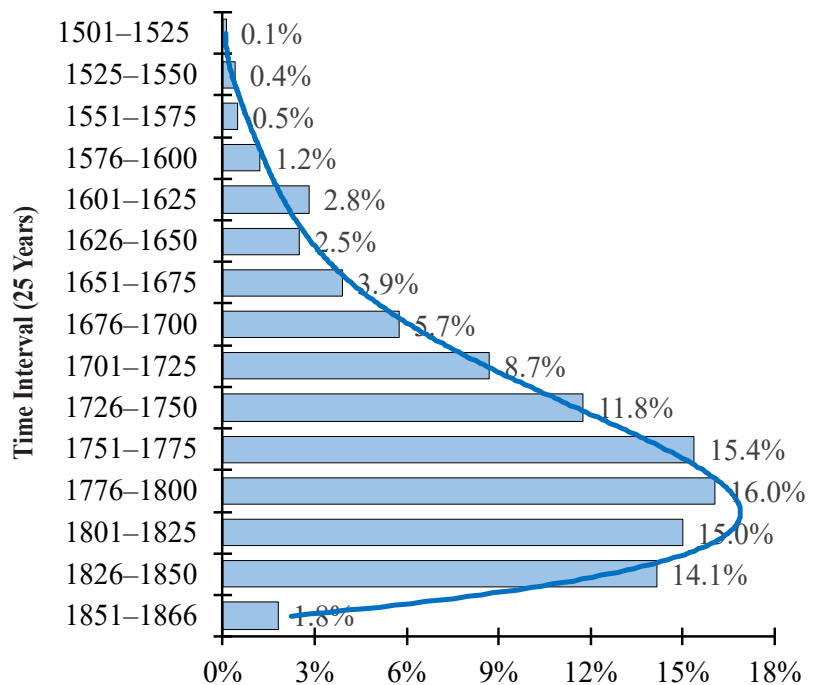


Figure 2.1.2: Percentage of enslaved Africans imported to the Americas.

*Source: Table 2.2.1



†Slave Voyages—Trans Atlantic Trade



2.2 Tabular Analysis: 1501–1866

The tabular data in Table 2.2.1 shown below were used to construct Figures 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 in this paper. The table depicts the percentage contribution of several European powers who contributed to the 12.5 million Africans captured and shipped to the Americas. The estimated number of Africans who embarked (12,521,337) and disembarked (10,702,659). Therefore, the number of Africans (1,818,677 or 14.5%) passed away en route to the Americas. To repeat, about 1.9 million humans died and were buried

at sea or thrown overboard because they were sick or went insane during these voyages to the Americas. Portugal was by far the largest (46.7%) importer of African people to the Americas, and Great Britain was second (26%) during the slave trade period from approximately 1501 to 1866. Ships under the United States flag also imported more than a quarter of a million African people from their homeland to the Americas during the transatlantic slave trade. *Spain imported 877 Africans to the Americas in 1866.*

Table 2.2.1: Number and percentage of enslaved Africans imported to the Americas by various European powers and the United States: 1501–1866.

Timeline of Voyages	Importation by Country and Number of Enslaved Africans							Embarked Totals
	Spain / Uruguay	Portugal / Brazil	Great Britain	Netherlands	United States	France	Denmark / Baltic	
1501–1525	6,363	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,363
1525–1550	25,375	25,387	0	0	0	0	0	50,762
1551–1575	28,167	31,089	1,685	0	0	66	0	61,007
1576–1600	60,056	90,715	237	1,365	0	0	0	152,373
1601–1625	83,496	267,519	0	1,829	0	0	0	352,844
1626–1650	44,313	201,609	33,695	31,729	824	1,827	1,053	315,050
1651–1675	12,601	244,793	122,367	100,526	0	7,125	653	488,065
1676–1700	5,860	297,272	272,200	85,847	3,327	29,484	25,685	719,675
1701–1725	0	474,447	410,597	73,816	3,277	120,939	5,833	1,088,909
1726–1750	0	536,696	554,042	83,095	34,004	259,095	4,793	1,471,725
1751–1775	4,239	528,693	832,047	132,330	84,580	325,918	17,508	1,925,315
1776–1800	6,415	673,167	748,612	40,773	67,443	433,061	39,199	2,008,670
1801–1825	168,087	1,160,601	283,959	2,669	109,545	135,815	16,316	1,876,992
1826–1850	400,728	1,299,969	0	357	1,850	68,074	0	1,770,978
1851–1866	215,824	9,309	0	0	476	0	0	225,609
Totals	1,061,524	5,848,266	3,259,441	554,336	305,326	1,381,404	111,040	12,521,337
Percentage	8.5%	46.7%	26.0%	4.4%	2.4%	11.0%	0.9%	100.0%

Source: Slave Voyages Database (Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade—Estimates).



Chapter 3

Colonial America: 1630–1780

Population Proportion in the
Colonies and States



3.1 Colonial America—Population Growth Timeline: 1630–1780

The graphs shown in Figures 3.1.1–3.1.4 depict the population growth during the colonial period—13 original colonies—for the two historically largest racial categories from about 1630 to 1780.† The graphs in the figures depict the colonies combined, North and South. South Carolina is particularly interesting because the Black enslaved population and their descendants made up most of the state’s population from 1720 to about 1920. The categories in this report during the colonial period were White and Black; during the antebellum period, the categories were White, Black, free Black, enslaved, and All

Others. The orange area in Figure 3.1.4 represents the Black population, which portrays a majority of the graph in Figure 3.1.4. This means that the Black population exceeded the White population.

The North was sparsely populated with Black inhabitants; therefore, the orange area (Figure 3.1.2) representing Black inhabitants is so small that it is barely discernible from the blue area as compared with Figure 3.1.3 and 3.1.4, which are consistent with the fact that almost all Black inhabitants were enslaved and concentrated in the agricultural South in demand of intense labor. See Table 3.3.1.

Colonial Period—Population Growth: 1630–1780

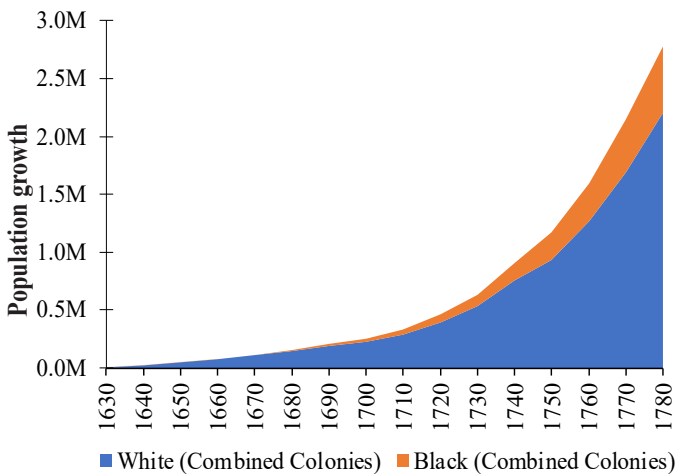


Figure 3.1.1: Colonies—population growth: 1630–1780.*

Colonial North—Population Growth: 1630–1780

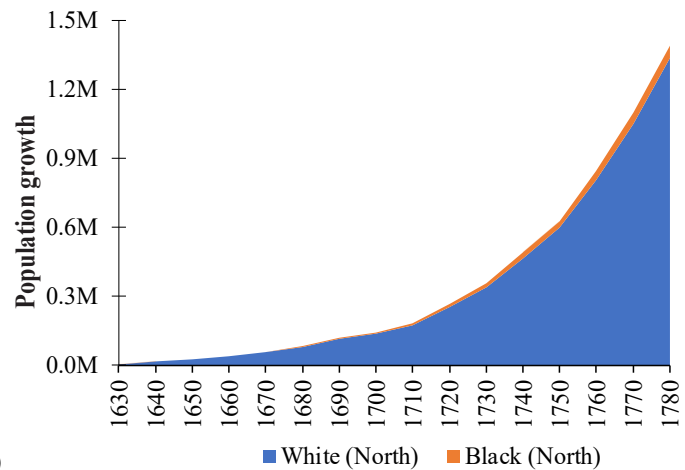


Figure 3.1.2: North—population growth: 1630–1780.*

Colonial South—Population Growth: 1630–1780

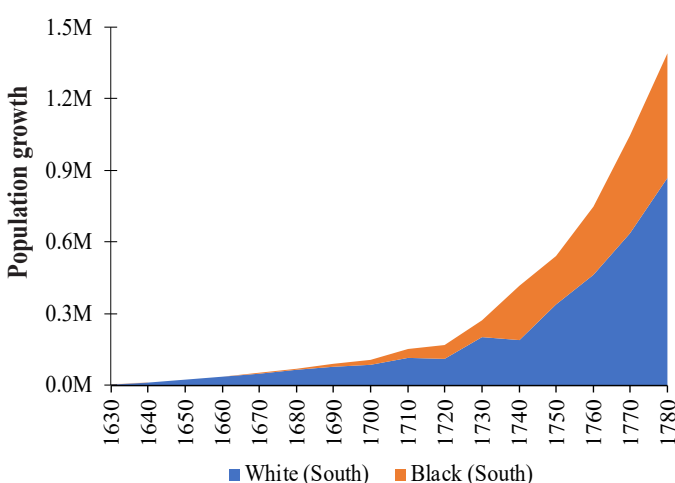


Figure 3.1.3: South—population growth: 1630–1780.*

Colonial South Carolina—Population Growth: 1670–1780

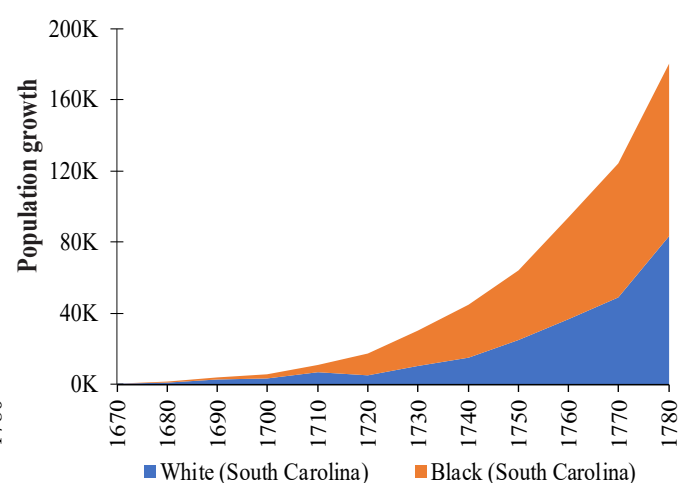


Figure 3.1.4: South Carolina—population growth: 1670–1780.*

*Source: Table 3.3.1

†The year 1780 falls under the United States’ Continental period: 1774–1789. See footnotes, pages 19 and 20.





3.1 Colonial America—Population Growth Timeline: 1630–1780, cont.

The graph in Figure 3.1.5 depicts the timeline of the percentage of Black residents relative to total population of the combined colonies, the North, South, and South Carolina. The eight colonies in the South were Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The nine colonies in the North were Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont. Few (circa five) of these colonies were permanent settled by 1630, which is the start of the graph.† For example, South Carolina was permanently settled about 1663.

South Carolina was compared with the combined total of the colonies in the North and South shown in Figure 3.1.5 with an increasing percentage of enslaved Black residents 113 years before the colonies declared their independence on July 4, 1776, when they severed ties with Britain and formed the United

States. Slavery continued in South Carolina and many of the colonies after the founding of the United States until after the Civil War ended in 1865.

The orange line in Figure 3.1.5 depicts the percentage of Black persons in South Carolina for 113 years after the state was founded as a British colony in 1663. The blue line in Figure 3.1.5 depicts the percentage of enslaved persons living in the South. The percentage of Black persons per capita in South Carolina (Orange line) is significantly higher than the overall South (Blue line).‡ The maroon line depicts the percentage of enslaved persons living in the North over 150 years. The yellow represents the combined total of the colonies, which depicts a smaller percentage of persons enslaved. As can be seen, the percentage of enslaved persons living in the North is small; therefore, this skewed down the combined average of North and South to a much lower percentage from 1630 to 1780.

Colonial America—Percentage of Black Residents per Capita for the North, South, Combined North and South, and South Carolina: 1630–1780

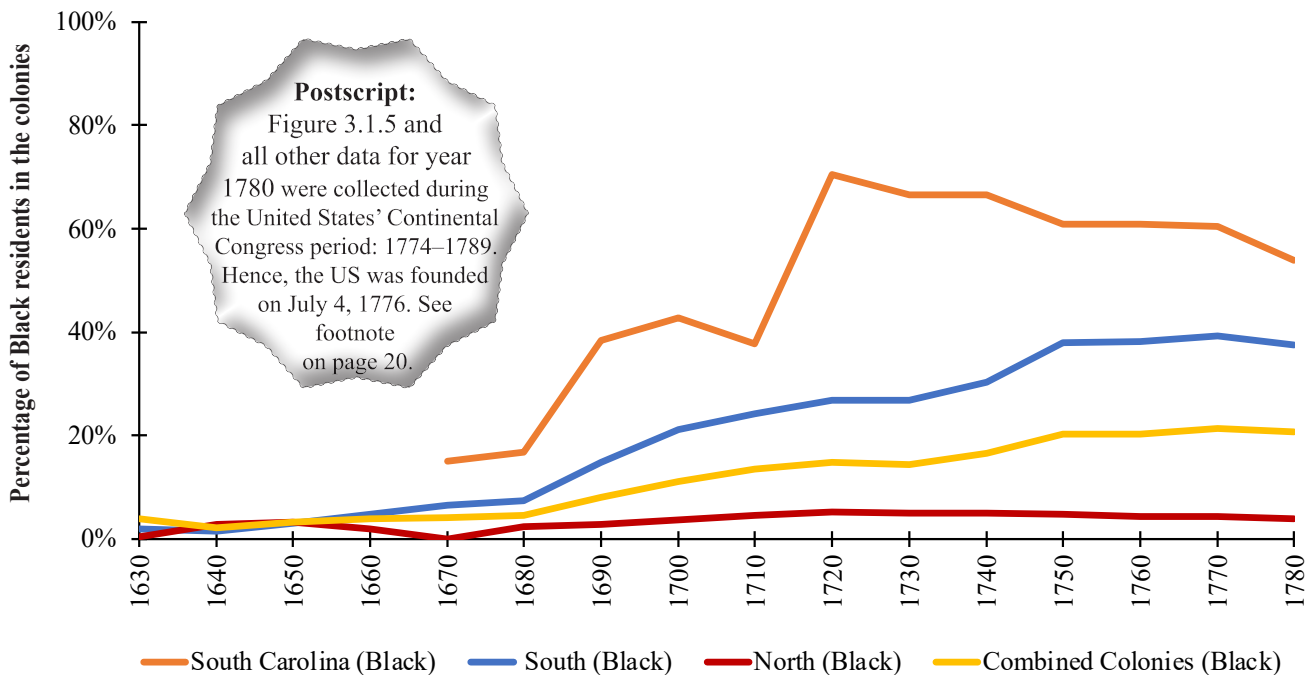


Figure 3.1.5: Percentage timeline of Black residents in the colonies: 1630–1780.

Source: Table 3.3.1

†Original thirteen colonies: (1) Maine was included in Massachusetts, (2) Vermont was included in New York, (3) Kentucky was included in Virginia, and (4) Tennessee was included in North Carolina. By 1780, Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, and Kentucky were carved out as separate colonies; therefore, the total number of colonies used for the North and South is 17. Hence, 13 + 4 = 17. The 17 colonies percentage proportion was analyzed as North and South in this report. This footnote applies to all colonies listed in Chapters 3 and 4.

‡In the South, about 94% of Black residents were enslaved.





3.2 Thirteen Original Colonies—Percentage Proportion of Black Residents: 1780

The graph in Figure 3.2.1 depicts the seventeen states in the year 1780 that were formed under colonialism with the thirteen original colonies and percentage of the population who were Black residents in 1780. South Carolina had the largest percentage of Black residents (54%), with Virginia second (41%) of its population who were Black residents. *On average—in these two states—about 98% of Black residents were enslaved and in all southern colonies and subsequently states, and about 94% of Black residents were enslaved.* The population for each former colony is shown in parenthesis after the name of the state. The percentage is a more accurate

measure of Black residents in a state because it measures the number of Black residents relative to total population. For example, the difference between the Black populations of Georgia and Rhode Island is about 3,000; however, Georgia’s per capita percentage is 32.2 percentage points higher than Rhode Island. Moreover, Virginia had about three times the number of Black residents compared to South Carolina, but its percent per capita trailed South Carolina by almost thirteen percentage points (Figure 3.2.1). Colonial America became the United States of America after the colonies declared their independence from the British on July 4, 1776. † See Table 3.3.2.

Thirteen Original Colonies—Percentage Proportion of Black Residents Relative to Total Population of Each State: 1780

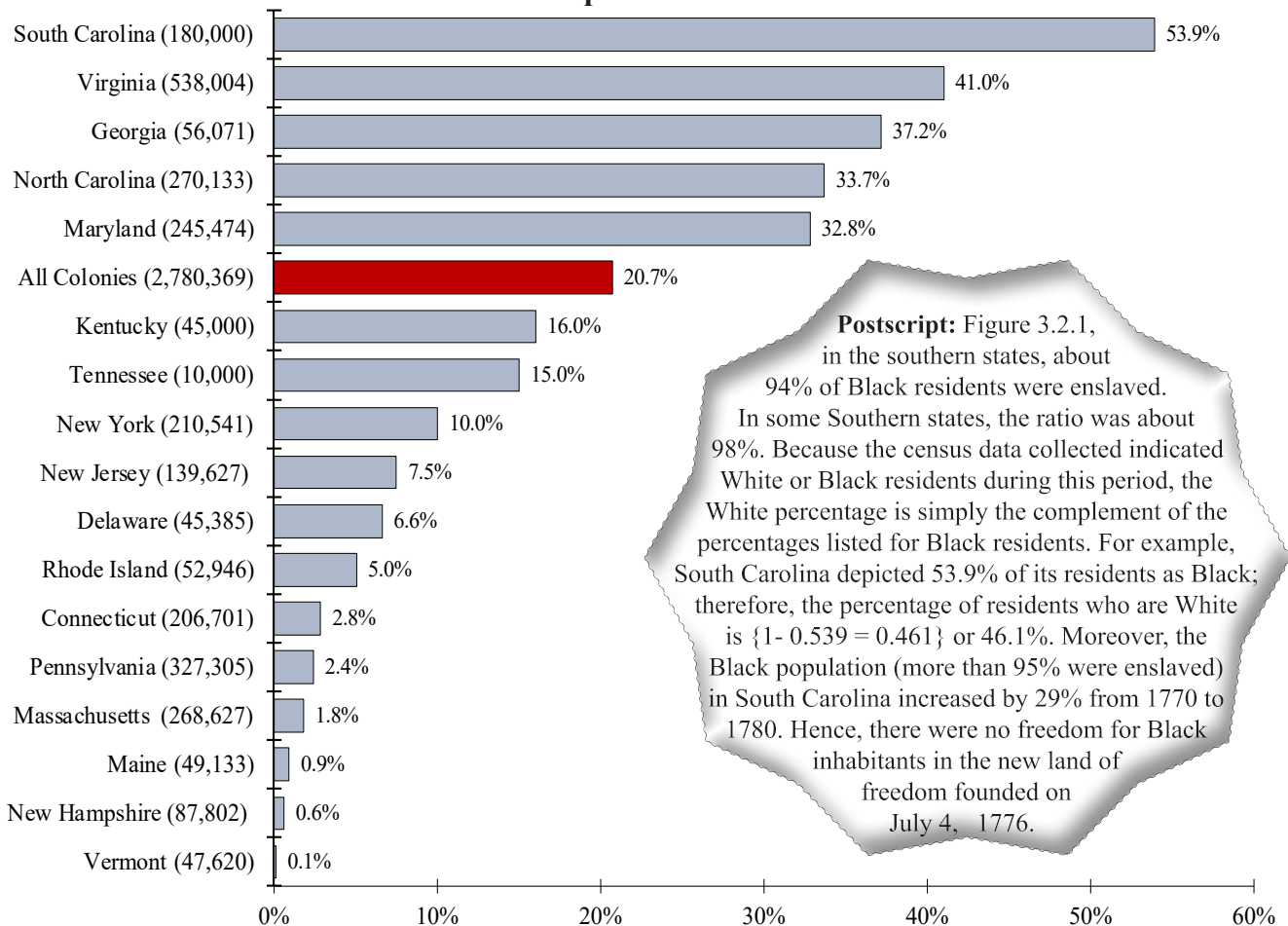


Figure 3.2.1: Percentage proportion of Black residents in the thirteen original colonies: 1780.

Source: Table 3.3.2

†During this period, the Continental Congress served as the government of the 13 original American colonies, and later the United States, from 1774 to 1789. After declaring its independence from the British on July 4, 1776, the new country, under the Continental Congress, was governed by Articles of Confederation until a constitution could be drafted and ratified June 21, 1788. Hence, George Washington was sworn in as the first president of the United States on April 30, 1789. To that end, the first US Federal Census was conducted in 1790. For information on the number of colonies see footnote (†) on page 19.





3.3 Tabular Analysis: 1630–1780

The data in Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 were used to construct Figures 3.1.1–3.1.4. These figures depict the percentage of White and Black residents for all colonies, North, South, and South Carolina. The total percentage of all Black residents for the combined colonies (Figure 3.1.1) is misleading

because the colonies in the north had fewer Black residents. Therefore, the 20.7% is not a good measure (see bottom row in Table 3.3.2). A more accurate measure is viewing the colonies by North and South separately. See Figures 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 for North and South analysis after the United States was founded.

Table 3.3.1: Colonies—Black residents of the North, South, and South Carolina: 1630–1780.*

Timeline	Total Population			Percentage of Black Residents		
	North	South	South Carolina	North	South	South Carolina
1630	2,146	2,500	---	0.5%	2.0%	---
1640	15,609	10,442	---	1.8%	1.3%	---
1650	26,948	23,420	---	3.3%	3.0%	---
1660	38,072	36,986	---	3.1%	4.5%	---
1670	58,650	53,285	200	1.9%	6.0%	15.0%
1680	82,372	69,135	1,200	2.3%	6.8%	16.7%
1690	120,320	90,052	3,900	2.8%	12.9%	38.5%
1700	143,830	107,058	5,704	3.6%	17.4%	42.8%
1710	181,041	150,671	10,883	4.6%	19.5%	37.7%
1720	268,592	167,593	17,048	5.2%	24.6%	70.4%
1730	355,162	274,283	30,000	4.9%	21.2%	66.7%
1740	490,379	415,184	45,000	4.9%	35.2%	66.7%
1750	627,766	542,994	64,000	4.8%	27.5%	60.9%
1760	844,288	749,337	94,074	4.4%	27.6%	60.9%
1770	1,101,446	1,046,630	124,244	4.4%	28.2%	60.5%
1780	1,390,302	1,390,067	180,000	4.0%	27.3%	53.9%

Table 3.3.2: Former colonies—total population and percentage of Black residents: 1780.*

State	Total Population	Black Population	Percent Black
Connecticut	206,701	5,885	2.8%
Delaware	45,385	2,996	6.6%
Georgia	56,071	20,831	37.2%
Kentucky	45,000	7,200	16.0%
Maine	49,133	458	0.9%
Maryland	245,474	80,515	32.8%
Massachusetts	268,627	4,822	1.8%
New Hampshire	87,802	541	0.6%
New Jersey	139,627	10,460	7.5%
New York	210,541	21,054	10.0%
North Carolina	270,133	91,000	33.7%
Pennsylvania	327,305	7,855	2.4%
Rhode Island	52,946	2,671	5.0%
South Carolina	180,000	97,000	53.9%
Tennessee	10,000	1,500	15.0%
Vermont	47,620	50	0.1%
Virginia	538,004	220,582	41.0%
Total	2,780,369	575,420	20.7%

*Source: Historical Statistics of the US Census Bureau, Population Division.





3.3 Tabular Analysis: 1630–1780, cont

Table 3.3.3: Colonies—population proportion of Black residents: 1630–1780.*

Timeline →	1780		1770		1760		1750	
Colony ↓	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black
Connecticut	206,701	5,885	183,881	5,698	142,470	3,783	111,280	3,010
Delaware	45,385	2,996	35,496	1,836	33,250	1,733	28,704	1,496
Georgia	56,071	20,831	23,375	10,625	9,578	3,578	5,200	1,000
Kentucky	45,000	7,200	15,700	2,500	---	---	---	---
Maine	49,133	458	31,257	475	20,000	---	---	---
Maryland	245,474	80,515	202,599	63,818	162,267	49,004	141,073	43,450
Massachusetts	268,627	4,822	235,308	4,754	202,600	4,866	188,000	4,075
New Hampshire	87,802	541	62,396	654	39,093	600	27,505	550
New Jersey	139,627	10,460	117,431	8,220	93,813	3,567	71,393	5,354
New York	210,541	21,054	162,920	19,112	117,138	16,340	76,696	11,014
North Carolina	270,133	91,000	197,200	69,600	110,442	33,554	72,984	19,800
Pennsylvania	327,305	7,855	240,057	5,761	183,703	4,409	119,666	2,872
Plymouth	→ Plymouth merged with the Massachusetts Bay Colony and other territories in 1691→							
Rhode Island	52,946	2,671	58,196	3,761	45,471	3,468	33,226	3,347
South Carolina	180,000	97,000	124,244	75,178	94,074	57,334	64,000	39,000
Tennessee	10,000	1,500	1,000	200	---	---	---	---
Vermont	47,620	50	10,000	25	---	---	---	---
Virginia	538,004	220,582	447,016	187,605	339,726	140,570	231,033	101,452
Total	2,780,369	575,420	2,148,076	459,822	1,593,625	322,806	1,170,760	236,420

Table 3.3.3: Colonies—population proportion of Black residents: 1630–1780, cont.*

Timeline →	1740		1730		1720		1710	
Colony ↓	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black
Connecticut	89,580	2,598	75,530	1,490	58,830	1,093	39,450	750
Delaware	19,870	1,035	9,170	478	5,385	700	3,645	500
Georgia	2,021	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	116,093	24,031	91,113	17,220	66,133	12,499	42,741	7,945
Massachusetts	151,613	3,035	114,116	2,780	91,008	2,150	62,390	1,310
New Hampshire	23,256	500	10,755	200	9,375	170	5,681	150
New Jersey	51,373	4,366	37,510	3,008	29,818	2,385	19,872	1,332
New York	63,665	8,996	48,594	6,956	36,919	5,740	21,625	2,811
North Carolina	51,760	11,000	30,000	6,000	21,270	3,000	15,120	900
Pennsylvania	85,637	2,055	51,707	1,241	30,962	2,000	24,450	1,575
Plymouth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhode Island	25,255	2,408	16,950	1,648	11,680	543	7,573	375
South Carolina	45,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	17,048	12,000	10,883	4,100
Tennessee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	180,440	60,000	114,000	30,000	87,757	26,559	78,281	23,118
Total	905,563	150,024	629,445	91,021	466,185	68,839	331,711	44,866

Source: Historical Statistics of the United States: Division.





3.3 Tabular Analysis: 1630–1780, cont

Table 3.3.3: Colonies—population proportion of Black residents: 1630–1780, cont.*

Timeline →	1700		1690		1680		1670	
Colony ↓	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black
Connecticut	25,970	450	21,645	200	17,246	50	12,603	35
Delaware	2,470	135	1,482	82	1,005	55	700	40
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	29,604	3,227	24,024	2,162	17,904	1,611	13,226	1,190
Massachusetts	55,941	800	49,504	400	39,752	170	30,000	160
New Hampshire	4,958	130	4,164	100	2,047	75	1,805	65
New Jersey	14,010	840	8,000	450	3,400	200	1,000	60
New York	19,107	2,256	13,909	1,670	9,830	1,200	5,754	690
North Carolina	10,720	415	7,600	300	5,430	210	3,850	150
Pennsylvania	17,950	430	11,450	270	680	25	---	---
Plymouth	---	---	7,424	---	6,400	---	5,333	---
Rhode Island	5,894	300	4,224	250	3,017	175	2,155	115
South Carolina	5,704	2,444	3,900	1,500	1,200	200	200	30
Tennessee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	58,560	16,390	53,046	9,345	43,596	3,000	35,309	2,000
Total	250,888	27,817	210,372	16,729	151,507	6,971	111,935	4,535

Table 3.3.3: Colonies—population proportion of Black residents: 1630–1780, cont.*

Timeline →	1660		1650		1640		1630	
Colony ↓	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black
Connecticut	7,980	25	4,139	20	1,472	15	---	---
Delaware	540	30	185	15	---	---	---	---
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine	---	---	1,000	---	900	---	400	---
Maryland	8,426	758	4,504	300	583	20	---	---
Massachusetts	20,082	422	14,037	295	8,932	---	506	---
New Hampshire	1,555	50	1,305	40	1,055	30	500	---
New Jersey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York	4,936	600	4,116	500	1,930	232	350	10
North Carolina	1,000	20	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Plymouth	1,980	---	1,566	---	1,020	---	390	---
Rhode Island	1,539	65	785	25	300	---	---	---
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	150	---	---
Virginia	27,020	950	18,731	405	10,442	150	2,500	50
Total	75,058	2,920	50,368	1,600	26,634	597	4,646	60

*Source: Historical Statistics of the US Census Bureau, Population Division.



Chapter 4

Antebellum America: 1790–1860

Population Growth and Proportion
by Region, State, and Category

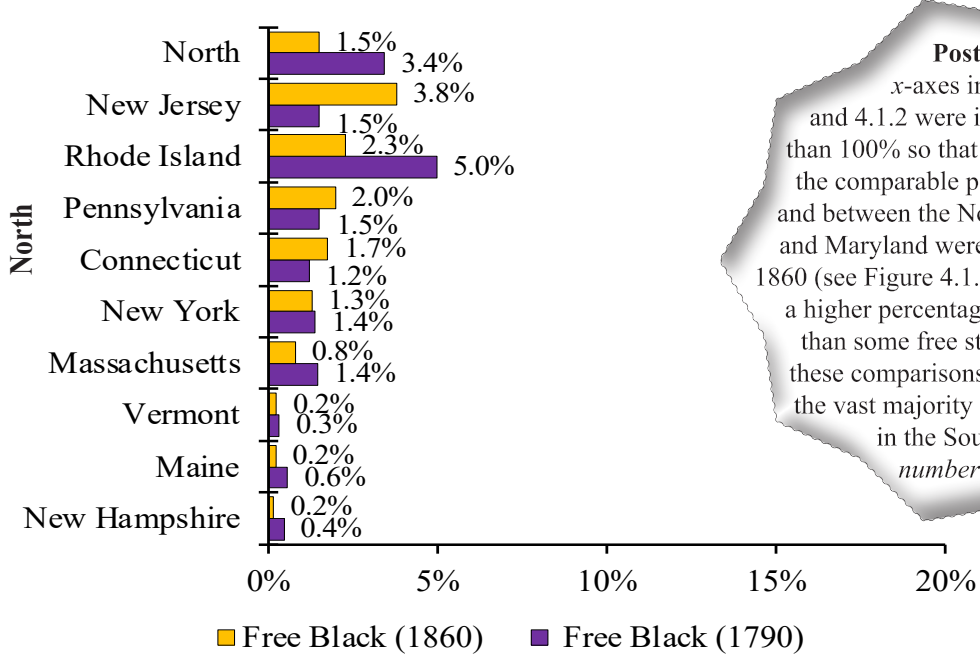


4.1: North and South—Percentage of Free Black by Region and State: 1790 and 1860

The graph in Figure 4.1.1 depicts the percentage proportion of free Black people living in nine of the 17 states (North and South) enumerated in the first census in 1790. The other eight of 17 are in the South (see Figure 4.1.2). The 17 states were carved

out from the original 13 colonies—see note under Figure 4.7.5 on page 32. The graphs in Figures 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 compare the same states with free Black people depicted in the 1790 and 1860 censuses. See Tables 4.8.2 and 4.8.4.

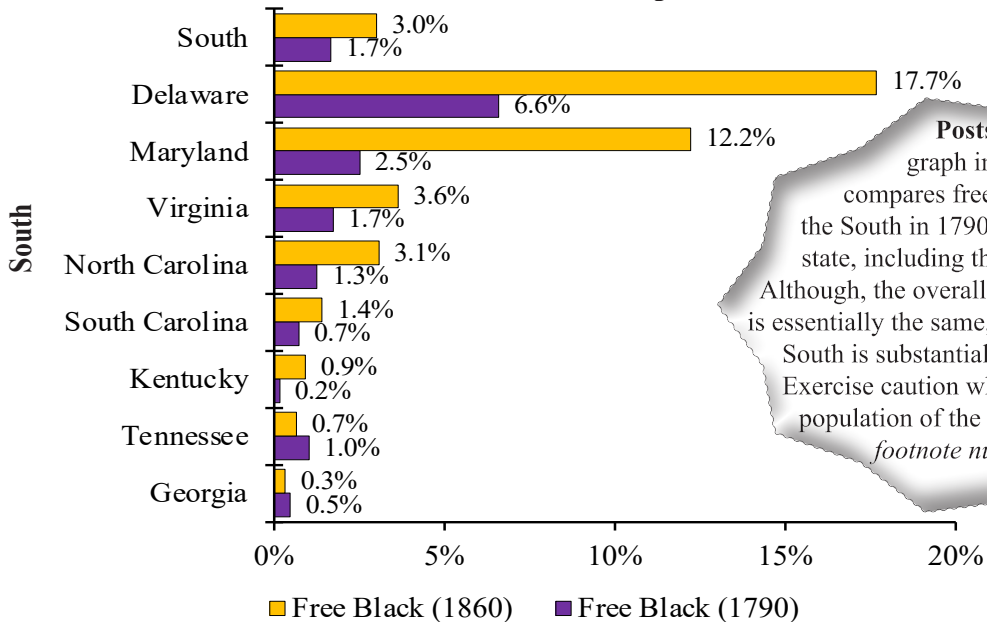
North—Percentage Proportion of the Free Black Population Relative to Total Population: 1790 and 1860



Postscript: The x-axes in Figures 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 were intentionally made less than 100% so that the reader could discern the comparable percentage among states, and between the North and South. Delaware and Maryland were slave states in 1790 and 1860 (see Figure 4.1.2); these two states showed a higher percentage of free Black residents than some free states in 1860. However, these comparisons are misleading because the vast majority of Black residents lived in the South. See footnote number one, page 19.

Figure 4.1.1: North—percentage proportion of free Black residents: 1790 and 1860.*

South—Percentage Proportion of the Free Black Population Relative to Total Population: 1790 and 1860



Postscript: The graph in Figure 4.1.2 compares free Black residents in the South in 1790 and 1860 and state-to-state, including the North (Figure 4.1.1). Although, the overall population for each region is essentially the same, the Black population in the South is substantially higher than the North. Exercise caution when comparing the Black population of the North to the South. See footnote number one, page 19.

Figure 4.1.2: South—percentage proportion of free Black residents: 1790 and 1860.*

*Source: Tables 4.8.2 and 4.8.4



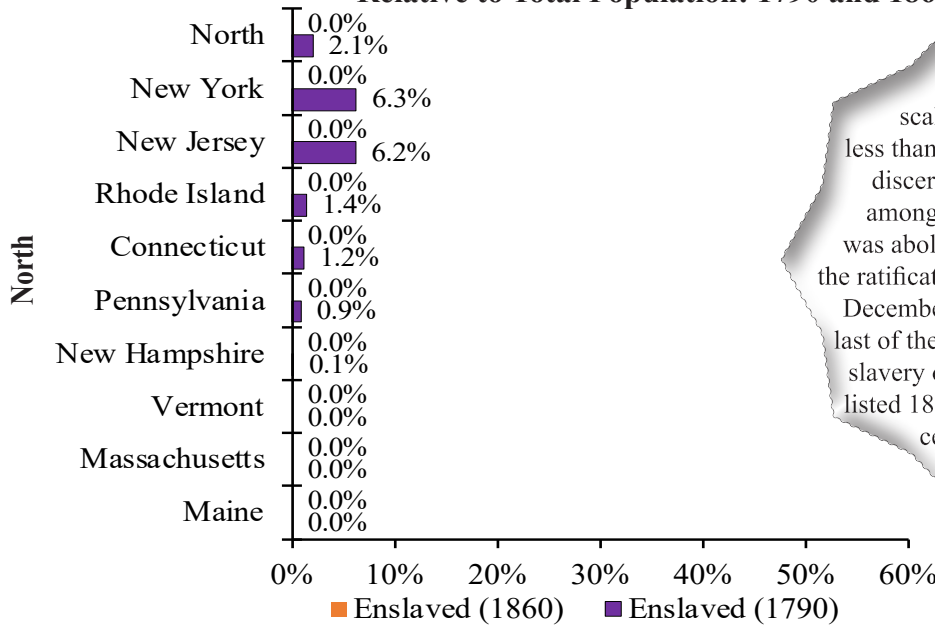


4.2 North and South—Percentage of Enslaved People by Region and State: 1790 and 1860

The graphs in Figure 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 depict the percentage proportion comparison of enslaved people living in nine of the 17 states enumerated in the first census in 1790 to the census in 1860. There were 17 states (North and South) from the

original 13 colonies enumerated in the first census in 1790. See note under Figure 4.7.5 on page 32. For example, South Carolina had more enslaved residents than White residents in 1860 (see Figure 4.2.2). See Tables 4.8.2 and 4.8.4.

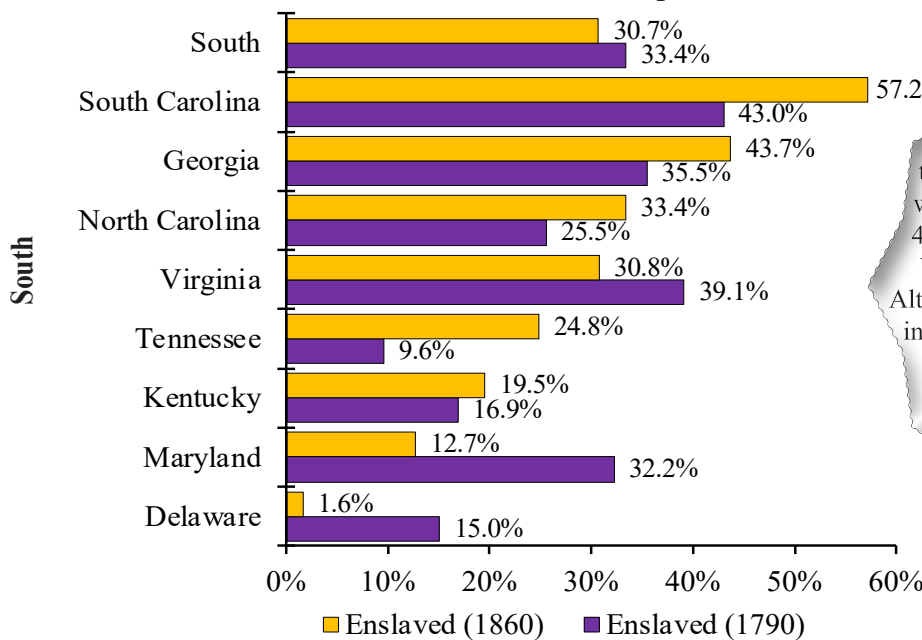
North—Percentage Proportion of Enslaved Population Relative to Total Population: 1790 and 1860



Postscript: The graph in Figure 4.2.1 scale was intentionally made less than 100% so that the reader could discern the percentage differences among the states. Although slavery was abolished in the United States with the ratification of Thirteenth Amendment on December 6, 1865, New Jersey was the last of the nine states to legally abolish slavery on January 23, 1866. The state listed 18 enslaved residents in the 1860 census. See footnote one, page 19.

Figure 4.2.1: North—percentage proportion of free Black residents: 1790 and 1860.*

South—Percentage Proportion of Enslaved Population Relative to Total Population: 1790 and 1860



Postscript: For comparative analysis, the graph in Figure 4.2.2 is scaled with to 60%, the same as in Figure 4.2.1 so that comparison can easily be made between the two figures. Although the graph scale is larger here, in both graphs, the length of the bars provide a discernible difference among states. See footnote one, page 19, and footnote on page 28.

Figure 4.2.2: South—percentage proportion of enslaved residents: 1790 and 1860.*

*Source: Tables 4.8.2 and 4.8.4





4.3 South—Percentage Proportion Comparison by Region and State: 1790 and 1860

The graphs shown in Figures 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 depict the same information as Figure 4.2.2 with an additional category of White. The North was 96% White (Table 4.8.6). See Table 4.8.4

South—Percentage Proportion Comparison by State and Category: 1790†

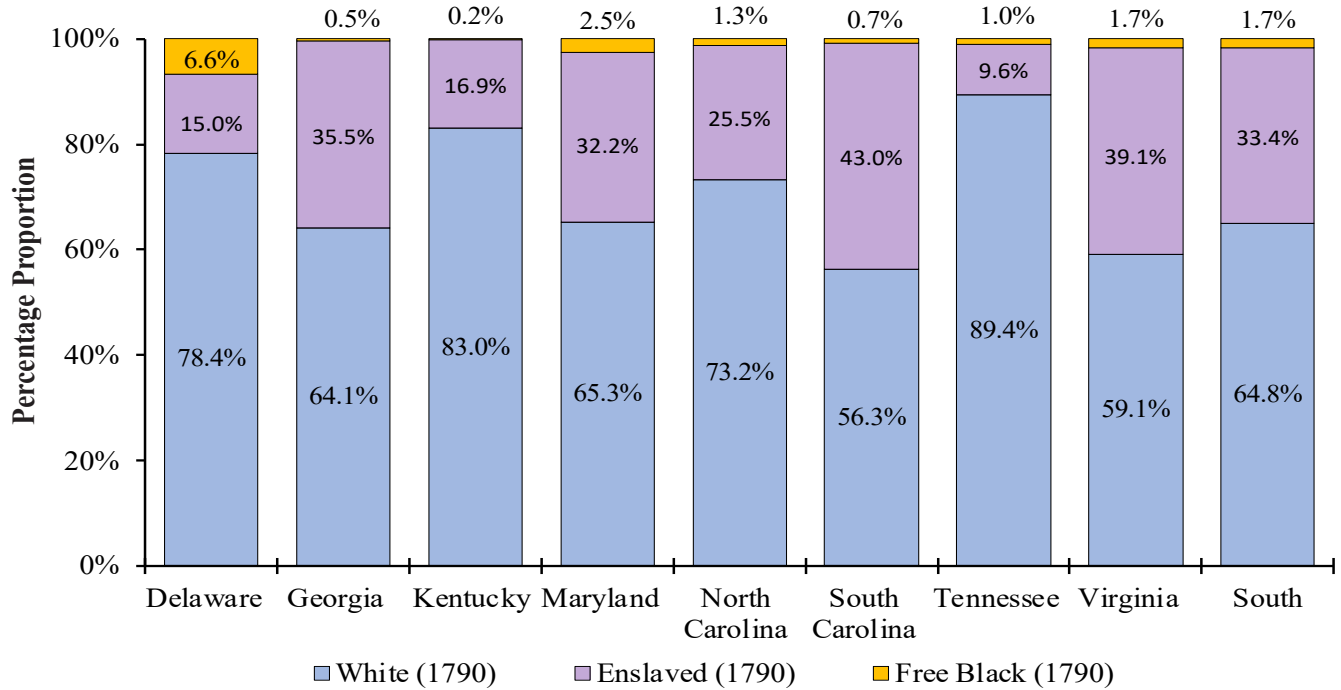


Figure 4.3.1: South—percentage proportion comparison of White, free Black, and enslaved residents: 1790.*

South—Percentage Proportion Comparison by State and Category: 1860†

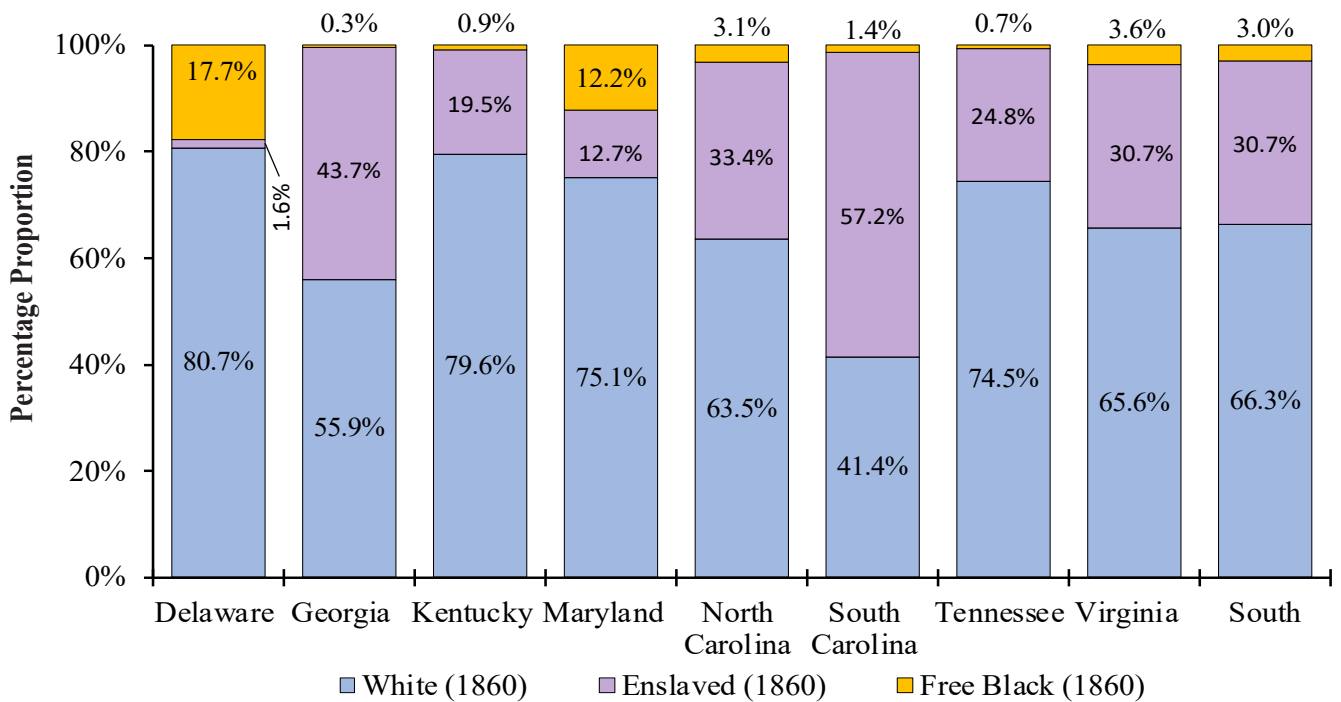


Figure 4.3.2: South—percentage proportion comparison of White, free Black, and enslaved residents: 1860.*

*Source: Table 4.8.4

†See footnote (†) on page 19.





4.4 Slave States—Percentage Proportion of Enslaved People by Rank and State: 1860

The graph in Figure 4.4.1 depicts the percentage of residents in the fifteen slave states whereas the previous three sections analyzed the North and South. The slave states consists of the Southern states and slave states admitted after the founding of the new country. The number in parenthesis after each state in Figure 4.4.1 is its population.

In 1860, the percentage of enslaved people per capita exceeded the White population in both South Carolina and Mississippi.† The overall percentage of enslaved residents relative to the total population of the fifteen slave states combined was 32%. On the eve of the Civil War, which began on April 12, 1861, if Delaware and Maryland are omitted, 93.4%

of Black residents in thirteen of the fifteen slave states are enslaved. To emphasize, thirteen of the fifteen slave states enslaved more than 93% of its Black residents (see Figure 4.5.1).

Scholars are relatively mute when comparing the brutal treatment of African people who were enslaved in the Americas, especially the United States, to slavery in other parts of the world. Even after the Thirteenth Amendment to the US Constitution was ratified on December 12, 1865, which constitutionally abolished slavery, Black residents continued to live under conditions similar to those under slavery. See Table 4.8.5.

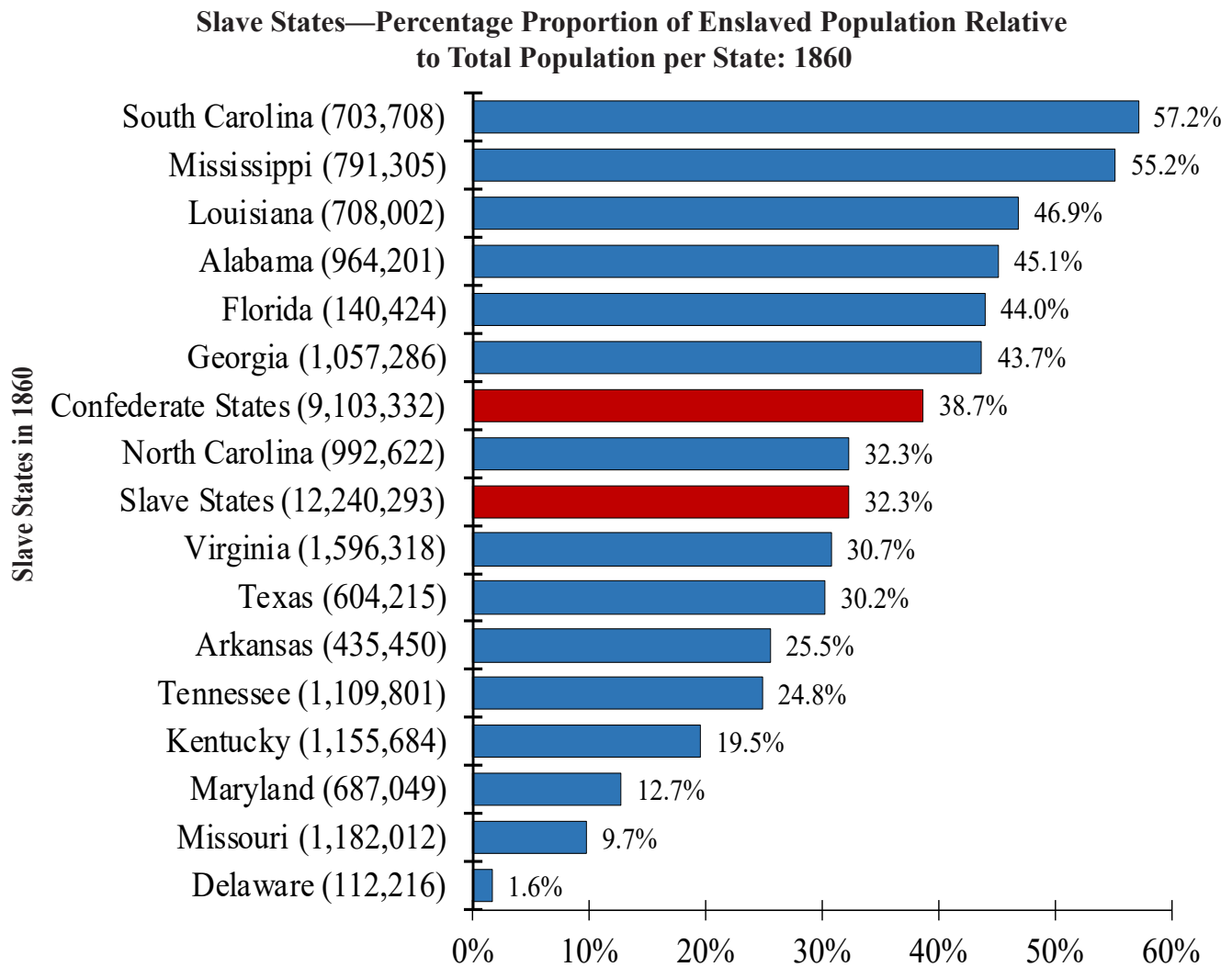


Figure 4.4.1: Slave States—percentage of enslaved population relative to the total population: 1860.*

Source: Table 4.8.5

†South Carolina enslaved the highest percentage of Black people per capita than any other colony or state from when it was settled in 1670 to 1865, when slavery was abolished in the United States.





4.5 Slave States—Percentage of Black Residents by State Who are Enslaved: 1860

The graph in Figure 4.5.1 depicts the percentage of Black residents in the fifteen states who were enslaved per their population within each state’s total population. For example, Georgia total population in 1860 was 1,057,248 and the total of its Black population was 465,698 which resulted in 43.7% of the total population. Of the 465,698 Black residents, 99.2% were enslaved. The numbers shown

in parenthesis after each state represent the Black population. In only three states were fewer than 90% of their Black residents enslaved. In the remaining twelve states, 97.5% of their Black residents were enslaved.†

On the eve of the Civil War, which began on April 12, 1861, five of the fifteen slave states enslaved more than 99% of their Black residents. See Table 4.8.5.

Slave States—Percentage Proportion of Enslaved Residents Relative to Total Black Residents per State: 1860

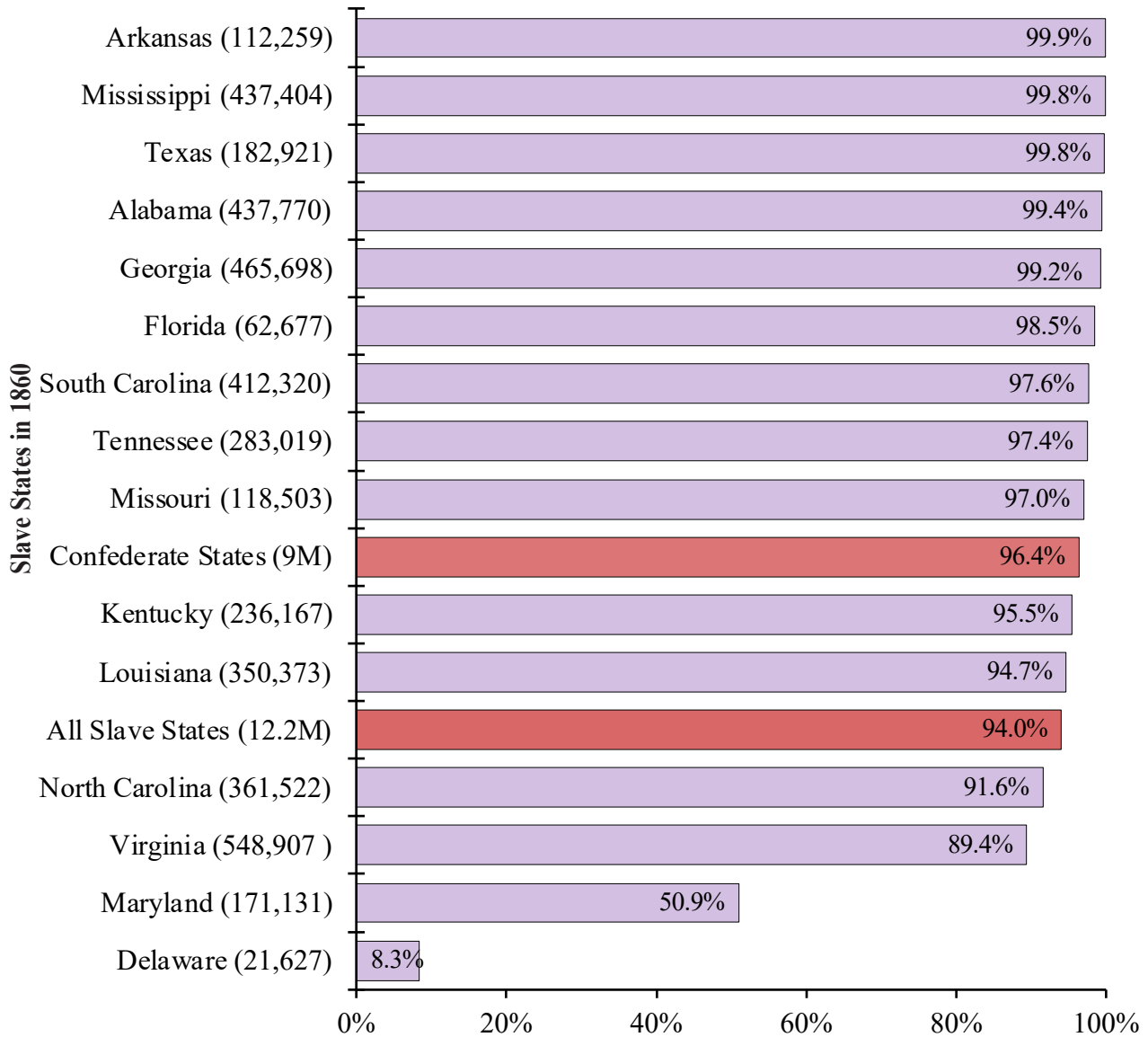


Figure 4.5.1: Slave States—percentage of Black residents who were enslaved: 1860.

Source: Table 4.8.5

†Comment: Victims of a brutal, dehumanizing system, slaves nevertheless strove to create order in their lives, to preserve their humanity, to achieve dignity, and to sustain dreams of a better future (Morgan 1998).





4.6 Secession—Comparison of Enslaved People and Slaveholding Families: 1860–1861

The graph in Figure 4.6.1 depicts the order of secession in which slave states seceded from the union, percentages of families who owned enslaved people in those states, and the percentage of enslaved people relative to the total population of the state.

South Carolina had the largest percentage of enslaved residents (57.2%) and was the first state to secede from the Union. The state had the second highest percentage of families who owned enslaved people (47.1%) in 1860, which placed South Carolina

second only to Mississippi at 49.2%. The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, after which seven of the fifteen slave states had already seceded from the Union. These first seven seceding states formed the Confederacy on February 8, 1861, after which four more seceding states were added. Tennessee was the last state to secede on June 8, 1861. Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware were the four states out of fifteen slave states that did not secede from the Union. See Table 4.9.1.

Fifteen Slave States—Order of Secession from the Union, Percentage of Enslaved People per Capita, and Percentage of Slaveholding Families: 1860–1861

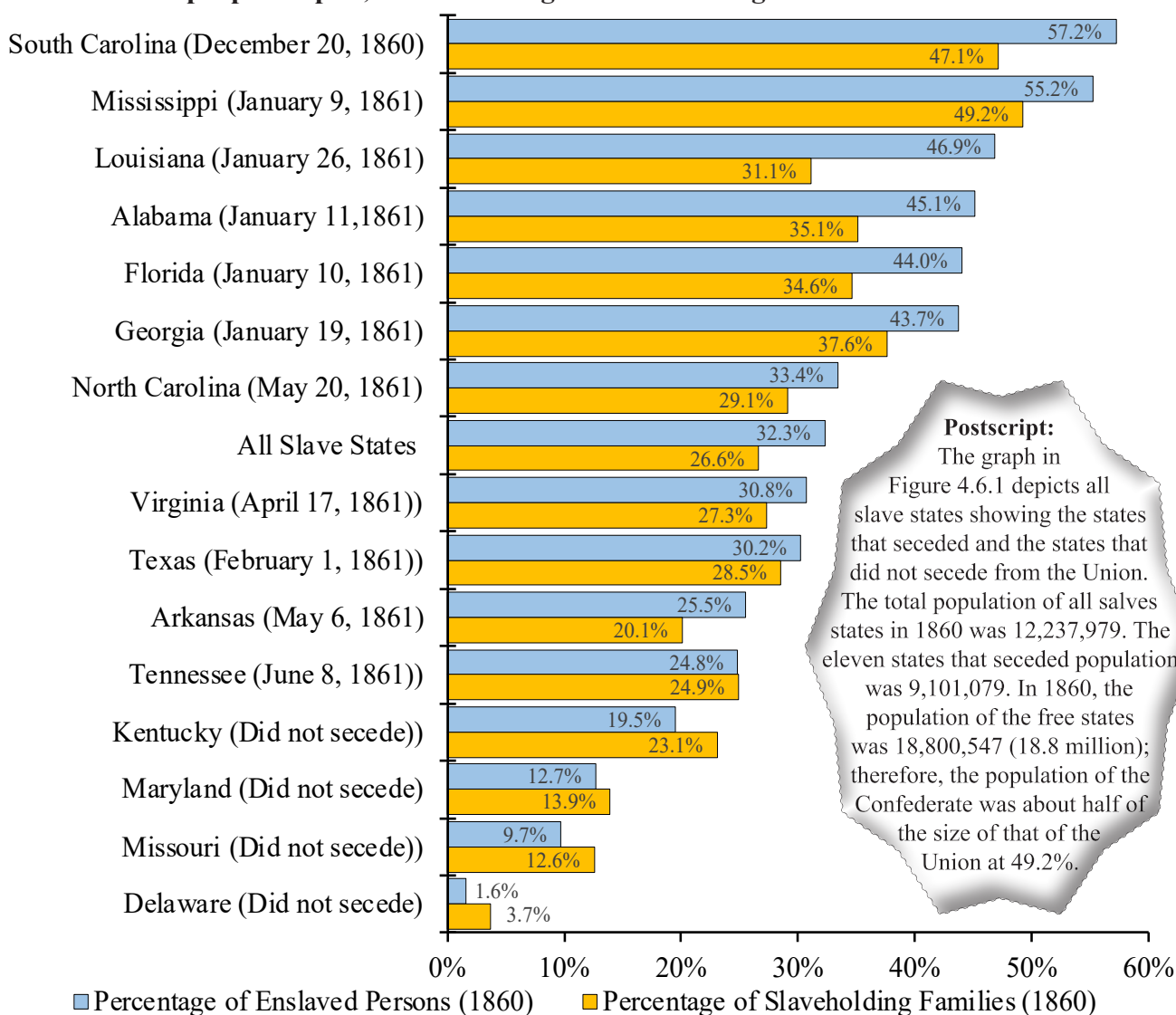


Figure 4.6.1: Secession—order of secession, percentage enslaved and slaveholding families: 1860–861.

Source: Table 4.9.1





4.7 Free and Slave States—Maps and Population Proportion

The map shown in Figure 4.7.1 depicts the free states, slave states, and territories in 1853. This was about eight years before the Civil War. The pie charts in Figures 4.7.2 and 4.7.3 show the proportion of slaves states and free states. The territories are not included in the pie charts.

The total population of free and slave states combined is 31,038,526. The percentage population proportion for the eighteen free states (60.6%) and

the fifteen slave states (39.4%).† The percentage of enslaved people in the slave states indicate 32.3%. This average is skewed because states such as Delaware and Maryland had significantly fewer enslaved people than their counterparts in 1860. For example, enslaved people in Delaware (1.6%) compared to South Carolina (57.2%). See Tables 4.8.5 and 4.8.6.

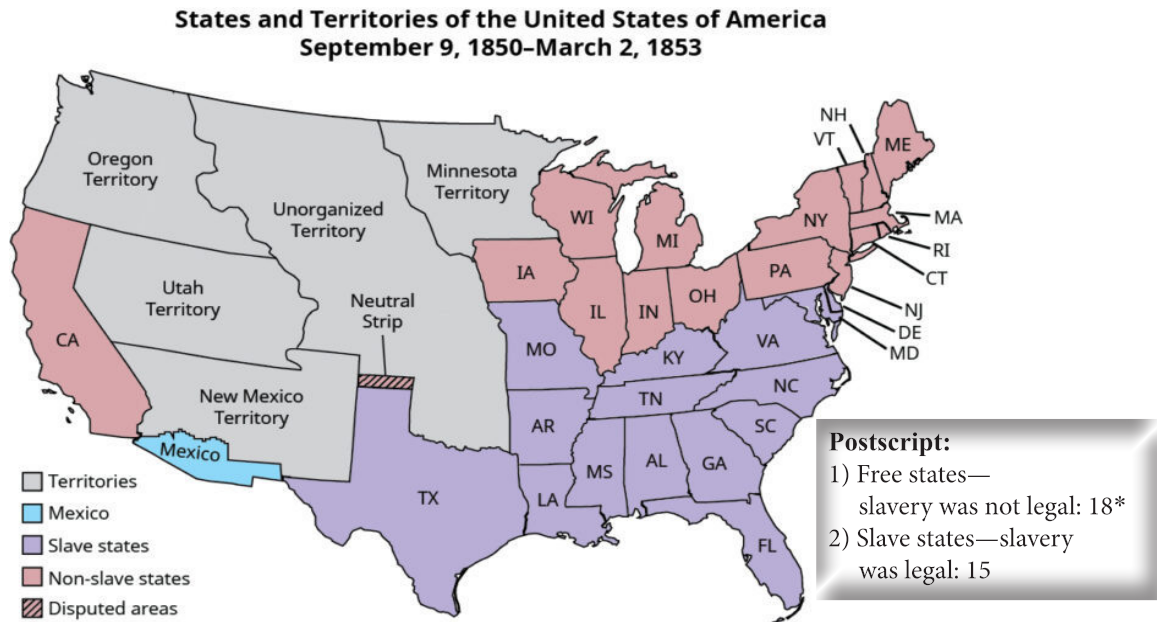


Figure 4.7.1: Map of free states (non-slave states, and territories in 1853.

Free States—Population Proportion: 1860

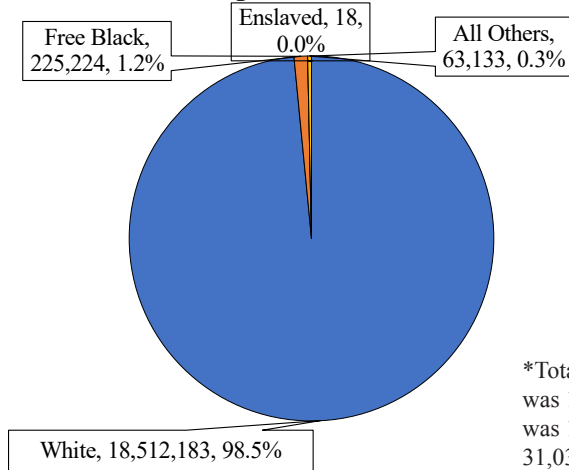


Figure 4.7.2: Free states' proportion by population count and percentage: 1860.

Slave States—Population Proportion: 1860

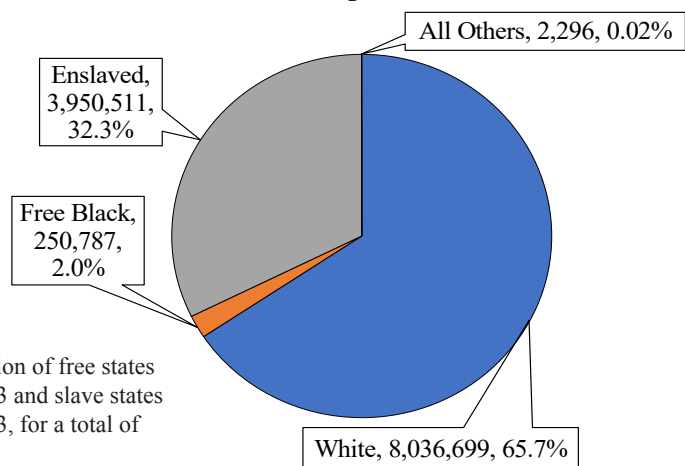


Figure 4.7.3: Slave states' proportion by population count and percentage: 1860.

*Total population of free states was 18,799,293 and slave states was 12,240,293, for a total of 31,039,706.

Source: Tables 4.8.6 and 4.8.7

†Some literature might show 19 free states in 1860, which does not agree with my research. The 1860 census was enumerated on June 1, 1860, and the nineteenth free state, Kansas, was admitted to the Union January 29, 1861. Moreover, West Virginia was recognized as a state on June 20, 1863. The variation does not affect the percentage.





4.7 Free and Slave States—Maps and Population Proportion, cont.

The map in Figure 4.7.4 shows an image map of the original thirteen colonies. The map in Figure 4.7.5 shows the breakout of the United States of America: Union States, Border States, Confederate States, and Territories.

There were twenty Union States as follow: (1) Maine, (2) New York, (3) New Hampshire, (4) Vermont, (5) Massachusetts, (6) Connecticut, (7) Rhode Island, (8) Pennsylvania, (9) New Jersey, (10) Ohio, (11) Indiana, (12) Illinois, (13) Kansas, (14) Michigan, (15) Wisconsin, (16) Minnesota, (17) Iowa, (18) California, (19) Nevada, and (20) Oregon. Abraham Lincoln was their president.

There were fifteen slave states and eleven seceded from the Union to form the Confederacy. The Confederate States were: (1) Texas, (2) Arkansas, (3) Louisiana, (4) Tennessee, (5) Mississippi, (6) Alabama, (7) Georgia, (8) Florida, (9) South Carolina, (10) North Carolina and (11) Virginia. Jefferson Davis was their president. The four slave states that did not secede from the Union were Delaware, Maryland

The Thirteen Original Colonies



Figure 4.7.4: Excerpt from United states map of the thirteen original colonies.

Missouri, and Kentucky.

On the eve of the Civil war, the population of the slave states was 12.3 million people and 4.2 million Black people and 3.95 million of the 4.2 million were enslaved. The Confederate population was 9.1 million people, White (5.5 million), Free Black (132.7 thousand), enslaved Black people (3.5 million), and the total Black population (3.7 million). Putting the Confederate population in a percentage perspective: White (59.9%), Free Black (1.5%), and Enslaved Black (38.7%). The total Black population in the Confederate States (40.1%). On the eve of the Civil War, the Union population was about 18.8 million people with only 18 legally enslaved inhabitants according to the 1860 census.

The information in Figures 4.7.2 and 4.7.3 show the population proportion of free states and slave states. All slave states did not secede from the Union; therefore, the Confederate population was about 3 million people fewer than the total population of slave states with 9.1 million people or half the size (49.2%) compared to the Union population of 18.8 million.

Map of the Union and Confederacy

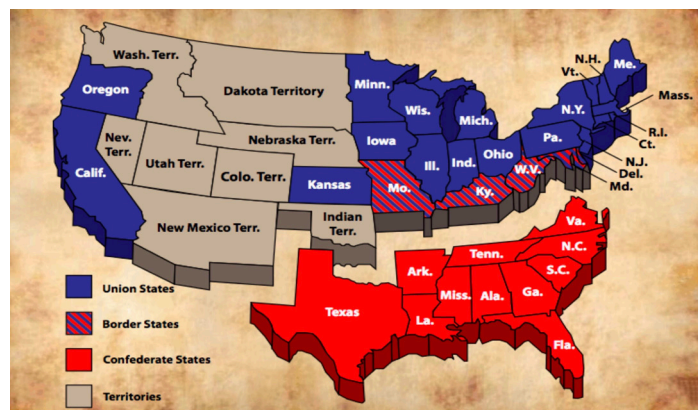


Figure 4.7.5: United States map of states—Union, border, Confederate, and territories.

Note: The map in Figure 4.7.4 depicts the original thirteen colonies. Subsequently, the following states were carved out of four of the 13 original colonies, which increased the total colonies to seventeen: (1) Maine was carved out of Massachusetts, (2) Vermont was carved out New York, (3) Kentucky was carved out of Virginia, and (4) Tennessee was carved out of North Carolina. When the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, was signed the original thirteen colonies area comprised of seventeen separate colonies. To emphasize, the seventeen separate colonies comprised the same landmass as the original thirteen colonies. Only four of the eleven states that seceded from the Union were listed as part of the original thirteen colonies (see Figure 4.7.5). Namely, (1) Georgia, (2) South Carolina, (3) North Carolina, and (4) Virginia.





4.8 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860

The tabular data in Tables 4.8.1 and 4.8.2 shown below were used to construct Figures 4.1.1 and 4.1.2. The tables depict the population and percentage proportion of the categories for census years 1790 and 1860, respectively. The changes from the number

of slaves in the north in 1790 to 1860 show almost no Black residents still enslaved. Note: Table 4.8.2, which shows percentage, is a continuation of Table 4.8.1 showing percentage. The idea is to compare the same states 1790 with 1860.

Table 4.8.1: North—population count comparison by state and category: 1790 and 1860.*

North	Population		White		Free Black		Enslaved	
	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860
Connecticut	237,886	460,147	232,374	451,504	2,808	8,627	2,764	0
Maine	96,540	628,279	96,002	626,947	538	1,327	0	0
Massachusetts	378,787	1,231,066	373,324	1,221,432	5,463	9,602	0	0
New Hampshire	141,795	326,073	141,007	325,570	630	494	158	0
New Jersey	184,139	672,035	169,954	646,699	2,762	25,318	11,423	18
New York	340,120	3,880,735	314,142	3,831,590	4,654	49,005	21,324	0
Pennsylvania	434,373	2,906,215	424,099	2,849,259	6,537	56,949	3,737	0
Rhode Island	68,825	174,620	64,470	170,649	3,407	3,952	948	0
Vermont	85,696	315,098	85,154	314,369	271	709	0	0
Total North	1,968,161	10,594,268	1,900,526	10,438,028	27,070	155,983	40,354	18
Percentage of National†	50.1%	58.8%	59.9%	68.0%	45.5%	41.0%	5.8%	≈ 0%

Table 4.8.2: North—percentage population comparison by state and category: 1790 and 1860.*

North	White		Free Black		Enslaved		Of All Blacks: Free Black		Of All Blacks: Enslaved	
	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860
Connecticut	97.7%	98.1%	1.2%	1.9%	1.2%	0.0%	50.4%	100%	49.6%	0.0%
Maine	99.4%	99.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Massachusetts	98.6%	99.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
New Hampshire	99.4%	99.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	79.9%	100%	20.1%	0.0%
New Jersey	92.3%	96.2%	1.5%	3.8%	6.2%	0.0%	19.5%	99.9%	80.5%	0.1%
New York	92.4%	98.7%	1.4%	1.3%	6.3%	0.0%	17.9%	100%	82.1%	0.0%
Pennsylvania	97.6%	98.0%	1.5%	2.0%	0.9%	0.0%	63.6%	100%	36.4%	0.0%
Rhode Island	93.7%	97.7%	5.0%	2.3%	1.4%	0.0%	78.2%	100%	21.8%	0.0%
Vermont	99.4%	99.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Percentage of North	96.6%	98.5%	3.4%	1.5%	2.1%	0.0%	40.1%	100%	59.9%	≈ 0%

*Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.

†The percentage of national for the North and South (1790) shown in Tables 4.8.1 and 4.8.3 totals 100%. For example, North = 50.1% and South = 49.9%, add up to 100%. This pattern is the same for 1860.





4.8 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860, cont.

The tabular data in Tables 4.8.3 and 4.8.4 shown below were used to construct Figures 4.3.1 and 4.3.2. The tables depict the populations and percentages proportion of the categories for the census years, 1790 and 1860. The overall number of enslaved

people in these eight southern states increased by 246% from 1790 to 1860. Note: Table 4.8.4, which shows percentages, is computed from Table 4.8.3. The idea for this table is to compare the same states from 1790 with 1860.

Table 4.8.3: South—population count comparison by state and category: 1790 and 1860.

South	Population		White		Free Black		Enslaved	
	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860
Delaware	59,096	112,216	46,310	90,589	3,899	19,829	8,887	1,798
Georgia	82,548	1,057,286	52,886	591,550	398	3,500	29,264	462,198
Kentucky	73,677	1,155,684	61,133	919,484	114	10,684	12,430	225,483
Maryland	319,728	687,049	208,649	515,918	8,043	83,942	103,036	87,189
North Carolina	393,751	992,622	288,204	629,942	4,975	30,463	100,572	331,059
South Carolina	249,073	703,796	140,178	291,388	1,801	9,914	107,094	402,406
Tennessee	35,691	1,109,801	31,913	826,722	361	7,300	3,417	275,719
Virginia	747,610	1,596,318	442,117	1,047,299	12,866	58,042	292,627	490,865
Total South	1,961,174	7,414,772	1,271,390	4,912,892	32,457	223,674	657,327	2,276,717
Percentage of National†	49.9%	41.2%	40.1%	32.0%	54.5%	59.0%	94.2%	100%

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 4.8.4: South—percentage population comparison by state and category: 1790 and 1860.

South	White		Free Black		Enslaved		Of All Blacks: Percent Free		Of All Blacks: Percent Enslaved	
	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860	1790	1860
Delaware	78.4%	80.7%	6.6%	17.7%	15.0%	1.6%	30.5%	91.7%	69.5%	8.3%
Georgia	64.1%	56.0%	0.5%	0.3%	35.5%	43.7%	1.3%	0.8%	98.7%	99.2%
Kentucky	83.0%	79.6%	0.2%	0.9%	16.9%	19.5%	0.9%	4.5%	99.1%	95.5%
Maryland	65.3%	75.1%	2.5%	12.2%	32.2%	12.7%	7.2%	49.1%	92.8%	50.9%
North Carolina	73.2%	63.5%	1.3%	3.1%	25.5%	33.4%	4.7%	8.4%	95.3%	91.6%
South Carolina	56.3%	41.4%	0.7%	1.4%	43.0%	57.2%	1.7%	2.4%	98.3%	97.6%
Tennessee	89.4%	74.5%	1.0%	0.7%	9.6%	24.8%	9.6%	2.6%	90.4%	97.4%
Virginia	59.1%	65.6%	1.7%	3.6%	39.1%	30.8%	4.2%	10.6%	95.8%	89.4%
Percentage of South	64.8%	66.3%	1.7%	3.0%	33.4%	30.7%	4.7%	8.9%	95.3%	91.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.

†The percentage of national for the North and South (1790) shown in Tables 4.8.1 and 4.8.3 totals 100%. For example, North = 50.1% and South = 49.9%, add up to 100%. This pattern is the same for 1860.





4.8 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860,† cont.

The tabular data in Table 4.8.5 shown below were used to construct Figures 4.4.1 and 4.7.3. The table depicts the percentage proportion of the categories for the census year 1860 for the fifteen slave states. For example, in South Carolina, Table 4.8.5, the heading labeled Black shows 97.6% and

the heading “Enslaved” shows 57.2%. This means that of the total Black population (412,320) in South Carolina, 97.2% were enslaved. Hence, Figure 4.4.1 shows percentage of enslaved residents per capita, and Figure 4.5.1 shows the percentage of the Black population who were enslaved.

Table 4.8.5: Slave states—population and percentage by state and category: 1860.

Slave States	Population Category					Percentage Category			
	Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Of All Blacks: Percent Enslaved
Alabama	964,201	526,271	2,690	435,080	437,770	54.6%	0.3%	45.1%	99.4%
Arkansas	435,450	324,143	144	111,115	111,259	74.4%	0.0%	25.5%	99.9%
Delaware	112,216	90,589	19,829	1,798	21,627	80.7%	17.7%	1.6%	8.3%
Florida	140,424	77,746	932	61,745	62,677	55.3%	0.7%	44.0%	98.5%
Georgia	1,057,286	591,550	3,500	462,198	465,698	56.0%	0.3%	43.7%	99.2%
Kentucky	1,155,684	919,484	10,684	225,483	236,167	79.6%	0.9%	19.5%	95.5%
Louisiana	708,002	357,456	18,647	331,726	350,373	50.5%	2.6%	46.9%	94.7%
Maryland	687,049	515,918	83,942	87,189	171,131	75.1%	12.2%	12.7%	50.9%
Mississippi	791,305	353,899	773	436,631	437,404	44.7%	0.1%	55.2%	99.8%
Missouri	1,182,012	1,063,489	3,572	114,931	118,503	90.0%	0.3%	9.7%	97.0%
North Carolina	992,622	629,942	30,463	331,059	361,522	63.5%	3.1%	33.4%	91.6%
South Carolina	703,708	291,300	9,914	402,406	412,320	41.4%	1.4%	57.2%	97.6%
Tennessee	1,109,801	826,722	7,300	275,719	283,019	74.5%	0.7%	24.8%	97.4%
Texas	604,215	420,891	355	182,566	182,921	69.7%	0.1%	30.2%	99.8%
Virginia	1,596,318	1,047,299	58,042	490,865	548,907	65.6%	3.6%	30.8%	89.4%
Slave States‡	12,240,293	8,036,699	250,787	3,950,511	4,201,298	65.7%	2.0%	32.3%	34.3%
Confederate States	9,103,332	5,447,219	132,760	3,521,110	3,653,870	59.8%	1.5%	38.7%	40.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.

†North and South depicted in Tables 4.8.1–4.8.4 consists of the thirteen original colonies and the four states subsequently carved from the original thirteen colonies for a total of seventeen states divided into North and South. Although there were thirty-three states in 1860, the idea is to compare the population of the original colonies in 1790 to their population 1860. Hence, the original colonies expanded to territories with a total of thirty-three states by 1860 (eighteen free states and fifteen slave states).

‡There were fifteen (15) slave states in 1860. Total population of slave states and free states in 1860: 12,240,293 + 18,799,413 = 31,039,706 (Tables 4.8.5 and 4.8.6).





4.8 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860, cont.

The tabular analysis data in Table 4.8.6 shown below were used to construct Figure 4.7.2. The table depicts a total of 18,799,413 residents among the eighteen states in 1860,* but only 225,224 Free Black (1.2% of the population) and 18 enslaved residents were listed in the 1860 census for New

Jersey. Therefore, the population of free Black is the same for Black residents plus 18. In the interest of space, an enslaved column is not shown in the table because the “All Others” category represent only 0.3% of the total free state population. The map in Figure 4.7.1 shows the layout of the free states.

Table 4.8.6: Free states—populations percentage by state and category: 1860.

Free States†	Population Category					Percentage Category			
	Population	White	Free Black	Black	All Others	White	Free Black	Black	All Others
California	379,994	323,177	4,086	4,086	17,798	85.0%	1.1%	1.1%	13.9%
Connecticut	460,147	451,504	8,627	8,627	16	98.1%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%
Illinois	1,711,951	1,704,291	7,628	7,628	32	99.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Indiana	1,350,428	1,338,710	11,428	11,428	290	99.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Iowa	673,779	673,779	1,069	1,069	65	100.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Maine	628,279	626,947	1,327	1,327	---	99.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,221,432	9,602	9,602	32	99.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Michigan	749,113	736,142	6,799	6,799	6,172	98.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
Minnesota	172,023	169,395	259	259	2,369	98.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%
New Hampshire	326,073	325,579	494	494	---	99.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
New Jersey	672,035	646,699	25,318	25,336	16	96.2%	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%
New York	3,880,735	3,831,590	49,005	49,005	140	98.7%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
Ohio	2,339,511	2,302,808	36,673	36,673	30	98.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%
Oregon	52,465	52,160	128	128	177	99.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	2,849,259	56,949	56,949	7	98.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Rhode Island	174,620	170,649	3,952	3,952	19	97.7%	2.3%	2.3%	0.0%
Vermont	315,098	314,369	709	709	20	99.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Wisconsin	775,881	773,693	1,171	1,171	1,017	99.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Free States‡	18,799,413	18,512,183	225,224	225,242	28,200	98.5%	1.2%	1.2%	0.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.

†Some literature might show 19 free states in 1860, which is incorrect. The 1860 census was enumerated on June 1, 1860 and the nineteenth free state, Kansas, was admitted to the Union January 29, 1861. Table 4.8.6 correctly shows 18 free states.

‡There were eighteen (18) free states in 1860. Total population of free states and slave states in 1860: 18,799,413 + 12,240,293 = 31,039,706 (Tables 4.8.5 and 4.8.6).





4.9 Tabular Analysis: 1860–1870

The data in Table 4.9.1 depicts the population, order of secession of slave states from the Union, percentages of families who owned enslaved people, and percentage of enslaved people relative to the total population of the state. The percentage of enslaved people per state correlate generally with the secession date, which is a measure of slave labor impact on states’ economics. For example, of the eleven states that seceded from the Union, all had a higher population per capita than the four states that did not secede from the Union. This phenomenon shines a profound light on the economic benefits for the state and White owners of enslaved people.

South Carolina was the first state to secede from

the Union on December 20, 1860 and Tennessee was the last of the eleven of fifteen states seceding from the Union on June 8, 1861. The four slave states that did not secede were Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri. Of the four states that did not secede, less than 20% of their Black population was enslaved residents (see Figure 4.6.1). Over half of the populations in Mississippi and South Carolina was enslaved on the eve of the Civil War (see Figures 4.4.1 or 4.6.1).

Tennessee was the first state to be readmitted to the Union on July 24, 1866, whereas Georgia was the last stated to be readmitted to the Union on June 15, 1870 (see Table 4.9.1). See Figure 4.6.1.

Table 4.9.1: Slave states—order of secession, percentage of families owning enslaved people, percentage of enslaved people per state, and readmission date to the Union: 1860–1870.

Slave States†	Count	Status Category		Secession	Order of Readmission
	Population	Slave Holding Families	Enslaved	Date Seceded	Date Readmitted
Alabama	964,201	35.1%	45.1%	January 11, 1861	July 13, 1868
Arkansas	435,450	20.1%	25.5%	May 6, 1861	June 22, 1868
Delaware	112,216	3.7%	1.6%	Did not secede	N/A
Florida	140,424	34.6%	44.0%	January 10, 1861	June 25, 1868
Georgia	1,057,286	37.6%	43.7%	January 19, 1861	June 15, 1870
Kentucky	1,155,684	23.1%	19.5%	Did not secede	N/A
Louisiana	708,002	31.1%	46.9%	January 26, 1861	July 9, 1868
Maryland	687,049	13.9%	12.7%	Did not secede	N/A
Mississippi	791,305	49.2%	55.2%	January 9, 1861	February 23, 1870
Missouri	1,182,012	12.6%	9.7%	Did not secede	N/A
North Carolina	992,622	29.1%	33.4%	May 20, 1861	July 4, 1868
South Carolina	703,708	47.1%	57.2%	December 20, 1860	July 9, 1868
Tennessee	1,109,801	24.9%	24.8%	June 8, 1861	July 24, 1866
Texas	604,215	28.5%	30.2%	February 1, 1861	March 30, 1870
Virginia	1,596,318	27.3%	30.8%	April 17, 1861	January 26, 1870
All Slave States	12,240,293	26.6%	32.3%	N/A	N/A
Confederate States	9,103,332	31.6%	38.7%	N/A	N/A

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.

†Of the fifteen slave states, eleven seceded from the Union during the Civil War as shown. The states that did not secede are Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri. Texas was the last state to be readmitted to the Union.



Chapter 5

Antebellum South Carolina: 1790–1860

Selected Counties:

Charleston
Georgetown
Horry
Marion
Marlboro
Williamsburg



5.1 South Carolina—Comparison of Selected Counties by Category: 1790–1860

The graphs shown in Figure 5.1.1 depicts the population proportion by county and category. The chart is a box and whisker type graph whereas the height along with the connecting lines illustrate how large the gap is between largest and smallest census population from 1790 to 1860. Figure 5.1.2 depicts

the number of persons per 100 residents. Only three out of the six counties had been founded by the time of the first US Census in 1790. For example, in 1810 (Figure 5.1.2), Horry County showed 32 enslaved residents for every 100 residents relative to the total population in the county. See Tables 5.5.1 and 5.5.2.

Six Selected Counties—Population Distribution by County and Category: 1790–1860

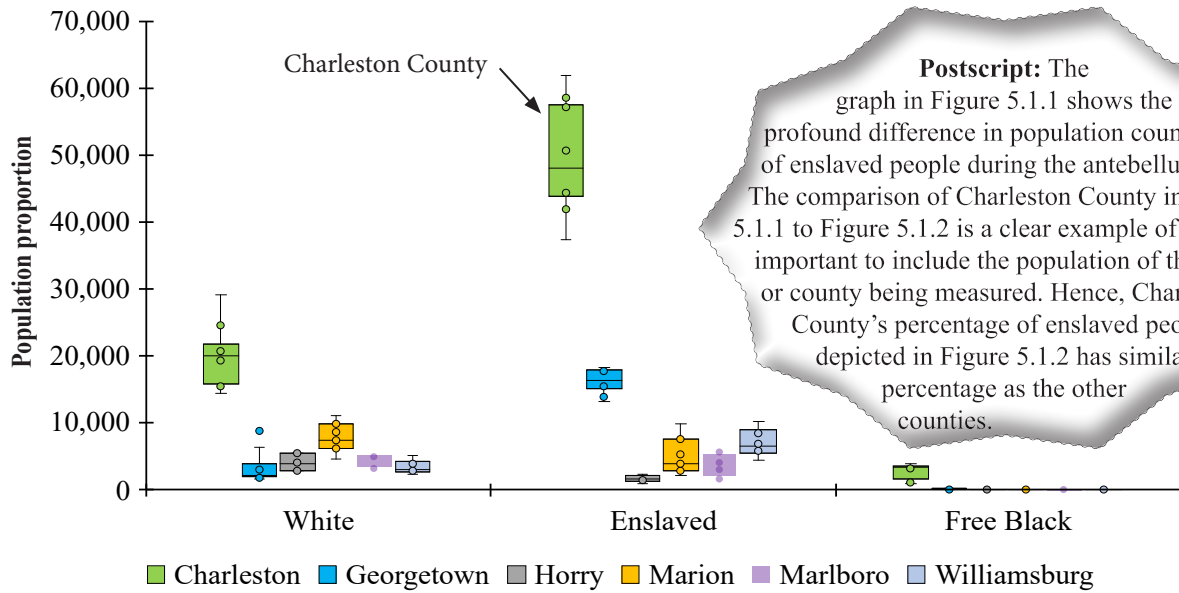


Figure 5.1.1: Population proportion of residents by county and category: 1790–1860.*

Six Selected Counties—Population Proportion for Number of Persons per 100 Residents by County and Category: 1790–1860

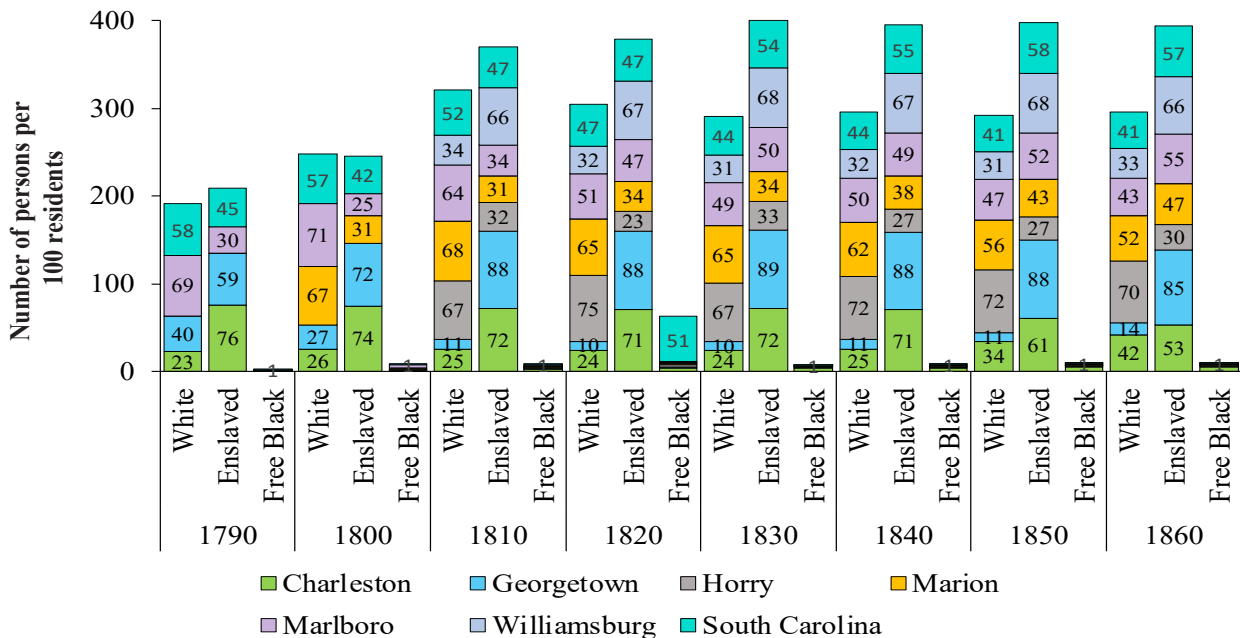


Figure 5.1.2: Population proportion for number persons per 100 residents for state and six counties: 1790–1860.*

*Source: Tables 5.5.1 and 5.5.2





5.2 South Carolina—Comparison of Six Selected Counties: 1810 and 1860

The graphs shown in Figures 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 depict comparison proportion of enslaved residents and free Black residents in 1810 and 1860. *See Tables 5.5.3 and 5.5.4.*

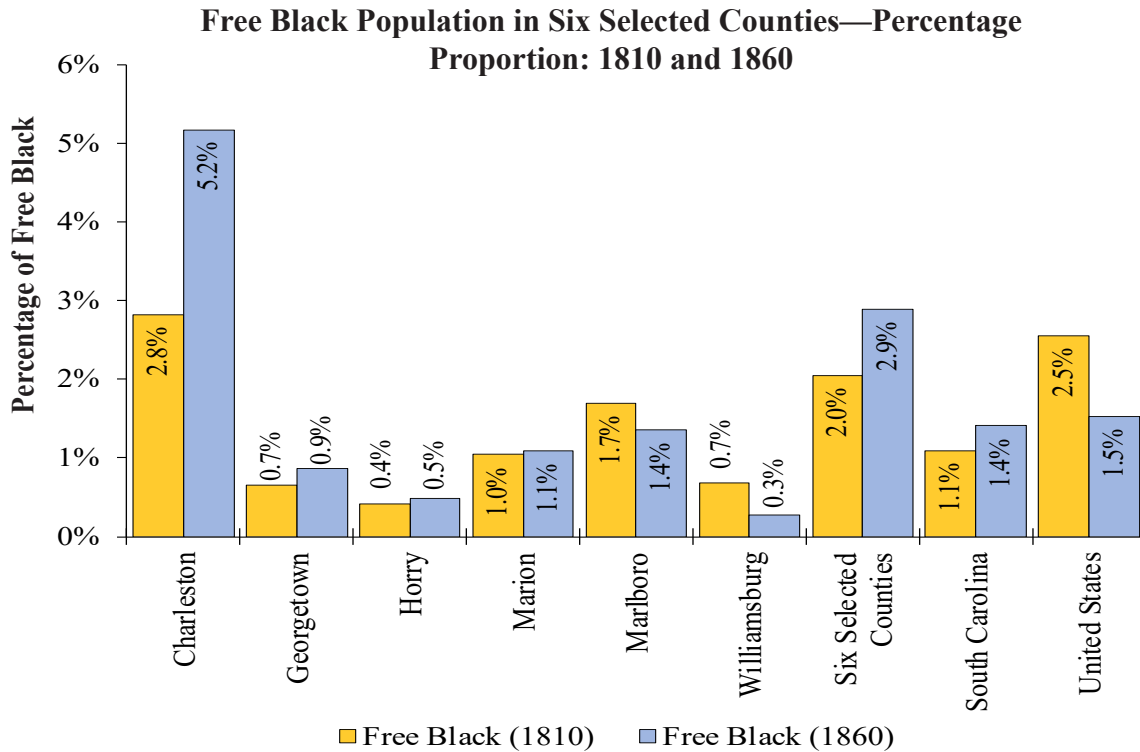


Figure 5.2.1: Percentage of free Black residents in six counties: 1810 and 1860.*

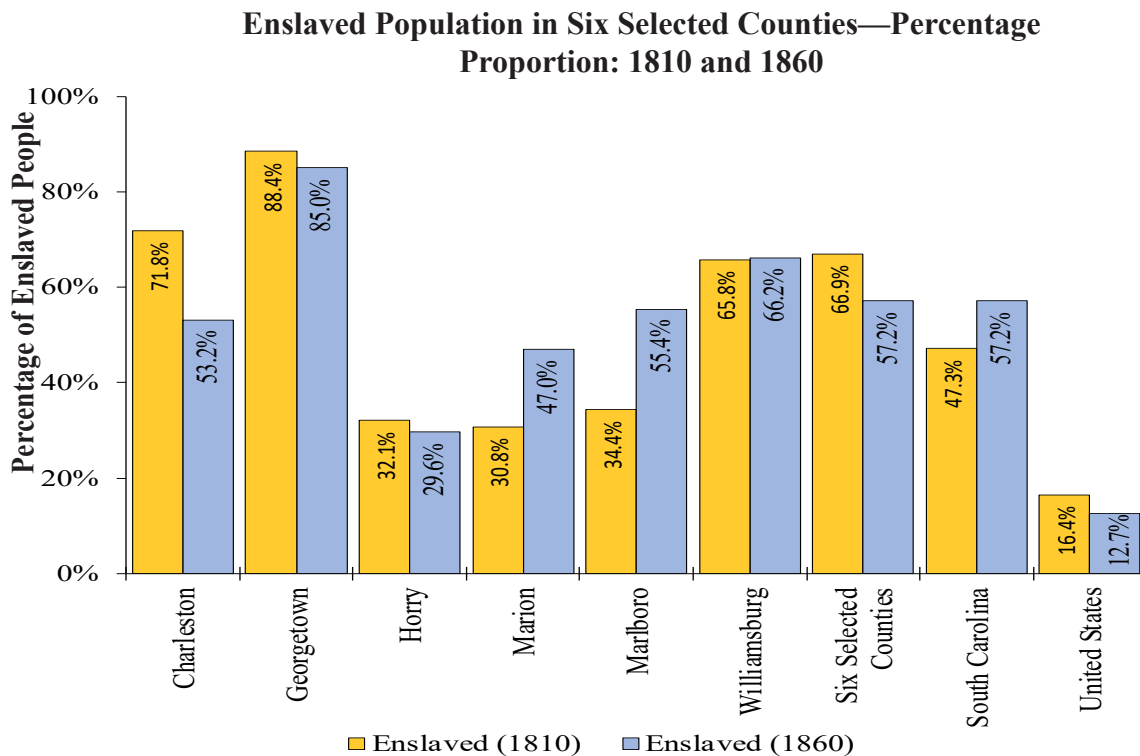


Figure 5.2.2: Percentage of enslaved residents in six counties: 1810 and 1860.*

*Source: Table 5.5.4





5.2 South Carolina—Comparison of Selected Counties by Category: 1810 and 1860, cont.

The graphs shown Figures 5.2.3 and 5.2.4 show proportion and comparison among the three categories in 1810 and 1860, respectively. Georgetown County had the largest percentage per population of enslaved residents with ratios of 8:1 and 6:1 in 1810 and 1860. Marion and Horry counties had about

the same percentage per capita of enslaved people in 1810; however, this difference was significantly smaller for Horry County in 1860. Additionally, Marion County enslaved population increased by 259% from 1810 to 1860 in a span of only 50 years. See Tables 5.5.3 and 5.5.4.

Selected Counties—Percentage of White, Free Black, and Enslaved Residents by County: 1810



Figure 5.2.3: Percentage of enslaved and free Black residents per capita: 1810.*

Selected Counties—Percentage of White, Free Black, and Enslaved Residents by County: 1860

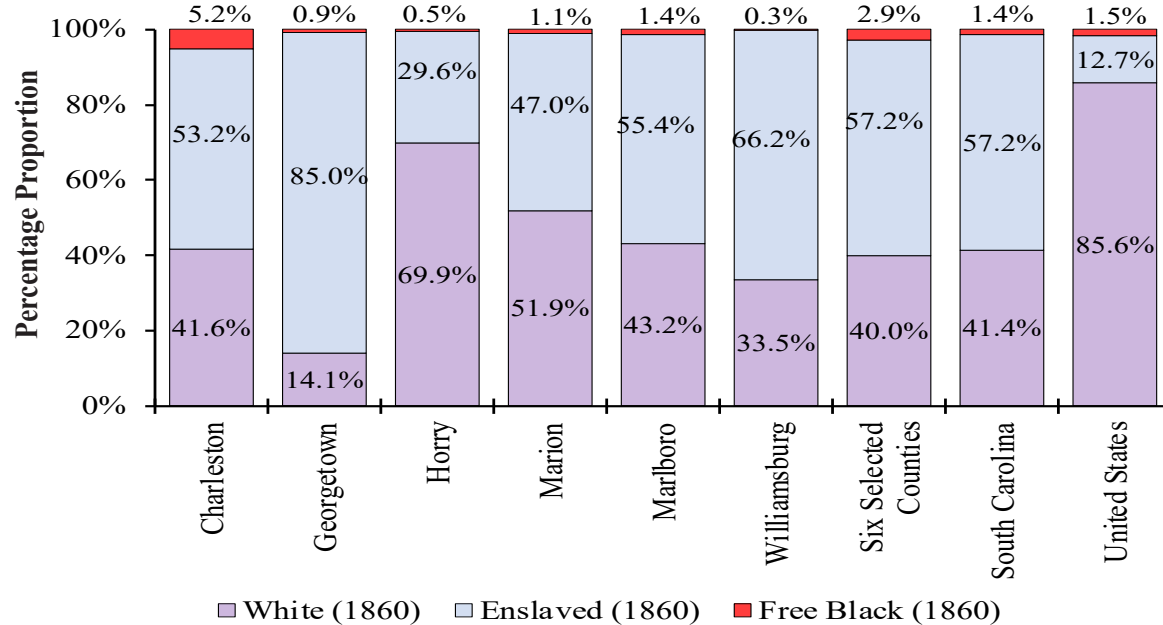


Figure 5.2.4: Percentage of enslaved and free Black residents per capita: 1860.*

*Source: Tables 5.5.3 and 5.5.4.





5.3 South Carolina—Percentage of Black Persons Who Are Enslaved by County: 1810 and 1860

The graphs shown in Figures 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 depict the percentage of all Black residents per selected county who were enslaved. For example, in Figure 5.3.1, there were 13,969 Black residents in Georgetown County in 1810, and of this number 99.3% were enslaved by a small percentage (10.9%) of White residents. In Figure 5.3.2 (year 1860), the

Black population in Horry County was 2,398, and of this number 98.4% were enslaved (2,359) by White residents. Among the six counties combined, the percentage of enslaved people out of the Black population was 97.6% and 97.2% in 1810 and 1860, respectively. See Figures 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.3.1, and 5.3.2. See Tables 5.5.3 and 5.5.4.

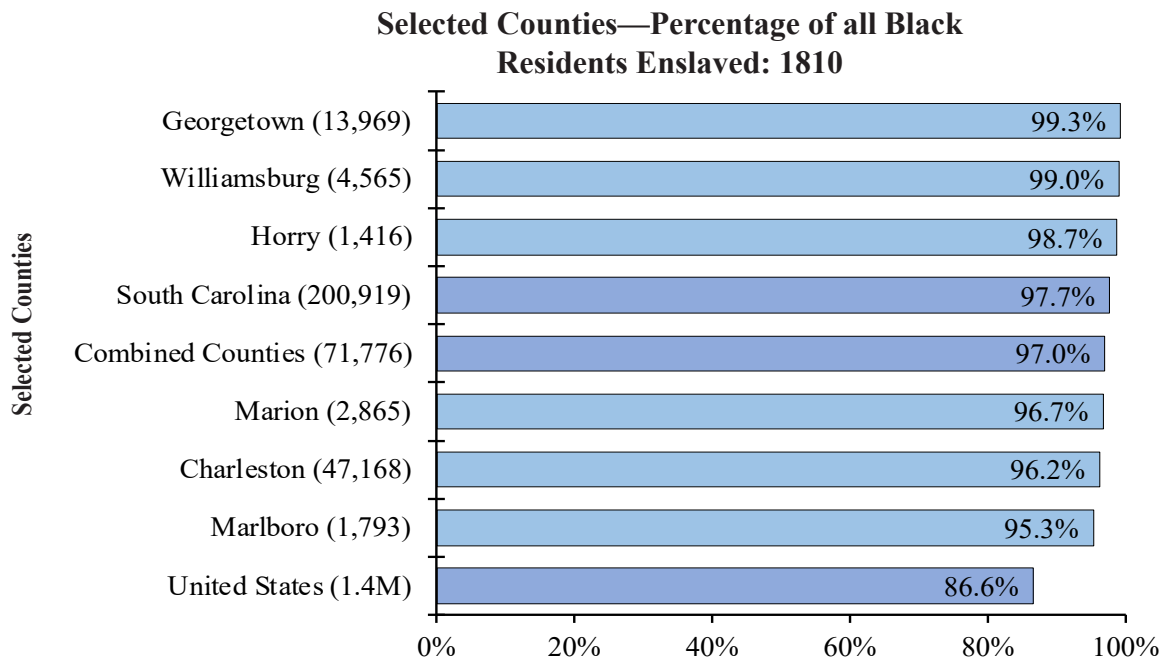


Figure 5.3.1: Percentage of all Black residents who were enslaved per capita.: 1810.*

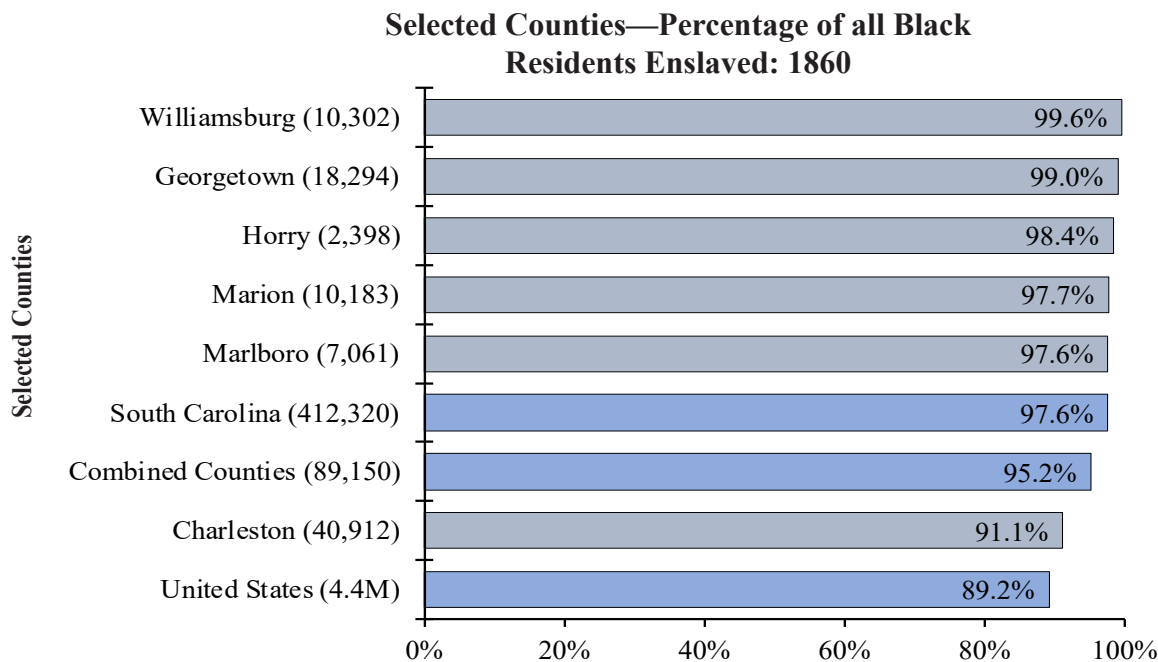


Figure 5.3.2: Percentage of all Black residents who were enslaved per capita: 1860.*

*Source: Tables 5.5.3 and 5.5.4





5.4 Six Selected Counties—Percentages of Enslaved and Slaveholding Families: 1860

The graph in Figure 5.4.1 depicts the percentage of enslaved persons and the percentage of slave holding families in the state, selected counties, and a combination of the six counties on the eve of the Civil War. Georgetown County exhibited the highest percentage (85%) of enslaved people per capita and the highest percentage (82%) of families holding enslaved people. This means that the high percentage of white families held all enslaved people in bondage.

These computations were based on White families and not the small percentage of free Black families that may have held a few enslaved people. Therefore, the percentages in this report might vary slightly from percentages in other reports similar this one. Of the percentage of enslaved people, Horry County enslaved the lowest percentage on enslaved people compared with the other five counties and the state. See Table 5.5.5.

South Carolina—Percentages of Six Selected Counties of Enslaved People and Slaveholding Families: 1860†

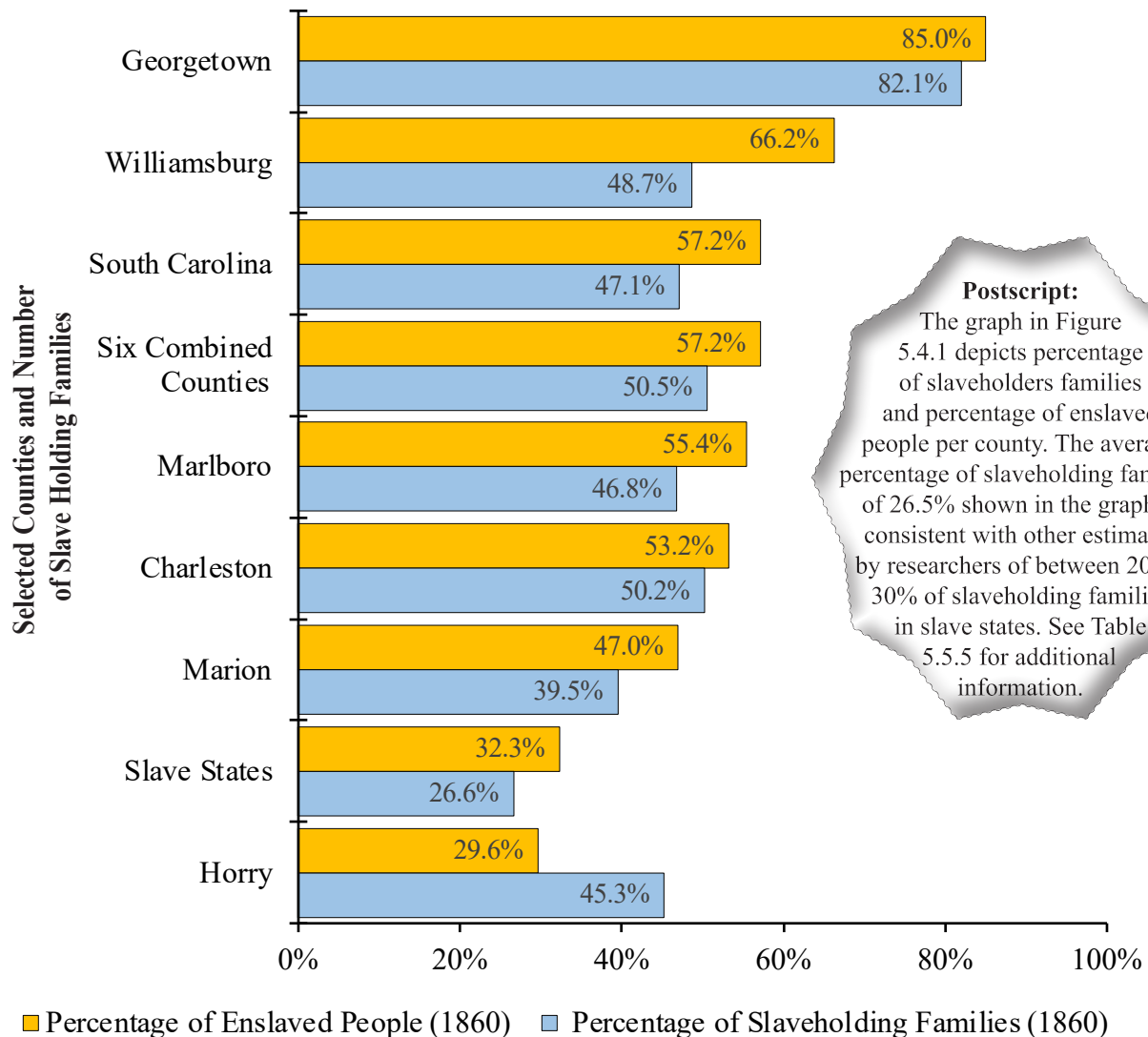


Figure 5.4.1: Percentage proportion of enslaved people and slaveholding families: 1860.

Source: Table 5.5.5

†South Carolina enslaved the highest percentage of Black people per capita than any other colony or state from when it was settled in 1670 to 1865, when slavery was abolished in the United States.





5.5 Average Number of Enslaved Persons per Slaveholding Family: 1860

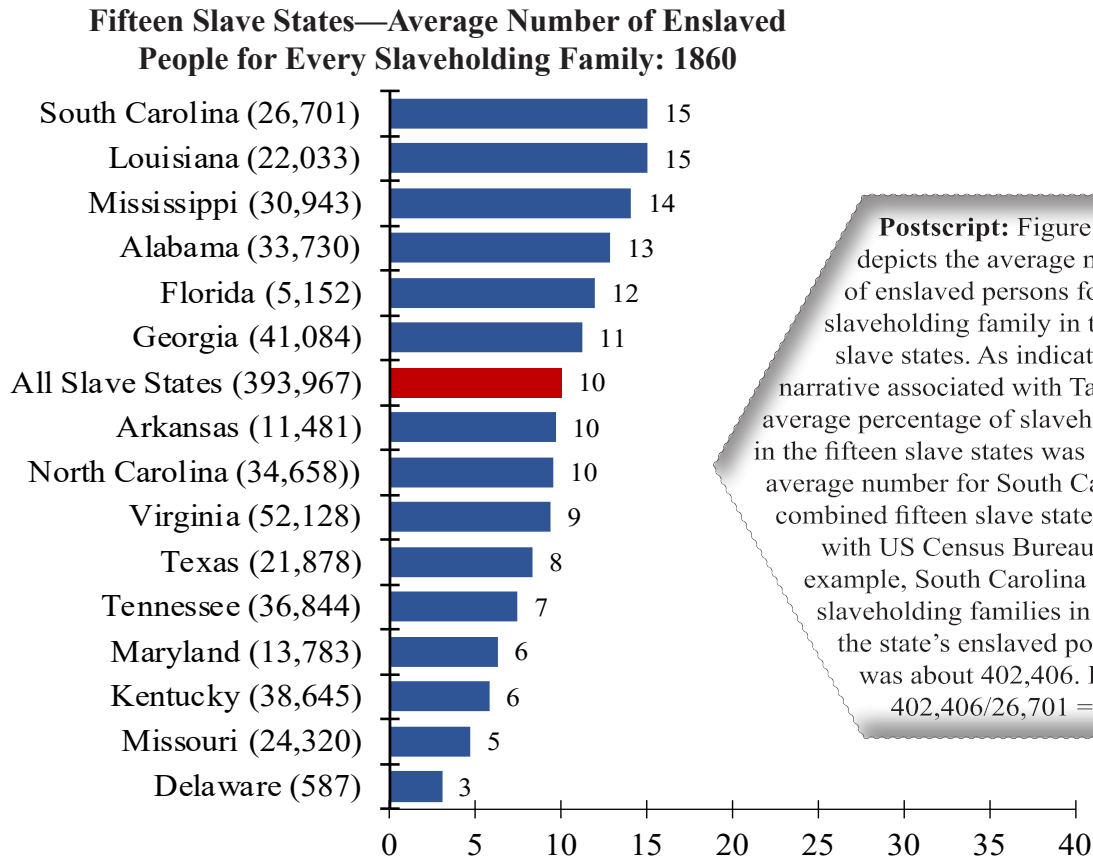


Figure 5.5.1: Average number of enslaved people per slaveholding family in slave states: 1860.*

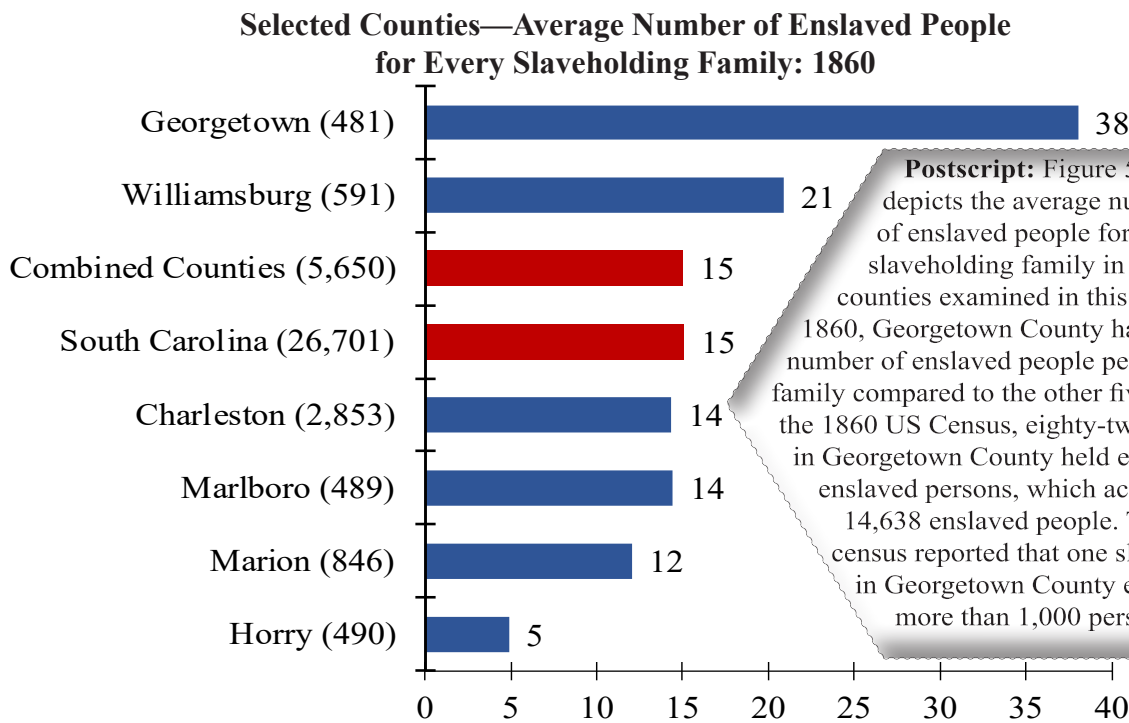


Figure 5.5.2: Average number of enslaved people per slaveholding family in selected counties: 1860.*

Source: Tables 5.5.6 and 5.5.7





5.6 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860

See Table 5.5.1 for the construction of Figures 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

Table 5.5.1: Selected counties—population proportion by county and category: 1790–1860.

Timeline	Category	Charleston	Georgetown	Horry	Marion	Marlboro	Williamsburg
1790	Total	66,985	22,122	---	---	10,706	---
	White	15,402	8,878	---	---	7,438	---
	Enslaved	50,633	13,131	---	---	3,229	---
	Free Black	950	113	---	---	39	---
1800	Total	56,319	22,938	---	6,914	5,442	---
	White	14,374	6,275	---	4,621	3,880	---
	Enslaved	41,945	16,568	---	2,155	1,383	---
	Free Black	1,161	95	---	138	179	---
1810	Total	63,180	15,679	4,349	8,994	4,966	6,871
	White	16,012	1,710	2,933	6,129	3,173	2,306
	Enslaved	45,385	13,867	1,398	2,771	1,709	4,518
	Free Black	1,783	102	18	94	84	47
1820	Total	80,215	17,603	3,912	10,201	6,425	8,716
	White	19,376	1,830	2,922	6,652	3,250	2,795
	Enslaved	57,224	15,546	913	3,463	3,033	5,864
	Free Black	3,615	227	77	86	142	57
1830	Total	86,338	19,943	5,245	11,208	8,582	9,018
	White	20,804	1,931	3,513	7,338	4,194	2,829
	Enslaved	61,902	17,798	1,714	3,826	4,333	6,163
	Free Black	3,632	214	18	44	55	26
1840	Total	82,661	18,274	5,755	13,932	8,408	10,327
	White	20,921	2,093	4,154	8,593	4,188	3,327
	Enslaved	58,539	15,993	1,574	5,251	4,118	6,968
	Free Black	3,201	188	27	88	102	32
1850	Total	72,805	20,647	7,646	17,407	10,789	12,447
	White	24,580	2,193	5,522	9,781	5,033	3,902
	Enslaved	44,376	18,253	2,075	7,520	5,600	8,508
	Free Black	3,849	201	49	106	156	37
1860	Total	70,100	21,305	7,962	21,190	12,434	15,489
	White	29,188	3,013	5,564	11,007	5,373	5,187
	Enslaved	37,290	18,109	2,359	9,951	6,893	10,259
	Free Black	3,622	183	39	232	168	43

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.





5.5 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860, cont.

The tabular data in Table 5.5.2 shown below were used to construct Figures 5.1.1 and 5.1.2. The table depicts the population proportion of the number of persons per 100 residents for the categories shown in the table for census years 1810 to 1860. The data in Table 5.5.2. For example, in 1860, there were 30

enslaved persons for every 100 residents in Horry County, and for the same reason in Williamsburg County, there were 66 enslaved persons for every 100 residents or per capita. However, there were no free Blacks for every 100 residents in both counties. noted with a zero in the table.

Table 5.5.2: Selected counties—number of persons per 100 residents by category: 1790–1860.

Timeline	Category	Charleston	Georgetown	Horry	Marion	Marlboro	Williamsburg
1790	White	23	40	---	---	69	---
	Enslaved	76	59	---	---	30	---
	Free Black	1	1	---	---	1	---
1800	White	26	27	---	67	71	---
	Enslaved	74	72	---	31	25	---
	Free Black	2	0	---	2	3	---
1810	White	25	11	67	68	64	34
	Enslaved	72	88	32	31	34	66
	Free Black	3	1	0	1	2	1
1820	White	24	10	75	65	51	32
	Enslaved	71	88	23	34	47	67
	Free Black	5	1	2	1	2	1
1830	White	24	10	67	65	49	31
	Enslaved	72	89	33	34	50	68
	Free Black	4	1	0	0	1	0
1840	White	25	11	72	62	50	32
	Enslaved	71	88	27	38	49	67
	Free Black	4	1	0	1	1	0
1850	White	34	11	72	56	47	31
	Enslaved	61	88	27	43	52	68
	Free Black	5	1	1	1	1	0
1860	White	42	14	70	52	43	33
	Enslaved	53	85	30	47	55	66
	Free Black	5	1	0	1	1	0

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.





5.5 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860, cont.

The tabular data in Tables 5.5.3 and 5.5.4 shown below were used to construct Figures 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.3.1, and 5.3.2. This analysis selected the distinctive census years 1810 and 1860 to compare a fifty-year interval of the antebellum period.

Table 5.5.4 is computed from Table 5.5.3. Charleston County by far had the largest population of enslaved inhabitants compared with the other five counties; however, Georgetown County had

significantly more enslaved inhabitants per capita than the other five counties examined in this report. See Figures 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3 and 5.2.4 for a graphical view of the percentage of population proportionality. Researchers have often attributed this disproportionate number of enslaved people per capita in Georgetown County to the county’s large rice industry during the antebellum period.

Table 5.5.3: Selected counties—population count proportion by category: 1810 and 1860.*

State and Selected Counties	Population		White		Free Black		Enslaved	
	1810	1860	1810	1860	1810	1860	1810	1860
Charleston	63,180	70,100	16,012	29,188	1,783	3,622	45,385	37,290
Georgetown	15,679	21,305	1,710	3,013	102	183	13,867	18,109
Horry	4,349	7,962	2,933	5,564	18	39	1,398	2,359
Marion	8,994	21,190	6,129	11,007	94	232	2,771	9,951
Marlboro	4,966	12,434	3,173	5,373	84	168	1,709	6,893
Williamsburg	6,871	15,489	2,306	5,187	47	--43	4,518	10,259
Selected Counties	104,039	148,480	32,263	59,332	1,102	4,287	69,648	84,861
South Carolina	214,115	703,708	214,196	291,388	4,554	9,914	196,365	402,406
United States	7.2M	31.2	5.9M	26.7M	0.184M	0.478M	1.2M	4.0M

Table 5.5.4: Selected counties—percentage proportion of population by category: 1810 and 1860.*

State and Selected Counties	White		Free Black		Enslaved		Of All Blacks: Percent Free		Of All Blacks: Percent Enslaved	
	1810	1860	1810	1860	1810	1860	1810	1860	1810	1860
Charleston	25.3%	41.6%	2.8%	5.2%	71.8%	53.2%	3.8%	8.9%	96.2%	91.1%
Georgetown	10.9%	14.1%	0.7%	1.7%	88.4%	85.0%	0.7%	1.0%	99.3%	99.0%
Horry	67.4%	69.9%	0.4%	0.5%	32.1%	29.6%	1.3%	1.6%	98.7%	98.4%
Marion	68.1%	51.9%	1.0%	1.1%	30.8%	47.0%	3.3%	2.3%	96.7%	97.7%
Marlboro	63.9%	43.2%	1.7%	1.4%	34.4%	55.4%	4.7%	2.4%	95.3%	97.6%
Williamsburg	33.6%	33.5%	0.7%	0.3%	65.8%	66.2%	1.0%	0.4%	99.0%	99.6%
Selected Counties	31.0%	40.0%	2.0%	2.9%	66.9%	57.2%	2.5%	2.8%	97.5%	97.2%
South Carolina	51.6%	41.4%	1.1%	1.4%	47.3%	57.2%	1.6%	2.4%	98.4%	97.6%
United States	81.0%	85.6%	2.5%	1.5%	16.4%	12.7%	13.4%	10.8%	86.6%	89.2%

*Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.





5.5 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860, cont.

Table 5.5.5 depicts the percentage of enslaved persons and the percentage of slaveholding families in the state, selected counties, and a combination of the six counties on the eve of the Civil War (see Figure 5.4.1). Georgetown County exhibited the highest percentage (85%) of enslaved people per capita and the highest percentage (82%) of families holding enslaved people. This means that a high percentage of White families held enslaved people in bondage. These computations were based on White families, not the small percentage of free Black families that may have held a few enslaved people. Therefore, the percentages in this report might vary slightly from percentages in other reports on this topic. Of the percentage of enslaved people, Horry County enslaved the lowest percentage of people compared with the other five counties and

the state. Additionally, Horry County had the fewest number of enslaved people per capita (29.6%) than the other five counties analyzed in this report. See Figure 5.4.1.

Figure 4.6.1 (Chapter 4) depicts the percentage of slaveholding families for the fifteen slave states. The table below—Table 5.5.5—compares the selected six counties and South Carolina with the fifteen slave states. The overall percentage of slaveholding families of the fifteen slave states is significantly smaller than South Carolina or its six selected counties. South Carolina had the largest percentage of slaveholding families compared to Mississippi at 47.1% and 49.2%, respectively. Consequently, the higher-than-average percentage of slaveholding families in the state’s six counties is consistent with that of the state.

Table 5.5.5: Selected counties—percentage of slaveholding families and enslaved people: 1860.

Six Selected Counties	Number				Percentage	
	White	Enslaved	Slaveholding Families†	Slaveholding Population‡	Slaveholding Families	Enslaved People
Charleston	29,188	37,290	2,853	5,679	50.2%	53.2%
Georgetown	3,013	18,109	481	586	82.1%	85.0%
Horry	5,564	2,359	490	1,082	45.3%	29.6%
Marion	11,007	9,951	846	2,141	39.5%	47.0%
Marlboro	5,373	6,893	489	1,045	46.8%	55.4%
Williamsburg	5,187	10,259	591	1,009	48.7%	66.2%
Combined Counties	59,332	84,861	5,835	11,543	50.5%	57.2%
South Carolina	291,388	402,406	26,701	56,690	47.1%	57.2%
Slave States	12.24M	3.95M	1.48M	393,967	26.6%	32.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, Historical Statistics of the United States (1970).

†Number of slaveholding families was obtained from Historical US Census Bureau data.

‡Slaveholding population is estimated by dividing the White population by a factor of 5.14 for the counties and 5.43 South Carolina population. For example, Charleston County population of 29,188 was divided by 5.14 = 5,679 slaveholding population. Percentage of slaveholding families is computed by dividing the number of slaveholding families by the slaveholding population. Example: 2,853/5,679 = 50.2%.





5.5 Tabular Analysis, cont.

The data in Table 5.5.6 (used to construct Figure 5.5.1) depicts the number of enslaved persons per slaveholding family in the slave states. For example, in South Carolina there is an average of fifteen enslaved residents per slaveholding family.† The number of enslaved persons per slave holding family is computed by dividing the number of enslaved people by the number of slaveholding families.

Although the number of enslaved persons per slaveholding family is modest, there were some slaveholding families with more than a 1,000 enslaved persons. It was common to find a relative

small number of slaveholding families with more than 75% of the enslaved population. The majority of slaveholding families held fewer than 10 enslaved people. Therefore, the modest average number might have been pulled downward because of the smaller number of slaveholding families holding a substantial greater percentage of total enslaved population. For example, the 1860 Slave Schedules for Georgetown County reported that 82 of 481 slaveholding families held 82% of enslaved persons in the county (1860 US Census Slave Schedules for Georgetown County).

Table 5.5.6: Slave states—number of enslaved persons per slaveholding family: 1860.

Slave States	Total Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black	Slaveholder	Number of Enslaved Persons per Slaveholding Family
Alabama	964,041	526,271	2,690	435,080	437,770	33,730	13
Arkansas	435,402	324,143	144	111,115	111,250	11,481	10
Delaware	112,216	90,589	19,829	1,798	21,627	587	3
Florida	140,317	77,640	932	61,745	62,677	5,152	12
Georgia	1,057,248	591,550	3,500	462,198	465,698	41,084	11
Kentucky	1,155,651	919,484	10,684	225,483	236,167	38,645	6
Louisiana	707,829	357,456	18,647	331,726	350,373	22,033	15
Maryland	687,049	515,918	83,942	87,189	171,131	13,783	6
Mississippi	791,303	353,899	773	436,631	437,404	30,943	14
Missouri	1,181,992	1,063,489	3,572	114,931	118,503	24,320	5
North Carolina	991,464	629,942	30,463	331,059	361,522	34,658	10
South Carolina	703,708	291,388	9,914	402,406	412,320	26,701	15
Tennessee	1,109,741	826,722	7,300	275,719	283,019	36,844	7
Texas	603,812	420,891	355	182,566	182,921	21,878	8
Virginia	1,596,206	1,047,299	58,042	490,865	548,907	52,128	9
Slave States	12,237,979	8,036,681	250,787	3,950,511	4,201,289	393,967	10

Source: US Census Bureau, Historical Statistics of the United States (1970).

†Example: In 1860, South Carolina’s enslaved population was 402,406 and the population of slaveholding families was 26,701. The enslaved population divided by the number of slaveholding families = 402,406/26,701 = 15.07 ≈ 15.





5.5 Analysis Tabular, cont.

Table 5.5.7 (used to construct Figure 5.5.2) depicts the number of enslaved persons per slaveholding family in the six counties. According to the 1860 US Census Schedules in Georgetown County, eighty-two slaveholders held eighty or more enslaved people, accounting for 14,638 enslaved people out of 18,109, leaving 3,471 enslaved people divided among the remaining slaveholding families. There were about 481 slaveholding families in the county in 1860. Consequently, a large number of slaveholders (circa 399) held only 20% of the enslaved people, an average of about nine enslaved people per family. Consequently, this resulted in an average of thirty-eight enslaved people per slaveholding family when computed in the context of total slaveholding families and total enslaved persons. The averages for all counties most likely were pulled downward because a small percentage of slaveholding families enslaved more than 80% of enslaved people. To emphasize, in 1860, Georgetown County had 18,109 enslaved

persons, ranking it among the twenty highest counties in the United States. Furthermore, the 1860 Census listed a slaveholder owning 1,000 or more enslaved people in the county.

The 1860 census regarded Horry County (founded in 1801) as the poorest county in South Carolina. Although the number of slaveholding families in Horry and Georgetown counties were similar, Georgetown County slaveholding families enslaved substantially more persons than Horry County (see Table 5.5.7). Horry County's enslaved population never exceeded the White population. Lack of commitment to slavery influenced Horry's politics as well. In 1860 many county residents opposed secession but closed ranks with their state and region after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina.

Of the six counties depicted in this report, only Horry and Marion counties' enslaved populations were less than their White population in 1860.

Table 5.5.7: Selected counties—number of enslaved persons per slaveholding family: 1860.*

Six Selected Counties	Total Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black	Slaveholding Families	Number of Enslaved Persons per Slaveholding Family
Charleston	70,100	29,188	3,622	37,290	40,912	2,853	13
Georgetown	21,305	3,013	183	18,109	18,292	481	38
Horry	7,962	5,564	39	2,359	2,398	490	5
Marion	21,190	11,007	232	9,951	10,183	846	12†
Marlboro	12,434	5,373	168	6,893	7,061	489	14
Williamsburg	15,489	5,187	43	10,259	10,302	491	21
Six Combined Counties	148,480	59,332	4,287	84,861	89,148	5,650	15
South Carolina	703,708	291,388	9,914	402,406	412,320	26,701	15
Fifteen Slave States	12,237,979	8,036,681	250,787	3,950,511	4,201,298	393,967	10

Source: US Census Bureau, Historical Statistics of the United States (1970).

†Example: In 1860, Marion County's enslaved population was 9,951 and the population of slaveholding families was 846. The enslaved population divided by the number of slaveholding families = $9,951/846 = 11.8 \approx 12$.



Chapter 6

Antebellum and Postbellum America: 1790–2020

United States, South Carolina,
Six Selected Counties, and Horry County



6.1 United States—Population Growth by Category: 1790—2020

Figure 6.1.1 depicts the growth in population size across 230 years in the United States, covering the colonial, antebellum, and postbellum eras through 2020. The US overall population growth rate in the past forty years is less than that of South Carolina and is significantly smaller than that of Horry County (see Figures 6.4.1 and 6.4.2). An insert is superimposed on the graph in Figure 6.1.1 showing ten-year intervals (see Tables 6.9.1 and 6.9.2). Throughout the report, a comparative analysis of the two historical populations (White and Black) is done with an emphasis on slave states. The impetus for this report is to examine the changing population of the two historical groups from about 1630 to 2020. Hence, the graph starts in 1790, the first year the United States conducted a census for the new country.

Emphasizing earlier comments regarding the population of free states, because most Black inhabitants were concentrated in the southern states during the antebellum period, the comparison of the total US population with enslaved people produces a misleading analysis. It dilutes the true picture and percentage of enslaved Black people because the computation used the total population of the

United States, as shown in Figures 6.1.1, 6.2.1, and 6.2.2 and Tables 6.9.1 and 6.9.2. For example, in 1860, the population of the free states was 18.8 million, and the population of the slave states was 12.2 million, for a total of 31 million. The free states had a Black population of only 174,000 inhabitants, whereas the slave states had a Black population of 4.2 million people, and only about 250,787 were free (3.95 million were enslaved). This means that in 1860 about 99.5% of enslaved people were inhabitants of slave states. Statistically, computing percentages or proportionality of enslaved inhabitants relative to White inhabitants using the combined total population for free and slave states would be misleading. Therefore, the emphasis has been and will continue to be on analysis before the Civil War was computed based not on the total US population but on the population of the slave states, North or South, when applicable. See Chapters 3, 4, and 5. In this chapter, the population of slave and Confederate states is compared with that of former slave and Confederate states in 2020. See Tables 6.9.1 and 6.9.2.

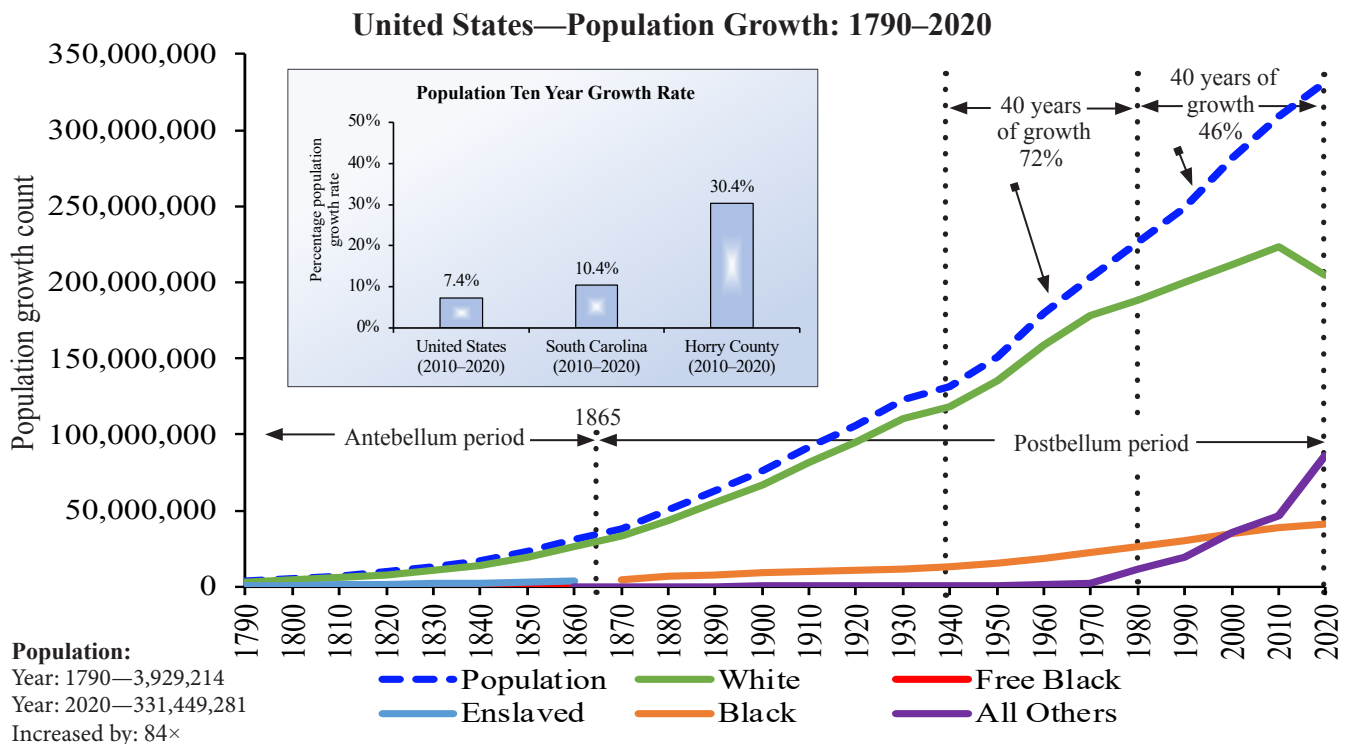


Figure 6.1.1: United States—population growth: 1790–2020.

Source: Tables 6.9.1





6.2 United States—Population Growth and Trend by Category: 1790–2020

Figures 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 depict the percentage proportion relative to total population for White, †free Black, and Black‡ residents. Although the total population count for Black residents during

the antebellum and postbellum periods has increased during the postbellum period, the percentage of Black residents relative to total population remained relative flat for 230 years. See Table 6.9.2.

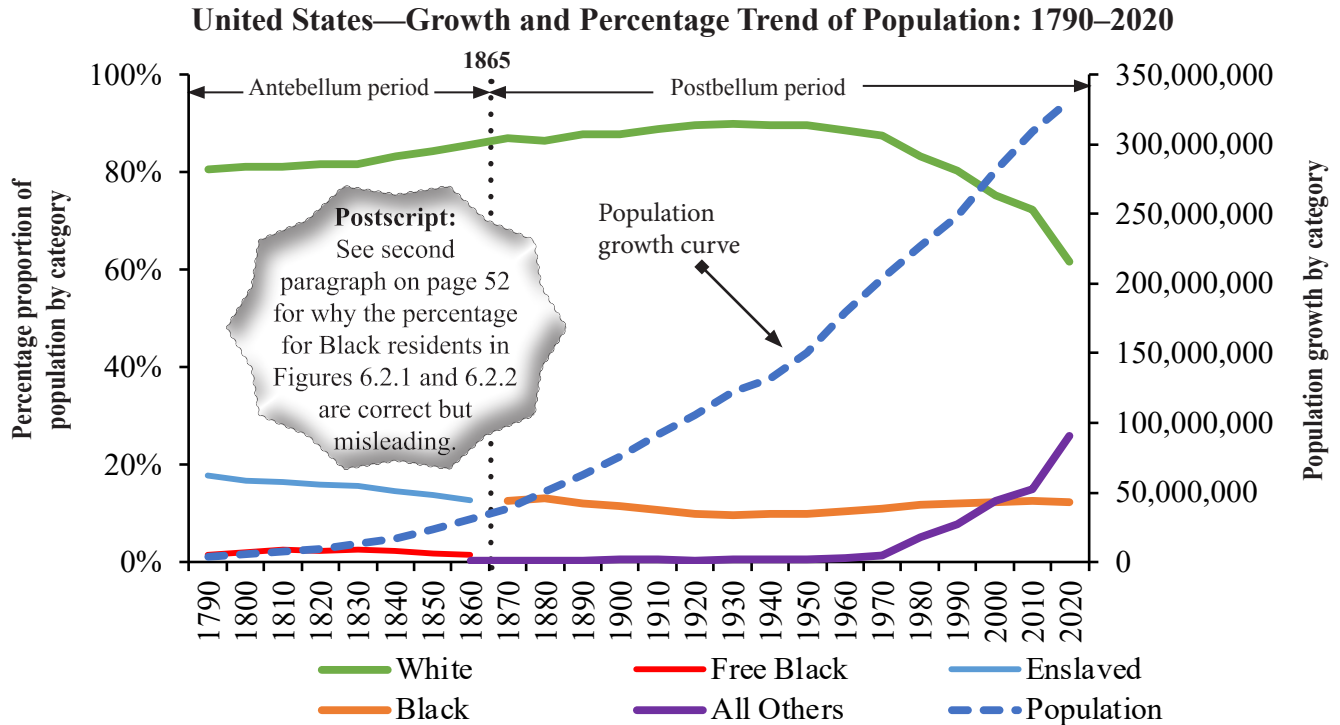


Figure 6.2.1: United States—population growth and percentage proportion by category: 1790–2020.*

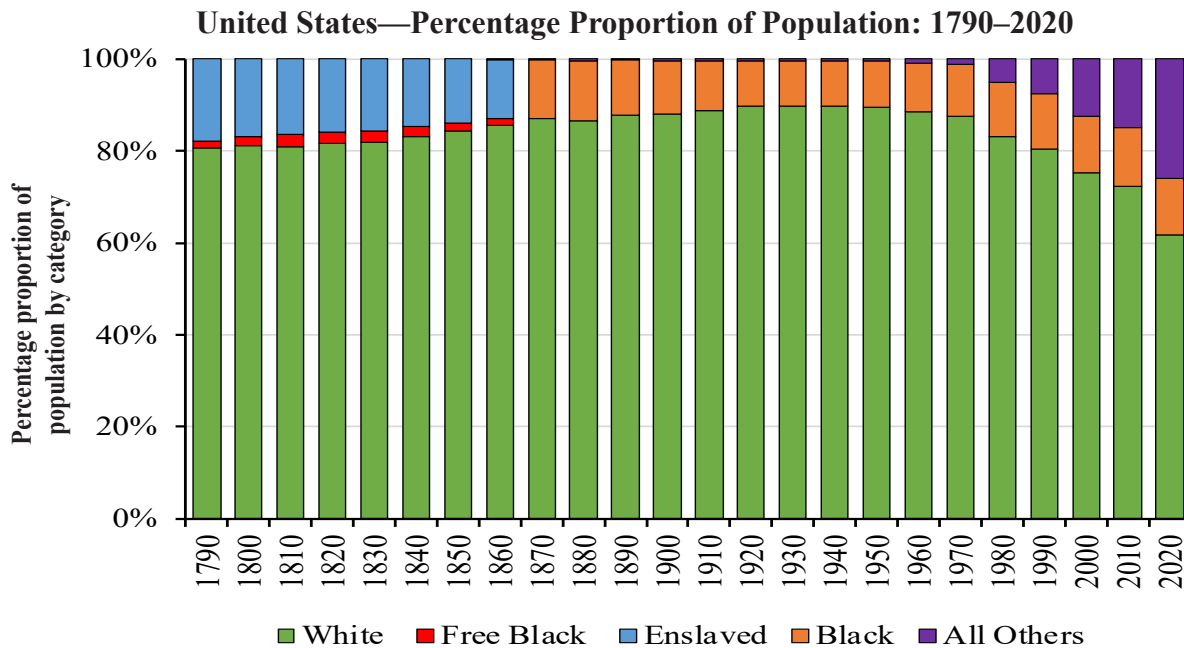


Figure 6.2.2: United States—percentage proportion of total population by category: 1790–2020.*

*Source: Tables 6.9.2

†Self-identified as White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).

‡Self-identified as Black or African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).





6.3 Slave and Former Slave States—Percentage of Population by Category: 1860 and 2020

Figures 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 depict the percentage proportion to total population for White, Black, and All Others in 2020. The percentage of Black proportion consists of free Black and enslaved Black; therefore, percentage of enslaved will vary slightly from Black inhabitants. *Table 6.9.3 and 6.9.4.*

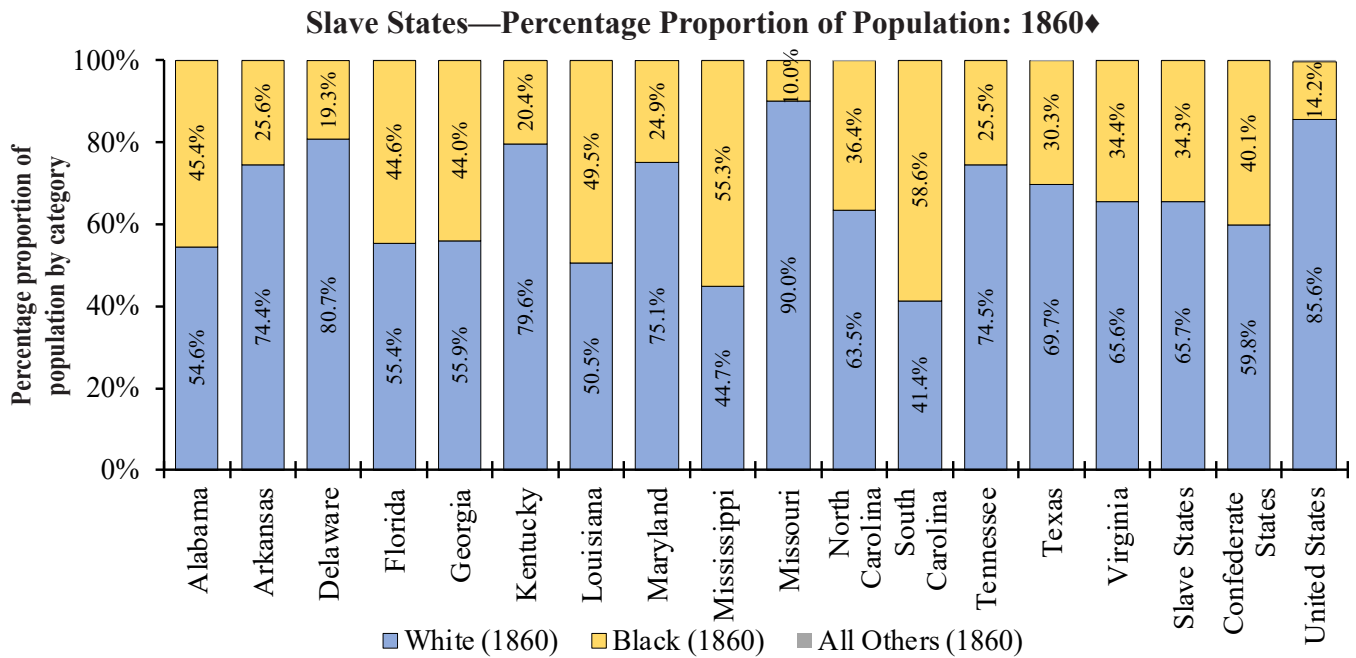


Figure 6.3.1: Slave States—percentage proportion of population by category: 1860.*

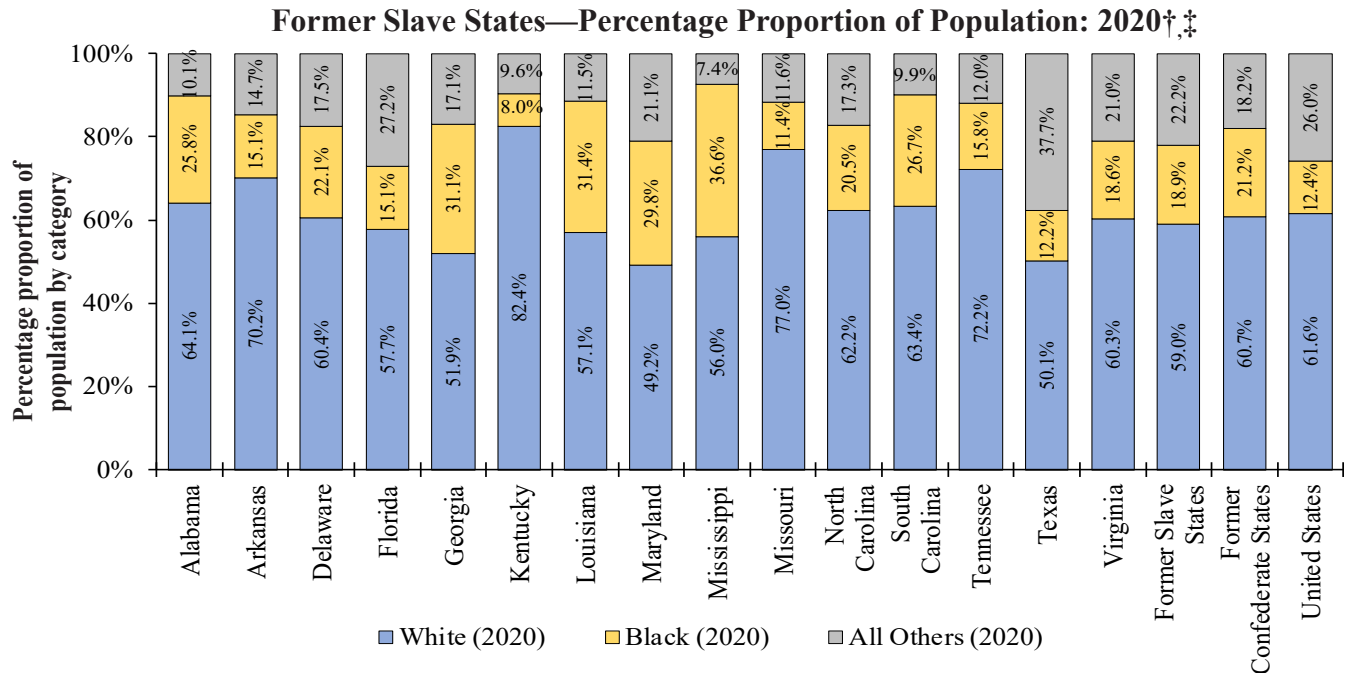


Figure 6.3.2: Former Slave States—percentage proportion of population by category: 2020.*

*Source: Tables 6.9.3 and 6.9.4

♦The percentages for the category “All Others” are too small to show on this graph; therefore, see Table 6.9.3 for these percentages.

†Self-identified as White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).

‡Self-identified as Black or African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).





6.4 South Carolina and Horry County—Population Growth by Category: 1790–2020

Figures 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 depict the population growth curves for the two historically largest racial categories in South Carolina and Horry County. The categories in this report during the antebellum period were White, Black, free Black, enslaved, and

All Others. There is a break in the light blue and orange lines whereas the category Black replaces free Black and enslaved persons. Tables 6.9.5, 6.9.6, and 6.9.7.

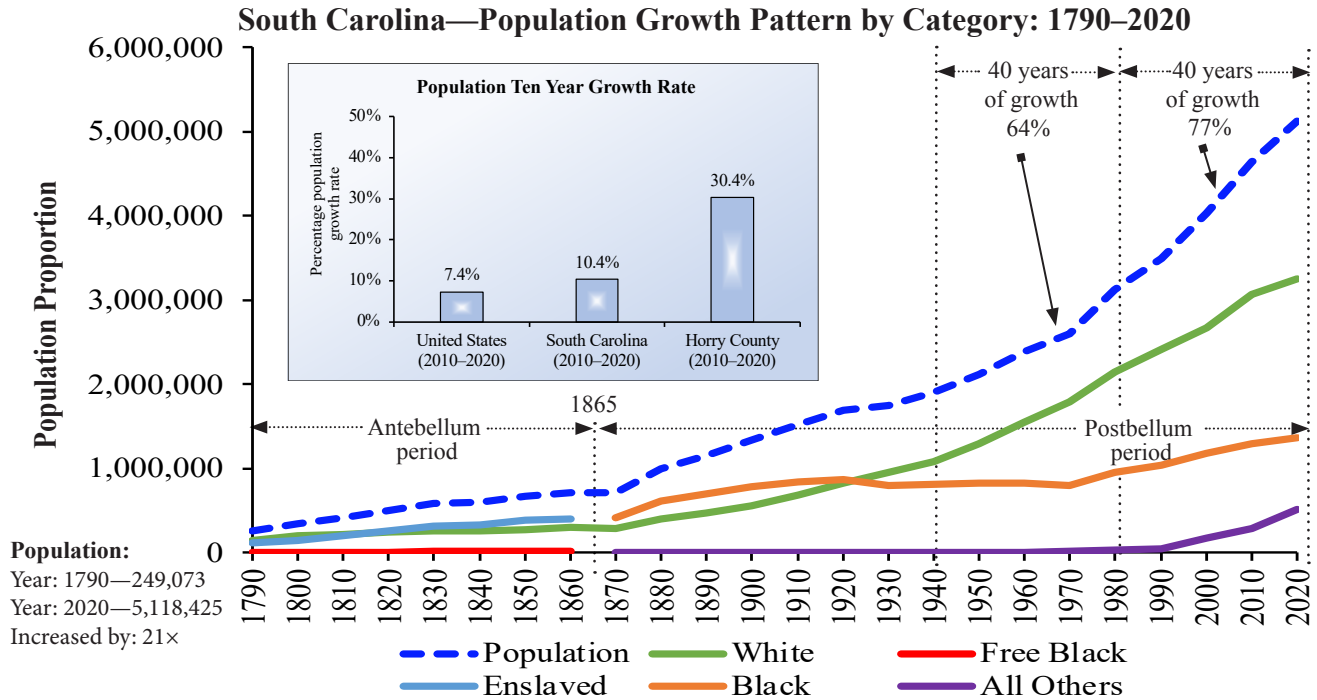


Figure 6.4.1: South Carolina—population growth by category: 1790–2020.*

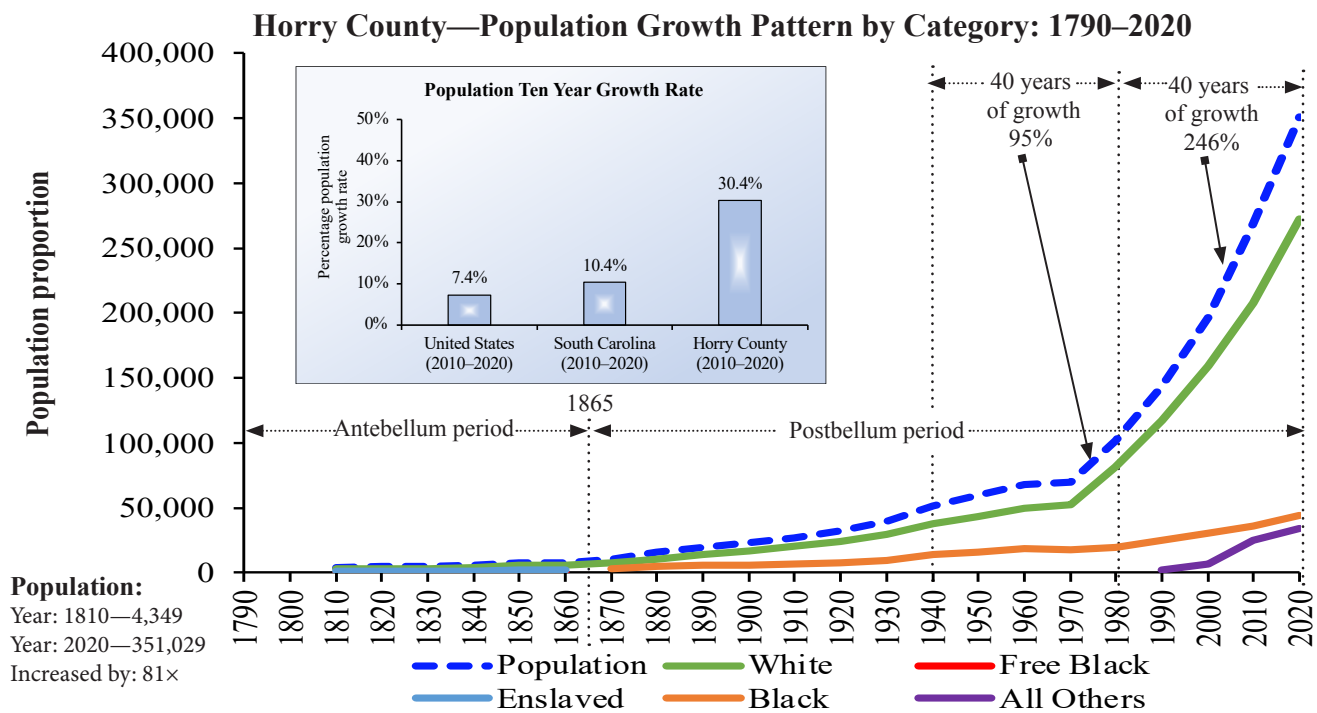


Figure 6.4.2: Horry County—population growth in Horry County: 1810–2020.*

*Source: Tables 6.9.5, 6.9.6, and 6.9.7





6.5 South Carolina and Horry County—Percentage Proportion and Trend by Category: 1790–2020

Figures 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 depict the population growth and trend for White, free Black, Black, and enslaved residents. The enslaved population became the Black population after 1865 and remained about

the same until the Great Migration (1910s–1970s). See <https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/migrations/great-migration>. See Tables 6.9.6 and 6.9.8.

South Carolina—Population Growth and Trend by Category: 1790–2020†

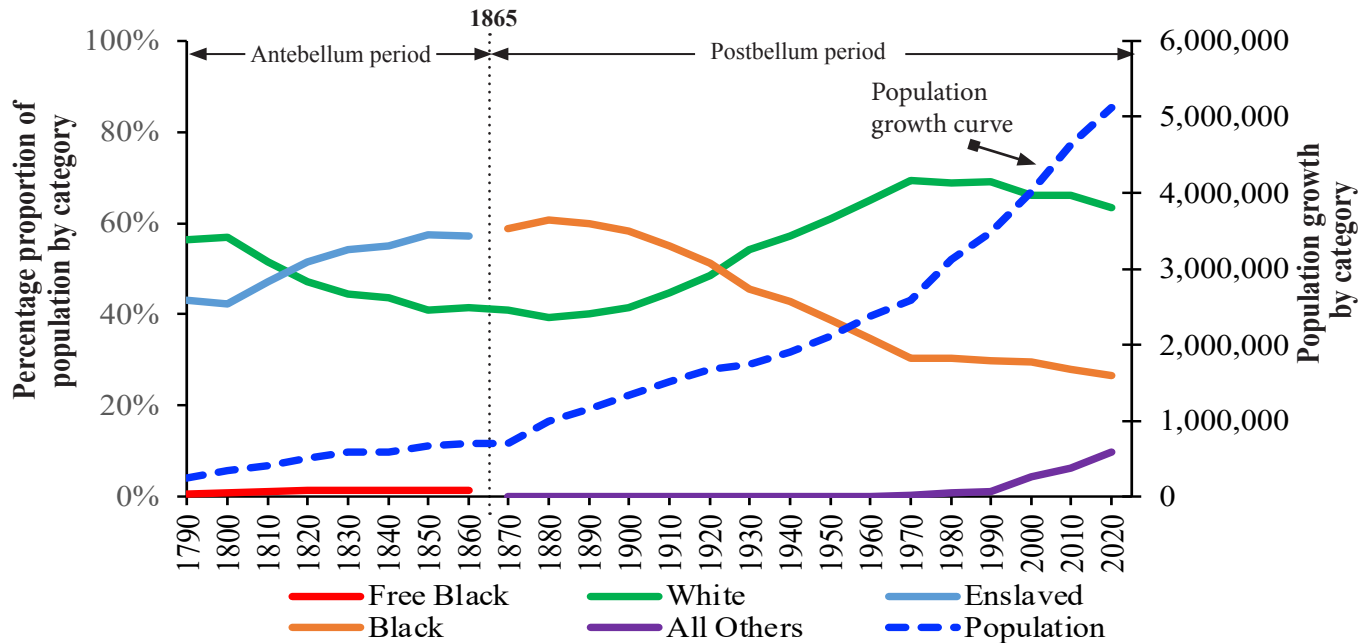


Figure 6.5.1: South Carolina—percentage trend of population by category: 1790–2020.*

Horry County—Population Growth and Trend by Category: 1810–2020

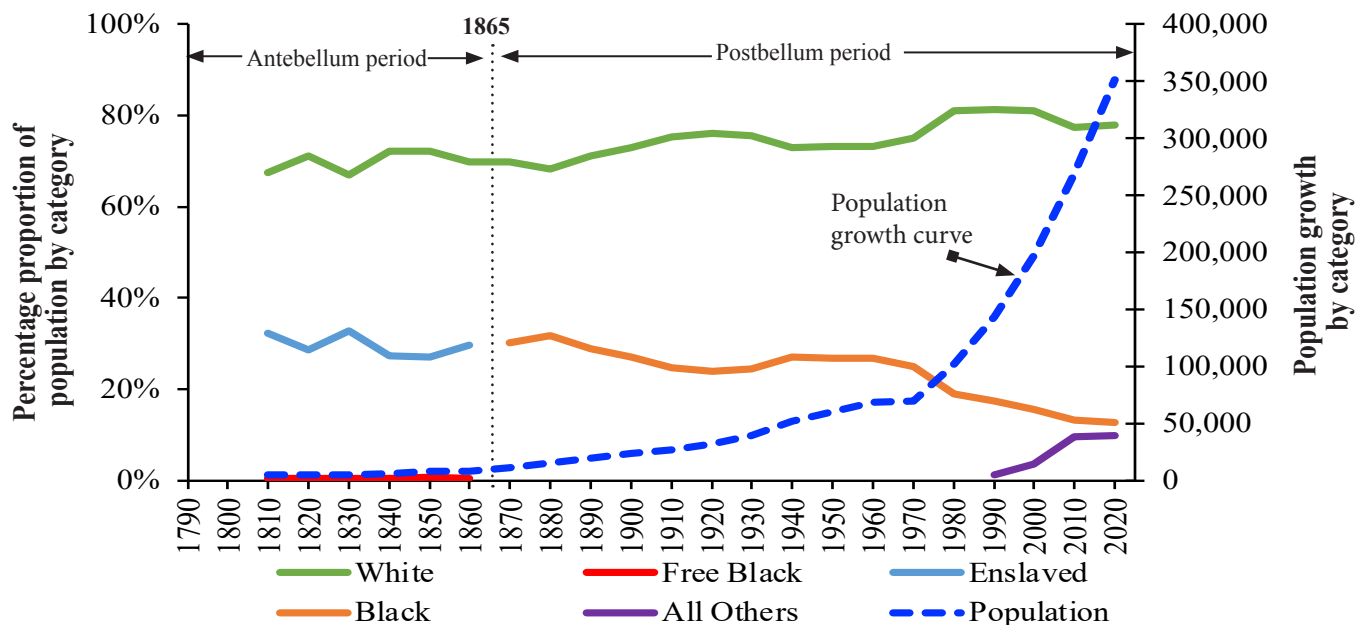


Figure 6.5.2: Horry County—percentage trend of population by category: 1810–2020.*

*Source: Tables 6.9.6 and 6.9.8

†South Carolina enslaved the highest percentage of Black people per capita than any other colony or state from when it was settled in 1670 to 1865, when slavery was abolished in the United States.





6.6 South Carolina and Horry County—Percentage Proportion by Category: 1790–2020

Figures 6.6.1 and 6.6.2 depict the percentage proportion relative to total population whereas Figures 6.5.1 and 6.5.2, which show graphs with trend lines for the various populations. The graphs

(Figures 6.6.1 and 6.6.2) show a more discernible proportion of the population categories. The percentages of population proportion of free Black are small, especially Horry County. See Tables 6.9.6 and 6.9.8.

South Carolina—Percentage Proportion of Population by Category: 1790–2020†

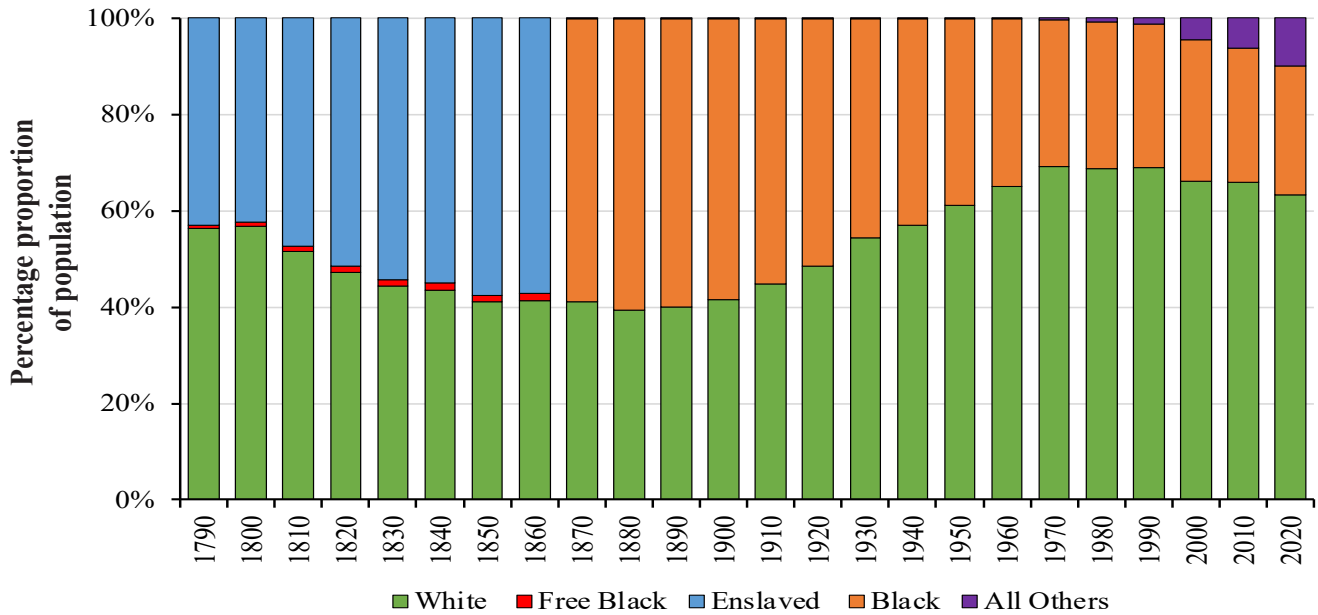


Figure 6.6.1: South Carolina—percentage proportion of population by category: 1790–2020.*

Horry County—Percentage Proportion of Population by Category: 1810–2020

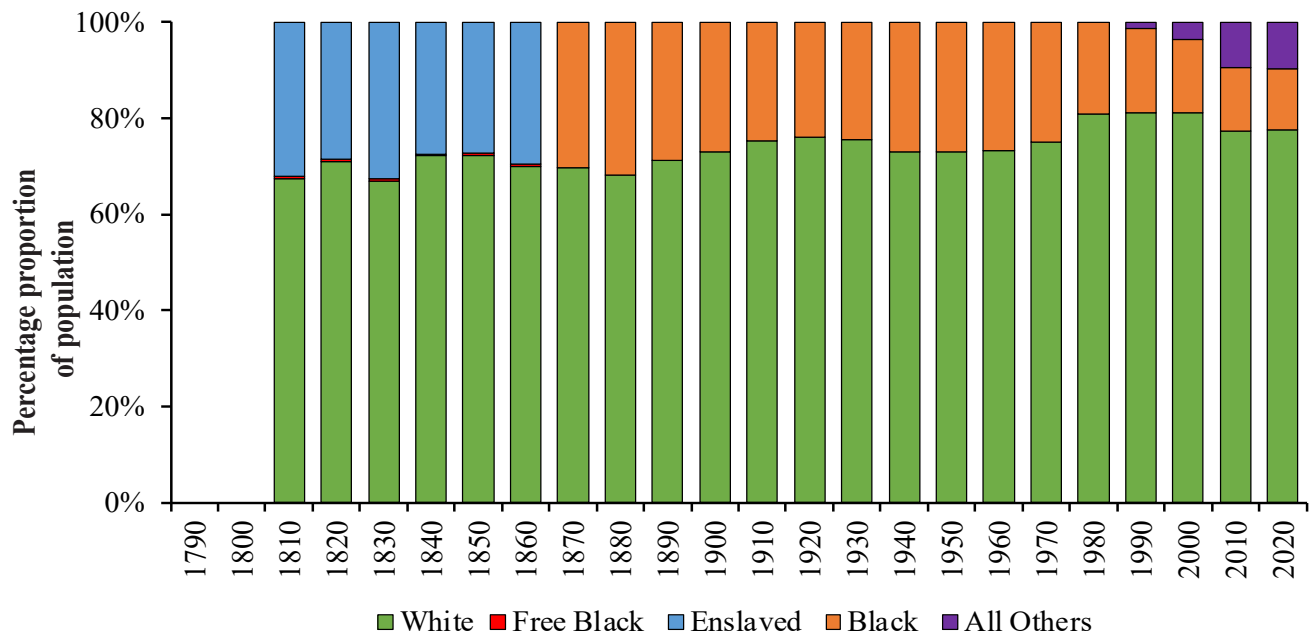


Figure 6.6.2: Horry County—percentage proportion of population by category: 1810–2020.*

*Source: Tables 6.9.6 and 6.9.8

†See footnote on page 56.





6.7 South Carolina Selected Counties—Percentage Comparison by Category: 1860 and 2020

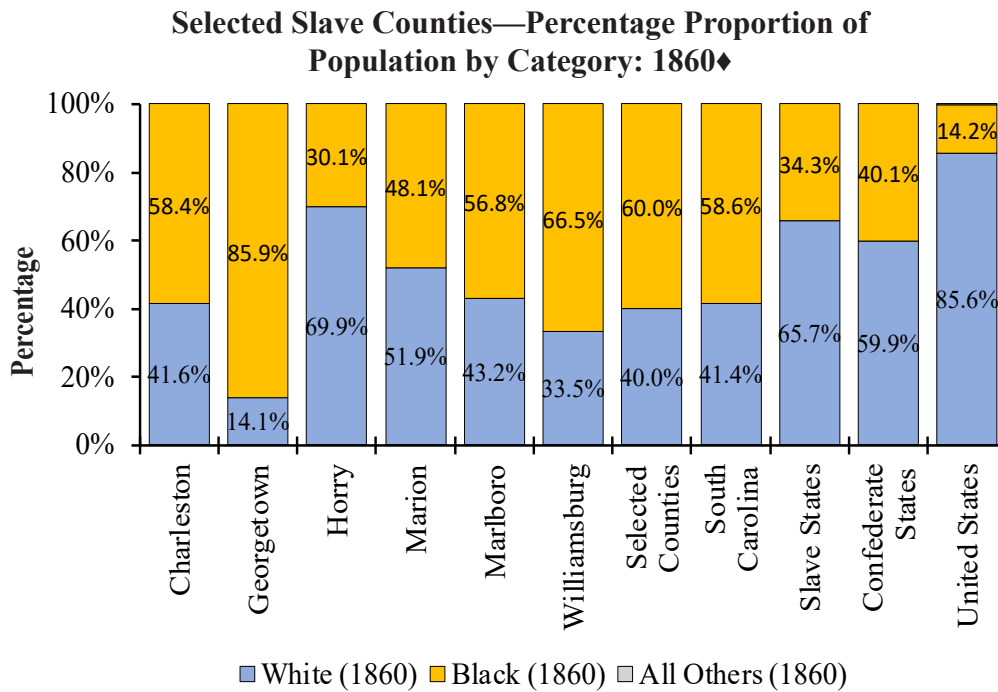


Figure 6.7.1 depicts the percentage of White and Black residents on the eve of the Civil War (1860). Enslaved and free Black people were combined into the category of “Black Inhabitants.” Note that in some of the previous figures, enslaved people and free Black people were shown as two categories. Figures 6.7.1 and 6.7.2 combined the two categories under the category of “Black Inhabitants.” See Table 6.9.9.

Figure 6.7.1: Selected counties—percentage proportion of population by category: 1860.*

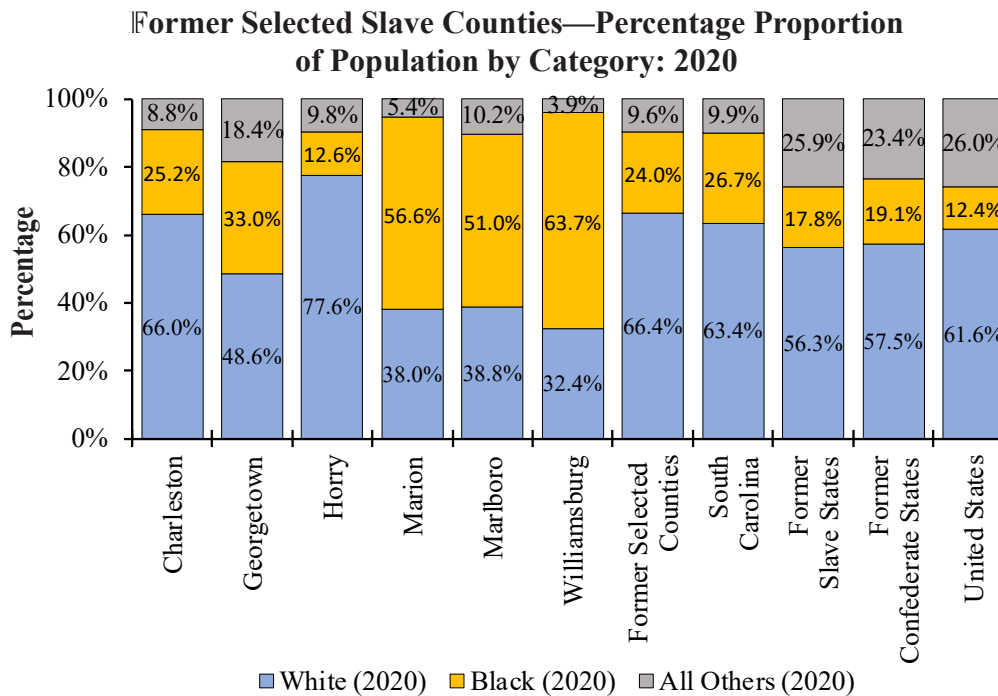


Figure 6.7.2 depicts the proportion of White,† Black,‡ and all other residents in six selected counties in 2020. The “All Others” category has increased exponentially by about 144% since the US Federal Census Bureau started allowing residents to self-identify beginning in the census year 2000. The categories include “Some Other Race,” “Two or More Races,” “American Indian and Other Pacific Islander,” and “Asian.” See Table 6.9.9 and note number one in the second column on page 13.

Figure 6.7.2: Selected counties—percentage proportion of population by category: 2020.*

*Source: Table 6.9.9

♦The percentages for the category “All Others” are too small to show on this graph; therefore, see Table 6.9.9 for these percentages.

†Self-identified as White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).

‡Self-identified as Black or African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).





6.8 South Carolina and Horry County—Periodic Changes in Population: 1790–2020

Figures 6.8.1 and 6.8.2 depict the percentage change in population from one census to the next. Although the change in every census shows percentage change with much variation, the overall growth in count increased over time as shown in Figures 6.1.1, 6.4.1, and 6.4.2. The category of All

Others is not shown on the two graphs below because the intent of this report was to measure changes in the two historical categories (White and Black). To emphasize, the purpose of this report was to examine the two historical categories from 1790 to 2020. See Tables 6.9.12 and 6.9.13.

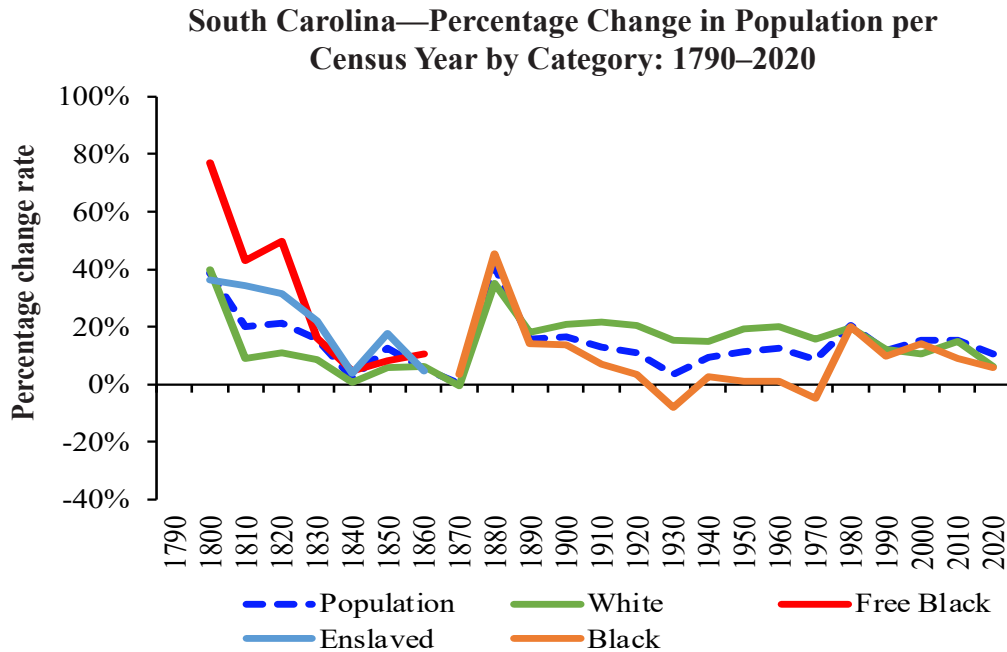


Figure 6.8.1: South Carolina—percentage change from census year to census year: 1790–2020.*

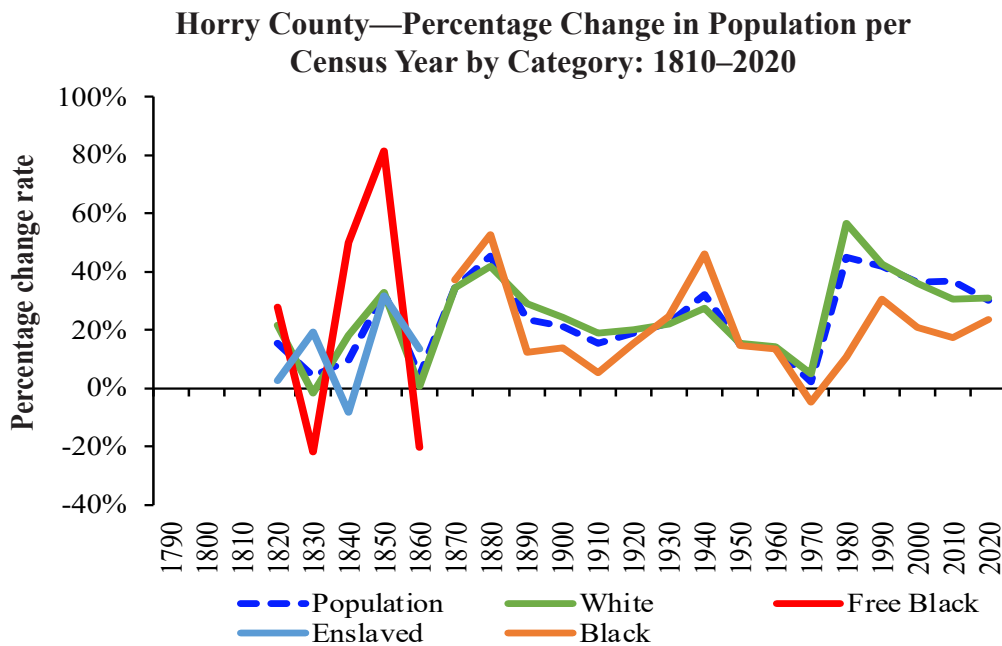


Figure 6.8.2: Horry County—percentage change from census year to census year: 1790–2020.*

*Source: Tables 6.9.12 and 6.9.13





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020

The data in Table 6.9.1 shown below were used to construct Figure 6.1.1. To emphasize, the primary source of these data were the US Census Bureau and an arm of the Census Bureau known as the American Community Survey (ACS). The first US Census count started on August 2, 1790. To determine the number of House representatives allocated to each state, slaves were counted as three-fifth of a person for this purpose.

The ACS is a demographics survey program

conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau. It helps local governments, community leaders, and businesses understand the changes taking place in their communities. The “All Other” category has exceeded Black residents since the 2000 census when the US Federal Census Bureau allowed residents to self-identify. This category self identified as American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Some other race, two or more races. See Figures 6.2.1 and 6.2.2.

Table 6.9.1: United States—population count proportion by category: 1790–2020.

Timeline	Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black	All Others
1790	3,929,214	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	757,208	---
1800	5,294,390	4,296,380	107,652	890,358	998,010	---
1810	7,215,858	5,845,994	183,897	1,185,967	1,369,864	---
1820	9,600,783	7,839,552	229,586	1,531,645	1,761,231	---
1830	12,860,868	10,504,497	313,447	2,002,924	2,316,371	---
1840	17,019,641	14,159,048	377,932	2,482,661	2,860,593	---
1850	23,067,262	19,442,272	424,390	3,200,600	3,624,990	---
1860	31,183,744	26,690,780	476,748	3,950,546	4,427,294	78,954
1870	38,115,641	33,203,128	---	---	4,835,106	88,985
1880	50,155,783	43,402,970	---	---	6,580,793	172,020
1890	62,622,250	54,983,890	---	---	7,470,040	168,320
1900	75,994,575	66,809,196	---	---	8,833,994	346,712
1910	91,972,266	81,731,957	---	---	9,827,763	413,546
1920	105,710,620	94,820,915	---	---	10,463,131	426,565
1930	122,775,046	110,286,740	---	---	11,891,143	597,163
1940	131,669,275	118,214,870	---	---	12,865,518	588,887
1950	150,697,361	134,942,028	---	---	15,042,286	713,047
1960	179,323,175	158,831,732	---	---	18,871,831	1,619,612
1970	203,210,158	178,119,221	---	---	22,539,362	2,551,575
1980	226,545,805	188,371,622	---	---	26,495,025	11,679,158
1990	248,709,873	199,686,070	---	---	29,986,060	19,037,743
2000	281,421,906	211,460,626	---	---	34,658,190	35,303,090
2010	308,745,538	223,553,265	---	---	38,929,319	46,262,954
2020	331,449,281	204,277,273	---	---	41,104,200	86,067,808

Source: US Census Bureau-Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020, cont

The data in Table 6.9.2 shown below were used to construct Figures 6.2.1 and 6.2.2. The table depicts the percentage proportion of the three categories for each census year from 1790 to 2020. As stated in paragraph 6.1, the percentages of free Black and enslaved people are not a fair representative of these two categories during the antebellum period because

more than 95% of the US Black population lived in slave states and, on average, about 97% of them were enslaved. The Black population in South Carolina exceeded that of the White population from about 1820 to 1920 (see Figures 6.6.1 and 6.6.2).

Table 6.9.2: United States—percentage proportion of population by category: 1790–2020.

Timeline	United States	Percentage Proportion of Total Population				
	Population	White†	Free Black	Enslaved	Black‡	All Others
1790	3,929,214	80.7%	1.5%	17.8%	19.3%	---
1800	5,294,390	81.1%	2.0%	16.8%	18.9%	---
1810	7,215,858	80.9%	2.5%	16.4%	19.0%	---
1820	9,600,783	81.6%	2.4%	16.0%	18.3%	---
1830	12,860,868	81.9%	2.4%	15.6%	18.0%	---
1840	17,019,641	83.2%	2.2%	14.6%	16.8%	---
1850	23,067,262	84.3%	1.8%	13.9%	15.7%	---
1860	31,183,744	85.9%	1.5%	12.7%	14.2%	0.3%
1870	38,115,641	87.1%	---	---	12.7%	0.2%
1880	50,155,783	86.5%	---	---	13.1%	0.3%
1890	62,622,250	87.5%	---	---	11.9%	0.3%
1900	75,994,575	87.9%	---	---	11.6%	0.5%
1910	91,972,266	88.9%	---	---	10.7%	0.4%
1920	105,710,620	89.7%	---	---	9.9%	0.4%
1930	122,775,046	89.8%	---	---	9.7%	0.5%
1940	131,669,275	89.8%	---	---	9.8%	0.4%
1950	150,697,361	89.5%	---	---	10.0%	0.5%
1960	179,323,175	88.6%	---	---	10.5%	0.9%
1970	203,210,158	87.7%	---	---	11.1%	1.3%
1980	226,545,805	83.1%	---	---	11.7%	5.2%
1990	248,709,873	80.3%	---	---	12.1%	7.7%
2000	281,421,906	75.1%	---	---	12.3%	12.5%
2010	308,745,538	72.4%	---	---	12.6%	15.0%
2020	331,449,281	61.5%	---	---	12.4%	26.0%

Source: US Census Bureau-Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).

†Self-identified as White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).

‡Self-identified as Black or African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860, cont

The tabular data in Table 6.9.3 shown below were used to construct Figure 6.3.1. The table depicts the percentage proportion of the categories for the census year 1860 for the fifteen slave states. The percentage of Black persons includes free Black and enslaved persons; therefore, percentage of enslaved will vary slightly from Black inhabitants in various tables and graphs throughout the report.

In 1860, the category “All Others” showed an average of about 0.02%, which is too small for practical showing on the graph with a 100 percent scale; therefore, this category is not shown on the graph in Figure 6.3.1. Example, North Carolina

depicted the largest number of “All Others” category with a population of 1,158 which equated to only 0.12% of the total population.

For example, in South Carolina, Table 6.9.3, the heading labeled Black shows South Carolina with 412,320 Black residents or a proportion equating to 58.6%. Of the 412,320, about 97.6% or 402,406 were enslaved (see Figure 4.5.1). This means that of the total Black population (412,320) in South Carolina, almost all of them were enslaved on the eve of the Civil War of the state seceding from the Union and subsequently the Civil War.

Table 6.9.3: Slave states—population count and percentage proportion by state and category: 1860.

United States, Slave States and Confederate States	Population	Population Proportion			Percentage Proportion		
	Population	White	Black	All Others	White	Black	All Others†
Alabama	964,201	526,271	437,770	160	54.6%	45.4%	0.02%
Arkansas	435,450	324,143	111,259	48	74.4%	25.6%	0.01%
Delaware‡	112,216	90,589	21,627	0	80.7%	19.3%	0.00%
Florida	140,424	77,746	62,677	1	55.4%	44.6%	0.00%
Georgia	1,057,286	591,550	465,698	38	55.9%	44.0%	0.00%
Kentucky‡	1,155,684	919,484	236,167	33	79.6%	20.4%	0.00%
Louisiana	708,002	357,456	350,373	173	50.5%	49.5%	0.02%
Maryland‡	687,049	515,918	171,131	0	75.1%	24.9%	0.00%
Mississippi	791,305	353,899	437,404	2	44.7%	55.3%	0.00%
Missouri‡	1,182,012	1,063,489	118,503	20	90.0%	10.0%	0.00%
North Carolina	992,622	629,942	361,522	1,158	63.5%	36.4%	0.12%
South Carolina	703,708	291,300	412,320	88	41.4%	58.6%	0.01%
Tennessee	1,109,801	826,722	283,019	60	74.5%	25.5%	0.01%
Texas	604,215	420,891	182,921	403	69.7%	30.3%	0.07%
Virginia	1,596,318	1,047,299	548,907	112	65.6%	34.4%	0.01%
Slave States	12,240,293	8,036,699	4,201,298	2,296	65.7%	34.3%	0.02%
Confederate States	9,103,332	5,447,219	3,653,870	2,243	59.8%	40.1%	0.02%
United States	31,183,744	26,690,780	4,427,294	78,954	85.9%	14.2%	0.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.

†All Others—included only Indian as listed by the US Census Bureau (1860) for all slave states. Only an average of 0.02% were listed as “All Others” category in the 1860 census (see Table 6.9.3).

‡Did not join the Confederacy.





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–1860, cont

The tabular data in Table 6.9.4 shown below were used to construct Figure 6.3.2. The table depicts the percentage proportion of the categories for the census year 2020 for the former fifteen slave states. For example, in South Carolina, Table 6.9.4, the percentage of the Black population in 1860 was 58.6% (Figure 6.3.1) and 26.7% in 2020 (Figure 6.3.2). This percentage should not be misconstrued as a decrease in population count rather the population of others increased at a higher rate than the Black population. For example, South Carolina, the number of Black inhabitants in 1860 increased from 412,320

to 1,366,619 in 2020.

The idea here was to compare White and Black population count in slave states (1860) and the former slave states (2020). In a majority of the former slave states, the Black population percentage decreased significantly. A pronounced observation between Figures 6.3.1 (1860) and 6.3.2 (2020) is that Figure 6.3.1 exhibits a percentage pattern across the slave states, whereas Figure 6.3.2 shows far more randomness in population proportion for White and Black residents.

Table 6.9.4: Former slave states—population count and percentage by state and category: 2020.

United States, Former Slave and Confederate States	Population	Proportion			Percentage Proportion		
	Population	White†	Black‡	All Others	White†	Black‡	All Others
Alabama	5,024,279	3,220,452	1,296,162	507,665	64.1%	25.8%	10.1%
Arkansas	3,011,524	2,114,512	453,783	443,229	70.2%	15.1%	14.7%
Delaware	989,948	597,763	218,899	173,286	60.4%	22.1%	17.5%
Florida	21,538,187	12,422,961	3,246,381	5,868,845	57.7%	15.1%	27.2%
Georgia	10,711,908	5,555,483	3,329,513	1,826,912	51.9%	31.1%	17.1%
Kentucky	4,505,836	3,711,254	362,417	432,165	82.4%	8.0%	9.6%
Louisiana	4,657,757	2,657,652	1,464,023	536,082	57.1%	31.4%	11.5%
Maryland	6,117,224	3,007,874	1,820,472	1,288,878	49.2%	29.8%	21.1%
Mississippi	2,961,279	1,658,893	1,084,481	217,905	56.0%	36.6%	7.4%
Missouri	6,154,913	4,740,335	699,840	714,738	77.0%	11.4%	11.6%
North Carolina	10,439,388	6,488,459	2,140,217	1,810,712	62.2%	20.5%	17.3%
South Carolina	5,118,425	3,245,081	1,366,619	506,725	63.4%	26.7%	9.9%
Tennessee	6,910,840	4,990,938	1,092,948	826,954	72.2%	15.8%	12.0%
Texas	29,145,505	14,609,365	3,552,997	10,983,143	50.1%	12.2%	37.7%
Virginia	8,631,393	5,208,856	1,607,581	1,814,956	60.3%	18.6%	21.0%
Former Slave States	125,918,406	74,229,878	23,736,333	27,952,195	59.0%	18.9%	22.2%
Former Confederate♦	108,150,485	62,172,652	20,634,705	25,343,128	57.5%	19.1%	23.4%
United States	331,449,281	204,277,273	41,104,200	86,067,808	61.5%	12.4%	26.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division.

†Self-identified as White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).

‡Self-identified as Black or African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino (started with 2000 census).

♦See Table 6.9.3 for a list of Confederate states.





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020, cont.

The data in Table 6.9.5 shown below were used to construct Figure 6.4.1. The graph in Figure 6.4.1 depicts the relationship with an increasing in the overall population along with the two historical groups. As shown in Table 6.9.5 (40 years after the first census), the total population growth rate was 133% for South Carolina from 1790 to 1830, 84% for Whites, 339% for free Blacks, and 194% for enslaved Blacks. The percentage increased for free Blacks is inconsequential because their population

was only 1.3% and the enslaved Black population was 54% of the total population, respectively.

The insert in Figure 6.4.1 depicts 10-years intervals of population growth rate by comparing the United States, South Carolina, and Horry County. For the same timeframe, Horry County growth rate was three-times the rate for South Carolina. Hence, 10.4% (South Carolina) and 30.4% (Horry County). See Figure 6.4.1.

Table 6.9.5: South Carolina—population count timeline by category: 1790–2020.

Timeline	Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black	All Others
1790	249,073	140,178	1,801	107,094	108,895	---
1800	345,591	196,255	3,185	146,151	149,336	---
1810	415,115	214,196	4,554	196,365	200,919	---
1820	502,741	237,440	6,826	258,475	265,301	---
1830	581,185	257,863	7,921	315,401	323,322	---
1840	594,398	259,084	8,276	327,038	335,314	---
1850	668,507	274,563	8,960	384,984	393,944	---
1860	703,708	291,388	9,914	402,406	412,320	---
1870	705,606	289,667	---	---	415,814	125
1880	995,569	391,105	---	---	604,332	140
1890	1,151,149	462,008	---	---	688,934	207
1900	1,340,316	557,807	---	---	782,321	188
1910	1,515,400	679,161	---	---	835,843	396
1920	1,683,724	818,538	---	---	864,719	467
1930	1,738,765	944,049	---	---	793,681	1,035
1940	1,899,804	1,084,308	---	---	814,164	1,332
1950	2,117,027	1,293,405	---	---	822,077	1,545
1960	2,382,357	1,551,022	---	---	829,291	2,044
1970	2,590,516	1,794,430	---	---	789,041	7,045
1980	3,121,820	2,147,224	---	---	948,623	25,973
1990	3,486,703	2,406,974	---	---	1,039,884	39,845
2000	4,024,223	2,663,361	---	---	1,184,706	176,156
2010	4,636,312	3,060,000	---	---	1,290,684	285,628
2020	5,118,425	3,245,081	---	---	1,366,619	506,724

Source: US Census Bureau–Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020, cont.

The data in Table 6.9.6 shown below were used to construct Figures 6.5.1 and 6.1.1. The table depicts the percentage proportion of the three categories for each census year from 1790 to 2020. The enslaved and Black populations exceeded the White populations from about 1820 to 1920. The Great Migration, one of the largest movements of

people in United States history, had a major impact on this reversal. Approximately six million Black people moved from the American South to Northern, Midwestern, and Western states from roughly 1910 to the 1970s (National Archives). The effect of the migration is readily apparent in South Carolina. See Figures 6.5.1 and 6.6.1.

Table 6.9.6: South Carolina—percentage population proportion timeline by category: 1790–2020.

Timeline	South Carolina	Percentage proportion of total population				
	Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black	All Others
1790	249,073	56.3%	0.7%	43.0%	43.7%	---
1800	345,591	56.8%	0.9%	42.3%	43.2%	---
1810	415,115	51.6%	1.1%	47.3%	48.4%	---
1820	502,741	47.2%	1.4%	51.4%	52.8%	---
1830	581,185	44.4%	1.4%	54.3%	55.6%	---
1840	594,398	43.6%	1.4%	55.0%	56.4%	---
1850	668,507	41.1%	1.3%	57.6%	58.9%	---
1860	703,708	41.4%	1.4%	57.2%	58.6%	---
1870	705,606	41.1%	---	---	58.9%	0.02%
1880	995,569	39.3%	---	---	60.7%	0.01%
1890	1,151,149	40.1%	---	---	59.8%	0.02%
1900	1,340,316	41.6%	---	---	58.4%	0.01%
1910	1,515,400	44.8%	---	---	55.2%	0.03%
1920	1,683,724	48.6%	---	---	51.4%	0.03%
1930	1,738,765	54.3%	---	---	45.6%	0.06%
1940	1,899,804	57.1%	---	---	42.9%	0.07%
1950	2,117,027	61.1%	---	---	38.8%	0.07%
1960	2,382,357	65.1%	---	---	34.8%	0.09%
1970	2,590,516	69.3%	---	---	30.5%	0.27%
1980	3,121,820	68.8%	---	---	30.4%	0.83%
1990	3,486,703	69.0%	---	---	29.8%	1.14%
2000	4,024,223	66.2%	---	---	29.4%	4.38%
2010	4,636,312	66.0%	---	---	27.8%	6.16%
2020	5,118,425	63.4%	---	---	26.7%	9.90%

Source: US Census Bureau-Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020, cont.

The data in Table 6.9.7 shown below were used to construct Figure 6.4.2. Horry County was founded in 1801. Before 1801, the area known as Horry County was part of Georgetown County. Horry County had fewer Free Black residents. The population comprised fewer than 10,000 residents

from 1801 to 1860; therefore, the growth curves shown in Figure 6.4.2 barely registers on the vertical axis for population growth. Enslaved people in South Carolina and Horry County were Black residents; therefore, the orange curve continues with a break from the blue curve (see Figure 6.4.2).

Table 6.9.7: Horry County—population timeline by category: 1810–2020.†

Timeline	Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black‡	All Others
1790	---	---	---	---	---	---
1800	---	---	---	---	---	---
1810	4,349	2,933	18	1,398	1,416	---
1820	5,025	3,568	23	1,434	1,457	---
1830	5,245	3,513	18	1,714	1,732	---
1840	5,755	4,154	27	1,574	1,601	---
1850	7,646	5,522	49	2,075	2,124	---
1860	7,962	5,564	39	2,359	2,398	---
1870	10,721	7,486	---	---	3,235	---
1880	15,574	10,632	---	---	4,942	---
1890	19,256	13,706	---	---	5,550	---
1900	23,364	17,044	---	---	6,320	---
1910	26,955	20,287	---	---	6,668	---
1920	32,077	24,379	---	---	7,698	---
1930	39,330	29,720	---	---	9,610	---
1940	51,916	37,879	---	---	14,037	---
1950	59,820	43,735	---	---	16,085	---
1960	68,247	50,005	---	---	18,242	---
1970	69,869	52,471	---	---	17,398	---
1980	101,419	82,140	---	---	19,279	---
1990	144,053	117,098	---	---	25,160	1,795
2000	196,629	159,363	---	---	30,468	6,798
2010	269,291	208,096	---	---	35,753	25,442
2020	351,029	272,943	---	---	44,230	34,401

Source: US Census Bureau-Population, and American Community Survey (ACS).

†Horry County was founded in 1801; therefore, population count started with the 1810 US Federal Census.

‡Category Black consists of free Black and enslaved persons.





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020, cont

The data in Table 6.9.8 shown below were used to construct Figure 6.5.2. Figures 6.6.2 and 6.7.2 depict the percentage proportion of the three categories for each census year from 1810 to 2020 in Horry County. The county was founded in 1801. The enslaved and Black population never exceeded the White population in Horry County compared with South Carolina, where the Black population exceeded that of the White population for 100 years

:from 1820 to 1920 (Figure 6.5.1).

South Carolina Black population percentage decreased precipitously from 1920 to 1970 (Figure 6.6.1). It is apparent that the Great Migration impact on Horry County was smaller (Figure 6.6.2). However, Horry County’s Black population percentage proportion decreased significantly from 1970 to 2020 while the total population count increased.

Table 6.9.8: Horry County—population and percentage timeline by category: 1810–2020.

Timeline	Total	Percentage proportion of total population				All Others
	Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black	
1790	---	---	---	---	---	---
1800	---	---	---	---	---	---
1810	4,349	67.4%	0.4%	32.1%	32.6%	---
1820	5,025	71.0%	0.5%	28.5%	29.0%	---
1830	5,245	67.0%	0.3%	32.7%	33.0%	---
1840	5,755	72.2%	0.5%	27.4%	27.8%	---
1850	7,646	72.2%	0.6%	27.1%	27.8%	---
1860	7,962	69.9%	0.5%	29.6%	30.1%	---
1870	10,721	69.5%	---	---	30.5%	---
1880	15,574	68.3%	---	---	31.7%	---
1890	19,256	71.2%	---	---	28.8%	---
1900	23,364	72.9%	---	---	27.1%	---
1910	26,955	75.3%	---	---	24.7%	---
1920	32,077	76.0%	---	---	24.0%	---
1930	39,330	75.6%	---	---	24.4%	---
1940	51,916	73.0%	---	---	27.0%	---
1950	59,820	73.1%	---	---	26.9%	---
1960	68,247	73.3%	---	---	26.7%	---
1970	69,869	75.1%	---	---	24.9%	---
1980	101,419	81.0%	---	---	19.0%	---
1990	144,053	81.3%	---	---	17.5%	1.2%
2000	196,629	81.0%	---	---	15.5%	3.5%
2010	269,291	77.3%	---	---	13.3%	9.4%
2020	351,029	77.8%	---	---	12.6%	9.8%

Source: US Census Bureau-Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020, cont.

The data in Table 6.9.9 were used to construct Figures 6.8.1 and 6.8.2 to compare the population proportion in 1860 and 2020 of the former slave counties, South Carolina, and six selected counties. The 160-year interval generally correlated with the transition of a labor-intensive agricultural society to a more service and tourism society in South Carolina in particular.

Figure 6.8.1 depicts the proportional percentage proportion of White and Black populations in 1860. The designation “Black” included enslaved and free Blacks. Throughout most of this report, free Black people were not combined with enslaved Blacks as part of the computations. Free Black people were computed separately to get an accurate picture of the free Black population. Figure 6.8.2 shows the percentage proportion of White, Black, and All Others in 2020.*

The most notable observation is that Williamsburg County has essentially the same ratio of White and Black residents as it did 160 years ago. Additionally,

Marlboro County’s Black population percentage has not changed appreciably (circa five percentage points) from 1860 to 2020. Moreover, Georgetown County exhibited the largest decrease in the Black population (circa 53 percentage points) from 1860 to 2020.

Considering the overall increase in population for the six counties from 1860 to 2020 for White residents (circa 26 percentage points) and Black residents, the population percentage decreased (circa 36 percentage points). This does not mean that the headcount for Black residents decreased in raw numbers. Rather, it means the Black proportion of the population has decreased because of the many competing groups, including White residents, whose headcount increased at a higher rate than Black residents. For example, the White population headcount increased 10 times (10×) compared to the Black population headcount of only about two times (2.4×) from 1860 to 2020 for the combined six counties (see Table 6.9.10).

Table 6.9.9: Selected counties—population count and percentage by category: 1860 and 2020.

United States, South Carolina and Six Selected Counties	Population Count		Population Comparison by Percentage					
	Total Population		White		Black†		All other	
	1860	2020	1860	2020	1860	2020	1860	2020
Charleston	70,100	408,235	41.6%	66.0%	58.4%	25.2%	---	8.8%
Georgetown	21,305	63,403	14.1%	48.6%	85.9%	33.0%	---	18.4%
Horry	7,962	351,029	69.9%	77.6%	30.1%	12.6%	---	9.8%
Marion	21,190	29,184	51.9%	38.0%	48.1%	56.6%	---	5.4%
Marlboro	12,434	26,667	43.2%	38.8%	56.8%	51.0%	---	10.2%
Williamsburg	15,489	31,026	33.5%	32.4%	66.5%	63.5%	---	3.6%
Selected Counties	148,480	909,544	40.0%	66.4%	60.0%	24.0%	---	9.6%
South Carolina	703,708	5,118,425	41.4%	63.4%	58.6%	26.7%	---	9.9%
Slave States	12.2M	126M	65.7%	56.3%	30.1%	17.8%	0.3%	25.9%
United States	31.2M	332M	85.9%	12.4%	14.2%	12.4%	0.3%	26.0%

Source: US Census Bureau-Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).

†To emphasize, the designation “Black” in tables and figures before the 1870 census is the combined total of free Black and enslaved Black residents.





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020, cont.

The data in Table 6.9.10 were used to compute the percentages shown in Table 6.9.9, which were subsequently used to construct the graphs in Figures 6.8.1 and 6.8.2. Hence, Tables 6.9.9 and 6.9.10 exhibit the same information. Table 6.9.9 depicts population percentage and Table 6.9.11 shows the population magnitude number

count. The purpose of the graphs and tables was to illustrate the comparative analysis of population count from 1860 to 2020. These include the slave counties of South Carolina, and slave states. For example, Horry County experienced the largest growth numerically of the six selected counties, including state slave states

Table 6.9.10: Selected counties—population count comparison by category: 1860 and 2020.*

United States, South Carolina and Six Selected Counties	Population Comparison by Count							
	Total Population		White		Black†		All Other	
	1860	2020	1860	2020	1860	2020	1860	2020
Charleston	70,100	408,235	29,188	269,435	40,912	102,875	---	35,925
Georgetown	21,305	63,403	3,013	30,814	18,292	20,923	---	11,666
Horry	7,962	351,029	5,564	272,399	2,398	44,230	---	34,401
Marion	21,190	29,184	11,090	11,007	10,183	16,518	---	1,576
Marlboro	12,434	26,667	5,373	10,347	7,061	13,600	---	2,720
Williamsburg	15,489	31,026	5,187	10,052	10,302	19,764	---	1,576
Selected Counties	148,480	909,544	59,332	604,137	89,148	217,910	---	87,498
South Carolina	703,708	5,118,425	291,388	3,245,081	412,320	1,366,619	---	506,724
Slave States	12.2M	126M	8M	71M	4.2M	22.4M	---	32.6M
United States	31.2M	331.4M	26.7M	204M	4.4M	41.1M	0.08M	86M

Table 6.9.11: Selected counties—order of magnitude in population growth: 1860 and 2020.*

United States, South Carolina and Six Selected Counties	Magnitude of Population Increased from 1860 to 2020			
	Total Population	White	Black†	All Other‡
	1860 to 2020	1860 to 2020	1860 to 2020	1860 to 2020
Charleston	5.8×	9.2×	2.5×	---
Georgetown	3.0×	10.2×	1.1×	---
Horry	44.1×	49.0×	18.4×	---
Marion	1.4×	1.0×	1.6×	---
Marlboro	2.1×	1.9×	1.9×	---
Williamsburg	2.0×	1.9×	1.9×	---
Selected Counties	6.1×	10.2×	2.4×	---
South Carolina	7.3×	11.1×	3.3×	---
Slave States	10.3×	9.2×	5.7×	---
United States	10.6×	7.7×	9.3×	---

*Source: US Census Bureau-Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).

†The designation “Black” in Table 6.9.10 is the combined total of free Black and enslaved Black residents in 1860.

‡All Others Category is omitted from Table 6.9.11 because the report focus is on the two historical groups (White and Black).





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020, cont.

The tabular data in Table 6.9.12 shown below were used to construct Figure 6.8.1. The table depicts the percentage change of population for 10-year intervals by category for each census year from 1790 to 2020. The census changes show wide variations in population percentages increases or decreases.

Only the largest two historical categories (White and Black) are plotted in Figure 6.8.1. The category “All Others” shows even more large variations of increasing and decreasing rate of change; therefore, its plot would not add value to the analysis.

Table 6.9.12: South Carolina—rate of change in population by category: 1790–2020.

Timeline	Total	Rate of change in population					
	Population count	Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black	All Others
1790	249,073	---	---	---	---	---	---
1800	345,591	38.8%	40.0%	76.8%	36.5%	---	---
1810	415,115	20.1%	9.1%	43.0%	34.4%	---	---
1820	502,741	21.1%	10.9%	49.9%	31.6%	---	---
1830	581,185	15.6%	8.6%	16.0%	22.0%	---	---
1840	594,398	2.3%	0.5%	4.5%	3.7%	---	---
1850	668,507	12.5%	6.0%	8.3%	17.7%	---	---
1860	703,708	5.3%	6.1%	10.6%	4.5%	---	---
1870	705,606	0.3%	-0.6%	---	---	3.3%	---
1880	995,577	41.1%	35.0%	---	---	45.3%	12.0%
1890	1,151,149	15.6%	18.1%	---	---	14.0%	47.9%
1900	1,340,316	16.4%	20.7%	---	---	13.6%	-9.2%
1910	1,515,400	13.1%	21.8%	---	---	6.8%	110.6%
1920	1,683,724	11.1%	20.5%	---	---	3.5%	17.9%
1930	1,738,765	3.3%	15.3%	---	---	-8.2%	121.6%
1940	1,899,804	9.3%	14.9%	---	---	2.6%	28.7%
1950	2,117,027	11.4%	19.3%	---	---	1.0%	16.0%
1960	2,382,357	12.5%	19.9%	---	---	0.9%	32.3%
1970	2,590,516	8.7%	15.7%	---	---	-4.9%	244.7%
1980	3,121,820	20.5%	19.7%	---	---	20.2%	268.7%
1990	3,486,703	11.7%	12.1%	---	---	9.6%	53.4%
2000	4,024,223	15.4%	10.7%	---	---	13.9%	342.1%
2010	4,636,312	15.2%	14.9%	---	---	8.9%	62.1%
2020	5,118,425	10.4%	14.9%	---	---	6.72%	-19.1%

Source: US Census Bureau-Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).





6.9 Tabular Analysis: 1790–2020, cont.

The tabular data in Table 6.9.13 shown below were used to construct Figure 6.8.2. The table depicts the percentage change for proportion of the categories for each census year from 1801. Horry was founded in 1801; therefore the first census used was in 1810. The rates of change from census year to census year show wide variations in rate of

increase or decrease. Only the two largest historical categories (White and Black) are plotted in Figure 6.8.2. The category “All Others” shows even more large variations of increasing and decreasing rate of change; therefore, its plot would not add value to the analysis.

Table 6.9.13: Horry County—rate of change in population by category: 1810–2020.

Timeline	Total	Rate of change in population					
	Population	Population	White	Free Black	Enslaved	Black	All Others
1790	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1810	4,349	---	---	---	---	---	---
1820	5,025	15.5%	21.7%	27.8%	2.6%	---	---
1830	5,245	4.4%	-1.5%	-21.7%	19.5%	---	---
1840	5,755	9.7%	18.2%	50.0%	-8.2%	---	---
1850	7,646	32.9%	32.9%	81.5%	31.8%	---	---
1860	7,962	4.1%	0.8%	-20.4%	13.7%	---	---
1870	10,721	35.3%	34.5%	---	---	39.3%	---
1880	16,303	51.4%	42.0%	---	---	50.4%	---
1890	19,256	18.1%	28.9%	---	---	12.3%	---
1900	23,402	21.5%	24.3%	---	---	13.9%	---
1910	26,955	15.2%	19.0%	---	---	5.5%	---
1920	32,058	18.9%	20.0%	---	---	15.4%	---
1930	39,375	22.8%	22.0%	---	---	24.8%	---
1940	51,951	31.9%	27.5%	---	---	46.1%	---
1950	59,820	15.1%	15.5%	---	---	14.6%	---
1960	68,247	14.1%	14.3%	---	---	13.4%	---
1970	69,992	2.6%	4.9%	---	---	-4.6%	---
1980	101,419	44.9%	56.5%	---	---	10.8%	---
1990	144,053	42.0%	42.6%	---	---	30.5%	---
2000	196,629	36.5%	36.1%	---	---	21.1%	278.7%
2010	269,291	37.0%	30.6%	---	---	17.3%	274.3%
2020	351,029	30.4%	31.2%	---	---	23.7%	33.1%

Source: US Census Bureau-Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).



Chapter 7

Summary

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7.1 Summary

This report summarized the United States' historical population growth and proportions for the colonies, the North, the South, slave states, South Carolina, Horry County, and six selected counties in South Carolina, from about 1630 to 2020. These analyses spanned about 390 years, focusing on the two largest historical groups (White residents of European descent and Black residents of African descent).

During the transatlantic slave trade voyages, 12.5 million Africans put on ships as cargo to the Americas, and 10.7 million survived the trip, which equates to about 1.9 million humans who died and were buried at sea or thrown overboard because they were sick or went insane during these voyages to the Americas. The vast majority of the Africans brought to the Americas as enslaved people were transported by Portugal (46.7%), and Great Britain was a distant second (26.0%). There are varying small fractions between 4% and 6% of enslaved Africans sent directly to the colonies or the states. This report listed about 450,000 Africans. By 1850, most US enslaved persons were third-, fourth-, or fifth-generation Americans (America's Black Holocaust Museum).

The historical summary of population proportions of White and Black residents during the colonial, antebellum, and postbellum periods depicts the experience of the two groups in the United States over several hundred years. For example, South Carolina enslaved the highest percentage of Black people per capita than any other colony or state from when it was settled in 1670 to 1865, when slavery was abolished in the United States. Virginia first enslaved Black persons in 1619 (Hampton History Museum). The founding of the United States in 1776 did not change the status of Black residents who had been enslaved, for example, in South Carolina, for almost 200 years before the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. Moreover, South Carolina had more enslaved people than White people from 1720 to 1780 (60 years) before the United States was founded. The Black population in South

Carolina was already at 15% in 1670 when the state was settled. The slave population in South Carolina grew exponentially from 1670 to 1865 (195 years) when slavery was abolished (see Chapter 3). The graphs in Figures 7.2.1–7.4.3 illustrate the population growth pattern with area charts of increasing and relational patterns of the two historical populations (White and Black).

The ratio of Black and White residents was measured with notable shifts in the slave and former slave states from 1860 to 2020 (see Figure 7.5). For example, in 1860, in South Carolina, the ratio was 142 Black residents to 100 White residents. One hundred years later (1960), the ratio was 53 Black residents to every 100 White residents, and by 2020, the ratio was 42 Black residents per 100 White residents (see Figure 7.5.5). Charleston and Georgetown counties showed a similar pattern (see Figures 7.5.7 and 7.5.12). Conversely, Marion and Marlboro counties depicted an

opposite outcome compared to the latter from 1860 to 2020 (see Figures 7.5.9 and 7.5.10). The Great Migration, one of the largest movements of people in US history, had a major impact on this reversal. Approximately 6 million Black people moved from the American South to Northern, Midwestern, and Western states from roughly 1910 to the 1970s (National Archives). The effect of the migration is readily apparent in South Carolina (see Figures 6.5.1 and 6.6.1). The *Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America's Great Migration* by Isabel Wilkerson discusses the Great Migration best.

I graduated from high school at the tail end of the Great Migration; about half of every graduating class up until the mid-1960s moved north after high school. At that time, only about two or three people from a graduating class at my segregated high school were able to attend college. I moved to New York after high school, like my brother and cousins before me. Several of my younger siblings subsequently moved to New York and other Northern states after high school.

“South Carolina enslaved the highest percentage of Black people per capita than any other colony or state from when it was settled in 1670 to 1865, when slavery was abolished in the United States.”





7.2 Summary—United States

The graph in Figure 7.2.1 depicts population growth using area graphs for Colonial America and subsequently the United States in 1776. During the colonial period the population was small—as shown in Figure 7.2.1 when compared to the period

after the US declared its independence from Britain. Therefore, to discern growth, portions are shown in segments with graphs: 1630–1780, 1790–1860, and 1870–2020, as shown in Figures 7.2.2, 7.2.3, and 7.2.4, respectively. *Tables 3.3.3 and 6.9.1.*

United States—Population Growth Pattern by Category: 1630–2020

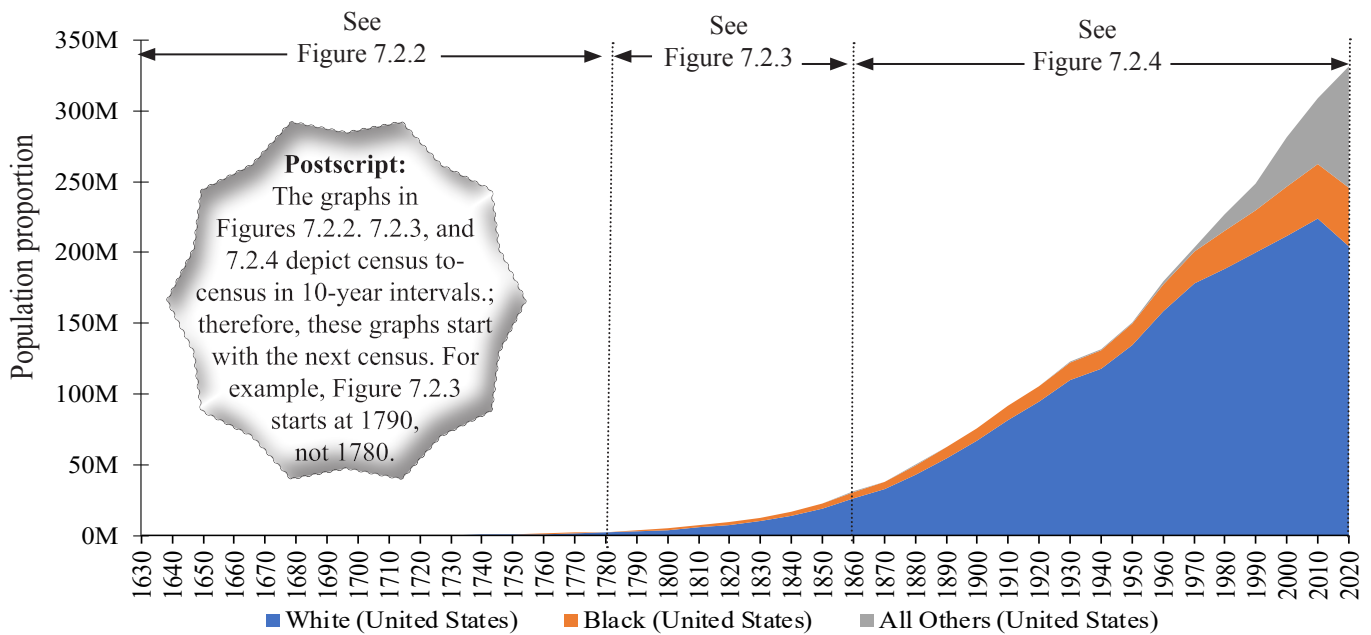


Figure 7.2.1: United States—population growth by category: 1630–2020.*

Colonial America—Population Growth Pattern by Category: 1630–1780

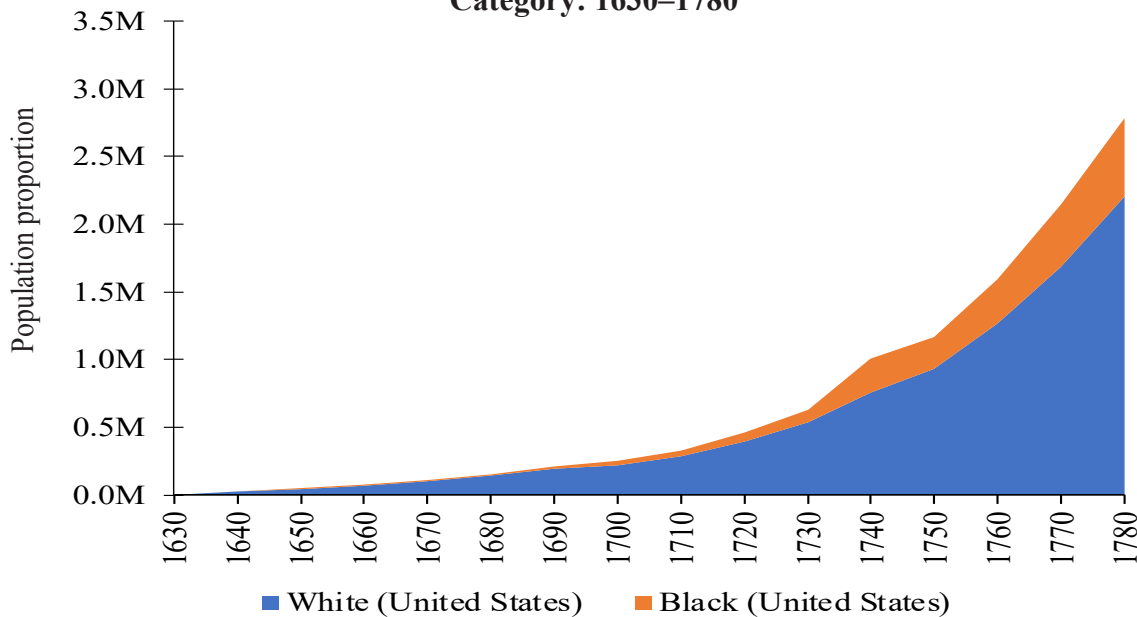


Figure 7.2.2: Colonial America—population growth by category: 1630–1780.*

Source: Tables 3.3.3 and 6.9.1





7.2 Summary—United States, cont.

The graph in Figure 7.2.3 depicts population growth using area graphs after the founding of the United States of America and the enumeration of the first census in 1790, which is considered the beginning of the antebellum period. The graph in

Figure 7.2.4 depicts the period after the Civil war, which is considered the postbellum period. **Note:** The y-axis scales between the graphs are different; therefore, each graph should be viewed relative to the timeframe shown. See Tables 3.3.3 and 6.9.1.

United States—Population Growth Pattern by Category: 1790–1860

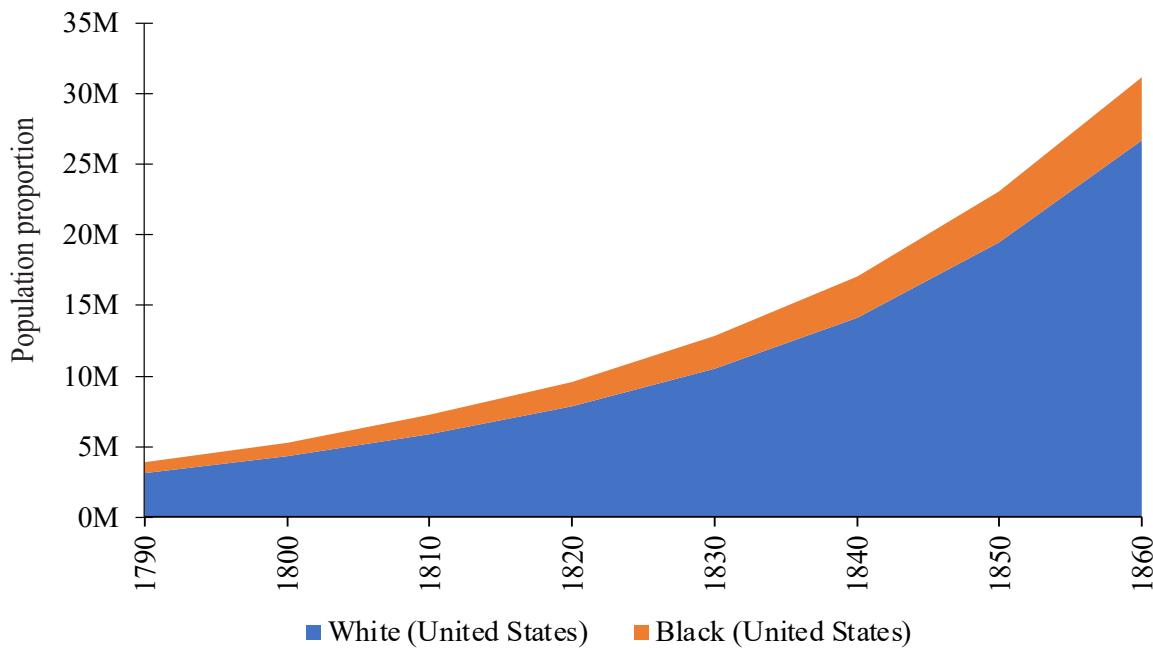


Figure 7.2.3: United States—population growth by category: 1790–1860.*

United States—Population Growth Pattern by Category: 1870–2020

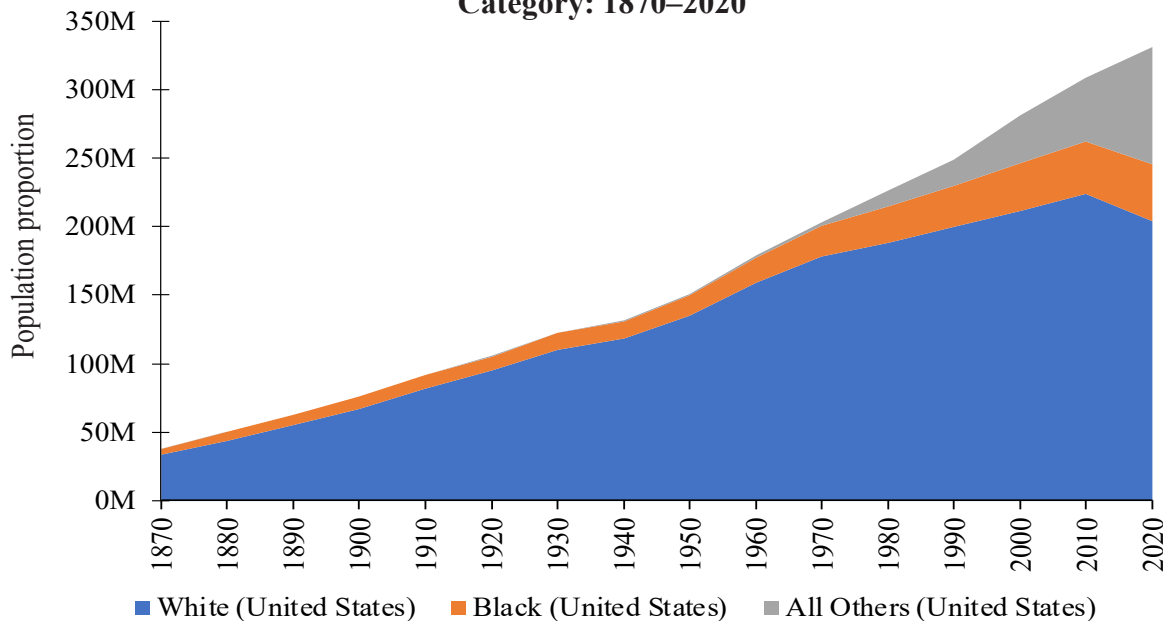


Figure 7.2.4: United States—population growth by category: 1870–2020.*

*Source: Tables 3.3.3 and 6.9.1





7.3 Summary—South Carolina

The graph in Figure 7.3.1 depicts the population growth pattern from 1670 to 2020, which covers the colonial, antebellum, and postbellum periods. Before the enumeration of first US Census in 1790,

the population was primarily estimated by the British Board of Trade using various methodologies. To discern growth, Figure 7.3.1 is segmented with Figures 7.3.2 and 7.3.3. See Tables 6.9.5 and 7.6.3.

South Carolina—Population Growth Pattern: 1670–2020

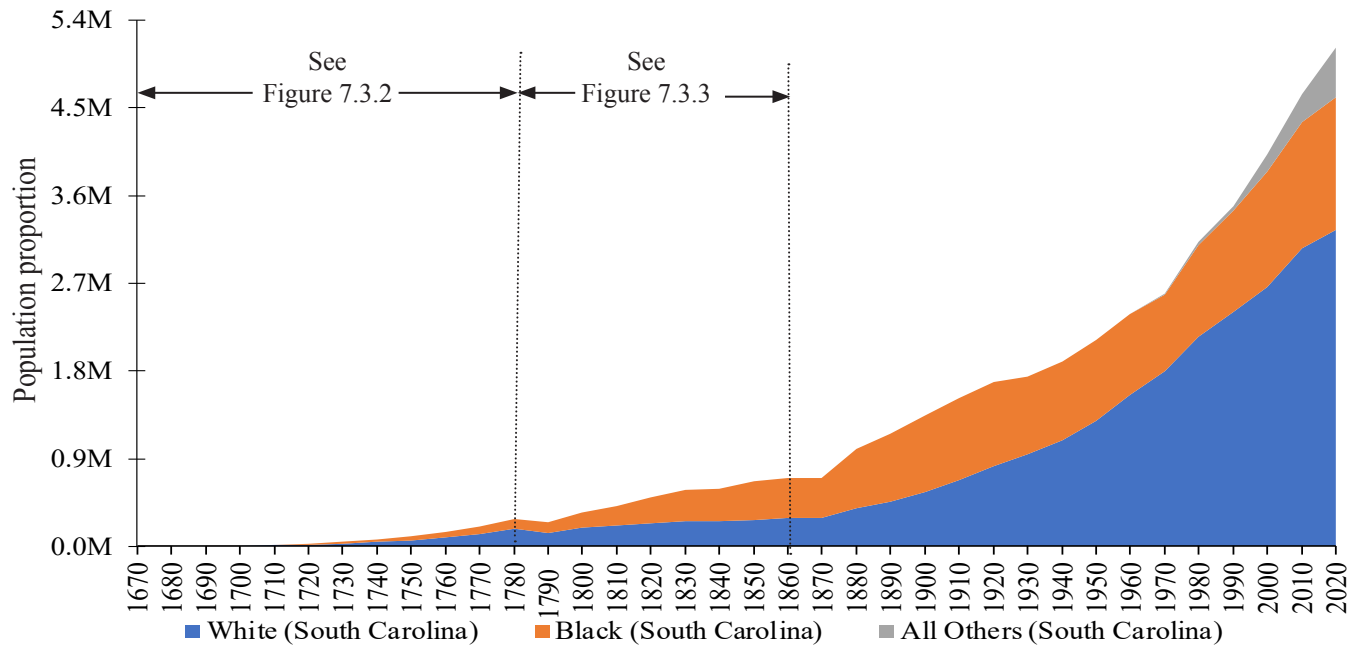


Figure 7.3.1: South Carolina— population growth by category: 1670–2020.*

The graph in Figure 7.3.2 depicts the population growth of South Carolina during Colonial America from about 1670 to 1780. The graph in Figure 7.3.3 depicts the population growth in South

Carolina during the antebellum period from about 1790 to 1860. **Note:** The y-axis scales between the graphs are different; therefore, each graph should be viewed relative to the timeframe shown in the figure.

South Carolina—Population Growth Pattern: 1670–1780

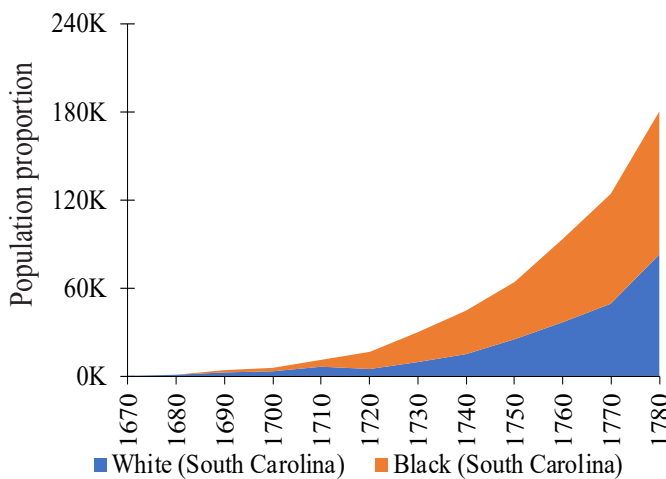


Figure 7.3.2: South Carolina— population growth by category: 1670-1780.*

South Carolina—Population Growth Pattern: 1790–1860

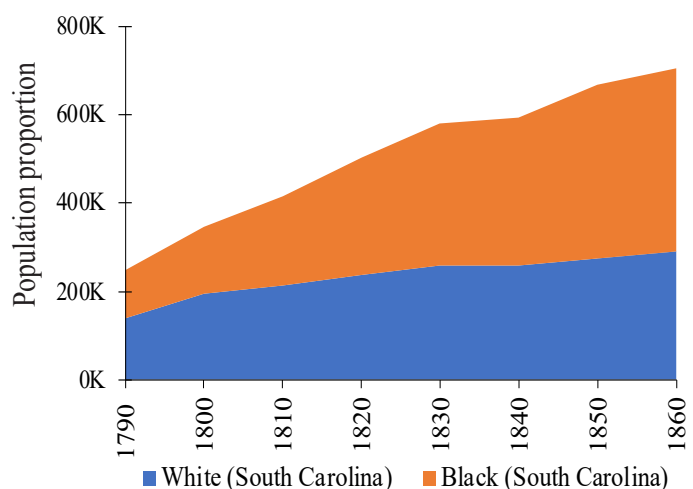


Figure 7.3.3: South Carolina— population growth over time by category: 1790–1860.*

*Source: Tables 6.9.5 and 7.6.3





7.4 Summary—Horry County

The graph in Figure 7.4.1 depicts population growth of Horry County from 1810 to 2020, which covers the antebellum and postbellum periods.

Horry County was founded in 1801; therefore, the graph starts at the first census after 1801 which was 1810. See Table 6.9.7.

Horry County—Population Growth Pattern: 1810–2020

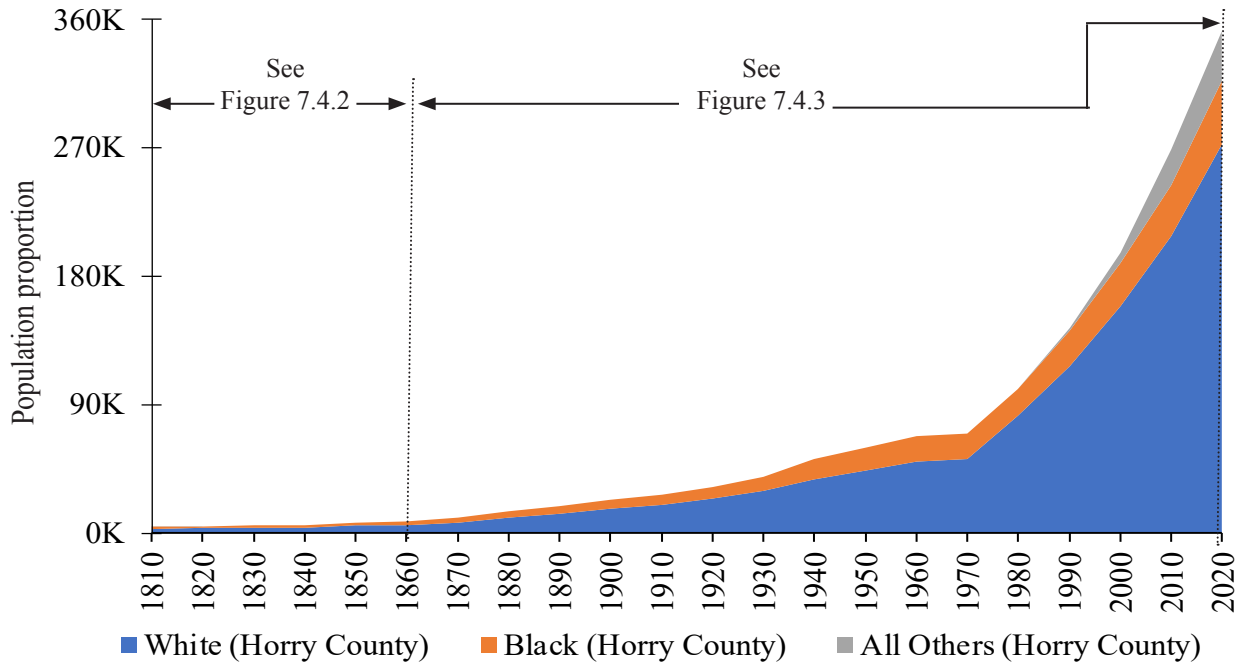


Figure 7.4.1: Horry County—population growth by category: 1810–2020.*

The graph in Figure 7.4.2 depicts the population growth of Horry County during colonial period from about 1810 to 1860. The graph in Figure 7.4.3 depicts the population growth in Horry County

starting with the postbellum from 1870 to 2020. **Note:** The y-axis scales between the graphs are different; therefore, each graph should be viewed relative to the relative timeline shown in the figure.

Horry County—Population Growth Pattern: 1810–1860

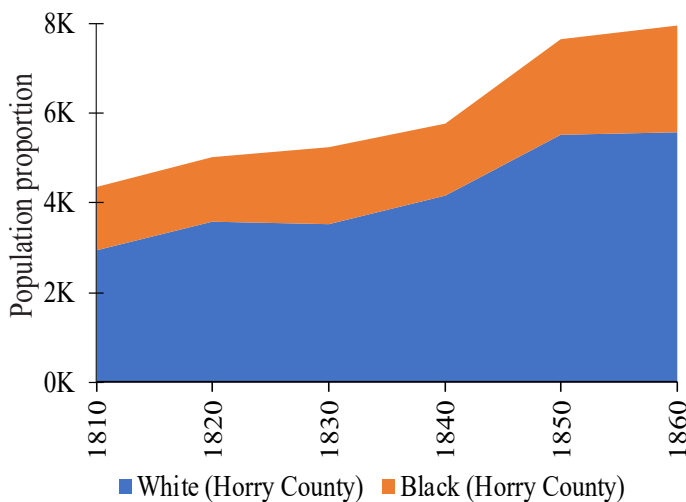


Figure 7.4.2: Horry County— population growth by category: 1810–1860.*

Horry County—Population Growth Pattern: 1870–2020

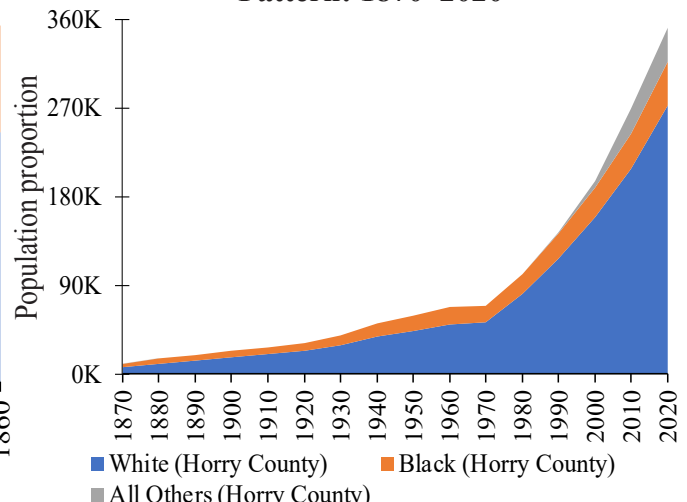


Figure 7.4.3: Horry County— population growth by category: 1870–2020.*

*Source: Table 6.9.7





7.5 Summary—Antebellum and Postbellum Periods

Figure 7.5.1 shows the ratio of the number of Black persons to every 100 White persons. It is clear from the graph of the economic benefit of slavery in 1860 for such states as South Carolina,

Mississippi, and Louisiana. Additionally, as a comparison, the graph depicts the number of Black persons to every 100 White persons in 1860 and 2020, respectively. See Table 7.6.1.

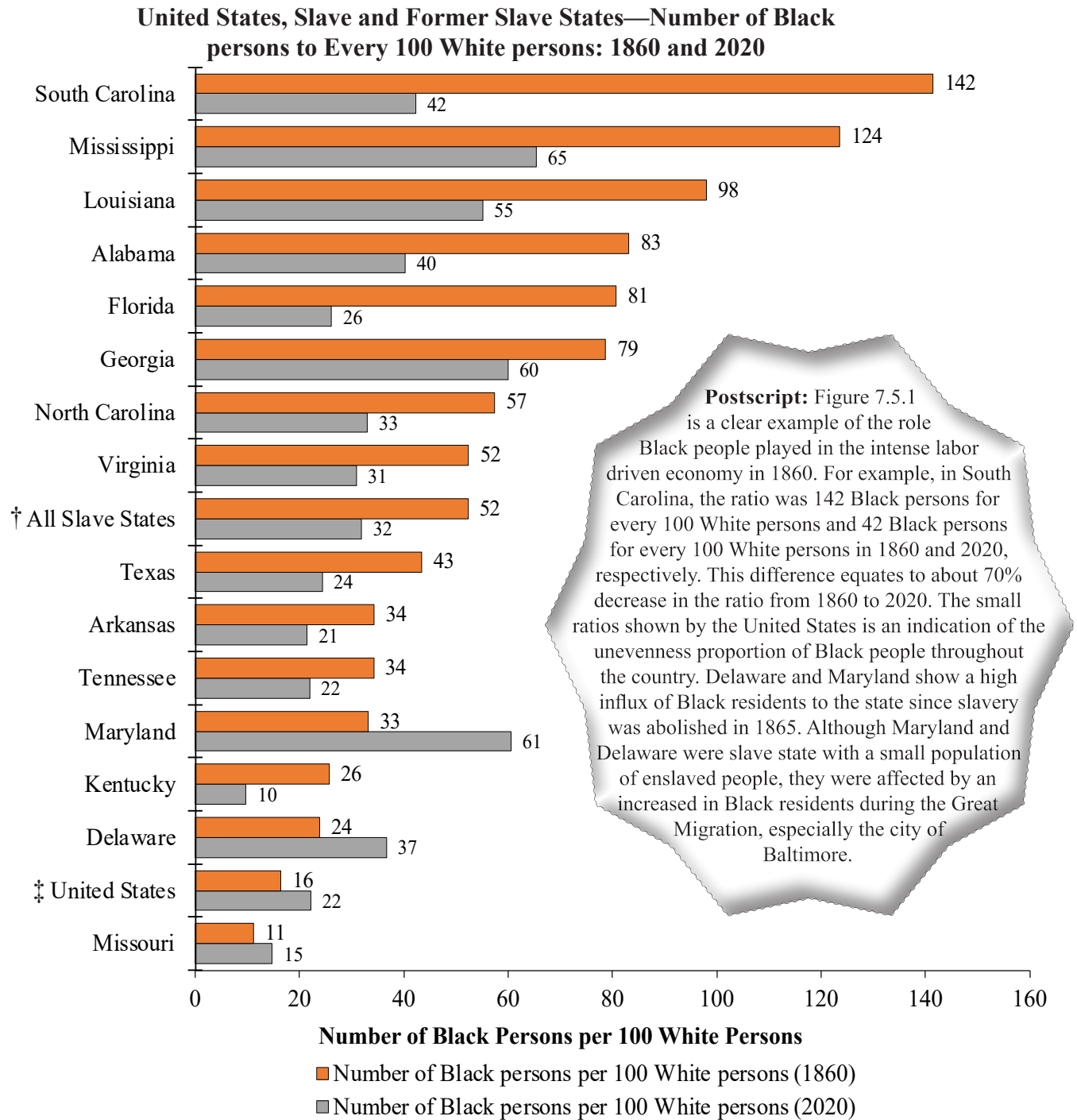


Figure 7.5.1: Slave states—number of Black residents to every 100 White residents: 1860 and 2020.

Source: Tables 7.6.1 and 7.6.5

† About 99% of Black persons were enslaved in most of the slave states. See Figure 4.5.1 and 5.3.2.

‡ The vast majority of Black residents lived in the southern states; therefore, the 1860 ratio is correct but misleading. The ratio of slave states provides a more representative ratio.





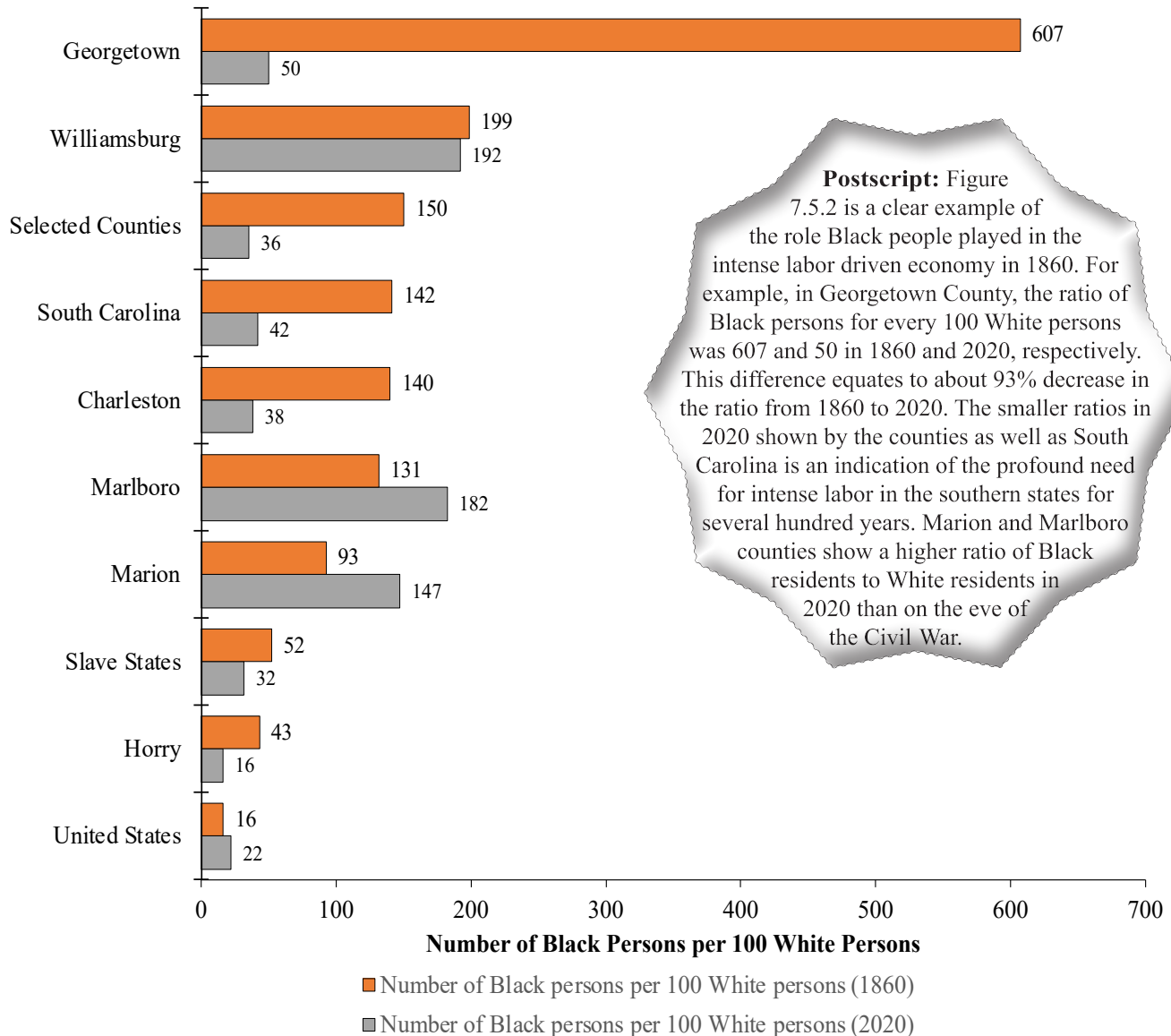
7.5 Summary—Antebellum and Postbellum Periods, cont.

Figure 7.5.2 depicts the number of enslaved persons in to every 100 White persons in the six counties shown in the graph. The notion is to compare the ratio of Black people (1860) and free Black persons (2020) to every 100 White persons.

It is clear from the graph that huge economic benefits were derived from the institution of slavery.

For example, 1860, Georgetown County, by far, had a huge ratio of Black residents to every 100 White residents. To emphasize, in 1860 on the eve of the Civil war, for every 607 Black residents, there are 100 White residents equating to a ratio of 6:1. Hence, 99% of Black people in Georgetown County were enslaved in 1860. See Table 7.6.2.

South Carolina and Six Selected Counties—Number of Black Persons to Every 100 White Persons: 1860 and 2020†



Postscript: Figure 7.5.2 is a clear example of the role Black people played in the intense labor driven economy in 1860. For example, in Georgetown County, the ratio of Black persons for every 100 White persons was 607 and 50 in 1860 and 2020, respectively. This difference equates to about 93% decrease in the ratio from 1860 to 2020. The smaller ratios in 2020 shown by the counties as well as South Carolina is an indication of the profound need for intense labor in the southern states for several hundred years. Marion and Marlboro counties show a higher ratio of Black residents to White residents in 2020 than on the eve of the Civil War.

Figure 7.5.2: Counties—number of Black persons to every 100 White persons: 1860 and 2020.

Source: Tables 7.6.2 and 7.6.6

†About 99% of Black persons were enslaved in most of the slave states. See Figure 4.5.1 and 5.3.2.





7.5 Summary—Antebellum and Postbellum Periods, cont.

The graphs in Figures 7.5.3–7.5.12 depict various census year snapshots of the ratio of Blacks to every 100 White persons. The ratios for the United States (Figure 7.5.3) indicate a relative even proportion of Black and White residents over the years (1790–2020). The number of Black people to every 100 Whites in the fifteen slave and the former fifteen slave states (Figure 7.5.4) depicts an unstable decreasing pattern trend. The national (Figure 7.5.3) shows a random pattern. The data for South Carolina during the antebellum and postbellum periods (Figure 7.5.5) an increasing and decreasing pattern which correlate with the requirement for intense physical labor during the peak of slavery on the eve of the Civil War (1860) and decreased significantly by 2020. The Black population in the

selected counties (Table 7.6.2) increased by about 144%, from 1860 to 2020. Although the number of Black persons has increased numerically, the data show their percentage of the total population has decreased significantly since 1860. There are notable changes in the ratio from the end of the Civil War to 2020, which are highlighted with the figures and tables in this chapter. For example, in 1860, the ratio of Blacks to every 100 White persons was about 142 in South Carolina (see Table 7.5.2). The Black population had increased to about 1.4 million in South Carolina by 2020; however, the ratio of Black to White residents decreased from 142 to 42 to every 100 White residents. *See Tables 7.6.5 and 7.6.7.*

Note: Ratio here means the number of Black persons for every 100 White persons.

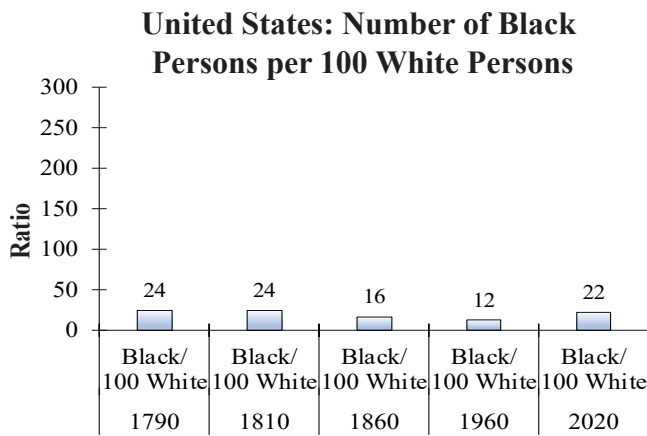


Figure 7.5.3: United States—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

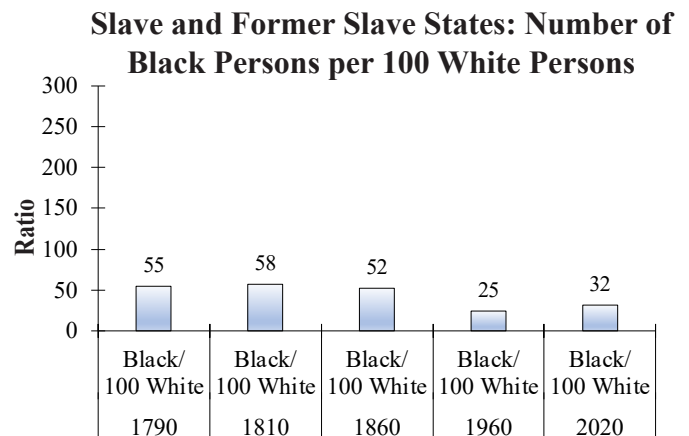


Figure 7.5.4: Slave states—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

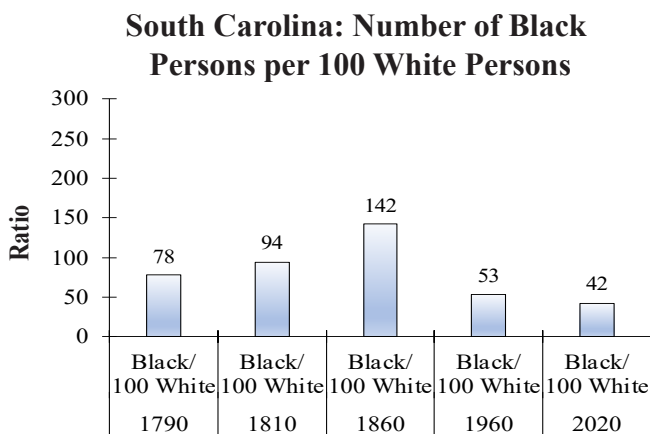


Figure 7.5.5: South Carolina—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

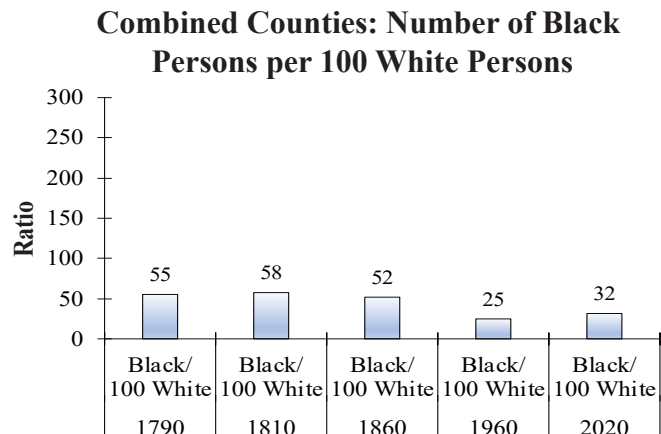


Figure 7.5.6: Selected counties—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

*Source: Tables 7.6.5 and 7.6.7





7.5 Summary—Antebellum and Postbellum Periods, cont.

The graphs in Figures 7.5.7–7.5.12 display the number of Black persons to every 100 White persons in the six selected counties of the 46 counties

in South Carolina. The graphs provide a historical sense of population proportionate of Black and White residents over 210 years. See Tables 6.9.5 and 7.6.7.

Charleston County: Number of Black Persons per 100 White Persons

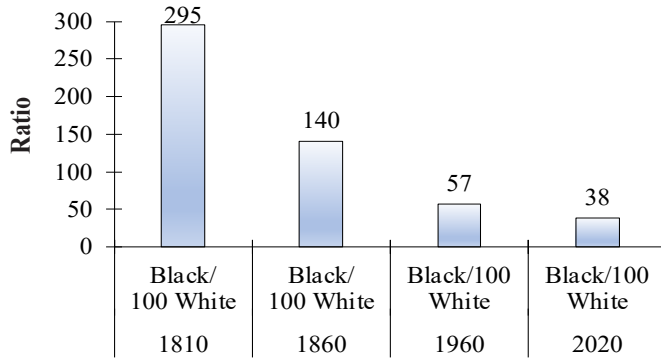


Figure 7.5.7: Charleston County—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

Horry County: Number of Black Persons per 100 White Persons

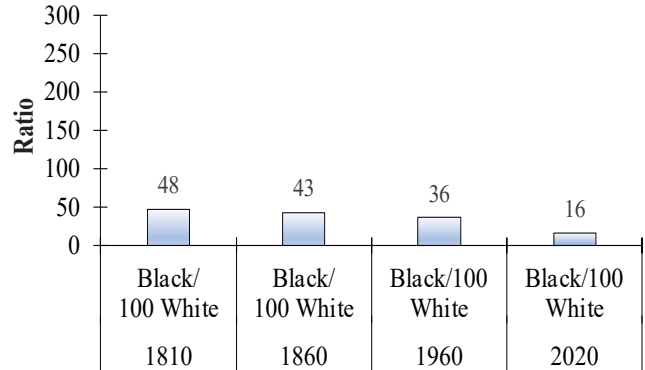


Figure 7.5.8: Horry County—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

Marion County: Number of Black Persons per 100 White Persons

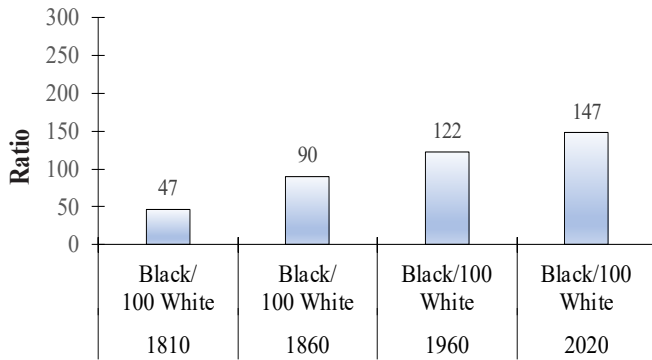


Figure 7.5.9: Marion County—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

Marlboro County: Number of Black Persons per 100 White Persons

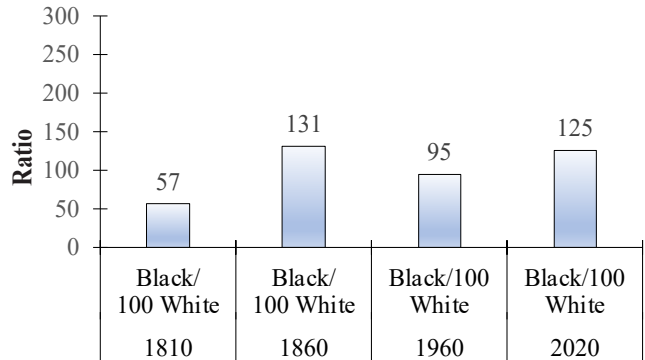


Figure 7.5.10: Marlboro County—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

Williamsburg County: Number of Black Persons per 100 White Persons

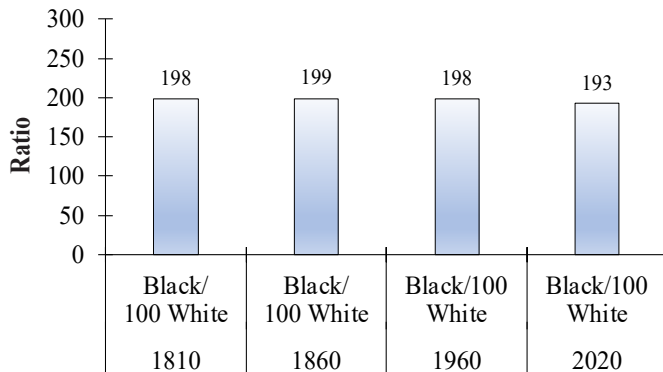


Figure 7.5.11: Williamsburg County—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

Georgetown County: Number of Black Persons per 100 White Persons

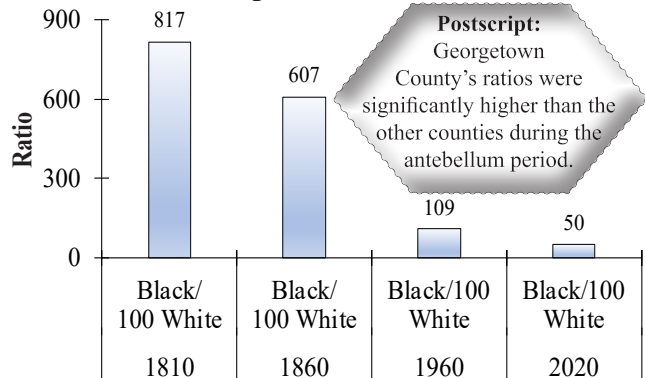


Figure 7.5.12: Georgetown County—snapshot of Black/White ratio.*

*Source: Tables 6.9.5 and 7.6.7





7.6 Summary—Tabular

The tabular data in Table 7.6.1 were used to construct Figure 7.5.1. This was done to compare the ratio of Black to White residents in slave states with the population in 2020 of those same states. The numbers under the table heading “ratio” are the number of Black persons for every 100 White persons. The ratio is computed by dividing the population of enslaved people by the population of Whites and multiplying

by 100. The percentage of enslaved Blacks in slave states was 94% on average and 99% in several states where the demand for high-intensity labor was the greatest. The ratio is significantly smaller from 1860 to 2020. The smaller ratio of Blacks to Whites in the former slave states decreased by an average of 39% and was as high as 72% in South Carolina.

Table 7.6.1: Slave states—number of Black persons to every 100 White persons: 1860 and 2020.

Slave and Former Slave States	Population and Ratio: 1860				Population and Ratio: 2020			
	Total population	White	Black	Ratio†	Total Population	White	Black	Ratio†
Alabama	964,041	526,271	437,770	83	5,024,279	3,220,452	1,296,162	40
Arkansas	435,402	324,143	111,250	34	3,011,524	2,114,512	453,783	21
Delaware	112,216	90,589	21,627	24	989,948	597,763	218,899	37
Florida	140,317	77,640	62,677	81	21,538,187	12,422,961	3,246,381	26
Georgia	1,057,248	591,550	465,698	79	10,711,908	5,555,483	3,329,513	60
Kentucky	1,155,651	919,484	236,167	26	4,505,836	3,711,254	362,417	10
Louisiana	707,829	357,456	350,373	98	4,657,757	2,657,652	1,464,023	55
Maryland	687,059	515,918	171,131	33	6,117,224	3,007,874	1,820,472	61
Mississippi	791,303	353,899	437,404	124	2,961,279	1,658,893	1,084,481	65
Missouri	1,181,992	1,063,489	118,503	11	6,154,913	4,740,335	699,840	15
North Carolina	991,464	629,942	361,522	57	10,439,388	6,488,459	2,140,217	33
South Carolina	703,708	291,388	412,320	142	5,118,425	3,243,442	1,370,528	42
Tennessee	1,109,741	826,722	283,019	34	6,910,840	4,990,938	1,092,948	22
Texas	603,812	420,891	182,921	43	29,145,505	14,609,365	3,552,997	24
Virginia	1,596,206	1,047,299	548,907	52	8,631,393	5,208,856	1,607,581	31
Slave States	12,237,989	8,036,681	4,201,289	52	125,918,406	74,228,239	23,650,245	32

Source: US Census Bureau-Population Division, and American Community Survey (ACS).

†Ratio: Number of Black residents to every 100 White residents. Please note that 94% of Black persons living in slave states were enslaved and this number increased to about 99% in states such as Mississippi, South Carolina, and so on. The category enslaved persons and free Black was combined under Black persons for computation so that the comparison to post 1865 used the same category.





7.6 Summary—Tabular, cont.

Table 7.6.2: Selected counties—number of Black persons to every 100 White persons in 1860 and 2020.*

Slave and Former Slave Counties	Population and Ratio: 1860				Population and Ratio: 2020			
	Total Population	White	Black	Ratio	Total Population	White	Black	Ratio
Charleston	70,100	29,188	40,912	140	408,235	268,599	102,875	38
Georgetown	21,305	3,013	18,292	607	63,404	41,555	20,923	50
Horry	7,962	5,564	2,398	43	351,030	272,399	44,230	16
Marion	21,190	11,007	10,183	93	29,184	11,205	16,518	147
Marlboro	12,434	5,373	7,061	131	26,667	10,839	13,600	182
Williamsburg	15,489	5,187	10,302	199	31,026	10,249	19,764	192
Six Selected Counties	148,440	59,332	89,148	150	909,544	604,137	217,910	36
South Carolina	703,708	291,388	412,320	142	5,118,425	3,243,442	1,370,528	42
Slave States	12,237,989	8,036,681	4,201,289	52	125,918,406	74,228,239	23,650,245	32

Table 7.6.3: Colonies and South Carolina—population count timeline: 1630–1780.*

Timeline	Colonies		South Carolina	
	White	Black	White	Black
1630	4,586	60	---	---
1640	26,187	497	---	---
1650	48,768	1,600	---	---
1660	72,138	2,920	---	---
1670	107,400	4,535	170	30
1680	144,536	6,971	1,000	200
1690	193,643	16,729	2,400	1,500
1700	223,071	27,817	3,260	2,444
1710	286,845	44,866	6,783	4,100
1720	397,346	68,839	5,048	12,000
1730	538,424	91,021	10,000	20,000
1740	755,539	249,024	15,000	30,000
1750	934,340	236,420	25,000	39,000
1760	1,270,819	322,806	36,740	57,334
1770	1,688,254	459,822	49,066	75,178
1780	2,204,949	575,420	83,000	97,000

*Source: Historical Statistics of the US Census Bureau, Population Division.





7.6 Summary—Tabular, cont

Table 7.6.4: Slave states—population of White and Black residents: 1790, 1810 and 1860.*

Slave States	1790		1810		1860	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Alabama	---	---	---	---	526,271	437,770
Arkansas	---	---	---	---	324,143	111,250
Delaware	46,310	12,786	55,361	17,313	90,589	21,627
Florida					77,640	62,677
Georgia	52,886	29,662	145,414	107,010	591,550	465,698
Kentucky	61,133	12,544	324,237	82,274	919,484	236,167
Louisiana	---	---	34,311	42,245	357,456	350,373
Maryland	208,649	103,036	235,117	145,429	515,918	171,131
Mississippi	---	---	23,024	17,328	353,899	437,404
Missouri	---	---	17,227	3,018	1,063,489	118,503
North Carolina	288,204	105,547	376,410	179,090	629,942	361,522
South Carolina	140,178	108,895	214,190	200,919	291,388	412,320
Tennessee	31,913	3,778	215,875	45,852	826,722	283,019
Texas	---	---	---	---	420,891	182,921
Virginia	391,524	300,213	551,514	423,086	1,047,299	548,907
All Slave States	1,220,797	676,461	2,192,680	1,263,564	8,036,681	4,201,289
Confederate States	904,705	548,095	1,560,738	1,015,530	5,447,201	3,653,861

Table 7.6.5: Former slave states—population of White and Black residents: 1960 and 2020.*

Former Slave States	1960		2020	
	White	Black	White	Black
Alabama	2,283,609	980,271	3,220,452	1,296,162
Arkansas	1,395,703	388,787	2,114,512	453,783
Delaware	384,327	60,688	597,763	218,899
Florida	4,208,826	544,672	12,422,961	3,246,381
Georgia	2,817,223	1,122,596	5,555,483	3,329,513
Kentucky	2,820,083	215,949	3,711,254	362,417
Louisiana	2,211,715	1,039,207	2,657,652	1,464,023
Maryland	2,573,919	518,410	3,007,874	1,820,472
Mississippi	1,257,546	915,743	1,658,893	1,084,481
Missouri	3,922,967	390,853	4,740,335	699,840
North Carolina	3,399,285	1,116,021	6,488,459	2,140,217
South Carolina	1,551,504	829,291	3,243,442	1,370,528
Tennessee	2,977,753	586,876	4,990,938	1,092,948
Texas	8,374,831	1,187,125	14,609,365	3,552,997
Virginia	3,142,443	816,258	5,208,856	1,607,581
All Slave States	43,321,734	10,712,747	74,228,239	23,740,242
Confederate States	33,620,438	9,526,847	62,171,013	20,638,614

*Source: Historical Statistics of the US Census Bureau, Population Division.





7.6 Summary—Tabular, cont

Table 7.6.6: Slave states—number of Black residents to every 100 White residents: 1790–2020.*

Slave and Former Slave States	Number of Black Persons to Every 100 White Persons				
	1790	1810	1860	1960	2020
Alabama	---	---	83	43	40
Arkansas	---	---	34	28	21
Delaware	28	31	24	16	37
Florida	---	---	81	13	26
Georgia	56	74	79	40	60
Kentucky	21	25	26	8	10
Louisiana	---	123	98	47	55
Maryland	49	62	33	20	61
Mississippi	---	75	124	73	65
Missouri		18	11	10	15
North Carolina	37	48	57	33	33
South Carolina	78	94	142	53	42
Tennessee	12	21	34	20	22
Texas	---	---	43	14	24
Virginia	77	77	52	26	31
Slave States	55	58	52	25	32
Confederate States	61	65	67	28	33

Table 7.6.7: Slave states—population of White and Black residents: 1810–2020.*

Selected Counties Name	1810		1860		1960		2020	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Charleston	16,012	47,168	29,188	40,912	137,449	78,488	268,599	102,875
Georgetown	1,710	13,969	3,013	18,294	16,652	18,137	41,555	20,923
Horry	2,933	1,416	5,564	2,398	50,005	18,199	272,399	44,230
Marion	6,129	2,865	11,007	10,183	14,416	17,582	11,205	16,518
Marlboro	3,173	1,793	5,373	7,061	14,608	13,812	10,839	13,600
Williamsburg	2,306	4,565	5,187	10,302	13,716	27,171	10,249	19,764
All Six Counties	32,263	71,776	59,332	89,148	237,074	160,342	614,846	217,910
South Carolina	214,196	200,919	291,388	412,320	1,551,504	829,291	3,245,081	1,366,619

Table 7.6.8: Selected counties—number of Black residents to every 100 White residents: 1810–2020.*

Selected Counties Name	Number of Black Persons to Every 100 White Persons			
	1810	1860	1960	2020
Charleston	295	140	57	34
Georgetown	817	607	109	44
Horry	48	43	36	16
Marion	47	93	122	146
Marlboro	57	131	95	181
Williamsburg	198	199	198	192
All Six Counties	222	150	68	34
South Carolina	94	142	53	42

*Source: Historical Statistics of the US Census Bureau, Population Division.



America's Black Holocaust Museum

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About WCS

Wilson Consulting Services, LLC is a limited liability company that provides consulting in measurement processes, statistical analyses, mathematics education, and family history research.

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Our mission is to provide each client with the most effective and ethical service possible, and to preserve and promote evidence-based decision making for our clients.

The Author and Founder/CEO

David C. Wilson

David C. Wilson is an electrical engineer by training as well as an adjunct mathematics professor—now retired. He is a statistical consultant, family history researcher, author, and self-publisher.

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