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NO. 4
ANDERSON COUNTY

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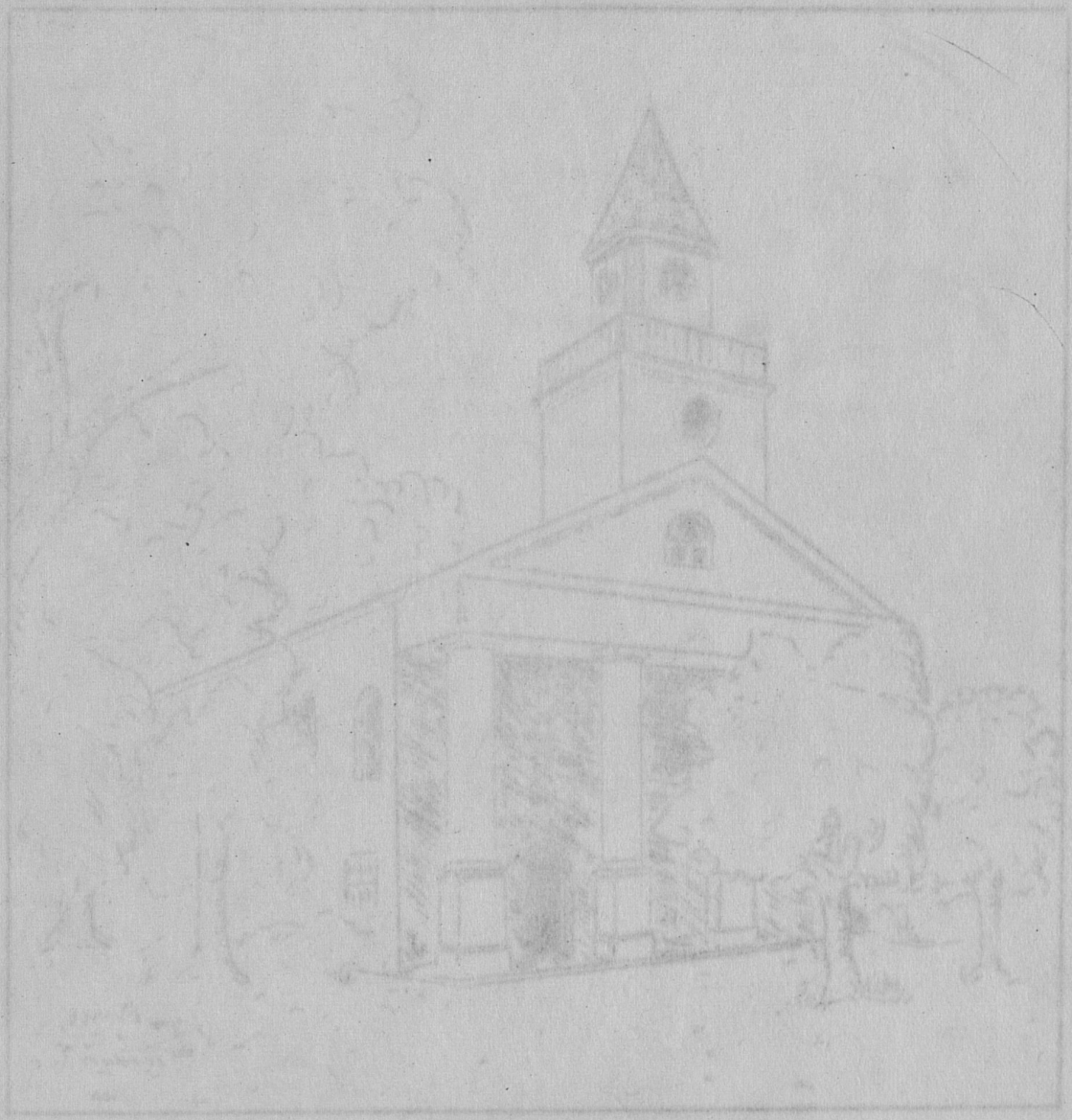

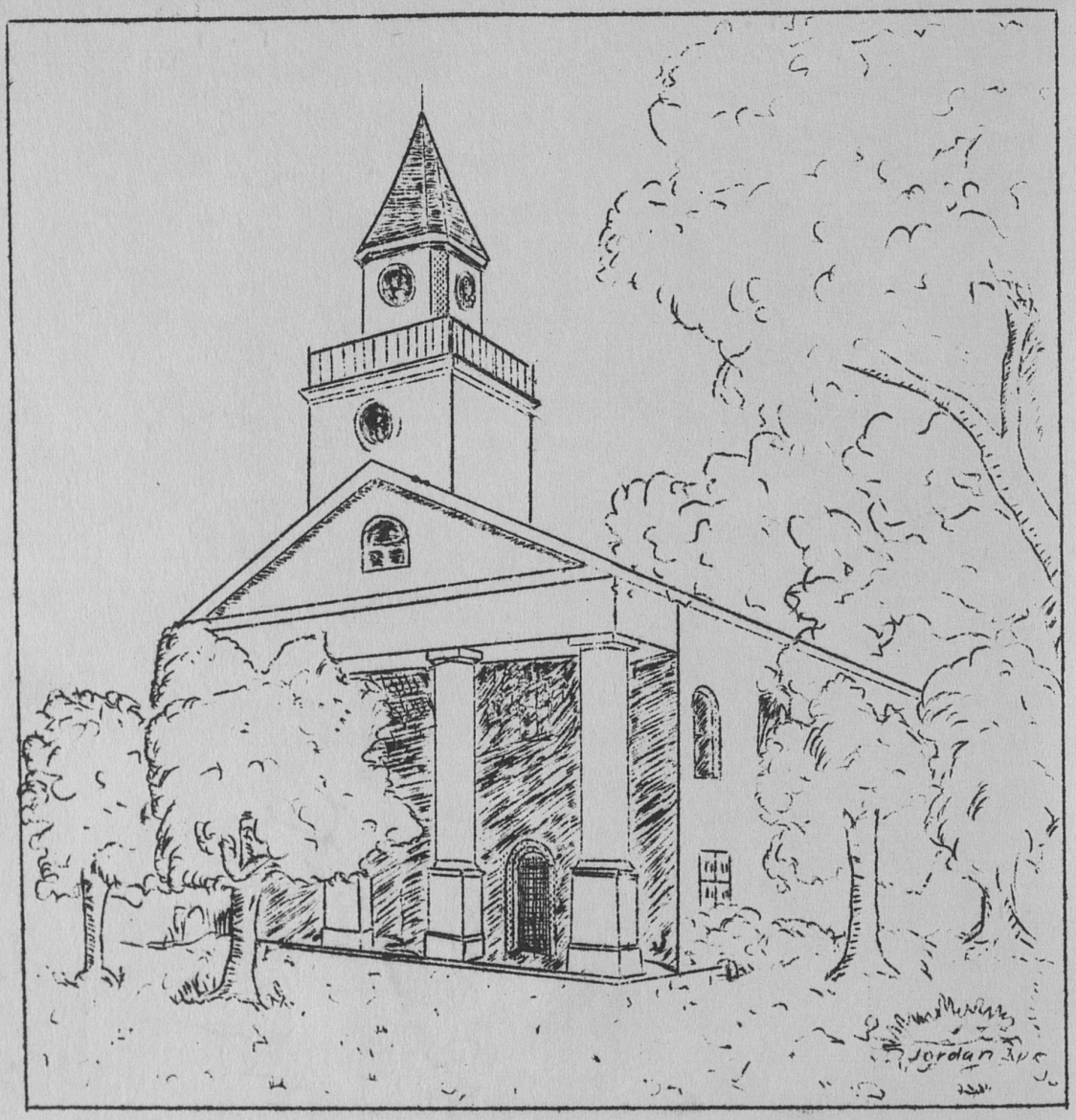

FIRST ANDERSON COURTHOUSE

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared by

The Historical Records Survey
Division of Professional and Service Projects
Work Projects Administration

No. 4. ANDERSON COUNTY (ANDERSON)

* * * * * * * * * * *

Columbia, S. C.
The Historical Records Survey
August 1939

The Historical Records Survey

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FOREWORD

The Inventory of County Archives of South Carolina is one of a number of bibliographies of historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Anderson County, is number 4 of the South Carolina series.

The Historical Records Survey was undertaken in the winter of 1935-36 for the purpose of providing useful employment to needy unemployed historians, lawyers, teachers, and research and clerical workers. In carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political, economic, and social history. The archival guide herewith presented is intended to meet the requirements of day-to-day administration by the officials of the county, and also the needs of lawyers, business men and other citizens who require facts from the public records for the proper conduct of their affairs. The volume is so designed that it can be used by the historian in his research in unprinted sources in the same way he used the library card catalog for printed sources.

The inventories produced by the Historical Records Survey attempt to do more than give merely a list of records - they attempt further to sketch in the historical background of the county or other unit of government, and to describe precisely and in detail the organization and functions of the government agencies whose records they list. The county, town, and other local inventories for the entire country will, when completed, constitute an encyclopedia of local government as well as a bibliography of local archives.

The successful conclusion of the work of the Historical Records Survey, even in a single county, would not be possible without the support of public officials, historical and legal specialists, and many other groups in the community. Their cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

The survey was organized and has been directed by Luther H. Evans, and operates as a nation-wide project in the Division of Professional and Service Projects, of which Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, is in charge.

F. C. Harrington
Commissioner

PREFACE

The Historical Records Survey began on a nation-wide scale as part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, and became in October 1936 an independent part of Federal Project No. 1. Under the national leadership of Dr. Luther H. Evans, the Survey has inventoried state, county, city, church, and, to a limited extent, private records. At present, it is preparing for publication in a condensed form, descriptive lists of public records of the local units of government. In each state the counties are numbered in alphabetical order, and treated as separate units, each with an introductory section giving the historical background and a description of the present government and records system. All records are referred to the office of origin, which is carefully described as to history, functions, and required records. Each type of record is given a numbered entry showing the comprehensive dates for which it is extant, the quantity, an interpretation of contents, and details as to nature of recording, indexing and location. State, municipal, church, and other records will be described in separate publications.

In South Carolina the Historical Records Survey was begun on March 1, 1936. Through Professor R. L. Meriwether, head of the department of history, it has enjoyed the active aid of the University of South Carolina, which, as co-sponsor of the project, is contributing the offices of state headquarters. Acknowledgments are also due the officials of the Work Projects Administration in South Carolina and in particular, to Mrs. Margaret D. Davies, director of the Division of Professional and Service Projects, who has at all times given every possible cooperation in the administration of the project.

The survey of Anderson County records was begun on March 28, 1936, by Annie Aiken of Anderson, who was released December 1, 1936. During September 15-20, 1936, Marvin M. Smith of Walhalla, field supervisor, made a new survey. In October 1937, the draft inventory was prepared by Josephine Copeland, research assistant in the state office. In 1938 this was revised by Miss Copeland, with the field assistance of Fred A. Wood of Anderson, who made a thorough recheck from the records. Illustrations are the work of Paul Jordan. Stencils were cut by Florence Worthy and Audrey Cox. The mimeographing is the work of W. M. Boylston.

The forty-six separate units of the Inventory of County Archives of South Carolina will be issued in mimeographed form for free distribution to state and local public officials and to a selected group of public and institutional libraries. Requests for information should be addressed to the state director, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Anne K. Gregorie

August 31, 1939

Anne K. Gregorie
State Director
Historical Records Survey

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1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

By the terms of the treaty which followed the defeat of the Cherokee Indians in the southern phase of the French and Indian War, the Indian boundary in South Carolina was marked in 1766 (D. D. Wallace, History of South Carolina, 4 vols., N. Y., 1934, II, 34) along the line which now forms the southeastern boundary of Anderson County. Although the Indians were driven from their hunting grounds early in the Revolution, settlers were forbidden to take up lands in the evacuated area until after the state's faithful soldiers had received their military bounty lands. Vagrants had already moved into the fertile Indian fields, and in 1778 the region was attached to Ninety Six District, whose justices of the peace were given full jurisdiction. (Stat. IV, 411.) Squatters gave little heed to this law, and in 1784, when commissioners of location were put in charge of vacant lands, all grants and surveys beyond the Indian boundary were declared null and void (Stat. IV, 593). The next year the lands beyond the boundary were attached to the newly created Abbeville County of Ninety Six District (Stat. IV, 665).

The first settlers in what is now Anderson County were probably those on Broadaway Creek, where Thomas Buford and John Wardlaw are said to have taken up lands in 1783. In general, the region filled up with Scotch-Irish who came down from Virginia and Pennsylvania. (L. A. Vandiver, History and Traditions of Anderson County, Atlanta, 1928, p. 191, passim.) On petition of the settlers, the legislature in 1789 set off this frontier appendage of Abbeville County into a new county of Ninety Six District called Pendleton (Stat. VII, 252, 253), named for Henry Pendleton, the young jurist from Virginia who had fathered the county court act of 1785 (J. Brevard, Digest of Public Statute Law, Charleston, 1814, 3 vols., I, xvi). The first justices of the peace appointed for Pendleton County were Andrew Pickens, John Miller, John Wilson, Benjamin Cleveland, William Halbert, Henry Clark, John Moffat, and Robert Anderson. The first court met on April 2, 1790, at the home of Col. Andrew Pickens, with Robert Anderson, John Wilson, and William Halbert, presiding as the worshipful justices. They elected Samuel Lofton as the first sheriff, William Shaw, county attorney, and John Miller, clerk and treasurer. (Minutes county court, 1790-93, pp. 3, 5, 7, 9, entry 34.) The justices of Pendleton County erected a log courthouse and jail on Tanyard Branch, on lands originally granted July 2, 1789, to Isaac Lynch, a carpenter. Around this seat of justice, developed the village of Pendleton, which soon became quite a center of culture and enterprise. Wealthy families from the malarial low country came for the summers, and remained as permanent residents. John Miller, a printer from London, founded Miller's Weekly Messenger, the first newspaper in the up country. (Vandiver, Anderson County, p. 196.) As settlement was very rapid, this portion was cut off from Ninety Six District in 1791, and Pendleton County became a subdivision of the new Washington District (Stat. VII, 262), named in honor of George Washington, who visited the state that year on his famous southern tour.

On January 1, 1800, by division into two new circuit court districts (see map following p. 8), Washington District ceased to exist, and Pendle-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

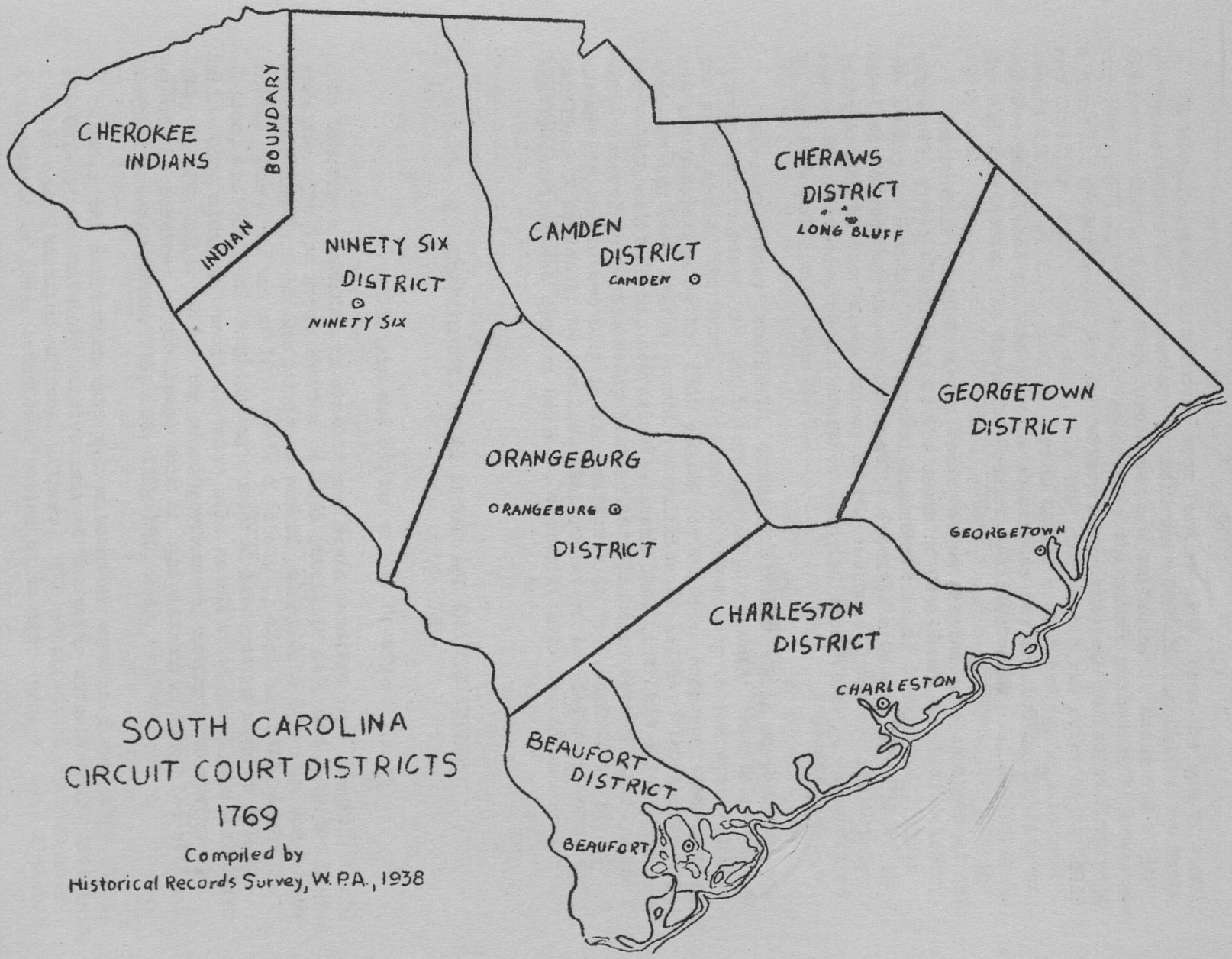
ton County became Pendleton District (Stat. VII, 262, 284). Regular sessions of the circuit courts were held at Pendleton village, which now reached its zenith. In 1808 a circulating library was established (Stat. V, 578), which in 1821 was permitted to use its funds for a "female academy" and in 1825 was rechartered as the Pendleton Academy (Stat. VIII, 261, 271, 321, 345). In 1817 the Pendleton Farmers' Society was incorporated (Stat. VIII, 232).

Pendleton District was subdivided in 1826 into two "counties", Anderson and Pickens (Stat. VI, 289), named for the popular Revolutionary soldiers Col. Robert Anderson and Gen. Andrew Pickens, who had received military grants in the region at the time it was opened for settlement. Effective in October 1828, these counties became circuit court districts, replacing the defunct Pendleton District (1827, Stat. VI, 341). The new courthouse which had been contracted for Pendleton was abandoned and the money divided between Pickens and Anderson for their courthouses (The Pendleton Messenger, Pendleton, S. C., March 8, 1826; Stat. VI, 290). Since the village of Pendleton fell within the limits of Anderson District, the records of Pendleton were delivered to Anderson in 1827 to be continued by the incumbent officials, who also were transferred (Stat. VI, 290, 342).

The commissioners named to select the site for the new Anderson District courthouse were James Harrison, Robert B. Norris, Matthew Gambrell, John C. Griffin, and William Sherard. They bought 130 acres, centrally located, and had streets laid off around a square (Vandiver, Anderson County, pp. 10, 11). Upon this square a brick courthouse was erected (Pendleton Messenger, February 22, 1827) by Robert Wilson, a brick mason of Greenville, as subcontractor from Benjamin Denham (Vandiver, Anderson County, p. 11). The building was described by contemporaries as being "handsome, elegant, and commodious" (Pendleton Messenger, March 12, May 24, 1828). This nucleus of a town was also named Anderson. The money from the sale of town lots was allocated to the expenses of running the district boundaries, buying the town site, and building the courthouse (1826, Stat. VI, 290). The first county officers were J. T. Lewis, clerk of court; George E. W. Foster, sheriff; John Harris, ordinary (Vandiver, Anderson County, pp. 12, 13), Joseph Shanklin, commissioner in equity, James Douthit, tax collector (Pendleton Messenger, 1826-28, passim). The first court was held on the third Monday in October 1828, Judge John S. Richardson presiding (Vandiver, Anderson County, p. 12).

In 1853 the first courthouse was remodeled at a cost of $2,500.00 (1852, Stat. XII, 144). "The old red bricks were plastered over and painted white, a belfry was added at the western end. Four large columns were erected on a portico at each end, giving it a decidedly Grecian air. There were two curving flights of ornamental iron stairs at both entrances running from the ground to the second story, which was the courtroom. There were doors beneath the stairs opening into the first floor which contained offices. The windows were large and arched. Then the crowning glory was added, a bell . . . ." (Vandiver, Anderson County, p. 277.)

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21



SOUTH CAROLINA CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS 1769

Compiled by
Historical Records Survey, W.P.A., 1938

Governmental Organization and Records System - Origin and Status of the County (First entry, p. 26)

A move for a new courthouse took form in 1883, when the county board of commissioners was authorized to sell the old building and lot at their discretion and to invest the proceeds in a suitable lot and a new building (Stat. XVIII, 501, 502). Apparently the matter rested until 1896, when a one-mill property tax was authorized for a six-year period to finance a new building (Stat. XXII, 341). In 1897 the matter was referred to the voters (ibid., p. 618), and as a result, the quaint but inadequate building was demolished and the present courthouse was erected on the site of the old courthouse (The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., September 17).

The boundaries of Anderson County today are the same as those of 1826 (Stat. VI, 289). Beginning at the mouth of Cane Creek on Tugaloo River, the county is bounded on the north and northwest by Oconee and Pickens Counties; on the northeast and east by Greenville County, from which it is separated by the Saluda River; on the southeast by Abbeville County; and on the southwest by the state of Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah River (Code 2979).

Anderson County lies on the piedmont plateau. With an abundance of hydro-electric power, it has become one of the leading textile centers of the state and of the south. The area of the county is 758 square miles, and the population by the 1930 census was 80,949. Anderson, the county seat, in the same census showed a population of 14,383. The county has about 8000 small farms, averaging 44 acres each, operated chiefly by white owners, so successfully that in 1926 Anderson County ranked agriculturally first, not only in the state but in the southeast. (South Carolina, A Handbook, by the S. C. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, and Clemson College, Columbia, 1927, p. 290.)

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

Origin and Status of the County

The first counties in what is now South Carolina were created in accordance with the royal charter of 1665 (Stat. I, 33), and with the feudal plans of the Earl of Shaftsbury as worked out by John Locke in the fundamental constitutions of 1669 (art. 3, Stat. I, 43). In 1682, Berkeley, Craven, and Colleton Counties were ordered laid out in squares thirty miles deep along the coast as units of a complicated local administration (PR, I, 130, 131). Under the royal government, attempts to revive the county or precinct as the local unit of administration were also without lasting success (Stat. VII, 166; III, 287, 288).

After the Revolution thirty-four counties were laid out (1785, Stat. IV, 661-66) as statutory subdivisions of the seven circuit court districts, for the administration of local affairs. The constitution of 1790 made twenty-seven of these counties election units also (art. I, 3). Although

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

most of these counties became circuit court districts on January 1, 1800 (Stat. VII, 283-85, 289, 290), the constitution of 1865 was the first to make all judicial districts election districts, and Charleston contained two, including that of Berkeley (art. I, 3).

The constitution of 1868, drafted by midwestern invaders, set up the county as an agency of the state, created for administrative, political, and judicial purposes. By this constitution, the county was defined as a judicial and election district, the area of both old and new counties was limited to not less than 525 square miles, and the power of the legislature was stated to organize new counties within this limit by alteration of boundaries. (Art. II, 3.) In 1868 the county by statute, became a body politic and corporate for specified purposes (Stat. XIV, 132).

The present constitution of 1895 continued the county as an agency of the state, and made clear the principle that counties as creations of the state legislature are subject to its alteration, provided that all questions relating to their formation, names, county seats, and boundaries, are first submitted to the electorate in the area affected. When one-third of the qualified electors in any area petition the governor for the creation of a new county, giving the boundaries and other requirements, the governor orders an election to decide whether or not the new county shall be formed, what shall be its name, and what its county seat. If two-thirds of the registered voters cast their ballots for the new county, the legislature establishes it at the next session. A new county must contain not less than 400 square miles, 1/124 of the population of the state, and $1,500,000.00 in taxable property. The parent county may not be reduced to less than 500 square miles, 15,000 inhabitants, and $2,000,000.00 in taxable property. It may not be cut within eight miles of its courthouse, and its boundaries must avoid passing through an incorporated city or town. (Art. VII, 1-14.) Since 1912, neither the new county nor its parent may be more than four times as long as the least central width (Stat. XXVII, 841; Code 3028).

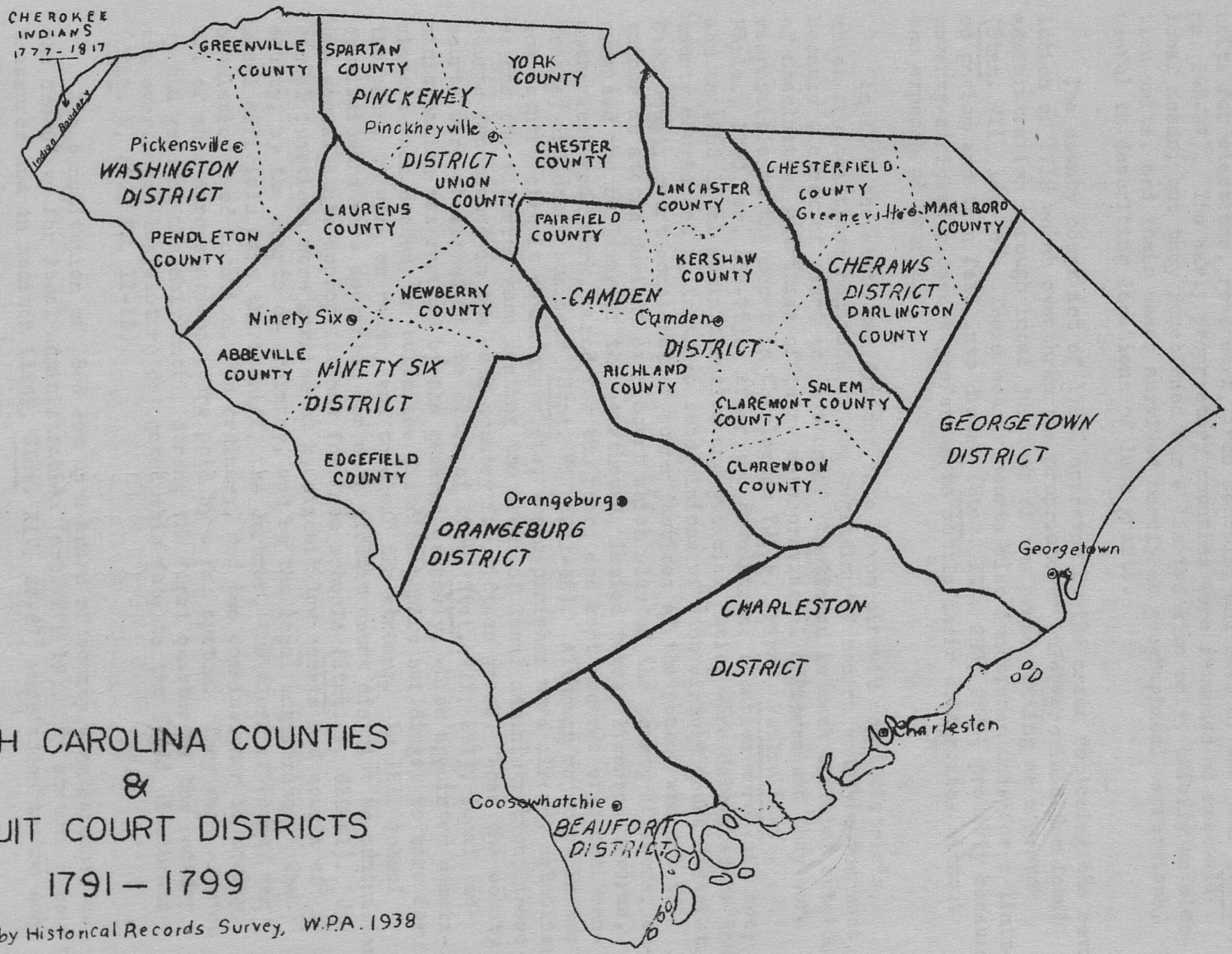
The general assembly may provide for the consolidating of two or more counties, and for changing their boundaries. It can group the various counties into judicial circuits and congressional districts, and establish or alter the voting precincts. Each county constitutes one election district and is a body politic and corporate. (Const. 1895, art. VII, 9, 10, 13.)

Development of County Government

County government has developed from state government, which in South Carolina is centralized in the state legislature.

Under English beginnings, local government existed in the justices of the peace, who settled "meane causes" (1686, Stat. II, 27); in the militia which provided local defense (Stat. IX, 625-91); in the patrol system, which kept the slave population in order (Stat. II, 254, 255); and in the

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21



SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES & CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS 1791 – 1799

Compiled by Historical Records Survey, W.P.A. 1938

established church, whose parishes along the coast were administrative units for elections, road work, free schools, and care of the poor (ibid., pp. 282-97). The early proprietary counties were intended to meet all local needs, but they functioned for a limited time only, chiefly as election units, and their names survived merely as geographical expressions, useful in describing locations of land grants.

The county court act of 1721, approved by the crown following the revolution of 1719 which overthrew the proprietors' rule, provided for local administration through local justices of the peace sitting as a group (Stat. VII, 166-76). These county courts also functioned only for a limited period and then fell into disuse (Stat. III, 287, 288), probably because poverty-stricken pioneers preferred to settle their differences without the expense of courts.

In 1769 the state was divided into seven circuit court districts, which are sometimes regarded as the beginning of modern county government, because a clerk of court and a sheriff functioned in each district outside of Charleston; but these officers were provincial officers and they were responsible to the court in Charleston (J. F. Grimké, Public Laws . . . Phila., 1790, pp. 268-75). After the Revolution, counties were laid out; and in 1785 local administrative and judicial duties were delegated to the county courts set up in these subdivisions of each circuit court district: Each county court consisted of seven justices of the peace, who sat together at stated periods as a court which elected the county officers, supervised the building of the courthouse, levied taxes, licensed taverns, authorized road work, cared for the poor, and kept records of deeds, contracts, and court business (Stat. VII, 211-42). Although rejected in the low country circuit court districts, where parishes were already established and the vestries were meeting the needs of local administration, these courts functioned in the back country for fifteen years. When the county courts were abolished at the close of 1799 (Stat. VII, 291), local administration was resumed by the general assembly, which appointed commissioners when needed, to build the district public buildings, to care for the poor, to work on roads, and to clear the streams. In 1811 school commissioners were appointed for each circuit court district to administer the annual state appropriations for free schools (Stat. V, 639-41). Judicial functions were carried on by circuit law courts and courts of equity, by the courts of ordinary, and by the local magistrates. The local officials were the sheriff, the coroner, the clerk of court, the commissioner of location, the ordinary, and the commissioner in equity, all of whom were state officers paid by a fee system. They were elected by the general assembly until, during the first quarter of the century, the overloaded legislature delegated this duty to the local electorate (Stat. V, 569; VI, 11-13).

The constitution of 1868 set up a board of county commissioners as the executive for local administration (art. IV, 19). By statute a county treasurer and an auditor (1868, Stat. XIV, 28-67) were added to the con-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

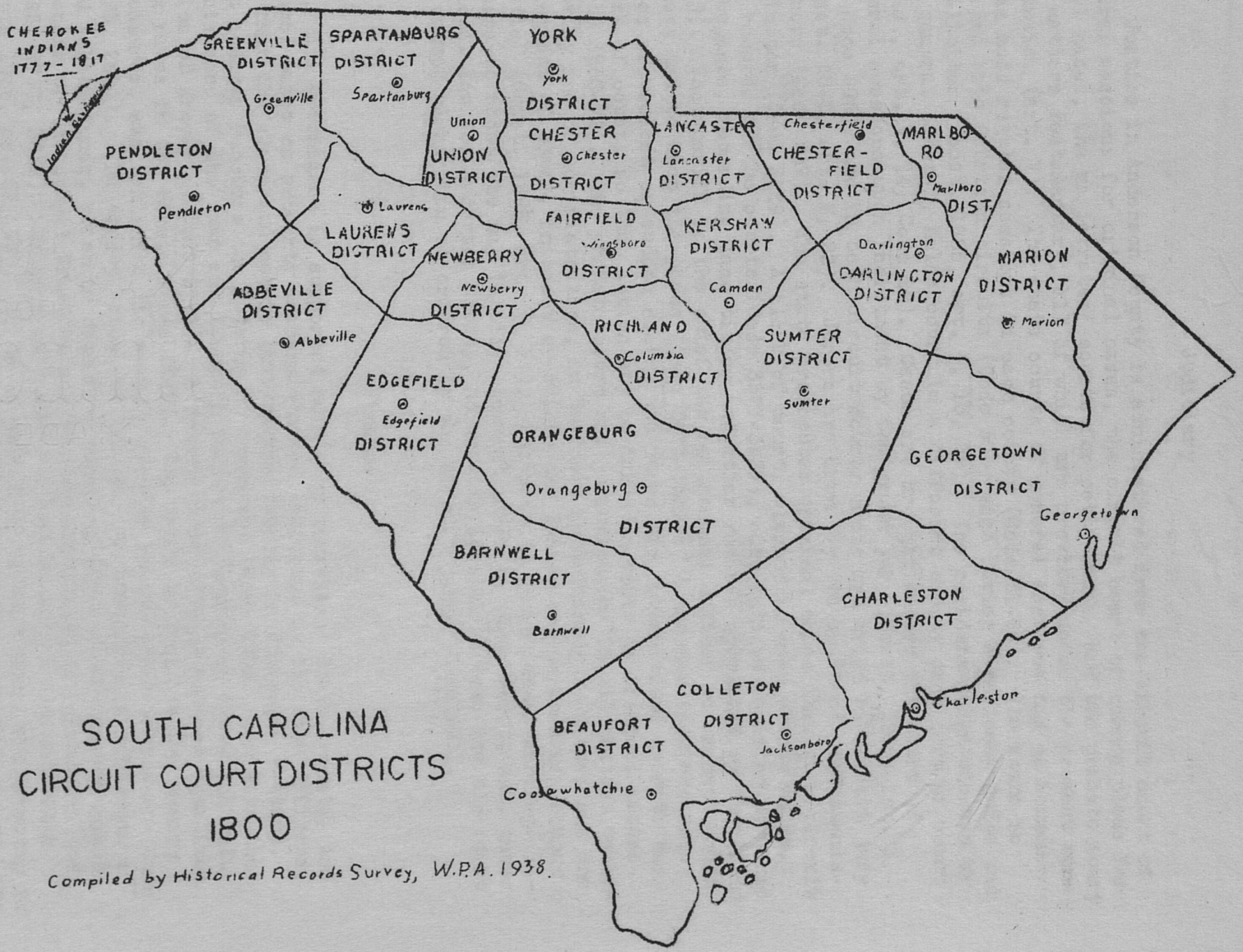
stitutional county commissioners and the school commissioner (Const. 1868, art. X, 2) for financial administration. A plan for townships as units of local government was also enacted (1868, Stat. XIV, 143-51) all but a portion of which was repealed in 1870 (ibid., p. 313). The system of county government instituted in 1868 did not develop along the lines intended, because the county board of commissioners lost constitutional status in 1890 by an amendment, and the way was opened for wide variations in the county executive. Road building, purchase of supplies, and relief of the poor, were important functions of the county board; but its chief function was the supervision of expenditures of county funds collected by the county treasurer upon assessments by the county auditor. These three offices of county commissioner, treasurer and auditor, together with the county school commissioner because of his parallel position in the administration of school funds, formed the administrative group in county government. Judicial functions remained in the state circuit courts of general sessions and of common pleas, the latter assuming equity jurisdiction; in the probate court, which replaced the court of ordinary, and in the trial justices, who performed the duties of magistrates.

The constitution of 1895, under which the state now functions, made no change in administrative county government and did not restore the board of county commissioners to constitutional status. Every matter of local concern must be provided for by law enacted in the state capital. State and county government are so closely interwoven that what is called county government is in fact the extension of a highly centralized state government to forty-six localities, where the details are in the hands of the county members of the state legislature, commonly called the legislative delegation. This group, through legislative power to change the county governing board, and through control of county supplies and the resultant tax levy, rapidly developed as the chief administrative unit of county government until 1938, when the constitutional limits of its executive powers were defined by the state supreme court (infra, p. 22). In spite of this restriction, the legislative delegation is the central factor in county government.

Administration

Local administration of county government is carried on under the direction of the legislative delegation by a board of county commissioners, the chairman of which is the county supervisor. This board "audits all claims against the county, determines the important work of the county, devises plans for its prosecution, and passes upon other matters pertaining to county government." (Acts 1934, p. 1447; 1938, p. 1630.) The board has always had charge of the county roads and bridges (Code 5808-66; Acts 1938, p. 1628) but this duty has steadily diminished in importance since 1917, as the state highway department (Stat. XXX, 321) has been taking over county roads. The principal duties of the board at present consist of auditing claims against the county and purchasing county supplies.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21



SOUTH CAROLINA CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS 1800

Compiled by Historical Records Survey, W.P.A. 1938.

Judiciary

Justice in Anderson County is administered from the circuit court of general sessions for criminal cases, the circuit court of common pleas for civil cases, the magistrates' courts for petty cases, and the probate court for matters testamentary, all of which are provided under the present constitution (art. V). The state courts of general sessions and of common pleas hold regular sessions in each county (Code 51-64). The state is divided into fourteen circuits (Code 50), each having a resident judge and a solicitor (Const. 1895, art. V, 13, 29). The resident judge elected by the general assembly holds court in a different county each term of court (ibid., art. V, 14; Code 22). Cases are brought before the court of general sessions upon indictment by the grand jury (Const. 1895, art. I, 17; Code 995), and in both circuit courts cases are tried by a petit jury (Const. 1895, art. V, 22). Jurors are drawn by the board of jury commissioners (Code 607). The state prosecutes criminal cases through a circuit solicitor (Code 3129). A clerk of court, elected in each county to keep the records of the courts (Code 3577-3627), also acts as register of mesne conveyance, recording land titles and other records specified by law (Code 3629). The sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer to execute court orders and to keep the peace (Code 3473-3552). A coroner inquires into cases of violent or sudden death, and turns his inquisitions over to the clerk of court, so that action may be taken in cases of criminal nature (Code 3553-76). The probate court has jurisdiction "in all matters testamentary and of administration, in business appertaining to minors and the allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy and persons non compos mentis" (Const. 1895, art. V, 19). The probate judge issues marriage licenses to those who may legally contract marriage (Code 8558); and, under a local law for Anderson County, he acts as special referee for the court of common pleas when so ordered by the circuit judge (Code 653).

Finance

All government is supported mainly by taxation. State, county, and school taxes on property assessments are collected by the same officers, so that the state and county governments overlap in financial matters. The auditor receives the returns of taxpayers (Code 2702), and with the assistance of the town and township boards of assessors, fixes the valuation of property (Code 2742). A county board of equalization equalizes tax rates in the county (Code 2747). The taxes are paid to the county treasurer, who transmits the state's portion to the state treasurer (Code 2793, 2800). The county treasurer is also the custodian of the county and school funds, which he disburses only by order of the county commissioners or the school trustees and the superintendent of education (Code 2795, 2799, 2838). Delinquent taxes are collected by a tax collector (Acts 1935, pp. 51, 52). If he is unable to collect them, the property is sold under execution, and when the bid does not cover the full amount, the forfeited land commission may buy in the land (ibid.; Code 2167).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

(First entry, p. 26)

Governmental Organization and Records System - Elections; Schools; Public Health; Welfare and Conservation Agencies

Elections

Elections play an important part in filling state and county offices. The board of registration enrolls voters and makes decisions on their legal qualifications, subject to appeal to the courts (Code 2269, 2273). Two sets of commissioners of election, one for federal officers and one for local officers, conduct the election, appoint the managers for each precinct, and provide the ballot boxes (Code 2299, 2306). After an election, each set of commissioners becomes a county board of canvassers which completes all necessary work before the final results of an election are declared (Code 2310-16).

To understand the government of South Carolina, one must realize that the general election is eclipsed in importance by the Democratic Party primary which nominates all candidates for the regular elections. The auditor and treasurer, though legally and technically appointed by the governor, are practically elected, because they are nominated in the primary elections. (Code 2365.)

Schools

School affairs in the county are administered by the superintendent of education (Code 5308), the board of education (Code 5335; Acts 1933, p. 368) and the boards of school district trustees (Code 5354). While the powers of the county superintendent extend to nearly all school matters, his principal duty is the supervision of expenditures. The county board acts as his advisor (Code 5348), and the district boards of trustees take care of matters in their respective school districts (Code 5354).

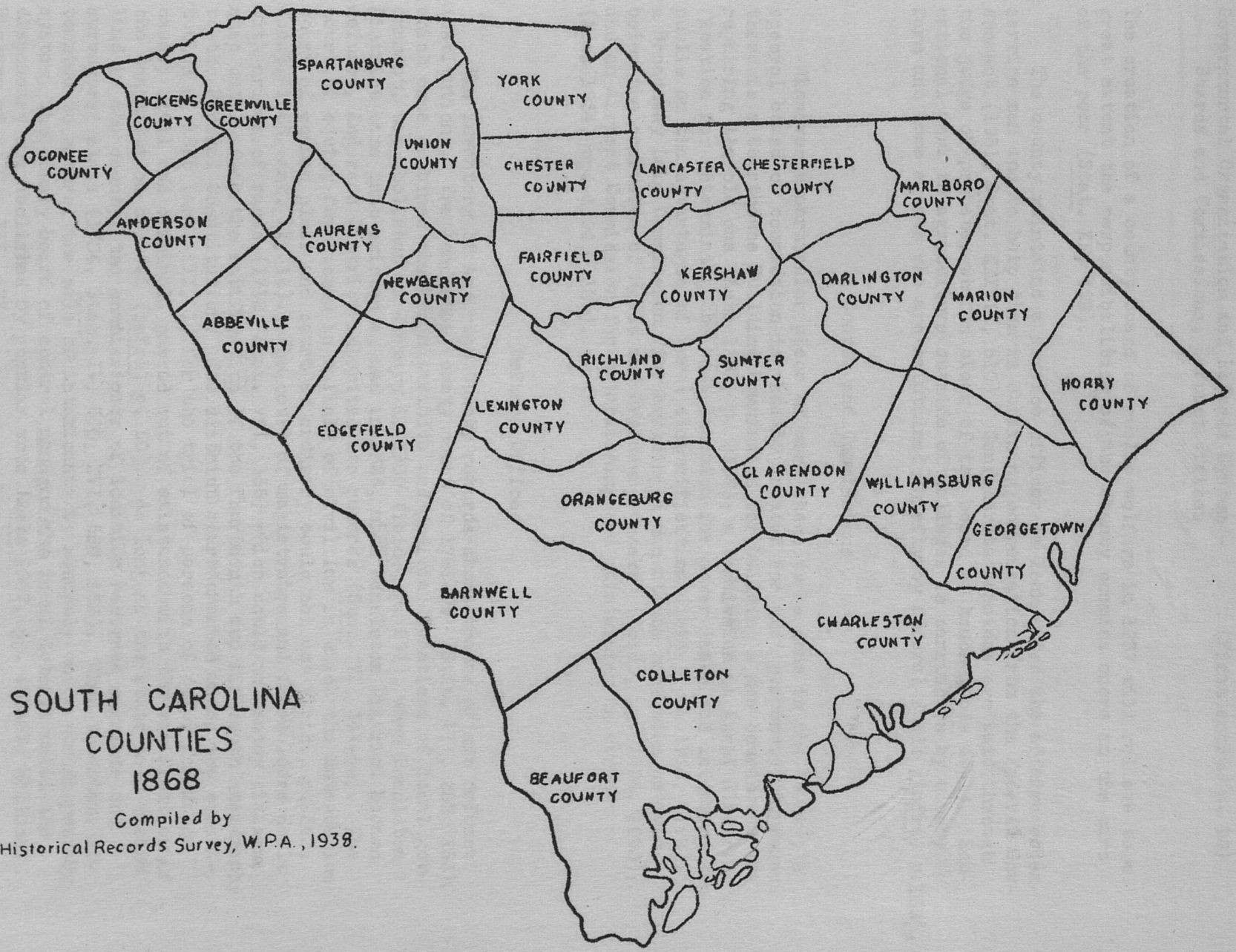
Public Health

Public health is promoted through a county board of health (Acts 1936, pp. 1621-23), and a health department (Annual Report, 1924, p. 13). Indigent patients are maintained at the county hospital (not county owned). Certificates of births and deaths are made by local registrars appointed by the bureau of vital statistics of the state board of health (Acts 1938, p. 2993).

Welfare and Conservation Agencies

The care of paupers has always been one of the duties of the county commissioners (Code 3848), and the county maintains a home for the poor of the county (Code 3849; Acts 1938, p. 2091). A physician is employed by the commissioners to attend the prisoners in the jail and on the chain gang (Code 3847), the inmates of the poorhouse, and persons unable to employ a doctor. The state childrens' bureau, created in 1924, has assumed responsibility for destitute children (Stat. XXXIII, 1190; XXV, 359; XXXVI, 1374).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21



SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES 1868

Compiled by
Historical Records Survey, W.P.A., 1938.

The creation of a county board of public welfare in 1937 will relieve to a great extent the responsibilities of the county commissioners in the care of the poor (Stat. XL, 496).

The county maintains a service officer to look after the affairs of ex-service men and to help them in obtaining compensation from the Federal Government (1931, Stat. XXXVII, 510). Confederate pensions are paid through the judge of probate, who is clerk of the board of honor (Code 4981). Educational work in agriculture outside of colleges is carried on by county farm and home agents who are maintained chiefly by federal funds (infra, p.135).

Boards and Commissions

Whenever a particular piece of work needs to be done in the county, a special board or commission is usually created for that purpose. At present there is a Courthouse Building Commission for building a new courthouse or repairing the old one (Acts 1938, p. 2109); a Commission on Rural Electrification for determining the best location for power lines and informing the public on the advantages of rural electrification (ibid., pp. 1792, 1793); a Broadaway Lake Commission "for building a dam at the confusion or just below the confusion of Neals and Broadaway Creeks" (ibid., pp. 1594, 1595); and an Airport Commission for establishing and maintaining an airport (Acts 1934, pp. 1194, 1195).

Defunct Offices

The inventory of Anderson County records shows traces of six defunct institutions. The Pendleton county court of 1789-99 (Stat. VII, 252, 253), which once combined the administrative and judicial functions of local government, was abolished on January 1, 1800 (ibid., p. 291), when Pendleton District came into existence; and in 1826, when Pendleton District became defunct, Anderson District inherited its records (Stat. VI, 341-44). The court of equity functioned in a field of civil law in which the ante-bellum court of common pleas and court of ordinary could not act (ibid., p. 342; Const. 1868, art. IV, 16). The court of magistrates and freeholders dealt with crimes of races (1712, Stat. VII, 355) which could not enjoy citizenship until after the ratification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution. The district court created under the constitution of 1865 (art. III, 1) for the trial of persons of color for major cases, civil and criminal, passed out of existence with the ratification of the constitution of 1868 (infra, p. 90). As long as the state held vacant land in the county, the commissioner of location recorded warrants and surveyors' plats (1784, Stat. IV, 590; XVI, 558, 559). When the state attempted to control the sale of intoxicants by monopoly under the dispensary system, the county board of control managed the local details until the dispensary was abolished by popular vote (Acts 1907, pp. 463-81; Wallace, History of S. C., III, 423).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

(First entry, p. 26) Governmental Organization and Records System - Record Keeping

Record Keeping

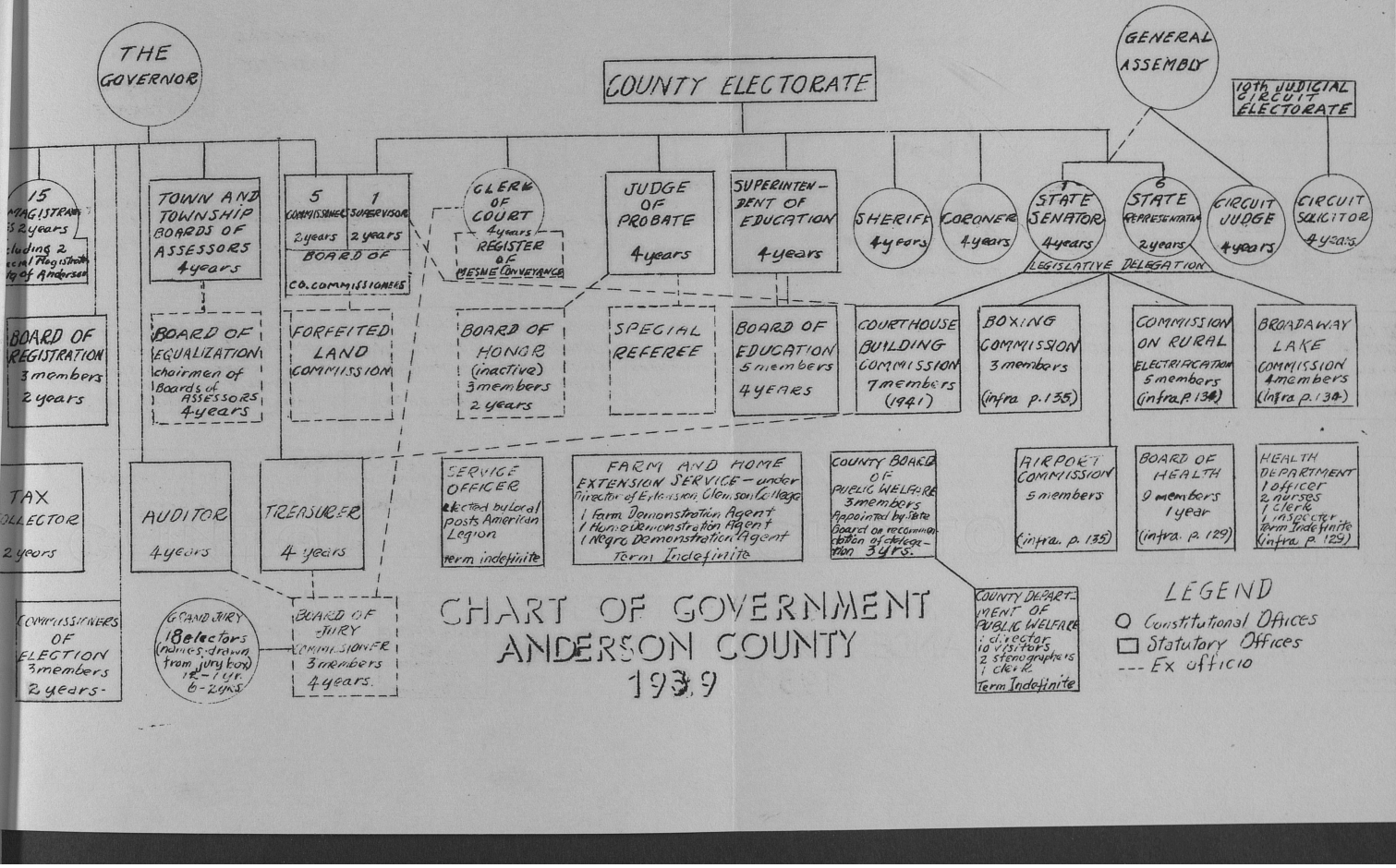
Few laws had been passed regarding the keeping of records when Pendleton County of 1789 and Anderson County of 1826 were created. In 1837, the first real step was taken towards the standardization and preservation of records, when the attorney general and the solicitors were required to examine annually each county office and report its condition to the courts. The same act authorized the commissioners of public buildings to construct and keep in repair suitable fixtures or cases for the reception and preservation of records, books, and papers of county officers. (Stat. VI, 577, 578.) In 1838 the matter was referred to the judiciary committee, who recommended authorizing the attorney general and the circuit solicitors to search the statutes, rules and practices of the court, and judicial decisions, and to get together by the next session of the legislature, all duties, the kinds of record books, the best way to preserve them, the arrangement of papers, and how they were to be turned over to new officers, so as to constitute a general and permanent system (Reports and Resolutions, p. 124). As a direct result of this resolution, the acts of 1839 contained the first collection of rules and regulations for procedure and records of the district offices. Since that time, whenever a new office is created, or a new duty added to one already created, the law usually prescribes the record to be kept as a result. This, as well as the fact that most of the record books are printed and supplied from one central source (Code 2844, 3876, 3877, 5276), has accomplished much towards the uniformity of records throughout the state. In general, the legal requirements in regard to the manner of keeping the more important records have been observed in Anderson County.

The paper, ink, and typewriter ribbons are of a quality that insures permanence. Binding and rebinding are done regularly and in most cases are adequate for the needs of the offices. All indexing is required by law to be alphabetical, and usually a direct and a cross index are required. The Cott system, sub-indexed by family name, is used for mesne conveyance registrations, and is practically the only example of the use of loose-leaf volumes.

By law, returns for taxation may be destroyed after five years (Code 2733). A general law of 1937 provides that when any county is confronted with the problem of caring for obsolete records, they may be removed to the University of South Carolina at Columbia (Acts, p. 402).

There is no duplication of records except where those of one office are required as a check on another; for instance, the treasurer's records must balance with those of the auditor, and both of these must tally with financial statements of the board of county commissioners, the superintendent of education, the sheriff, and the magistrates. Heavy penalties have been enacted for violations of the law in regard to record keeping and duties (Code 1508-92).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21


THE GOVERNOR
COUNTY ELECTORATE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
10th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT ELECTORATE
15 MAGISTRATES 2 years
TOWN AND TOWNSHIP BOARDS OF ASSESSORS 4 years
5 COMMISSIONERS 2 years
1 SUPERVISOR 2 years
BOARD OF CO. COMMISSIONERS
CLERK OF COURT 4 years
REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE
JUDGE OF PROBATE 4 years
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION 4 years
SHERIFF 4 years
CORONER 4 years
1 STATE SENATOR 4 years
6 STATE REPRESENTATIVES 2 years
CIRCUIT JUDGE 4 years
CIRCUIT SOLICITOR 4 years
LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION
BOARD OF REGISTRATION 3 members 2 years
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION Chairmen of Boards of ASSESSORS 4 years
FORFEITED LAND COMMISSION
BOARD OF HONOR (inactive) 3 members 2 years
SPECIAL REFEREE
BOARD OF EDUCATION 5 members 4 years
COURTHOUSE BUILDING COMMISSION 7 members (1941)
BOXING COMMISSION 3 members (infra p. 135)
COMMISSION ON RURAL ELECTRIFICATION 5 members (infra p. 134)
BROADAWAY LAKE COMMISSION 4 members (infra p. 134)
TAX COLLECTOR 2 years
AUDITOR 4 years
TREASURER 4 years
SERVICE OFFICER elected by local posts American Legion term indefinite
FARM AND HOME EXTENSION SERVICE — under Director of Extension, Clemson College
1 Farm Demonstration Agent
1 Home Demonstration Agent
1 Negro Demonstration Agent
Term Indefinite
COUNTY BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE 3 members Appointed by State Board on recommendation of delegation 3 yrs.
AIRPORT COMMISSION 5 members (infra p. 135)
BOARD OF HEALTH 9 members 1 year (infra p. 129)
HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1 officer 2 nurses 1 clerk 1 inspector Term Indefinite (infra p. 129)
COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION 3 members 2 years
GRAND JURY 18 electors (names drawn from jury box) 12 — 1 yr 6 — 2 yrs
BOARD OF JURY COMMISSIONER 3 members 4 years.
COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE 1 director 10 visitors 2 stenographers 1 clerk Term Indefinite
LEGEND
Constitutional Offices
Statutory Offices
--- Ex officio
CHART OF GOVERNMENT
ANDERSON COUNTY
1939

The state attorney general and the circuit solicitor are still required to examine into the condition of county offices to ascertain if they have performed the duties required, and to make a report to the court of general sessions at its fall term and also to the general assembly (Code 3131).

Every county official receives a copy of the acts each year, and a copy of the code every ten years. The county pays an annual retainer to an attorney to give legal advice to county officials. There is no reason why the records system should not be clearly known to every official, and uniformly followed.

Since 1931, the public records in Anderson have been audited annually by a certified public accountant licensed to do business in South Carolina and appointed annually by the legislative delegation. A copy of the audit is furnished the delegation, the grand jury, and the clerk of court, the clerk's copy being a public record. (Stat. XXXVII, 218; Code 3971.)

3. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The majority of county offices are located in the courthouse. There are a few, however, located elsewhere for which the county pays rent.

The courthouse, built in 1898 at a cost of $28,000.00 (Stat. XXIII, 866), occupies the middle of the public square, which in recent years has been bisected by Main Street. Approximately 94' x 66' x 45', the courthouse contains 279,180 cubic feet. It was designed by Frank P. Milburn (see cornerstone). "Flemish in general treatment, it has a granite foundation, buff press brick facade with granite buff stone and terra cotta trimmings." The cornerstone was laid October 20, 1897 with Masonic ceremonies. (News and Courier, Sept. 17.) Forty years later this building had become obsolete, and in 1934 improvements were provided for (Stat. XXXVIII, 1746, 1747). In 1936 a bond issue was authorized (Stat. XXXIX, 1936), and in 1937 a commission for a new building was appointed (Stat. XL, 780-85), which decided in 1938 to remodel the present courthouse (Acts, p. 2108). An election in February favored the issuance of bonds to partly cover the cost; the other part to be furnished through a loan from the Federal Government. At present (July 1939) the loan has been applied for. (Information from a member of the building commission.)

The courthouse contains the records of the clerk of court, judge of probate, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, tax collector, superintendent of education, and the county commissioners.

The clerk of court's quarters consist of three rooms on the first floor. His general office is on the southeast corner of the courthouse, and measures 26' x 20' x 14'. The walls and ceiling are of a sand and

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

lime plaster; floors are of wood. Light is supplied by three windows and one large electric ceiling light. Ventilation is good, with very little dust. No shelving is provided. Only 5 percent of the clerk's records are kept here, and they are stacked upon a table. Current unbound records are kept in three large fireproof combination-lock safes and twenty wooden file drawers. There is no room for expansion.

Adjoining the clerk of court's office is his stenographer's room, measuring 8' x 14' x 14'. Adequate light is supplied from one window and two desk lights. There are no records stored here. Space is sufficient.

Leading from the clerk's office is his vault, where he stores approximately 85 percent of his records. The vault is 26' x 24' x 14', with cement floors and plastered walls. Light is supplied by two ceiling lights and three windows. About 65 percent of the volumes are kept on roller-type shelves on the south, west, and north sides; 20 percent of the volumes are on horizontal wooden shelves and in stacks in various places, not arranged in order. There is room for unbound material for several years, but the space for bound records is about exhausted, and 10 percent of the clerk's records are in the basement. Practically no accommodations are provided for users, and twice as much space is needed to take care of the records.

The judge of probate's quarters consist of two rooms on the first floor, on the east side of the courthouse. The main room where most of the business of this office is transacted, is 14' x 20' x 14'. The walls are of lime and sand plaster, the ceiling is of metal, and the floors are of wood covered with linoleum. Ventilation is fair, but in very dry weather there is much dust and soot. Light is supplied by one good ceiling light and two windows. There is not sufficient space for this office to function properly more than two years longer. The judge of probate's greatest needs at present are a private office and more filing space.

The judge of probate's vault, 13' x 9' x 14' is located on the north side of the office. Ventilation is poor because the vault has only one door and no windows. It is constructed of brick, with cement walls, metal ceiling, and sheet metal floor. Bound volumes are kept on adjustable shelves on the north and south walls. File boxes are located on all sides of the vault, many being above the bound volumes. Approximately eighty-two file boxes have to be moved to gain access to twenty bound volumes against the walls. The light is all artificial but is well supplied by one large ceiling light. The only accommodation for users is one small table in the middle of the vault. Approximately 90 percent of the records of this office are stored here. The vault is over-crowded at present, and there is no room for expansion.

The sheriff's offices, located on the northeast corner on the first floor of the courthouse, consist of a main room, and an exterior lobby which is divided by a partition to form an inner private office. The main office is 7' x 12' x 14'; the lobby office is 8' x 14' x 14', and the private office is 6' x 14' x 14'. Each of these offices, except the private office,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

ANDERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

is supplied with artificial light. The main office is used for private consultation, and contains all the records, which are kept on well constructed wooden shelves and in metal file boxes. The lobby is used mostly by those waiting to see an official. The private office is used by the deputies and is considered their headquarters. The partition between this space and the lobby office extends only halfway to the ceiling. The accommodations consist of four chairs and a sloping home-made desk. The sheriff's quarters are very congested.

The auditor has an office and a vault on the first floor, which contain about 50 percent of his records filed horizontally on wooden shelves. Half of his records are in the basement. The office, 24' x 20' x 14', is supplied with natural light from two large windows, and artificial light from two ceiling lights. The walls and ceiling are constructed of lime and sand plaster, and the floor is of wood. The few records kept in this office are for use in transferring returns to the duplicates. There is sufficient space in this office at present.

The auditor's vault is 25' x 18' x 14'. The walls are of lime and sand plaster, and floors are of wood. Artificial light is supplied by two ceiling lights, natural light by two large windows. The records of the auditor's office are stored in metal filing cabinets, in large wooden and cardboard boxes, and on wooden shelves. There is but little accommodation for persons wishing to consult the records. Space is sufficient at present.

The treasurer's office, approximately 20' x 20' x 14', is located on the first floor on the southwest corner of the courthouse. The ceiling and walls are of lime and sand plaster, the floor is of wood. Only 20 percent of his records are in here, the rest being in the basement. Light is supplied by two ceiling lights and three windows. Bound volumes are filed in vertical position on wooden shelves. The unbound material and many of the more recent records are kept in a combination safe and cabinet, which is the only fireproof feature of this office. There are no accommodations for those wishing to consult the records. This office has sufficient space for ordinary business, but it is crowded in busy season.

On the second floor, adjoining the courtroom is the office of the county supervisor. This room, measuring 20' x 20' x 14', is well lighted by two drop lights and three 8' x 3' windows. Only his current records are kept in the office; others are stored in the basement. There is sufficient space, but no convenience for consulting the records.

The office of tax collector, also on the second floor, contains all of his records, which are few, due to the fact that it is a modern office. He uses the grand jury room when available for much of his clerical work. Books are filed upright on wooden shelves; unbound material is kept in wooden file cases and metal file drawers. The custodian estimates that six times as much space could be used to advantage.

The office of the county superintendent of education is also located on the second floor. Its dimensions are 15' x 30' x 14'. The office is

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

well lighted by five windows, and artificial light is adequate. Approximately half of his records are stored on wooden shelves, and in file cases. The other 50 percent are stored in the basement. Space is sufficient, but there are no accommodations for users.

Some records of all offices, except the tax collector and the judge of probate, are stored in two small basement rooms.

The main storage room is under the auditor's office, with an ell wing about 12' under the treasurer's office. This room is reached by means of a stairway leading from the lobby. The floor is cement, the walls brick, and the ceiling wood. There are no windows, and electric light is insufficient. All shelving is constructed of wood. Many records are scattered on the floor and in spaces between the shelves. Unbound records are stored in pigeonholes. There is no room for expansion except by enlargement of the room. The records are rat-eaten and worm-eaten. A leak in the steam pipe has caused the records to stick together, to mould and decay. The danger of fire is very great.

The other basement room is used mostly for supplies; however, there are a few records stored here. The room measures 12' x 18' x 8'. The floor is of cement, the walls brick, and the ceiling is curved and covered with metal. Ventilation and light are poor. A drop cord has to be used. The only records kept here are the sheriff's old volumes, which are stored in a wooden bookcase. The records are not easily accessible as the room is kept locked because of the supplies.

The coroner, J. Olin Burton, does not have an office in the courthouse. He keeps his current record at his residence, a frame building located about six miles south of Anderson, on route 4.

The two offices of the health department, on the second floor of the Dexter Brown Building, are well lighted by five windows. Artificial light is provided by ceiling lights. All of the bureau's records are stored here in metal files. There is plenty of room for expansion, and no additional space is needed.

The farm demonstration agent occupies a suite of five rooms on the second floor of the Bleckley Building, which is built of brick. Each room is 12' x 16' x 12', with plastered walls and wooden floors. Metal file drawers are used to store over 90 percent of the records. Others are in cardboard boxes. The file drawers are in built-in cabinets, four drawers to the cabinet. Many of the current records are kept in wooden pigeonhole files. Natural light comes from ten windows. Artificial light is adequate. A special feature of this suite is a double door that makes the rooms almost one but keeps the records and the staff workers separated. None of the records are in fireproof vaults. These offices are privately owned, and rent is paid for them by the county.

The home demonstration agent occupies a room 12' x 12' x 12' on the second floor of the Bleckley Building. The room is crowded by built-in

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

cabinets in the corners and on the sides. None of the records are in fireproof vaults. With the exception of eight metal file drawers, there are no facilities for storing records and keeping supplies. Light, both natural and artificial, is fairly good. There is little room for expansion.

Special magistrate no. 1 has an office, room 104, on the second floor of the Peoples Bank Building, 116½ East Benson Street. He also has an anteroom in which cases are heard. Special magistrate no. 2 has an office, room 102, located in the South Carolina National Bank Building, 103½ East Whitner Street.

The department of public welfare occupies six rooms in the Brown Building, 116½ West Whitner Street. The service officer has an office over Craig's Drugstore, 118½ North Main Street.

The records of Battery E, 263rd Coast Artillery are located in the captain's office at the armory of the national guard on East Whitner Street. This building was constructed in 1938 by a project of the WPA. The armory is built of brick and is approximately 40 percent fireproof. It is owned by school district no. 17, but no rent is paid for its use. The captain's office is 9' x 12' x 11' and is located on the northwest corner. Records are filed on clipboards and in a trunk. The room is well lighted and ventilated. No additional space is needed.

In summary, it may be stated that the records offices of Anderson are over-crowded. With the advent of an improved courthouse it is hoped that this condition may no longer exist. Generally more room could be acquired by rearranging the records. Due to lack of space in most of the offices, no convenience is provided for those wishing to consult the records. None of the records, except those of the clerk of court and the judge of probate, are in fireproof vaults. Many of the records have been damaged because of improper storage places, and stored records constitute a real fire hazard.

4. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Acts	Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina (see Bibliography)
alph.	alphabetical or alphabetically
approx.	approximate or approximately
arr.	arranged or arrangement
art.	article
chron.	chronological or chronologically
Code	Code of Laws of South Carolina 1932 (see Bibliography)
const.	constitution of South Carolina (see Bibliography)
cont'd	continued

CWA.	Civil Works Administration
ed.	editor
f. b.	file box or file boxes
f. d.	file drawer or file drawers
FERA.	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
hdw.	handwritten
HJ	House Journal
ibid.	ibidem, the same reference
infra	below, following page in this book
JCHA.	Journal of Commons House of Assembly
JGA	Journal of General Assembly
JGC	Journal of Grand Council
n. d.	no date given
n. p.	no place of publication given
no., nos.	number, numbers
numer.	numerical, numerically
p., pp.	page, pages
passim	here and there
PR	Public Records (see explanatory note)
S. E.	Southeastern Reporter (see Bibliography)
sic	just as given
SJ	Senate Journal
Stat.	Statutes at Large of South Carolina (see Bibliography)
supra	above, previous page in this book
twp., twps.	township, townships
U. S.	United States
U. S. Stat. L.	United States Statutes at Large
vol., vols.	volume, volumes
WPA.	Works Progress Administration
--	current
'	feet
x	by

Dates assigned for origin of offices are sometimes arbitrary; the evolution in full is traced in Inventory of the County Archives of South Carolina, No. 10, "Charleston County".

Exact titles of records are written in solid caps without parentheses. In the absence of titles, descriptive titles have been assigned, which are written in solid caps and enclosed in parentheses. In all cases the title most commonly used in the office is the one assigned. If a record title is not descriptive of the contents of the record, an assigned explanatory title, written with initial caps and enclosed in parentheses, has been added. Current or most recent titles are used as entry titles, and variations in title are indicated. Figures or letters in parentheses, following the number of volumes or file boxes, indicate the labeling of a record.

Unless otherwise specified it may be assumed that:
All records are in good condition;
All locations are in the courthouse;

All dimensions are in inches, in the sequence of height, width, thickness, except dimensions for file boxes and other containers which are given in height, width, and depth;
All page numbers and book dimensions are average unless limits of variation are given;
All indexing is alphabetical;
All dates are inclusive, but frequently overlap.

Title-line cross references are used to complete series for records kept separately for a period of time, and in other records for different periods of time, as in entry 44, which shows the record for 1790-1872, in Mesne Conveyance, entry 35. Separate third-paragraph cross references from entry to entry, and "see also" references under subject headings, are used to show prior, subsequent, or related records which are not part of the same series.

Citations are shown in parentheses. Citations from the Code give numbers of sections unless volume and page are indicated; citations from the statutes are for first editions except vol. XII, a reprint of 1874, and vol. XIII, a reprint of 1875. A citation in support of one statement is included within the punctuation of the sentence. A citation serving more than one statement is punctuated as a separate sentence within the parentheses.

Public records, 1663-1782, is a series of transcripts in 36 volumes, in the office of the Historical Commission, World War Memorial, Columbia; the first three volumes have been published in facsimile by the Commission under the explanatory title Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina, (Atlanta, 1928, 1929, 1931).

Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina are issued after each session of the legislature; they are bound together in groups to form volumes of the Statutes at Large. Acts of 1937 and 1938 together constitute the fortieth volume of Statutes.

The constitutions under which South Carolina has been successively governed are:

The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, by John Locke (1670-1719);
The British Constitution;
The Constitution of South Carolina 1776;
The Constitution of South Carolina 1778;
The Constitution of the State of South Carolina 1790;
The Constitution of the State of South Carolina 1861;
Constitution of South Carolina 1865;
Constitution of the Commonwealth of South Carolina 1868;
Constitution of the State of South Carolina 1895.

(First entry, p. 26)

I. LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

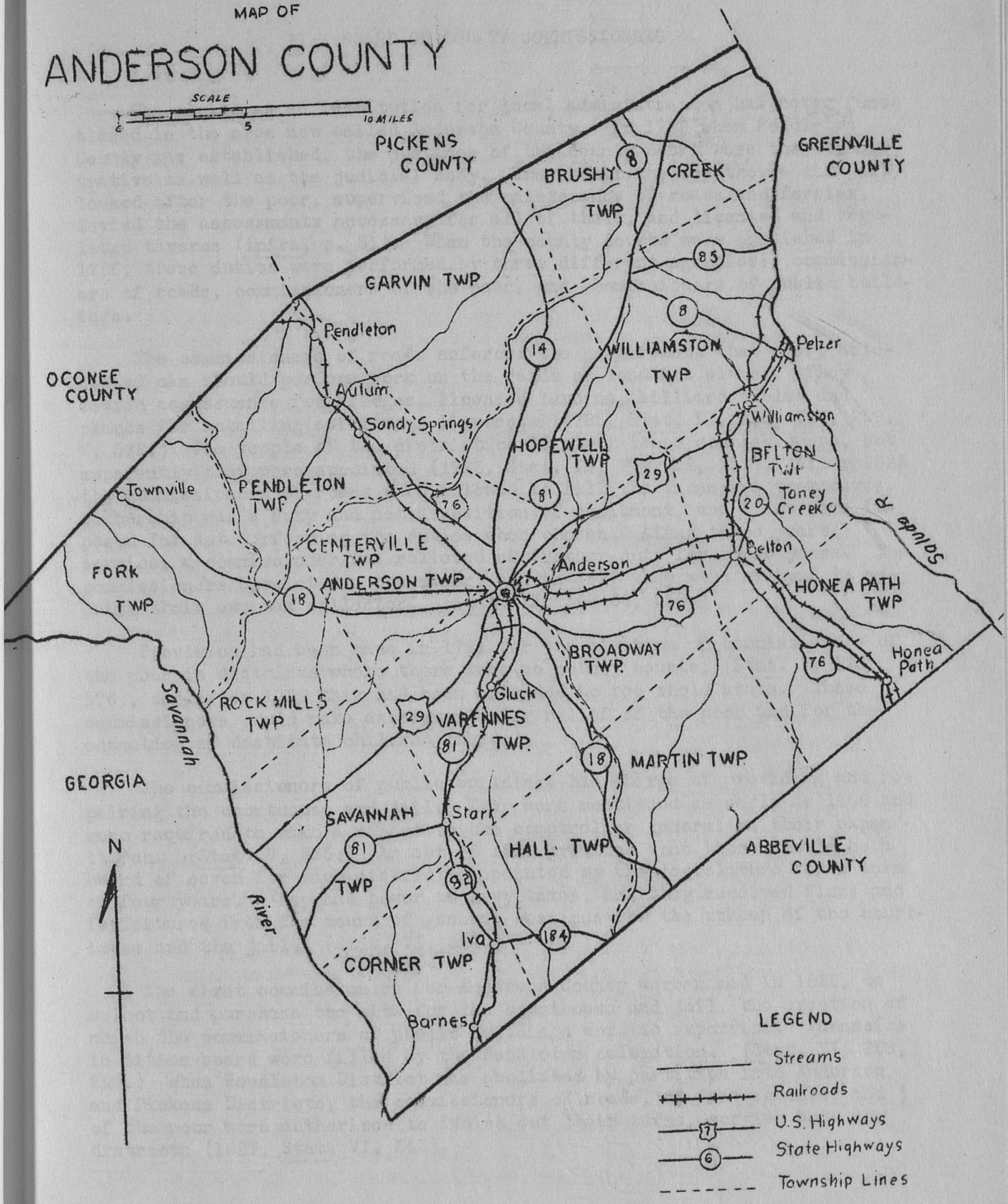
The county legislative delegation to the general assembly is a collective term for the senator and the members of the house of representatives from the county. Historically, the general assembly has always been the dominating factor in South Carolina government, and from the beginning it claimed the same status in the province that the British parliament had in Great Britian. In 1692 the elected chamber of Carolina was known as the "house of Commons" (JGC, p. 41), and the provincial legistature formally reenacted the famous Habeas Corpus Act of the mother country to make it of force in the province (JCHA, p. 22).

As the legislative delegation shapes all laws pertaining to the county, it is the most potent factor in the government. The lawmaking power enables the delegation to change at will the status of each statutory office. Through control of supplies it has come in close touch with administration of county business, and dominates the supervisor and board of commissioners. Before administration became complex, local expenditures were small and a general appropriation act for the state was adequate, the budget for each county being in the hands of the county delegation. Each year the general appropriation act grew more unweildy as each county was given a longer paragraph. In 1909 the appropriations for state government were separated from the supply act for the counties; and in 1920 the single county act was broken down into forty-six separate supply acts, each sponsored by its county delegation. A contingent fund item in the supply act enables the delegation to finance public activities between sessions of the legislature without a special act. The 1938 Anderson supply act carried a contingent fund of $5000.00 to be expended "as the board sees fit" (Acts, p. 2094).

The organization of the delegation has heretofore been simple, with the senator as chairman and one of the members as secretary. Meetings have been unofficial and informal. Each year sees it becoming more institutionalized, and, in the populous counties, it has an office in the courthouse, conducts public hearings, and employs a full time secretary. As the constitution of 1895 stipulates that "the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the government shall be forever separate" (art. I, 14), the state supreme court has ruled that executive functions of the delegation shall be limited to general supervision and to such matters as are essential to the carrying on of legislative duties (Bramlette v. Stringer, 195, S. E., 257).

The Anderson delegation dates from 1854 (Stat. XII, 342). It now consists of a senator elected for four years, and six representatives elected for two years (const. 1895, art. III, 3, 6; Acts 1932, p. 1111). Legislative courtesy has always permitted the members of each delegation to name local appointees, and in Anderson County they appointed five members of the Courthouse Building Commission (infra, p. 134), five members of the Commission on Rural Electrification (infra, p. 134), four members of the Broadaway Lake Commission (infra, p. 134). The may also appoint two members of the Airport Commission (infra, p. 135), two members of the Boxing Commission (infra, p. 135), and a public accountant for the annual audit of county records (Acts 1931, p. 218; Code 3971). The Anderson delegation does not keep records.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21


MAP OF
ANDERSON COUNTY
SCALE
0
5
10 MILES
PICKENS COUNTY
GREENVILLE COUNTY
BRUSHY CREEK TWP
GARVIN TWP
WILLIAMSTON TWP
Pendleton
Pelzer
OCONEE COUNTY
Autum
Sandy Springs
Williamston
HOPEWELL TWP
BELTON Twp
Townville
PENDLETON TWP
Toney Creek
CENTERVILLE TWP
Belton
FORK TWP
ANDERSON TWP
Anderson
HONEA PATH TWP
BROADWAY TWP.
Honea Path
Savannah
ROCK MILLS TWP
Gluck
VARENNES TWP.
MARTIN TWP
GEORGIA
SAVANNAH TWP
Starr
HALL TWP
ABBEVILLE COUNTY
River
Iva
CORNER TWP
Barnes
N
LEGEND
Streams
Railroads
U.S. Highways
State Highways
Township Lines

(First entry, p. 26)

II. BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The parish as an institution for local administration has never functioned in the area now called Anderson County. In 1789 when Pendleton County was established, the justices of the county court were the administrative as well as the judicial body. They built the courthouse and jail, looked after the poor, supervised the maintenance of roads and ferries, levied the assessments necessary for all of these, and licensed and regulated taverns (infra, p. 31). When the county courts were abolished in 1799, these duties were performed by three different agencies: commissioners of roads, commissioners of the poor, and commissioners of public buildings.

The commissioners of roads enforced the requirement that every able-bodied man should perform work on the roads or lend his slaves. They levied assessments for bridges, licensed taverns, billiard tables and places for retailing spirituous liquors. (1785, Stat. IX, 293; VII, 299; V, 599.) The people of the district could elect these commissioners, but apparently they were appointed (1783, Stat. IX, 274; IX, 289). After 1825 the commissioners of roads were allowed to fill the vacancies themselves. Membership was a duty and not a position of emolument, and fines were imposed for not performing the duties when chosen. After three years' service, a commissioner was relieved of further duty for three years. The commissioners appointed a treasurer, and in 1827 they were allowed to appoint their own tax collector. (Stat. IX, 558-66, 576.)

Provision had been made in 1791 for the election of commissioners of the poor in districts where there were no county courts, (Stat. V, 175, 176), and after 1799 this had been extended to the whole state. These commissioners could make assessments for relief of the poor and for the education of destitute children (ibid.).

The commissioners of public buildings had charge of providing and repairing the courthouse and jail. They were mentioned as early as 1806 and were required to make a report to the comptroller general on their expenditures. (Stat. V, 535.) An act of 1827 provided that there should be a board of seven for each district, appointed by the legislature for a term of four years. They had power to levy taxes, and they received fines and forfeitures from the court of general sessions for the upkeep of the courthouse and the jail. (Stat. VI, 321.)

The first commissioners for Anderson County were named in 1826, to select and purchase the site for the courthouse and jail, the erection of which the commissioners of public buildings were to supervise. Vacancies in either board were filled by the Pendleton delegation. (Stat. VI, 289, 290.) When Pendleton District was abolished by partition into Anderson and Pickens Districts, the commissioners of roads, of free schools, and of the poor were authorized to finish out their terms, serving both new districts (1827, Stat. VI, 343).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

(First entry, p. 26) Board of County Commissioners

By the constitution of 1868 all functions of the three boards of roads, public buildings, and the poor, were combined into one constitutional administrative board of three elected commissioners (art. IV, 19). Under their supervision taxes for all county purposes were levied in the annual appropriation act passed by the general assembly (1868, Stat. XIV, 132). The constitutional status of this board was repealed by an amendment ratified in 1890 (Stat. XX, 649, 650), thus clearing the way for the many variations in the administrative body of today.

The general county government act of 1894 provided a board of three commissioners for each township, appointed by the governor. The chairmen of these boards in each county, together with an elected supervisor, constituted the county board of commissioners. The local boards of assessors and equalization were abolished and their duties temporarily devolved upon the township and county commissioners, one of their number being elected as a member of the state board of equalization. (1893, Stat. XXI, 481-91.) In 1897 the auditor was required to act as clerk of the board of commissioners when it sat as the board of equalization (Acts, pp. 466, 467). Two years later this system was abolished and county administrative duties were devolved upon an elected supervisor and two commissioners appointed by the governor upon nomination by a majority of the legislative delegation. Their duties as boards of assessors and equalization were discontinued and separate boards were set up for these purposes. (Stat. XXIII, 1-4.) In 1914, under a special law, the number of commissioners was changed from two appointed members to four members elected for two years. Anderson County was divided into four sections of four townships each, with a resident commissioner for each section (Acts, pp. 641-43). Due to an oversight in providing ballots in the primary, no one was elected in 1915; therefore, the governor appointed four members (Acts, p. 390). The next year the term of office for the supervisor and commissioners was changed to four years. The act of 1914 was also repealed, and the old general law of 1899 was reestablished. (Acts 1916, pp. 792, 793.)

Under this law Anderson County was governed by a board consisting of an elected supervisor and two appointed commissioners until 1928, when the board was again changed to an elected supervisor and four commissioners nominated in the Democratic primary and appointed by the governor for a term of two years, the local law of 1914 being reenacted (Acts 1928, p. 1210; Code 3956). In 1934 this board was abolished and county government was administered by an elected supervisor and an advisory board of four commissioners appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the delegation for a term of four years (Acts, p. 1447). The name was changed the following year to "board of finance" with no change in the organization (Acts 1935, p. 95).

The board of finance was abolished in 1938 and "a county board of commissioners" was again created, composed of five appointed members and an elected supervisor as chairman. The county was divided into five districts with one commissioner for each, nominated, if convenient, in the primary and appointed by the governor for a term of two years. (Stat. XL, 1627-31.) Upon this board now rests the responsibility of administering the Anderson county government.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

The responsibility of caring for the poor of the county was inherited by the county commissioners (1868, Stat. XIV, 133) from the commissioners of the poor (1791, Stat. V, 175, 176). The poorhouse and poor farm are under the care of the supervisor. The county board of commissioners must provide sufficient tillable land to give employment to all paupers able to work (1893, Stat. XXI, 487; Code 3848). The board makes all regulations necessary for the government of the county poorhouse and farm. It appoints a superintendent, and a physician. (1893, Stat. XXI, 487; Code 3849.) The county board of public welfare, created in 1937, will gradually relieve the county commissioners of some of their duties relative to the poor (infra, p. 124). Under the general county government act approved in 1894, the county commissioners were empowered to bind out destitute children as apprentices (1893, Stat. XXI, 487). This duty was taken over by the state children's bureau in 1924 (Stat. XXXIII, 1190; XXXV, 359; XXXVI, 1374; Code 4989-96).

The supervisor has jurisdiction over all county highways, roads, bridges, and the chain gang used in their construction. Under the county government act approved in 1894, all courts having the power must sentence able-bodied male convicts to hard labor upon the public works of the county, under the supervision and control of the county supervisor, and by him be formed into a chain gang (Acts, p. 486; Code 3831, 3835). The county commissioners are required to diet them and to provide suitable and efficient guards and appliances for their safekeeping (Acts 1893, p. 486; Code 3836). The commissioners inspect roads and bridges in their districts and requisition convict labor for repairs (1938, Stat. XL, 1628). The supervision of public buildings was inherited from the commissioners of public buildings (1783, Stat. IV, 564; V, 77; XIV, 135), but in 1924 the Anderson clerk of court became the official custodian of the courtroom (Stat. XXXIII, 945; Code 3963). The supervisor is now a member of the courthouse building commission (infra, p. 134). The county commissioners may change the name of any or all townships in the county upon fifteen days notice to the public (1878, Stat. XVI, 365; Code 3880). They may borrow money to pay county expenses (Code 3881). The chief duties of the county board of commissioners at present consist of the purchasing of supplies (1927, Stat. XXXV, 90; Code 3960), and the auditing of claims against the county. From 1896 until 1902 the commissioners prepared the jury lists (infra, p. 58).

Claims are presented upon a special printed form, itemized and accompanied by affidavits of claimants (1868, Stat. XIV, 130; XV, 944, 945; Code 3871). Upon approval by the board, the supervisor issues a warrant or order on the treasurer, countersigned by the clerk of the board (1875, Stat. XV, 944, 945; Code 3874). The commissioners' office is required to keep a file book in which all claims are registered numerically, and in addition a memorandum of each is entered upon the minutes (1868, Stat. XIV, 131; XV, 993; Code 3872). The board is required to send an annual estimate of the county's expenses to the state comptroller general on or before January 5, to be submitted by him to the general assembly, in order to provide the necessary taxation (1868, Stat. XIV, 132; Code 3864); but in practice this is handled through the delegation in the county supply bill (Acts 1916, p. 1252). The board elects a clerk who keeps the minutes (1868, Stat. XIV, 129; Code 3867) and other records of the board (1914, Stat. XXIX, 449; Code 3823).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

(1) Board of County Commissioners - Minutes and Reports

The form of bookkeeping is prescribed by the state comptroller general (1886, Stat. XXIX, 656; Code 2844, 3376). All papers signed by the supervisor should be authenticated by a seal, a description of which is filed with the clerk of court, the sheriff, the treasurer, and the secretary of state (1868, Stat. XIV, 129; XXI, 488; Code 3857). The supervisor is required to report to the state comptroller general before January 5, all the proceedings of the board so that he may make up his annual report to the general assembly (1896, Stat. XXII, 206; Code 2134). Since 1922, the supervisor has been required to publish at the end of each quarter, a verified statement showing sum total of moneys received by the county board, how and from what source such moneys are derived, every bill or claim approved and paid, with name of claimant, amount and purpose, and the floating and bonded indebtedness of the county. Failure to publish within thirty days carries a fine of $10.00 for each day's delay. (Stat. XXXII, 968; Code 3967.) The treasurer files with the supervisor at the end of each quarter, a statement showing the amount of money on hand, and to what department credited (1922, Stat. XXXII, 968; Code 3826). The commissioners receive a copy of the roll of jurors and constables made out by the clerk of court, showing the name, time of service, amount due each, and term (1878, Stat. XVI, 412; Code 3594). Since 1868, the commissioners make an annual examination into the sufficiency of all county officers' bonds and are required to report to the state comptroller general within ten days (1868, Stat. XIV, 128; XVI, 699; Code 3053). The commissioners are required to make an annual report to the court of general sessions on the first day of the first term, including an "itemized statement of all amounts ordered to be paid by them for the preceding fiscal year, condition of highways and bridges and the poor farm, and all other matters relative to the welfare of the county" (1893, Stat. XXI, 485, 486; Code 3824). Since 1922 all peace officers in Anderson County have been required to file in duplicate a monthly report of all work done by them, showing date, name, offense or crime tried, disposition, penalties imposed and fines collected; one copy of which is reserved for the delegation (Stat. XXXII, 969; Code 3969). In 1924, they were required to report in detail the seizure of motor vehicles under provisions of the prohibition law (Stat. XXXIII, 1100; Code 3970).

In 1919, a county highway commission was created, consisting of five members: the supervisor ex-officio, two appointed by the governor, and two elected (Acts, pp. 474-79). Upon abolition in 1924, its duties were devolved upon the county commissioners, and the records were turned over to them (Acts, p. 1521).

All records of the board are in the supervisor's office unless otherwise indicated.

Minutes and Reports

1. MINUTE RECORD, 1885--. 4 vols. Missing: June 1904-March 1905.
   Title varies: Ledger; Record; Minute Book.

Record of proceedings at regular and special meetings of board of county commissioners, 1885-1934, 1938--; of advisory board, 1934; of board of finance, 1935-37; showing place of meeting, members present, and business

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

transacted. Also contains Claims Audited, 1885-1904, entry 7. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., 1885-1905; hdw. and typed, 1905-29; typed and pasted, 1929--. 100 to 640 pp. 10 x 7 x 1½ to 18 x 15 x 3. 1 vol., 1885-1905, clerk of court, vault; 1 vol., 1905-29, basement; 2 vols., 1929--, office.

2. ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY SUPERVISOR, 1936--. 8 folders. Missing: 1868-1935.

Copies of report to court of general sessions on financial condition of county, showing bonds outstanding, bills payable, and itemized expenditures. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed ruled form. 12 x 9 x 1/16.

3. TREAS(urer's) REPORTS, 1912--. 47 bundles. Missing: 1882-1911, 1913-20, 1922-26.

Quarterly statements of the treasurer to county commissioners, showing the amount of funds on hand and to what departments allocated. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. 14 x 6 x 4. 2 bundles, 1912, 1921, basement; 45 bundles, 1927--, office.

4. SHERIFF'S REPORTS, 1915--. 2 bundles. Missing: 1916, 1919-21, 1923, 1925-26.

Monthly reports, showing name of prisoner, date and cause of commitment, date of discharge, total number of days confined, rate of allowance per day, and total amount for allowances; submitted by sheriff so that supervisor may estimate expenses of rations at jail. Arr. chron. by month. No index. Typed on printed form. 14 x 6 x 4. 1 bundle, 1915-27, basement; 1 bundle, 1927--, office.

5. (MAGISTRATES' REPORTS), 1913--. 20 bundles, 2 f. d., 12 f. b.

Transcripts of magistrates' dockets for each month, showing date of case, name of defendant, offense, verdict, fines, costs, total of fines collected, disposition of case. No obvious arr., 1913-28; arr. by magistrate's name and chron. thereunder, 1928--. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. Bundles, 11 x 3 x 1 to 3; f. d., 13 x 10 x 36; f. b., 10½ x 5 x 13½. Bundles, 1913-28, basement; f. d., f. b., 1929--, office.

For other magistrates' reports, see entries 272, 304.

Claims and Warrants

6. CLAIMS, 1914--. 1 trunk, 1 box, 26 f. b.

Original claims for services or supplies, showing serial number, date, name and address of claimant, purpose, with itemized bills and affidavits of claimants. Also contains (Applications for Benefits from Anderson County Hospital Charity Fund), entry 17. No orderly arr., 1914-27; arr. numer. by claim no., 1928--. No index, but Claims Audited, entry 7, shows claim number. Hdw. and typed on printed form. Trunk, 18 x 36 x 18; box, 26 x 26 x 22; f. b., 15 x 18 x 11. Trunk, box, 1914-27, basement; f. b., 1928--, office.

7. CLAIMS AUDITED, 1886--. 14 vols. Title varies: Warrants Paid; Day Book. 1885-1904 also in Minute Record, entry 1.

File book of Claims, entry 6, showing date, payee, purpose, number of

warrant, amount under column for appropriation. Also serves as a guide to location of Claims, entry 6, by giving claim number. Arr. chron., 1886-1923; arr. alph. by name of account, 1924--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1886-1923; printed and pasted, 1923-24; hdw. on ruled form, 1924--. 100 to 800 double pp. 17 x 17 x 2 to 15 x 20 x 5. 12 vols., 1886-1924, basement; 2 vols., 1924--, office.

For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 300.

8. (WARRANT STUBS), 1897--. 69 vols. Missing: 1878-96, 1898-1909, 1917-23, 1929.

Stubs of county checks issued in payment of approved claims, showing date, serial number, name of payee, amount and purpose. Arr. numer. by check and claim nos., which tally. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 150 pp. 13 x 8½ x 1. 36 vols., 1897-1928, basement; 33 vols., 1929--, office.

For cancelled checks, see entry 276.

Supplies and Estimates

9. LEDGER, 1933. 1 vol.

Record of county receipts and expenditures from which estimates were made and submitted by the supervisor to the delegation as basis of supply bill, showing money received previous year from appropriations, road tax, sale of confiscated automobiles, and fines; and statement of claims and bills payable. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of appropriation. Hdw. 225 pp. 14 x 8 x 1.

For other record of receipts, and bills payable, see entry 24.

10. ESTIMATES, 1890, 1903, 1927--. 2 bundles.

Original estimates from county officials of the amounts required to carry on the government for the year, showing for each office the itemized sums needed for each purpose. Arr. chron. by years. No index. Typed on ruled form. 12 x 5 x 4. 1 bundle, 1890-1903, basement; 1 bundle, 1927--, office.

11. (PURCHASE ORDERS), 1929--. 1 box, 1 f. d.

Carbon copies of orders for delivery of materials for county's use, serving as monthly guide to expenditures of the department, showing date, name of person or firm, purpose (county home, etc.), amount, signature of supervisor. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on printed form. Box, 16 x 14 x 10; f. d., 10 x 5 x 20.

Convicts and Paupers

12. (CONVICT RECORD BOOK), 1930--. 2 vols. Missing: 1893-1915, 1918-29. 1916-17 in Record (Memorandum), entry 24.

Record of county convicts, showing name, age, date of conviction, charge, term, race, weight, condition of health, place of confinement. Arr. alph. by name of convict. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 300 loose-leaf pp. 14 x 8½ x 2.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

13. (CITY CONVICTS), 1930--. 1 vol.
Record of prisoners sentenced to hard labor for violation of ordinances and transferred to custody of county, showing name and sentence of each. Arr. alph. by name of convict. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 185 pp. 8 x 10½ x 1.

14. ARTICLES BINDING PAUPER CHILDREN, 1899, 1903-4, 1918--. 5 folders.
Missing: 1894-98. Last entry 1918.
Original papers apprenticing poor children, showing date, name of child, age, name and address of parents or guardian, name and address of person to whom bound, terms of agreement, signatures of witnesses and master, attest, date recorded, by whom recorded. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 9 x 1/16. 3 folders, 1899-1904, basement; 2 folders, 1918--, office.
For record of articles, see entry 59.

15. (COUNTY HOME INMATES), 1928--. 1 f. b.
Correspondence and applications for admittance to county home. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent or applicant. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 30 x 13.

16. (HOSPITAL LEDGER), 1929-37. 1 vol.
Record of patients admitted to Anderson County Hospital whose bills are paid by the county, showing name of patient, address, room or ward number, name of attending physician, date of admission, date of dismissal, total number of days, rate per day. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. 500 pp. 14 x 6 x 5.

17. (APPLICATIONS FOR BENEFITS FROM ANDERSON COUNTY HOSPITAL CHARITY FUND), 1937--. 25 bundles in Claims, entry 6.
Original applications for benefits under charity fund, attached to hospital claims, showing name and address of applicant, age, occupation, race, years lived in county, monthly income, type and value of property owned, name of family physician, amount of sick and accident insurance, names and addresses of two references; marital status, showing husband's name, occupation, income; number of children, ages, financial status; parents' names, financial status, signature of applicant; also a friend's recommendation and certification that applicant's statements are true, signature; certificate of physician, showing date, diagnosis of case and time patient will remain in hospital, signature; authorization for admittance, showing name of patient, length of time to be treated, signature of supervisor, date issued.

Roads and Bridges

18. SPECIFICATIONS, 1928--. 52 vols.
Specifications for bridge and road work to be done by contractors, including contractor's bond; also contract specifying date, place, amount of work to be done, consideration to be paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and printed. 40 pp. 10 x 8 x ½. 22 vols., 1928-31, basement; 30 vols., 1931--, office.

19. (PETITIONS FOR ROADS), 1901-28. 100 bundles.
Petitions of property owners for the construction of roads at various places

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

in the county adjoining their property, with notations as to disposition. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. 14 x 10 x 8. Basement.

20. (PLANS), n. d. 1 box.
Plans of proposed roads and bridges; also graphed surveys of roads, showing amount of filling and grading. No obvious arr. No index. Blue-print and hand drawn. Poor condition. 30 x 18 x 30. Basement.
For other plans for roads and bridges, see entry 29.

Miscellaneous

21. BONDS, 1919, 1929. 10 rolled bundles, 4 f. d.
Cancelled bonds in denomination of $1000.00, issued for highway and road construction, 1919; for school buildings, 1929. No obvious arr. No index. Engraved. Bundles, 12 x 13; f. d., 10 x 20 x 13. Bundles, 1919, basement; f. d., 1929, office.

22. DEEDS, POLICIES AND BONDS, 1934--. 1 f. d.
Original deeds to county property; policies for insurance on county buildings; also surety bonds of firms doing work for county. Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Typed on printed form. 11 x 5 x 18.

23. NOTES PAYABLE, 1921-24. 1 vol. Missing: 1925. 1926-27 in Record (Memorandum), entry 24.
Memorandum record of notes payable and bonds outstanding, showing dates due, names of payees, serial numbers of bonds. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. 73 pp. 8 x 10½ x ½.

24. RECORD (Memorandum), 1915-27. 2 vols.
Supervisor's memorandum of cash receipts from fines, road taxes, sales of scrap iron, county farm produce, confiscated automobiles, and credits from old soldiers' fund; newspaper clippings of bids for county supplies, with notation if accepted, 1923; bills payable, 1926-27. Also contains (Convict Record Book), 1916-17, entry 12, and Notes Payable, 1926-27, entry 23. Arr. chron. Indexed by subject. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 and 265 pp. 8 x 10 x ½ and 14 x 9 x 2. 1 vol., 1915-23, basement; 1 vol., 1924-27, office.
For other bills payable, see entry 9.

25. LETTERS, 1931--. 7 f. b., 1 f. d.
General correspondence of the supervisor relative to business of the office; also county hospital reports, 1937--, showing date, name of patient, address, inclusive dates in hospital, number of patient, number of days treated, rate per day, total amount for each patient, grand total of days for all patients, total amount of bill. Also contains reports of tax collector on taxes collected, 1933--, showing information as in entry 315. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent or subject, and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. and typed. F. b., 12 x 13 x 12; f. d., 16 x 10 x 30.
For tax collector's copies of reports, 1925--, see entry 315.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

County Highway Commission (defunct)

26. (MINUTES OF COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMISSION), 1919-24. 2 folders.
Minutes of commission, showing election of officers and all other business transacted. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 11 x 9 x 1. Basement.

27. (CONDEMNATION NOTICES), 1919-23. 1 folder.
Carbon copies of notices to landowners of highway commission's intention to construct roads through their lands. No arr. No index. Typed on printed form. 11 x 9 x 1. Basement.

28. (CONDEMNATION HEARINGS), 1919-23. 1 box.
Original papers of hearings held as a result of condemnation notices to landowners over who land roads were to be constructed, including affidavits of landowners, and appraisers' valuation of land per acre. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. 10 x 12 x 14. Basement.

29. (CORRESPONDENCE AND MAPS), 1919-24. 1 box.
Correspondence with secretary of highway commission relative to time and amount of work to be done by contractors wishing to make bids for particular jobs; also plans of road routes and bridges to be constructed. No obvious arr. No index. Typed and hdw.; blue prints. 24 x 16 x 14. Basement.
For other plans of roads and bridges, see entry 20.

30. (LEDGER), 1919-24. 1 vol.
Record of cash receipts and payments, showing source of money, voucher number, name of payee, amount. Arr. chron. under account. Indexed by name of account. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 236 pp. 10 x 12 x 2. Basement.

31. (BILLS, PAYROLLS, AND CORRESPONDENCE), 1919-23. 5 folders.
Bills received and kept on file until acted upon by commission at regular meetings; also pay rolls and related correspondence. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 11 x 9 x 1. Basement.

32. (APPROVED CLAIMS), 1919-24. 1 box.
Original claims upon highway commission for services and materials, showing number, name of claimant, amount due; also itemized bill attested to before notary public, signatures of claimant, chairman of commission (supervisor), and each of the four other members, secretary's approval. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 20 x 12 x 16. Basement.

33. (WARRANTS), 1919-24. 1 box.
Warrants on state highway maintenance department, showing serial number, date, name of payee, amount, claim number, signatures of engineer and secretary of county highway commission. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 6 x 20 x 14. Basement.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

(34) Pendleton County Court; Register of Mesne Conveyance

III. PENDLETON COUNTY COURT (defunct)

In accordance with the constitution of 1778 (art. XXXIX), provision was made in 1783 to lay off counties (Stat. IV, 561). Two years later county courts were set up (Stat. VII, 211) as the administrative and judicial units of local government especially suited to a frontier community, where transportation was difficult and a bureaucy had not developed. Definitely limited in scope, the court was merely a group meeting of local justices of the peace, whose jurisdiction was enlarged when they sat together in quarter sessions at the county courthouse. The court had common law jurisdiction in civil actions not exceeding fifty pounds, excluding all cases on title and boundaries of land. The court also had jurisdiction in criminal cases where the punishment did not extend to loss of life or limb. The justices elected a clerk of court, a sheriff, a coroner, and a county attorney who prosecuted criminal cases in the name of the state. The justices built the courthouse and jail, cared for the poor, licensed taverns, and supervised work on roads and bridges, or appointed commissioners to do so. Deeds and other contracts were proved by oath in open court and recorded. In 1787 the court assumed the duties of the ordinary, with jurisdiction in matters testamentary, of administration, guardianship and the settlement of estates. (Stat. IV, 661-66; VII, 246.)

The original county court act of 1785 was amended in 1786, 1787, and 1788. The number of justices was increased, dates for holding court were changed and the powers slightly altered (Stat. VII, 243-49). In 1789 the Pendleton county court, whose records Anderson has inherited, was organized (Stat. VII, 252, 253). After 1791 the court was no longer presided over by justices of the peace, but by three judges of the county, appointed by the general assembly. Only two plenary sessions of court were held each year, but there were two intermediate sessions at which one judge was sufficient for administrative matters, such as licensing taverns and appointing road commissioners. (Stat. VII, 266-70.) The legal profession opposed placing such large powers in the hands of men untrained in law. When county courts were abolished in 1799 (ibid., p. 291), the records were divided between the district clerk of court (ibid., p. 298) and the district ordinary. For wills probated in the county court, see entry 195.

34. (MINUTES), 1790-93. 1 vol. Missing: 1793-99
Record of transactions at plenary and intermediate sessions of Pendleton county court, showing date and place of meeting, names of justices present, officers elected, dockets for civil and criminal cases, lists of jurymen, taverns licensed, road supervisors appointed, and matters testamentary. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 257 pp. 7½ x 6 x 1¼. Clerk of court, office safe.

IV. CLERK OF COURT AS REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE

The registration of deeds and mortgages in South Carolina goes back to the original plans of the lords proprietors for their province (Stat. I, 52);

and as a separate registry it dates from 1731 (Stat. III, 296). The one office serving the entire province existed in Charleston throughout the colonial period. Upon the opening of the Revolution, the general assembly elected a register for this office (JGA, March-April 1776, Columbia, 1906, p. 7). The constitution of 1776 (art. XXII) directed that the register of mesne conveyance for the province should be chosen by joint ballot of the general assembly and the legislative council, and be commissioned by the state president during good behavior. The constitution of 1778 (art. XXIX) provided for a register in each circuit district, chosen by joint ballot of the senate and house, and commissioned by the governor for two years. Apparently the registers were never appointed except in Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, and Orangeburg (1791, HJ, pp. 279-80).

The office in Anderson originated in the Pendleton county court of 1789 (Stat. VII, 252, 253). The clerk of this court was authorized to record deeds after they were proven by oath in open court, and to transmit a memorial of each instrument to the secretary of state (1785, Stat. VII, 232-34). The constitution of 1790 (art. VI, 2) made no change in this procedure.

Under the circuit court act of 1799, when county courts were abolished, the clerk of the court of common pleas and general sessions became the register in all districts (Stat. VII, 296) except Charleston and Georgetown. In 1839, the clerk of the circuit law courts was again declared to be the register of mesne conveyance in all districts except Charleston and Georgetown (Stat. XI, 80). In 1896 the office of register of mesne conveyance was abolished in all counties except Charleston and Greenville (ibid.), and the duties devolved upon the clerk of court (Stat. XXII, 122).

In Anderson County the register of mesne conveyance has never existed as a separate office. The clerk of the circuit courts inherited the registrations of Pendleton County and District and he has registered deeds since the organization of Anderson in 1827 (Stat. VI, 341-44). He receives fees for recording contracts, deeds and mortgages for real estate, chattel mortgages, statutory liens, renunciations of dower, marriage settlements, and all other sealed instruments relating to ownership of real or personal property (Code 3635). Plats are usually recorded separately from deeds, see entry 42. Before a deed for transfer of ownership of land, including timber deeds, leases, and contracts, may be recorded, it must be probated (1880, Stat. XVII, 319; Code 3632) and have the auditor's endorsement that it has been entered upon his records (1882, Stat. XVII, 1016; Code 3634; 1937, Stat. XL, 105). It is the clerk's duty as register to enter satisfactions of judgments and mortgages (1839, Stat. XI, 76; Code 3599), as well as renewals and satisfactions of executions (ibid.; Code 3602).

Appraisers' returns for homestead exemptions (Const. 1868, art. II, 32; Code 9085) have been registered since 1851 (Stat. XII, 78; XVII, 514; Code 9086). A record of surety bonds of county officers has been required since 1866 (Stat. XIII, 366; Code 3051). The clerk must also register mechanics' claims for unpaid wages or materials, which are thus made a statutory lien against the property upon which they have been used (1869, Stat. XIV, 220; Code 8735). The clerk records the charters of corporations operating in

the county (1869, Stat. XIV, 297; Code 7718). A record of attachments upon real estate has been kept since 1870 (Stat. XIV, 476; Code 532). Crop liens (1882, Stat. XVII, 1053; Code 3635), and chattel mortgages for crops (1911, Stat. XXVII, 154; Code 1310) are kept in index form only. An index to labor contracts became a requirement in 1908 (Stat. XXV, 1082; Code 1310). Certificates of contingent liability and descriptions of property insured with mutual fire insurance associations have been registered since 1910 (Stat. XXVI, 548; Code 8085). The file book for instruments to be recorded dates from 1911 (Stat. XXVII, 152; Code 8889). In 1916 the registration of sound land titles under the Torrens plan was provided for in all counties (Stat. XXIX, 947), but apparently the law has not been carried into effect in Anderson County. Cooperative marketing contracts have been registered since 1928 (Stat. XXXIII, 1072; Code 8890). Since 1926, the tax collector (infra, p. 111) when levying upon mortgaged property for unpaid taxes has been required to notify all mortgage owners who register their names with the clerk of court for this service (Stat. XXIV, 912; Code 2573). Federal tax liens have been recorded and filed since 1928 (Stat. XXXV, 1207; Code 2576). In 1930 affidavits as to the price of real estate were required to be filed when the sum was not named in the deed, in order that revenue stamps might be affixed (Stat. XXXVI, 1354-57; Code 2526). In 1933 the register was required to record and index federal crop mortgages, and to furnish a certificate upon request (Stat. XXXVIII, 237). All records are in the clerk of court's office unless otherwise indicated.

Deeds and Contracts

Conveyances

35. MESNE CONVEYANCE, 1790--. 148 vols. (A, B, CD, E-H, IJ, K-Z, AA-HH, JJ-ZZ, AAA-ZZZ, AAAA-ZZZZ, 5A-5Z, 6A-6U).
Transcripts of various deeds (Pendleton County, 1790-99; Pendleton District, 1800-1827; Anderson District, 1828-68; Anderson County, 1869--), chiefly conveyances of real property, showing names of parties, description of lands, location, consideration, names of witnesses; and, where necessary, powers of attorney, and renunciations of dower; also contracts, leases, rights of way, sales of personal property; marriage settlements, 1805-48; homestead proceedings, 1881; orders in bankruptcy, 1924--. Also contains Plat Book, 1790-1912, entry 42; Real Estate Mortgages, 1790-1872, entry 44; Chattel Mortgages, 1790-1872, entry 49; Satisfaction of Mortgages, 1790-1872, entry 54; Apprenticeships, 1795, entry 59. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of grantor, 1790-1833; also separate indexes, 1790--, entries 36-41, 56-58. Hdw., 1790-1889; hdw. on printed form, 1889-1904; typed and typed on printed form, 1904--. 200 to 600 pp. 11 x 8 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 19 x 14 x $3\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.
For homestead proceedings, 1921--, see entry 64.

36. INDEX TO DEEDS, GRANTOR, 1790-1937. 15 vols. Closing date changes as recording from temporary index, entry 38, proceeds. Official direct index to Mesne Conveyance, entry 35, showing grantor, grantee, book, page, date recorded, description. Arr. alph. by name of grantor; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Typed on printed ruled form. 350 pp. 10 x 15 x $3\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

37. INDEX TO DEEDS, GRANTEE, 1790-1937. 13 vols. Closing date changes as recording from temporary index, entry 39, proceeds. Official cross index to Mesne Conveyance, entry 35, showing grantee, grantor, book, page, date recorded, description. Arr. alph. by name of grantee; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Typed on printed ruled form. 350 pp. 10 x 15 x 3½. Vault.

38. CURRENT INDEX TO DEEDS, GRANTOR, 1937--. 1 vol. Beginning date changes as recording in official index, entry 36, proceeds. Temporary direct index to Mesne Conveyance, entry 35, showing grantor, grantee, book, page, date recorded, description. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 350 pp. 15 x 15 x 3½. Vault.

39. CURRENT INDEX TO DEEDS, GRANTEE, 1937--. 1 vol. Beginning date changes as recording in official index, entry 37, proceeds. Temporary cross index to Mesne Conveyance, entry 35, showing grantee, grantor, book, page, date recorded, description. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 350 pp. 15 x 15 x 3½. Vault.

40. DIRECT INDEX, 1790-1910. 7 vols. Overlapping dates. Title varies: Grantor Index to Deeds.
Discarded index to Mesne Conveyance, entry 35, showing grantor, grantee, (deed, deed and plat), date of deed, book, page, brief description of property. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. on ruled form, 1790-1871; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1790-1910. 250 to 800 pp. 15 x 7 x 2 to 23 x 16 x 4. Vault.

41. CROSS INDEX, 1790-1910. 7 vols. Overlapping dates. Title varies: Grantee Index to Deeds.
Discarded index to Mesne Conveyance, entry 35, showing grantee, grantor, (deed, deed and plat), book, page, date of deed, brief description of property. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. Hdw. on ruled form, 1790-1871; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1790-1910. 250 to 800 pp. 15 x 7 x 2 to 23 x 16 x 4. Vault.

42. PLAT BOOK, 1915--. 7 vols, (6-12). 1790-1912 in Mesne Conveyance, entry 35.
Plats of realty conveyed by deed, showing boundaries and locations, dated certificates of surveyors. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner. Hand drawn and blue-print. 250 double pp. 18 x 18 x 1½ to 18 x 12 x 2½. Vault.
For plats of original surveys, see entry 71.

43. PRICE OF PROPERTY (Affidavits), 1930--. 8 bundles.
Affidavits as to price when full consideration is not shown in taxable instruments, required before revenue stamps can be affixed, showing date, names of purchaser and seller, location and description of property, value. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10 x 3½ x 2 to 4.

44. REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, 1872--. 230 vols. (1, 3-13, 15-127, 129-233). Title varies: Mortgages; Mortgages, Liens & Agreements; Real Estate Mortgage Book; Mortgage Book; Chattel Mortgages; Liens; Liens and Chattel Mortgages. 1790-1872 in Mesne Conveyance, entry 35.
Transcripts of real estate mortgages, showing date, names of parties, amount

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

of mortgage, description of property, boundaries, location, time limit, conditions, signatures of witness and mortgagor, proof, date of proof, date of recording; also powers of attorney, leases, crop liens, bills of sale, agreements, assignments, transfers, renunciation of dower; assignments of bankrupt effects, 1872-79; marriage settlement, 1873; deeds of gift, 1873-76; releases, 1873--; partnership agreements, 1874-76; bonds for title, 1874-78; contracts, 1874--; territorial grant of letters patent, 1875; deeds of trust, 1876-98. Also contains Chattel Mortgages, 1872-1928, entry 49; and Satisfaction of Mortgages, 1872-1916, entry 54. Arr. chron. For indexes, see entries 45-48, 56-58. Hdw., 1872-1902; hdw. and typed on printed form, 1902--. 464 to 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 to 2½. Vault.

45. DIRECT INDEX TO REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, 1790-1936. 8 vols. Overlapping dates. Closing date changes as recording from temporary index, entry 47, proceeds.

Official direct index to Real Estate Mortgages, entry 44, showing year, grantor, grantee, book, page. Arr. alph. by name of grantor, 1790-1888; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name, 1889-1936. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1790-1910; typed on printed ruled form, 1889-1936. 250 to 700 pp. 23 x 14 x 2 to 10 x 14 x 3½. Vault.

46. INDIRECT INDEX TO REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, 1790-1936. 8 vols. Closing date changes as recording from temporary index, entry 48, proceeds. Missing: 1887-95. Title varies: Cross Index Real Estate Mortgages.

Official cross index to Real Estate Mortgages, entry 44, showing year, grantee, grantor, book, page. Arr. alph. by name of grantee, 1790-1888; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name, 1889-1936. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1790-1910; typed on printed ruled form, 1889-1936. 250 to 700 pp. 23 x 14 x 2 to 10 x 14 x 3½. Vault.

47. CURRENT INDEX TO MORTGAGES, 1936--. 1 vol. Beginning date changes as recording in official index, entry 45, proceeds.

Temporary direct index to Real Estate Mortgages, entry 44, showing year of record, mortgagor, mortgagee, book, page. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 350 pp. 14½ x 12 x 2. Vault.

48. CURRENT INDEX TO MORTGAGES, 1936--. 1 vol. Beginning date changes as recording in official index, entry 46, proceeds.

Temporary cross index to Real Estate Mortgages, entry 44, showing year of record, mortgagee, mortgagor, book, page. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 350 pp. 14½ x 12 x 2. Vault.

Mortgages Personal Property

49. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1928--. 50 vols. (C1-C50). 1790-1872 in Mesne Conveyance, entry 35; 1872-1928 in Real Estate Mortgages, entry 44.

Transcripts of crop and chattel mortgages; also conditional sales contracts, and purchase money mortgages over $100.00. Arr. chron. For indexes, see entries 50, 51. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

50. GRANTOR'S INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1876--. 8 vols. Title varies: Direct Index to Liens; Direct Index to Chattel Mortgages.
Direct index to Chattel Mortgages in Real Estate Mortgages (7-207), 1876-1927, entry 44, and to Chattel Mortgages, 1928--, entry 49, showing year, mortgagor, mortgagee, book, page. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 to 900 pp. 21 x 9 x ½ to 14 x 14 x 5½. 5 vols., 1891-1916, basement; 3 vols., 1876-90, 1917--, vault.

51. GRANTEE'S INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1876--. 8 vols. Title varies: Cross Index to Liens; Index to Chattel Mortgages; Cross Index to Chattel Mortgages.
Cross index to chattel mortgages in Real Estate Mortgages (7-207), 1876-1927, entry 44, and to Chattel Mortgages, entry 49, showing year, mortgagee, mortgagor, book, page. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 to 900 pp. 21 x 9 x 1½ to 14 x 14 x 5½. 5 vols., 1876-99, 1907-1916, basement; 3 vols., 1900-1906, 1917--, vault.

52. INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, $100 AND LESS (Record), 1882--. 48 vols. (1-33, 37-51). Missing: 1922.
Abstract of chattel mortgages and crop liens, showing date of filing, mortgagor, mortgagee, amount and character of debt, date of mortgage, date of maturity, brief description of chattels pledged. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 double pp., 1882-1917; loose-leaf, 1918--. 14 x 24 x 1½ to 16 x 11 x 3. 33 vols., 1882-1924, basement; 15 vols., 1925--, vault.

53. INDEX TO LIENS (Record), 1878-1912. 33 vols. (1-33).
Abstract of liens on crops, showing date, maker of lien, in whose favor, what given for, amount, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of lienor. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 14 x 8½ x 1 to 1½. Basement.

54. SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGES, 1917--. 5 vols. (1-5). Title varies: Miscellaneous. 1790-1871 in Mesne Conveyance, entry 35; 1872-1916 in Real Estate Mortgages, entry 44.
Transcripts of real estate and chattel mortgage satisfactions, showing consideration, names of parties, book and page of record, date of mortgage, signature of mortgagee, signatures of witnesses, proof, date of proof, date recorded; also cancellations of assignments of transfers, and transfers of deeds. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form, typed. 800 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

55. CROP MORTGAGES TO SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, March-June 1933. 4 vols.
Duplicates of crop mortgages to United States Secretary of Agriculture, showing number of mortgage, description, authority (act of Congress), amount, date, name and address of mortgagor, terms, description of lands crops to be grown upon, signatures of mortgagor and witnesses, attestation, date; date filed, book and page of record, by whom filed. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of mortgagor. Typed on printed form and pasted. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

56. INDEX TO LIENS AND MORTGAGES, 1868-87. 1 vol.
Direct index to liens and mortgages in Mesne Conveyance (HH), entry 35, and to Real Estate Mortgages (1-29), entry 44, showing year, grantor, grantee, book, page. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 17 x 7 x 2. Basement.

57. INDEX TO LIENS AND MORTGAGES, 1868-87. 1 vol.
Cross index to liens and mortgages in Mesne Conveyance (HH), entry 35, and to Real Estate Mortgages (1-29), entry 44, showing year, grantee, grantor, book, page. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 17 x 7 x 2. Vault.

58. INDEX TO LEASES AND CONTRACTS SINCE 1896, 1896-1906. 1 vol.
Cross index to Mesne Conveyance (PPP, TTT, WWW, ZZZ), entry 35, to Real Estate Mortgages (55, 59), entry 44, and to Apprenticeships, entry 59, showing year, party, book, page, type of instrument. Arr. alph. by name of lessee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 19 x 9 x 1½. Basement.

Labor Contracts

59. APPRENTICESHIPS, 1897--. 2 vols. (I, II). Last entry 1914.
Title varies: Record of Apprentices.
Transcripts of articles of apprenticeship drawn up by county commissioners and others, showing information as in entry 14. Arr. chron. Indexed (front) by name of apprentice, and (back) by name of master; for separate index, see entry 58. Hdw. on printed form. 450 and 540 pp. 14 x 10 x 2 and 16 x 11½ x 3½. Vault.

60. INDEX TO LABOR CONTRACTS (Record), 1908--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Abstract of labor contracts, showing date of index (date recorded), date of contract, laborer, employer, date of termination of contract, location and name of place where service is to be performed. Arr. alph. by name of laborer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 175 pp. 14 x 9 x 1½. 1 vol., 1908-13, basement; 1 vol., 1914--, vault.

Statutory Liens

61. LIENS (Federal Tax Lien Notices), 1928--. 1 envelope.
Original notices of tax liens filed against property for collection of federal taxes, showing collector's serial number, date and hour of filing, names of persons or firms owing federal taxes, amount owed, interest, penalties, costs; also includes certificate of discharge by collector of internal revenue when paid. Arr. chron. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 16 x 8 x 4.

62. FEDERAL TAX LIEN INDEX (Record), 1928--. 1 vol. Three entries only, one in 1928 and two in 1935.
Abstract of liens filed for collection of federal taxes, showing name and address of taxpayer, collector's serial number, date and hour filed, amount of tax with interest, penalties, costs, total, whether discharged. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. (1 used). 18 x 12 x 2. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

63. MECHANICS' LIENS, 1883--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Transcripts of mechanics' and contractors' claims filed as statutory liens on real estate in order to secure payment of debt for materials or labor used thereon, showing true account of amount due and description of property. Arr. chron. Indexed (front) by name of plaintiff, and (back) by name of defendant. Hdw. and typed. 500 pp. 14 x 8½ x 1½ to 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

Attachments of Real Estate

64. HOMESTEAD PAPERS, 1921--. 1 f. b. Missing: 1851-1920.
Original papers for statutory exemption from seizure for debt, including court orders; appraisers' returns, showing value of property and approximate income derived per year, description and location of property set aside as homestead. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Vault.
For record of homestead proceedings, 1881, see entry 35.

65. RECORD OF SHERIFF'S DELINQUENT TAX NOTICES, 1926--. 1 vol.
List of mortgage owners who have requested twenty days' notice if mortgaged land is levied upon for taxes, showing date filed with clerk, name of mortgagee, post office address of owner, name of grantor or mortgagor, kind of instrument, book and page of record (in clerk's office), date filed with sheriff; also list of owners who have received such notices, showing sheriff's receipt (from owner that notice was received), clerk's certificate of sheriff's notice to mortgagee. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2½. Vault.

Business Registrations
(See also entries 78, 79)

66. CHARTER BOOK, 1867--. 3 vols. (1-3).
Transcripts of certificates of incorporation, showing generally, name of organization, incorporators, date, place of activities, capital stock; also increases in capital stock, and cancellations. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of corporation or organization. Hdw., 1867-1908; hdw. and typed, 1908--. 480 to 588 pp. 16 x 11 x 2 to 18 x 12 x 2½. Vault.

67. THE CONTRACT BOOK OF S(outh) C(arolina) COTTON GROWERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, 1921--. 1 vol. Last entry 1930.
Abstracts of contracts between members and the Association, showing name and address of member, contract number, date of contract, date recorded. Arr. alph. by name of member. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 228 pp. 12 x 9 x 1½. Vault.

Surety Bonds

68. BONDS, 1868--. 4 vols. (two unlabeled, 2, 3). Title varies: Book of Rules; Bond Book.
Transcripts of surety bonds for faithful and proper performance of

official duties, showing name of person and sureties, amount, date of bond, name of officer, office, signatures of witness and person bonded. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of officer. Hdw., 1868-96; hdw. and typed, 1897-1915; hdw. and typed on printed form, 1915--. 500 pp. 14 x 9 x 1½ to 17 x 12 x 2½. 1 vol., 1868-96, basement; 3 vols., 1897--, vault.

For other surety bonds, see entry 98.

Miscellaneous

69. DELIVERY BOOK, 1909--. 8 vols. Missing: 1916-18, 1925-31. Record of return of orginal instruments after they have been recorded, giving date when filed, kind of instrument, book and page of record, date of delivery, name and address of person delivered to. Arr. alph. by name of person receiving instrument. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 9 x 14 x 1¼ to 12 x 17 x 3½. 7 vols., 1909-24, basement; 1 vol.; 1932--, vault.

70. LEDGER (Fees), 1933--. 5 vols.
Day book of fees collected by clerk of court for recording deeds and other instruments, showing grantor and grantee, kind of instrument to be recorded, date filed for record, amount, brief description of property or instrument. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 554 to 592 loose-leaf pp. 10 x 21 x 3. Vault.

V. COMMISSIONER OF LOCATION (defunct)

The commissioner of location was an important part of the state's post-Revolutionary land system, and the office in South Carolina dates from 1784, when it was created in each of the seven circuit court districts to "take and receive the original entry of all vacant lands lying and being within the ancient boundaries of such district" (Stat. IV, 590).

The beginning of this office in Anderson County may be traced to 1801 when a commissioner was provided for Pendleton District and for each of the other existing circuit court districts, to be commissioned by the governor upon recommendation of a majority of the legislative delegation (Stat. V, 398). In 1815, the office became elective by popular vote (Stat. VI, 12). In 1827, the year after Anderson County was created, the Pendleton commissioner of location was transferred with other officers to Anderson District (Stat. VI, 343). An act of 1839 provided that the clerk of court in each circuit court district should become ex-officio commissioner of location wherever the office became vacant, and that he should keep a record of warrants of survey in one book and returns in another (Stat. XI, 81, 82). In 1878 all vacant lands were turned over to the secretary of state to sell, subject to directions of the state sinking fund commission (Stat. XVI, 558, 559), and after 1882 no further entries were made in the counties.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

71. PLAT BOOK, 1802-71. 5 vols. (1, 2, one unlabeled, 4, 5).
Missing: 1811-19.
Plats of land surveyed and mapped in Pendleton District, 1802-25; in Anderson County, 1826-71; with transcripts of affidavits of surveyors acting under warrant from commissioner of location. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner, 1802-5, 1809-71; for separate index, 1803-64, see entry 72. Hand drawn and hdw. Poor condition, 1802-10. 18 to 300 pp. 13 x 8 x 1 to 19 x 12 x 2½. Clerk of court, vault.
For other plats, see entry 42.

72. (INDEX TO PLATS), 1803-64. 1 vol.
Direct index to Plat Book, entry 71, showing name of owner or grantee, book, page, date. Arr. alph. by name of grantee or owner. Typed. 136 pp. 13 x 8 x ½. Clerk of court, vault.

VI. CLERK OF COURT

The office of clerk of court came to South Carolina with the ancient English court system, and in Anderson County it originated in the Pendleton County clerk of court, elected by the justices at their first meeting (Stat. VII, 221, 252, 253; Minutes county court, p. 2, entry 34). When the county court was abolished in 1799, the clerk was authorized to act as clerk of the circuit courts until another could be appointed (Stat. VII, 289). The clerk of the circuit court was then recommended by the justices of the county court and appointed and commissioned by the governor (ibid., pp. 288, 289). Vacancies were filled by the governor upon recommendation of the legislative delegation (ibid., p. 292). In 1815 the office became elective by the voters of each district (Stat. VI, 12). Upon creation of Anderson District the clerk was transferred from Pendleton (1827, Stat. VI, 343). The office remained statutory until the constitution of 1868 provided that the clerk of the court of common pleas should be clerk of all other courts of record, subject to provisions of the general assembly (art. IV, 27).

Under the present constitution, the clerk of court is elected for a term of four years (art. V, 27). As clerk of the court of common pleas, he is ex-officio clerk of the court of general sessions (ibid.), and register of mesne conveyance (supra, p. 32). In 1902 he became ex-officio a member of the board of jury commissioners (infra, p. 58); from 1926 until 1935 he was a member of the forfeited land commission (infra, p. 113); and since 1929 he may become a member of the board of honor when there are only two living Confederate veterans in the county (infra, p. 128). When the respective offices are vacant he acts temporarily as judge of probate, and as sheriff, (1839, Stat. XI, 79; Code 3600, 3601).

From the old county court the clerk inherited the duty of keeping in his office the weights and measures established by law (1785, Stat. VII, 242, XI, 122; Code 3608). This duty, although still carried on the Code, is now performed by the state commissioner of agriculture, commerce and

(Next entry 73, p. 43)

industries, who keeps in his office the standard weights and measures established by Congress (U. S. Const., art. I, 8; 1923, Stat. XXXIII, 72-81; Code 6646). Since 1839 the clerk has been required to administer the oath of office to magistrates and constables (Stat. XI, 78; Code 3603, 3604).

In 1914 the clerk of court was authorized to establish levee and drainage districts, and provisions of the Code of 1912 (2196) for a drainage commission were made applicable to Anderson (Acts, pp. 514, 515). Although no special law exempting Anderson from these provisions could be found, this county is included in the list of exemptions under a special act for Bamberg County (Acts 1920, pp. 773, 804; Code 6096).

When the local records system originated the clerk of the Pendleton county court (1789, Stat. VII, 252, 253) supplied the record books (1785, Stat. VII, 222). The clerk of the circuit courts kept records without specific direction until 1839 when the records system was standardized (Stat. XI, 69-80). He is now custodian of all papers filed in civil or criminal actions. He is required to be present when the courts meet and to keep a record of all judgments, sentences and orders. He collects fines, forfeitures, and money for licenses, delivers them to the county treasurer (1875, Stat. XV, 845; Code 3611), and makes an annual report of these to the county commissioners (Code 3609); and monthly reports to the auditor and the treasurer, giving accurate statements of his collections (1878, Stat. XVI, 753; Code 3612).

The clerk of court is also the official custodian of a number of miscellaneous enrollments and registrations: roll of magistrates and constables (1839, Stat. XI, 73; Code 3586), county officers (1905, Stat. XXIV, 964; Code 3622), notaries public (1911, Stat. XXVII, 139; Code 3461). He is required to keep a record of industrial establishments other than corporations (1837, Stat. VI, 580; XXX, 879; Code 7825), limited partnerships (1837, Stat. VI, 580; Code 7804, 7820), and joint stock companies (1879, Stat. XVII, 70, 71; Code 7791-94). He also keeps a register of physicians and surgeons (1905, Stat. XXIV, 939; XXXI, 1004; Code 5153); and transcripts of licenses for certified public accountants (1915, Stat. XXIX, 159; Code 7093), veterinarians (1920, Stat. XXXI, 908; Code 5257), dentists (1922, Stat. XXXII, 849; Code 5201) and chiropodists (1935, Stat. XXXIX, 184), as well as opticians' certificates (1917, Stat. XXX, 4; Code 5240). He issues licenses to circuses and showmen (1813, Stat. V, 711; XV, 845; Code 6322, 6327), hawkers and peddlers (1876, Stat. XVI, 64; XXI, 407; Code 7120), pawnbrokers (1900, Stat. XXIII, 427; Code 7129), and dealers in lightning rods (1920, Stat. XXXI, 1022; Code 7126). Since 1882, the clerk has been required to keep receipts from magistrates to whom copies of legislative acts are distributed (Stat. XVII, 872; Code 3732). He keeps a record of public bond issues (1916, Stat. XXIX, 922; Code 8891), and of enlisted men discharged from the service of the United States (1923, Stat. XXXIII, 98, 99; Code 8893).

In 1888 the county examining board (infra, p. 127) kept a list of the applicants for Confederate pensions, in a book required to be filed with the clerk of court, who also kept a list of approved pensions (Acts, pp. 26-28). The following year the clerk was required to keep an additional record of pension certificates endorsed by him (Acts, pp. 28, 29). In 1902 an enroll-

ment of the veterans in each township was required, from which a county book was consolidated. The clerk of court was designated official custodian of these records. (Acts, pp. 1033, 1034; Code 3623, 3624.) The clerk relinquished his jurisdiction relative to pensions in 1919 when the judge of probate became clerk of the county board of pensions (Acts, p. 277; Code 4981).

In 1917 the clerk was required to file cancelled liquor permits and to keep a record of deliveries of alcoholic liquors by common carrier, which records could be destroyed after two years (Stat. XXX, 69, 70). From 1909 (Stat. XXVI, 63) until repeal of national prohibition in this state in 1935 (Acts, pp. 325-41), the clerk was required to keep a record of liquor prescriptions for medicinal purposes and statements of facts to secure wines for sacramental purposes (Code 1837). In 1923 all peace officers were authorized to report confiscations of liquors to the clerk, who was required to record them in a book kept for that purpose (Stat. XXXIII, 514; Code 1862). The clerk formerly kept a motor vehicle register (1906, Stat. XXV, 79), but this duty was taken over by the state highway department in 1917 (Acts, p. 323). At present he is required to report to the state motor vehicle division within ten days after conviction all cases tried for violation of the motor vehicle act (Acts 1930, p. 1065; Code 5998). Since 1914 (Stat. XXIX, 29), by order of the state board of health, he has been custodian of copies of birth and death certificates filed by local registrars (1938, Stat. XL, 3001). He is also responsible for registration books when not in the custody of the board of registration (1896, Stat. XXII, 44; Code 2285), and for certified copies of Democratic club rolls (1915, Stat. XXIX, 167; Code 2359). He is required to file candidates' pledges and expense accounts (1905, Stat. XXIV, 949; Code 1417). Since 1931 a copy of the annual audit of county books has been required to be filed in the clerk's office as a public record (Stat. XXXVII, 218; Code 3971).

The principal records of the clerk of court are mesne conveyance, entries 35-70; general sessions, entries 104-127; common pleas, entries 128-169. He is also legal custodian of the records of defunct offices: the commissioner of location, entries 71, 72, and of the county court, entry 34, the court of equity, entries 170-184; the court of magistrates and freeholders, entry 241; and the district court, entry 242. All records are in the clerk of court's office unless otherwise indicated.

County Officers
(See also entry 68)

73. RECORD OF OFFICERS, 1907--. Only 14 entries 1907. Missing: 1905-6.

Register of county officers, showing name of officer, office (headings for date of commission, date of qualification, by whom appointed, genuine signature, expiration of term, and remarks, are not used). Arr. under year. Indexed by name of officer. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 195 pp. (1 used) 14 x 9½ x 2. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

74. LEDGER (Notaries Public), 1892--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Last entry 1910.
Roll of notaries public, showing name, date of commission, address, official position (game warden, magistrate, etc.), term (fixed by law, pleasure of governor), whether commission has been revoked. Arr. alph. by name of person commissioned. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 156 pp. 14 x 9 x 1½.

75. (RECEIPT BOOK FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTS), 1881--. 1 vol.
Receipts for copies of Acts received by magistrates from clerk of court. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 360 pp. (110 used) 13 x 8 x 1. Vault.

Professional Registrations

76. REGISTER OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, 1882--. 1 vol.
Register of licenses to practice (physicians, surgeons, dentists, embalmers, nurses, homeopaths, and chiropractors), showing date of filing, name, residence, place of birth, whether practicing under diploma or examination, before whom verified by oath or affirmation. Arr. alph. by name of registrant. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. 14 x 9½ x 2. Vault.
For miscellaneous licenses, see entry 80.

77. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT RECORD, 1915--. 1 vol. No entries except one in 1915.
Transcript of license to practice as certified public accountant, showing name of accountant, statement that his qualifications are satisfactory in accordance with act of February 20, 1915, and that he is entitled to use the letters C. P. A. (certified public accountant) after his name, vouched by president and secretary of state board; also date recorded, and signature of clerk of court. Hdw. on printed form. 212 pp. (1 used) 15½ x 11 x 1½. Vault.

Business Registrations
(See also entries 66, 67)

78. RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN CORPORATIONS, 1918--. 1 vol. Last entry 1933.
Record of unincorporated mercantile businesses, showing date started, name and address of establishment, owner or partner, address, whether retired, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of establishment. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 220 pp. 14 x 8½ x 1½. Vault.

79. LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, 1893, 1927--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Last entry 1929.
Transcripts of instruments relative to the formation of partnerships, showing names of parties, nature and place of business, amount invested by each and liability assumed, duration of partnership, affidavits of execution before clerk of court; also notices of dissolution. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of company. Hdw. and typed. 144 and 300 pp. 14 x 8½ x ½ and 19 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1893, basement; 1 vol., 1927--, vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Clerk of Court - Licenses; Fees and Accounts; Motor Registration; Military Records (80-84)

Licenses

80. (LICENSES), 1915--. 1 pad.
Stubs of receipts for licenses granted hawkers, peddlers, pawnbrokers, and circuses; also licenses for erecting lightning rods, showing serial number, name of licensee, privilege for which license granted, amount, date, duration. Arr. chron., and numer. by license no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 125 pp. 4 x 4 x 1.
For professional licenses, see entry 76; for other licenses, see entry 126.

Fees and Accounts

81. LEDGER (Fee Book), 1887-1911. 8 vols. Overlapping dates.
Title varies: Record.
Account book of fees for recording and performing other official duties, showing date, name and address of person having paper recorded, book and page of record. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of person having paper recorded, 1887-1911; no index, 1897. Hdw. on ruled form. 275 pp. 12½ x 8 x 1 to 14 x 8½ x 1. Basement.

82. REPORT OF FEES COLLECTED, 1933. 5 bundles. Missing: 1878-1932, 1934--.
Duplicates of monthly reports to auditor and treasurer of fees collected, showing by whom paid, date, purpose, amount. Arr. chron. by month. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 22 x 14 x 6. Vault.

Motor Registration

83. AUTOMOBILE REGISTER, 1907-17. 1 vol.
Register of automobiles, showing name of owner, address, number of machine (1-1719), date of registration, description. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 340 pp. 16 x 10 x 2½. Vault.

Military Records
(See also entries 222-224, 379-396.)

84. SOLDIERS RECORD, WORLD WAR, 1919--. 1 vol. Last entry 1934.
Transcripts of discharges from United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, showing name of enlisted man, number, rank, company, place of birth, age at enlistment, occupation, description, place and date of discharge; and enlistment record, showing prior service, non-commissioned officer, battles engaged in, vocational knowledge, wounds received, physical condition when discharged, marital status, character, remarks, signatures of soldier and of officer issuing discharge papers, date recorded. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of enlisted man. Hdw. on printed form. 575 pp. (49 used) 18 x 12 x 3.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

85. ENROLLMENT BOOK, CONFEDERATE VETERANS (County), 1902. 1 vol.
Register of Confederate veterans of county, consolidated from township records, showing name and page of township book whence entered, name of veteran, company, regiment, brigade, arm of service, rank, age, died, close of service, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of veteran. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 double pp. 17½ x 14½ x 3½. Judge of probate, office.

86. MINUTE BOOK OF COUNTY PENSION BOARD, 1900-1903. 1 vol.
Missing: 1904-29.
Minutes in reference to applications for pensions of Confederate veterans and widows of veterans, decisions of board, and election of chairman and secretary. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 251 pp. (7 used) 14 x 9 x 3/4. Basement.

87. (APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS), 1916. 1 vol. Missing: 1889-1915, 1917-19.
Record of pension applications sent from pension board to clerk of court, showing name, address of applicant, short statement of facts, whether approved for pension or disapproved, class (A, B, for men; C for widows). Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 125 pp. 14 x 9 x 3/4. Basement.

88. RECORD OF PENSIONERS, 1894-1905. 3 vols.
Record of pensions, showing (with variations) township in which pensioner lives, date of application, name of pensioner, address, company and regiment in which he saw service, remarks (transferred from Pickens, dead, poor house, now). Arr. alph. by name of pensioner under class and twp. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 50 pp. 14 x 8½ x ½ to 14 x 19 x ½. Basement.

89. (PENSION ROLL), 1839-1918. 1 vol,, 19 folders.
Record of distribution of state pension fund to Confederate veterans, showing class of pensioner, name, number of check, to whom delivered, address, date. Arr. alph. by name of veteran under class. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. 14 x 8½ x 1. Basement.

Alcoholic Liquor Records

90. PRESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT RECORD, 1917. 1 vol.
Transcripts of prescriptions for medical purposes, and statements of individuals to secure wines for sacremental or laboratory use. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of recipient. Hdw. 241 pp. 15 x 11 x 2. Vault.

Voters and Elections

91. REGISTRATION BOOK, n. d.; said by registrants to be about 1890. 1 vol.
Record of registered voters, consolidated from precinct books, showing number of registration certificate, name, age, residence, and polling precinct. Arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form..250 pp. 17 x 13 x 3/4. Basement.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

92. (REGISTRATION BOOKS), 1882, 1928--. 169 vols. Subtitled by names of precincts.
Record of registration certificates issued, showing name of voter, residence, township, parish or ward, age, registration certificate number. Arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 35 pp. 16 x 14 x ¼. 1 vol., 1882, judge of probate, office; 168 vols., 1928--, vault.

93. (DEMOCRATIC PARTY ENROLLMENT BOOK), 1914--. 4 vols. Missing: 1916-28.
Copies of original enrollment of Democratic party voters, showing headings as follows: applicant must sign full name here, if applicant cannot write witness to applicant's mark sign here, age, occupation, post office address, street and number. Arr. alph. by name of voter under precinct. No index. Hdw on printed ruled form. 300 pp. 14 x 16 x 1¼ to 17½ x 15 x 2. Vault.

94. CANDIDATES' PLEDGES AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS, 1910--. 5 bundles. Missing: 1909, 1927-32. 1904-8 in (Election Papers), entry 95.
City and county candidates' pledges to file an expense account at the termination of election and not to use intoxicants or money to obtain votes; also expense accounts. Arr. chron. by year under city and county. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 11 x 4 x 2. 2 bundles, 1910-26, basement; 3 bundles, 1933--, vault.

95. (ELECTION PAPERS), 1904-8. 2 f. b.
Report of manager of boxes to clerk of court on second primary 1908, showing names of candidates, number of votes received, total number of votes cast at each box, election returns. Also contains Candidates' Pledges and Expense Accounts, 1904-8, entry 94. No arr. No index. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Vault.

Bond Issues

96. RECORD OF PUBLIC BOND ISSUES, 1916--. 1 vol.
Abstract of bond roll, showing number of roll, by whom bonds issued, plat filed, petition filed, number of freeholders signing petition, number resident electors signing petition, proof of number of freeholders, proof of number of electors, order for election, notice of election advertised. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of issuer. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 213 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Vault.

97. BONDS: SCHOOLS, ROADS, TOWNS, ETC., 1916--. 2 f. b.
Original election returns, ordinances, sample forms, and similar documents necessary to issue bonds for a political division of a state, such as school district, county, town, and others. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Vault.

Surety Bonds

98. BONDS, 1825-40, 1906--. 1 bundle, 2 f. b. Title varies: Constables' Bonds.
Original bonds of magistrates' constables, 1825-40; also bonds and oaths,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

1906--, of other officers (including magistrates' constables) who are under bond to county officers for the faithful performance of official duties. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., 1825-40; hdw. and typed on printed form, 1906--. Bundle, 6 x 6 x 20; f. b., 15 x 5 x 13½. Bundle, 1825-40, basement; f. b., 1906--, vault.

For transcripts, see entry 68.

Drainage Commission (defunct)

99. DRAINAGE PAPERS, 1914-19. 1 f. b.
Original drainage records, consisting of petitions, affidavits, reports, and similar papers. Arr. chron. under drainage district. No index. 10½ x 5 x 13½.

100. DRAINAGE RECORD, 1914-19. 1 vol.
List of taxpayers and assessments, summons in connection with special drainage districts of Anderson County, and minutes of drainage commission. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of district. Hdw. and typed. 584 pp. (233 used) 16 x 12 x 3. Vault.

Vital Statistics

101. (BIRTH CERTIFICATES), 1915--. Approx. 1900 pads.
Birth certificates filed by local registrar, showing place of birth; full name of child or "died unnamed"; sex; twin, triplet, or plural birth; number in order of birth; premature or born at term; whether or not born to legally wedded parents; date of birth, month, day, year; full name of father, residence, post office address, color or race, age, birthplace, occupation, business, date (month, day and year) last engaged in this work, total time in years spent by father in this particular business; full maiden name of mother, residence, post office address, color or race, age, kind of work done last, date, total number of years occupied in such work; total number of births, including present, number dead, number living, number born dead, and other particulars of birth. No arr. No index. Hdw. on standard U. S. printed form. 50 pp. 7 x 8½ x ¼. 1500 pads, 1915-34, basement; 1400 pads, 1935--, office.

102. (DEATH CERTIFICATES), 1915--. Approx. 1900 pads.
Death certificates filed by local registrar, showing place of death; full name of decedent; if unnamed child, the surname preceded by "unnamed", sex, color or race, conjugal conditions, name of husband or maiden name of wife, date of birth, age, occupation, business; date of last work, total time spent in this occupation; birthplace; name of father, birthplace; maiden name of mother, birthplace; name and address of informant, place and date of burial or removal, name and address of undertaker, date of filing and official signature of local registrar, date of death, statement in detail of medical attendance; statement in detail concerning violent deaths, or deaths from external causes; statement of relation, if any, of injury to occupation

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

of deceased; signature and address of attending physician. No arr. No index. Hdw. on standard U. S. printed form. 50 pp. 7 x 8½ x ¼. 1500 pads, 1915-34, basement; 1400 pads, 1935--, office.

Audit Reports

103. (ANNUAL AUDIT OF COUNTY BOOKS), 1922--. 10 vols. Missing: 1923, 1925-30.
Accountant's reports on annual audit of county books, showing itemization of expenses by departments, outstanding bonds, bonds retired, etc.; also an itemization of income to the county by offices, showing balances on hand. Arr. chron. by year. Table of contents but no index. Printed. 32 to 63 pp. 12 x 8 x ¼ to 14 x 8½ x ⅓.

VII. CIRCUIT COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The state circuit courts are the criminal court of general sessions and the civil court of common pleas.

Until 1772, the only law court for criminal and civil cases in South Carolina was the general court in Charleston. The first circuit court act to be approved by the Crown was that of 1769, under which seven judicial districts were created in the province (Grimké, Public Laws . . . , Phila., 1790, pp. 268-75), to operate after the completion of courthouses and jails. Each district had regular sittings of the courts of general sessions and common pleas, but the court in Charleston alone was a court of record, empowered to issue processes. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, the judges of the law courts refused to exercise their functions (Stat. I, 130); and the constitution of 1776, therefore, provided for continuation of pending cases (art. XVIII) and for election of judicial officers by joint ballot of the general assembly and of the legislative council (art. XX). The constitution of 1778 merely altered the terminology for these bodies to senate and house of representatives (art. XXVII). In 1780, when Charleston surrendered to the British, courts were discontinued, but in 1783 they were revived with all former powers and jurisdiction (Stat. VII, 206, 207).

After the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the resulting state constitution of 1790 vested judicial power in such superior and inferior courts of law and equity as the legislature might establish, with judges commissioned during good behavior (art. III, 1). In consequence, the judicial system was reorganized in 1791 by a comprehensive law, under which two new circuit court districts were laid off; and in all nine districts the courts were on a parity, with complete original and final jurisdiction as courts of record, empowered to issue processes (Stat. VII, 260-65).

On January 1, 1800, the nine law court districts were abolished, and replaced by twenty-five new districts, including Pendleton (Stat. VII,

(Next entry 104, p. 51) Circuit Court of General Sessions

283-300). The system then instituted continued without basic change until swept away in the 1860's by war and reconstruction.

When reorganized under the constitution made by the Republican party in 1868, law and equity were combined into one circuit court system (art. IV, 1, 15, 17, 18). A generation later, after the Democratic Party had consolidated its power, a new constitution in 1895 continued the circuit courts on identical lines (art. V, 1, 15, 18).

The court of general sessions began to sit in Anderson the year after the two new counties of Anderson and Pickens were organized as part of the western circuit. Cases pending in Pendleton District were transferred to the new district wherein the defendant or appellee resided (1827, Stat. VI, pp. 341-44). Anderson County is now in the tenth judicial circuit (Code 50). Each circuit has a resident judge elected by the general assembly for a term of four years (Const. 1895, art. V, 13), who holds court throughout the state as outlined by the chief justice (ibid., art. 14; 1896, Stat. XXII, 10; Code 22). The circuit judge determines the issue, and is responsible for the law in each case, explaining its application in his charge to the petit jury when it has considered the facts brought out in the trial (Const. 1895, art. V, 26). The court of general sessions handles criminal cases exclusively (ibid., art. 18). After the grand jury (infra, p. 56) has returned a true bill, the accused is tried before a petit jury of twelve men; and the case is prosecuted in the name of the state by the circuit solicitor (infra, p. 55), who brings out, if possible, the facts in the case.

The records of this state court are always kept in the courthouse of the county to which they pertain. The principal papers of record in each case are the indictment, the arrest warrant, the verdict and the sentence, which are assembled in a package, numbered, and filed as a "roll", according to immemorial practice and terminology of the court (1839, Stat. XI, 101; Code 3585). Coroner's inquisitions (Code 3564), magistrates' returns (Code 944), appeals (Code 1026), recognizances (Code 915-19; 1075, 1090), and sheriff's returns (Code 3585) are among the other records filed. The principal volumes are the sessions index, the miscellaneous index, the dockets, the court journal, and record of fines and forfeitures, which have been standardized since 1839 (Stat. XI, 71-73; Code 3568). Record of pardons was added in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 122; Code 3586) and record of persons tried for crime in 1900 (Stat. XXIII, 442; Code 3586). The record of forfeited weapons dates from 1913 (Stat. XXVIII, 198; Code 1257). Reports of Anderson county officers submitted to the court for the grand jury (Code 1948, 2829, 3824, 5321) are not extant since 1917 (see entry 106). At the end of each term of court the clerk makes out a roll of jurors and constables in attendance, transmits a copy to the county commissioners and fills out a certificate (pay bill) for each juror or constable (1868, Stat. XI, 74; XVI, 412; Code 3594; XL, 392, 1639, 1640). All records are in the clerk of court's office unless otherwise indicated.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Sessions Cases

General

104. SESSIONS (Sessions Rolls), 1800--. 228 bundles, 105 f. b. (labeled by contained terms of court). Title varies: In Sessions.
Original papers of record in cases brought to trial in Pendleton, 1800-1825; and in Anderson, 1826--, including venires, presentments, indictments, arrest warrants, applications for bail, recognizances, orders, verdicts, sentences, coroner's inquisitions, judgments or opinions of state supreme court in cases appealed, testimony in lower courts in cases appealed to general sessions. All papers pertaining to a particular case are filed together and numbered as a roll. Arr. numer. under term. No index, 1800-1879; for separate index, 1880--, see entry 105. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. Poor condition, 1800-1882. Bundles, 8 x 6 x 6; f. b., 10½ x 5 x 13½. Bundles, 1800-1882, basement; f. b., 1883--, vault.
For other sessions papers, see entry 106; for coroner's inquisitions in cases not brought to trial, see entry 109; for other recognizances, see entries 109, 110.

105. SESSIONS INDEX, 1880--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Missing: 1839-79.
Index to Sessions (Sessions Rolls), entry 104, showing name of defendant, offense, disposition of case, term when ended, number on file; also shows race, 1911--. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. 14 x 8 x 1 to 1½. Vault.

106. OLD COURT PAPERS, 1897-1917. 1 box. Discarded.
Original notices of appeals, transcripts of testimony, summons and complaints, motions for the supreme court, opinions of supreme court, reports of county officers, 1899-1917. Also contains Recorded Orders of Common Pleas Court, 1898-1910, entry 158. No arr. No index. Hdw., hdw. on printed form, printed. 18 x 14 x 22. Basement.
For other sessions papers, see entry 104.

107. NAMES OF PERSONS CONVICTED, 1880-1902. 1 vol.
List of persons convicted, showing name, offense, date and term convicted, number on file. Arr. alph. by name of person convicted. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 52 pp. 16 x 10½ x ¼. Basement.
For subsequent record, see entry 108; for record of pardons, see entry 122.

108. SESSIONS CASES (Criminal Statistics), 1907--. 1 vol.
Record of persons tried in court of general sessions, reported by clerk of court to attorney general, showing name of defendant, offense, disposition of case, term when ended. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 324 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.
For prior record, see entry 107.

109. INQUISITIONS, 1898--. 3 f. d. Missing: 1800-1897.
Original papers relating to coroner's inquests in which no criminal action

has been taken, including summonses of jurors and witnesses, testimony of witnesses, recognizances of witnesses giving incriminating evidence for appearance at next court of general sessions; verdict, showing cause of death as concluded by jury, signatures of coroner and jury foreman, page of inquisition book where recorded. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 20 x 4 x 16. Vault.

For inquisitions in cases brought to trial, see entry 104; for other recognizances, see entries 104, 110; for coroner's record, see entry 258.

110. RECOGNIZANCES, 1884--. 97 f. b.
Original bonds posted by witnesses and prisoners to insure appearance in court upon day named, showing number of case, amount of property pledged, name of person or persons concerned, date set by solicitor for appearance, signatures of person bonded and person before whom made. Arr. chron., and numer. by case no. No index. Typed on printed form. 16 x 20 x 4. Vault.

For other recognizances, see entries 104, 109.

111. APPEALS FILED, 1918--. 1 f. b.
Original papers in cases appealed from magistrates' courts to court of general sessions or common pleas, including bonds, magistrates' returns, warrants of attachment and summonses, transcripts of testimony in magistrates' courts, affidavits to recover possession of personal property, claim and delivery, answers to claim and delivery, original notes and mortgages. Arr. alph. by name of appellant. No index. Hdw., hdw. on printed form. 11 x 5 x 14. Vault.

For record of cases appealed, see entry 117.

Special Magistrates
(See also entries 233-40)

112. SPECIAL MAGISTRATES' FILE, 1935--. 3 f. b. (labeled by contained case nos.)
Reports of special magistrates to clerk of court on criminal cases not under appeal and in which time for appeal has expired, showing case number, date, name of defendant, age, race, offense charged, disposition, special magistrates' docket numbers; sessions docket number (not used); also original papers of cases reported, motions of solicitor in sessions court to transfer cases to special magistrates; order of judge transferring case, showing sessions case number, name of defendant, and discharge. Arr. numer. by case no. under name of magistrate. No index, but Sessions Index, Special Magistrates, entry 113, shows number on file. Hdw. and typed on printed form, and typed. 10½ x 5 x 13½.

113. SESSIONS INDEX, SPECIAL MAGISTRATES, 1935--. 1 vol.
Record of cases tried by special magistrates, showing name of defendant, offense, number of special magistrate to which transferred, term when tried, disposition of case, date, sentence imposed, number on file, age and color of defendant. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Also serves as a numerical index to Special Magistrates' File, entry 112, by giving number on file. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 145 pp. 16 x 14 x 2.

Circuit Court of General Sessions - Dockets; Minutes (114-119)

Dockets

114. SESSIONS DOCKET, 1870--. 10 vols. (one unlabeled, 3-11). Missing: 1800-1869.
List of cases for trial, showing (with variations) number of cause, number of term, names of parties, cause of action, prosecutor, solicitor, defendant's attorney, order of last court, order of present court, event of suit; also shows race, 1911--. Arr. numer. by cause no. under term. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1½ to 16 x 11 x 2½. 6 vols., 1870-1921, basement; 4 vols., 1921--, vault.

115. SESSIONS CONTINGENT DOCKET, 1852--. 4 vols. (one unlabeled, 2, 2, 3). Missing: 1839-51.
List of criminal cases not ended which may be called on motion of solicitor, showing (with variations) number of cause, number of term, names of parties, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, event of suit. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form, 1852-82; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1883--. 150 double pp. 13 x 8 x 1 to 16 x 11 x 2. 1 vol., 1852-82, basement; 3 vols., 1883--, vault.

116. CONTINGENT DOCKET FILE, 1905--. 4 f. b.
Transcribed testimony, original indictments, arrest warrants, and bonds of cases transferred from sessions docket to contingent docket. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Vault.

117. SESSIONS APPEAL DOCKET, 1914--. 1 vol.
Records of cases appealed from inferior courts (municipal, magistrates), showing number of cause, number of term, prosecutor, prosecuted, court appealed from, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, event of suit. Arr. numer. by cause no. under term. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 197 pp. (119 used) 14 x 10 x 2. Vault.
For magistrates' appeals, see entry 111.

118. SOLICITOR'S DOCKET, 1901-2. 1 vol.
Solicitor's list of cases for trial, made up from Sessions Docket, entry 114, showing title of case, name of attorney, name of defendant, offense charged, event of suit. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 176 pp. (73 used) 11 x 9 x 1. Basement.

Minutes

119. SESSIONS JOURNAL, 1823--. 15 vols. (four unlabeled, 3-13). Missing: 1800-1822, 1826-36. Title varies: Sessions Minutes.
Record of proceedings of general sessions court (Pendleton, 1823-24, Anderson, 1837--), showing date, time of convening, presiding judge, list of grand and petit jurors, names of parties, case set forth, witnesses' testimony, charge to jury, verdict, sentence; also record of jurors' and constables' services, grand jury presentments, officers' commissions and oaths. Arr. chron. No index, 1823-68, 1902-10; for

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

index, 1869-1901, see entry 120; indexed by name of defendant, 1911--. Hdw., 1823-1910; hdw. and typed, 1911--. 512 to 640 pp. 13 x 8 x 1 to 18 x 13 x 4. 2 vols., 1823-39, basement; 13 vols., 1840--, vault.

120. INDEX SESSIONS JOURNAL, 1869-1901. 3 vols.
Partial index to Sessions Journal, entry 119, showing (with variations) name of defendant, names of parties, offense charged, term when ended, page. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 to 300 pp. 16 x 10½ x ¼ to 13 x 8 x 1. Basement.

Clemency

121. PARDONS, 1897--. 1 f. b.
Certified carbon copies of pardons transmitted by the secretary of state to the clerk of court, showing (outside) name of prisoner pardoned, county, page where recorded in pardon book (office of secretary of state), signature of secretary of state; (inside) date convicted, name of prisoner, crime convicted of, sentence, commute or pardon, date of pardon, signatures of governor and secretary of state. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 6 x 13. Vault.

122. PARDON RECORD, 1893--. 1 vol.
Record of pardons granted by governor, showing name of prisoner, date of conviction, offense, date of pardon. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 150 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1. Vault.
For record of convictions, see entry 107.

Jurors and Court Costs

123. JURY BOOK, 1885-1929. 6 vols. Missing: 1897-1902. Discontinued.
Jury record, 1885-1907, including list of cases tried, offense charged, names of witnesses, names of jurors, number of days served, mileage, amount due each juror and witness; also names of grand and petit jurors for each term of sessions court, lists of jurors and mileage, 1907-9, 1915-29. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 60 to 235 pp. 13 x 8 x ½ to 16 x 11 x 1⅓. Basement.

124. (JURY LISTS), 1899--. 3 vols.
Lists of electors eligible as jurors for court of common pleas and general sessions, showing number, name; also shows township, 1899-1902. Arr. numer., 1899-1902; numer. under township, 1902--. No index. Hdw. 230 pp. 16 x 11 x 2⅓. 2 vols., 1899-1928, basement; 1 vol., 1928--, vault.

125. (PAY BILLS), 1912--. 10 vols. Missing: 1918-31.
Stubs of jurors', witnesses', and bailiffs' pay bills, issued by clerk of court, showing name of payee, days in attendance, mileage, amount; also carbon copies of pay bills. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 133 to 150 double pp. 12½ x 14½ x 1¼ to 1⅓. Basement.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Forfeitures

126. JOURNAL (Fines and Forfeitures), 1893--. 3 vols.
Missing: 1839-92, 1903-5.
Record of moneys for fines and licenses collected by clerk, and fines collected by magistrates and turned over to clerk, showing date, description, amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 88 to 300 pp. 12 x 7½ x ¼ and 14 x 8½ x 1. 2 vols., 1893-1926, basement; 1 vol., 1927--, vault.
For licenses, see entry 80.

127. RECORD OF FORFEITED WEAPONS, ANDERSON COUNTY S(outh) C(arolina), 1915--. 1 vol. Missing: 1913-15.
Record of forfeited weapons, showing by whom forfeited, date, article, make, brand, caliber, serial number, other descriptions, to whom sold, date, amount received, net proceeds, to whom paid, remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 132 pp. 11 x 22 x 1¼. Vault.

VIII. CIRCUIT SOLICITOR

The counties of Anderson and Oconee constitute the tenth judicial circuit (Code 50) whose voters at each general election elect a circuit solicitor (Const. 1895, art. V, 29). The solicitors are officers of the executive department of state government (1865, Stat. XIII, 340-42; Code 3082).

During the early years of South Carolina, the prosecution of indictments at each session of court was conducted by an "attorney generall" appointed by the court (1692, JGC, pp. 44, 59; Stat. I, 440). The attorney general was authorized in 1769 to appoint deputies when the circuit court act of that year extended his duties to six courthouses outside of Charleston (Grimké, Public Laws, pp. 268-73). Revision of the court system in 1791, provided for three circuit solicitors "to do the duty of the State's Attorney" on three circuits of the state outside of Charleston, to give their counsel and advice to the governor and other state officers in matters of public concern, to assist the attorney general in all suits or prosecutions in behalf of the state, and to attend the sessions of the legislature to draft the bills and engross the acts. At the same time the attorney general was given the right to require their assistance in behalf of the state in any case he thought proper. (Stat. VII, 273, 274.)

In 1808 the attorney general and the solicitors were required to defend the rights of the state in all cases wherein its rights might be involved (Stat. V, 571). An act of 1812, which remained in force until after the Civil War, provided for the election of solicitors by joint ballot of the senate and house, and fixed a surety bond (ibid., p. 675). In 1837 the attorney general and the solicitors were given the duty of examining into and reporting upon the condition of district offices (Stat. VI, 577). When the constitution of 1868 went into effect, the solicitor

(Next entry 128, p. 59)

became a constitutional state official, elected by the voters of his circuit for a term of four years (art. IV, 29). The attorney general may be present at any trial and take over the management of the prosecution (1868, Stat. XIV, 87, 88; Code 3116). Whenever duty does not require the solicitor to prosecute, he enjoys full liberty to defend any prisoner (1791, Stat. VII, 275; Code 3126).

Under the present constitution the status of the solicitor is unchanged, but in the event of his failure to attend court, the ancient right of the court to appoint pro tem a member of the bar in his place has been confirmed (1895, art. V, 29). Should the solicitor cease to reside in his circuit the office becomes vacant, and in case of any vacancy in the office, the governor has the power to fill the unexpired term (1876, Stat. XVI, 152; Code 3093, 3125).

The legal business of the state has greatly increased in volume and complexity, and is now handled by the attorney general, the assistant attorney general, and fourteen solicitors, whose duties in civil and criminal matters are practically unchanged from those of 1791 when originally instituted. Although required by law to attend both of the circuit courts (Code 3132), the solicitor attends the criminal court only, unless he is to represent the state in a civil action. The solicitors must make an annual statement to the comptroller general "of all debts due the state in their several possessions, showing names of the debtors, amount of debts, interest, payments made, and balance due the state" (1818, Stat. VI, 108; Code 3133). The obligation of 1837 to inquire into and report upon the condition of county offices has practically become obsolete, although still in force (Code 3131).

In Anderson County, while not required, the solicitor upon request, may appear in the courts of special magistrates to represent the state if his time and work permit (Acts 1935, p. 315).

This is not a records office.

IX. GRAND JURY

The grand jury is an ancient English institution which came to South Carolina with the common law. Although grand jurors are not county officers (Code 973, note) the grand jury is drawn in each county every year as an essential part of the state court of general sessions (Code 973). In the Pendleton county court (1789, Stat. VII, 252) the justices at the first term of court, had a jury list prepared of county residents who had paid a tax the preceding year toward the support of government. The grand jury list included the "most respectable and independent" of these, twenty of whom were drawn by a child under the age of ten from the jury box, and not less than thirteen of whom were sworn to serve at each term of county court. (1785, Stat. VII, 234, 235.)

The constitution of 1895 provides that no person may be tried for crime beyond the jurisdiction of a magistrate except upon presentment or indict-

ment of the grand jury of the county where the crime was committed (art. I, 17; Code 995); and that the jury shall be composed of eighteen qualified electors between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five (art. V, 22). The present jury law is based upon an act of 1902 by which jurors must be "of good moral character, sound judgement, free from all legal exceptions, and in the ratio of one to three of the total number of qualified electors in the county" (Stat. XXIII, 1066; Code 608).

Grand jurors are drawn, summoned, and returned in the same manner as trial jurors, and if they are drawn at the same time, the first twelve are returned as grand jurors (1871, Stat. XIV, 694; Code 976). To these are added six drawn from the grand jury of the preceding year. Grand jurors may not serve for more than two consecutive years. (Code 973.) Presentments of the grand jury are made in an advisory capacity, and may or may not be heeded. Indictments of the grand jury are made in a mandatory capacity and bring the accused to trial. Grand jurors who find an indictment cannot serve as trial jurors upon the same case (Code 1000).

Except as an adjunct to the court of general sessions, the grand jury has lost much of its ancient importance, but its powers are latent rather than atrophied. Reports of county officers since 1917 have not been located (see entry 106). The grand jury inspects conditions in the county jail, county offices and institutions, and recommends needed improvements. The foreman is required to witness the annual settlement of financial officers (1889, Stat. XX, 349; Code 2839).

Pay bills for grand jurors are issued by the clerk of court (1839, Stat.XI, 74; Code 3594; XL, 392, 1639, 1640).

For presentments, see entries 104, 119; for indictments, see entry 104; for lists of jurors, see entry 123; for pay bills, see entry 125.

X. BOARD OF JURY COMMISSIONERS

The first jury lists for Pendleton County were prepared by the justices of the county court (1785, Stat. VII, 234; 1789, p. 252, 253). When Pendleton County became a circuit court district on January 1, 1800, the presiding judge at the first term of court was directed to have new jury lists prepared from the preceding year's tax returns delivered to the sheriff by the tax collector (1799, Stat. VII, 291). When the courts for Pendleton District were abolished, the tax collector of Pendleton was authorized to furnish the sheriff of Pendleton District separate lists of persons residing in the new districts who were liable for jury duty. The circuit judge in attendance was required to cause to be drawn the names of twenty-four persons to serve as grand jurors and forty-eight as common pleas and petit jurors. He was then required to furnish the remaining names to the officers of the new districts to be placed in their respective jury boxes. (1827, Stat. VI, 342.)

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The duties of preparing the jury lists and drawing the grand and trial jurors were taken over after the Civil War by the board of jury commissioners, created in 1871, consisting of a jury commissioner appointed by the governor (confirmed by the senate, for a term of two years), the county auditor, and the chairman of the board of county commissioners (Stat. XIV, 690). From 1896 (Stat. XXII, 16) until 1902 (Stat. XXIII, 1066) the county commissioners prepared the jury lists.

The present board of jury commissioners was created in 1902 and is composed of the auditor, the treasurer, and the clerk of court (Stat. XXIII, 1066; Code 607). It is their duty to prepare annually in December the jury list from qualified electors. All names on the list are written separately on uniform slips of paper. These are folded and placed in the jury box, which is secured by three different locks, each commissioner having a key so as to prevent opening unless in the presence of all members. Not less than ten nor more than twenty days before the court of general sessions convenes, the board draws the grand and petit juries publicly in the clerk's office. Vacancies in the board are filled by the superintendent of education, the sheriff, or an appointee of the presiding judge, in the order named. (1902, Stat. XIV, 1066-71; XXXVI, 1239; Code 608, 609, 611, 622.)

The board serves without compensation (Code 624), and is not a records office.

For jury lists, see entries 123, 124.

XI. CIRCUIT COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

The court of common pleas like its counterpart the court of general sessions, as a circuit court of South Carolina dates from 1769 (Grimke', Public Laws, pp. 266-73). The court began to sit in Pendleton District at the time of its creation in 1800 (Stat. VII, 284). When Anderson District was organized in 1828, the records of the defunct Pendleton District were transferred to Anderson (Stat. VI, 342). Anderson County is now a part of the tenth judicial circuit (Code 50).

The court of common pleas, for civil cases only, must sit in each county at least twice a year (Const. 1895, art. V, 15, 16). By law it convenes immediately after the court of general sessions and is presided over by the same judge. The judge determines the issue to be tried and declares the law which is applicable. The petit jury examines the evidence as to facts brought out at the trial, and after deliberation gives its verdict. The judge then signs his judgment or decree, and the sheriff enforces the terms.

The principal records are the judgment rolls or original papers of record in each suit, the direct and cross indexes to judgments, abstract of judgments, pleadings and judgments, confessions of judgments, the rules

book, the calendars, and the court journal, which have been standardized since 1839 (Stat. XI, 71-74). The record of estrays inherited from the colonial justices (1743, Stat. III, 603; V, 465), although still required (Code 3586), has become obsolete. The book of orders appointing receivers of judgment debtors dates from 1870 (Stat. XIV, 404; Code 3586). An index to undertakings is kept under the second rule of the circuit court (Code I, 1241). Filing of undertakings (Stat. XIV, 521) and of lis pendens (Stat. XIV, 455), have been required since 1870. Accounts of derelict estates have been kept by the clerk of court since 1873 (Stat. XV, 413; Code 8980); reports of the judge of probate as public guardian have been filed since 1880 (Stat. XVII, 464; Code 3627, 3630). Master's reports are kept under the sixteenth circuit court rule (Code I, 1246). The records of this state court always remain in the courthouse of the county to which they pertain, in the custody of the clerk of court. All records are in his office unless otherwise indicated.

For appeals from magistrates' courts, see entry 111.

Judgments

128. JUDGMENT ROLL, 1806--. 23 bundles, 388 f. b. (roll nos. 1-17197, 1-8542, 492-2050). Missing: 1800-1805, 1824-27.
Original papers of cases brought to trial, in which judgment is signed (Pendleton, 1806-23, Anderson, 1828--), including declarations, answers, orders, summons and complaints, bonds, affidavits of service, notices of appeal, testimony and statements from magistrates' courts, notices of appeals to supreme court; orders of supreme court. All papers pertaining to a particular case are filed together as a roll. Arr. numer. by roll no. For indexes, see entries 134-137. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. Bundles, 12 x 6 x 4; f. b., 10½ x 5 x 13½. Bundles, 1806-23, basement; f. b., 1928--, vault.
For abstracts, see entry 130; for transcripts, see entry 133; for other orders of supreme court, see entry 158.

129. SUM(mary) PRO(cess), 1804-29. 43 bundles (roll nos. 76-5250). Missing: 1800-1803.
Original papers of decrees in minor cases decided by judge without being brought to trial in common pleas court of Pendleton District, including writs of subpoenas to witnesses, showing service of process, date, date of entry by sheriff in his record; also original notes, orders of court to sheriff to levy against property, decrees by default, itemizations of costs, showing (generally) roll number, names of parties, type of action. Arr. numer. by roll no. No index. Hdw., hdw. on printed form. Poor condition. 8 x 3 x 2. Basement.

130. ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENT, 1828--. 7 vols. (1-7).
Record in abstract of each case wherein judgment has been signed in court of common pleas in Anderson, including each case in dower, partition and escheat, showing number of roll, names of parties, cause of action, attorney, date of judgment, amount of judgment, time of interest, how judgment obtained, cost, kind of execution, date of issuing, sheriff's return,

date of renewal, satisfaction. Arr. numer. by roll no. For indexes, see entries 134-137. Hdw. on ruled form, 1828-86; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1887--. 250 double pp. 20 x 14 x 2½. Vault.
For originals, see entry 128; for transcripts, see entry 133.

131. TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT (Abstract of Decrees), 1840-82. 1 vol.
Discontinued.
Abstract of decree roll, showing (with variations) number of roll (1465-8343), names of parties, cause of action, attorney, date of judgment, amount of judgment, time of interest, how judgment obtained (by verdict, decree, confession before clerk, default, arbitration), costs (constables, clerk, sheriff, witness), kind of case, date execution issued, sheriff's return, date of renewal, date of satisfaction. Arr. numer. by roll no. For separate index, 1840-80, see entry 132; no index, 1881-82. Hdw. on ruled form, 1840-77; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1877-82. 200 double pp. 19 x 13 x 2. Vault.

132. INDEX TO ABSTRACT OF DECREES (Defendant), 1828-80. 1 vol.
Partial index to Transcript of Judgment (Abstract of Decrees), entry 131, and to Confession of Judgment Before Clerk, entry 139, showing name of defendant, name of plaintiff, roll number (1-8337). Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ruled form. 561 pp. 19½ x 8½ x 2½. Vault.

133. PLEADINGS AND JUDGMENTS, 1799--. 16 vols. (six unlabeled, 2-4, 6, 8-13). Missing: 1806-27. Last entry 1925. Title varies: Record Book.
Transcripts of complaints, answers, and judgments in each cause wherein judgment has been signed (Pendleton District, 1799-1805; Anderson District, 1828-68; Anderson County, 1868--); also proceedings in dower, partition and escheat upon final order and judgment of the court. Also contains Confession of Judgment Before Clerk, 1799-1899, entry 139. Arr. numer. by roll no. For indexes, see entries 134-137. Hdw., 1799-1899; hdw. and typed, 1899-1912; typed, 1913--. 506 to 800 pp. 19 x 12 x 2½ to 15 x 12 x 3. Vault.
For originals, see entry 128; for abstracts, see entry 130.

134. INDEX TO JUDGMENTS (Plaintiffs), 1828--. 4 vols.
Overlapping dates.
Direct index to Judgment Roll, entry 128, to Abstract of Judgment, entry 130, and to Pleadings and Judgments, entry 133, showing year, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, number of roll. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 18 x 10 x 1 3/4 to 19 x 15 x 3. Vault.

135. INDEX TO JUDGMENTS (Defendants), 1828--. 4 vols.
Overlapping dates.
Cross index to Judgment Roll, entry 128, to Abstract of Judgment, entry 130, and to Pleadings and Judgments, entry 133, showing year, name of defendant, name of plaintiff, number of roll. Arr. alph. by name of defendant; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 18 x 10 x 1 3/4 to 19 x 15 x 3. Vault.

136. INDEX TO JUDGMENTS (Plaintiffs), 1828-1903. 1 vol.
Discarded direct index to Judgment Roll, entry 128, to Abstract of Judgment,

entry 130, and to Pleadings and Judgments, entry 133, showing name of plaintiff, name of defendant, number of roll. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on ruled form. Poor condition. 520 pp. 19½ x 9 x 3. Vault.

137. INDEX TO JUDGMENTS (Defendants), 1828-1903. 1 vol.
Discarded cross index to Judgment Roll, entry 128, to Abstract of Judgment, entry 130, and to Pleadings and Judgments, entry 133, showing name of defendant, name of plaintiff, number of roll. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ruled form. Poor condition. 520 pp. 19½ x 9 x 3. Vault.

138. JUDGMENTS, 1870-97. 3 vols. (1-3). Title varies: Judgment Book.
Transcripts of judgments in cases of partition, foreclosure, default, showing number of roll (3194-5873), names of parties, kind of judgment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 600 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

139. CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT BEFORE CLERK, 1860--. 1 vol. Last entry 1926. No recording 1915-25. 1799-1899 in Pleadings and Judgments, entry 133.
Transcript of confessions of debt before clerk, and establishment of judgment in favor of creditors, showing copy of note or account of goods bought of plaintiff, amount, date, where action brought (common pleas), names of parties, affidavit where defendant is administrator of an estate that such statement is not made to defraud other creditors. Arr. chron. Partly indexed by name of defendant; for separate indexes, see entries 132, 134-137. Hdw., 1860-1914; typed, 1926--. 162 pp. (54 used) 14 x 9 x 1½. Vault.

140. (RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS SUPPLEMENTARY TO EXECUTION), 1870-84. 1 vol. 1885-- in Minute Book, entry 159.
Transcripts of motions in actions against judgment debtors who have failed to satisfy judgments, naming the resources by which such judgments may be satisfied; also resultant court orders to appoint and properly bond receiver of such accounts, showing number of roll, names of parties and receiver of account, court where action was brought, name of judge. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 640 pp. (59 used) 15 x 10½ x 2. Vault.

Calendars

141. CIVIL CALENDAR 1, 1883--. 5 vols. Missing: 1870-82.
Docket (for use of judge) of cases upon issues of fact to be passed upon by a jury, showing number of cause, number of term, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, cause of action, date of docketing, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, event of suit. Arr. numer. by cause no. under term. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 237 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2. 2 vols., 1883-1920, basement; 3 vols., 1921--, vault.
For bar copy, see entry 144; for original papers, see entry 147.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

142. CIVIL CALENDAR 2, 1871--. 8 vols. Title varies: Common Pleas Calendar No. 2.
Docket (for use of judge) of cases upon issues of law to be determined by judge, showing number of cause, number of term, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, cause of action, date of docketing, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, event of suit. Arr. numer. by cause no. under term. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 240 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2. 4 vols., 1871-1911, basement; 4 vols., 1912--, vault.
For bar copy, see entry 145; for original papers, see entry 148.

143. CIVIL CALENDAR 3, 1883--. 4 vols. Missing: 1870-82.
Docket (for use of judge) of cases in which defendants have not replied to summons and complaint, and judgment is to be given by reason of this default, showing number of cause, number of term, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, cause of action, date of docketing, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, event of suit. Arr. numer. by cause no. under term. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 240 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2. 1 vol., 1883-1909, basement; 3 vols., 1910--, vault.
For bar copy, see entry 146.

144. BAR CALENDAR NO. 1, 1890--. 2 vols. Missing: 1839-89. Last entry 1912.
Copy of civil calendar 1, made for use of the bar, showing number of cause, number of term, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, cause of action, date of note of issue, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, event of suit (not used). Arr. numer. by cause no. under term. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 16 x 11 x 1½. Basement.
For judge's copy, see entry 141.

145. BAR CALENDAR NO. 2, 1871--. 3 vols. Missing: 1839-70. Last entry 1912. 1887-88 in Bar Calendar No. 3, entry 146.
Copy of civil calendar 2, made for use of the bar, showing number of cause, number of term, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, cause of action, date of note of issue, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, event of suit (not used). Arr. numer. by cause no. under term. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 16 x 11 x 1½. Basement.
For judge's copy, see entry 142.

146. BAR CALENDAR NO. 3, 1871--. 1 vol. Last entry 1890.
Copy of civil calendar 3, made for use of the bar, showing number of cause, number of term, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, cause of action, date of docketing, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, event of suit (not used). Arr. numer. by cause no. under term. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Basement.
For judge's copy, see entry 143.

147. CASES ON CALENDAR #1 FOR TRIAL, 1931--. 1 f. b.
Original papers relating to cases of appeal upon issues of fact to be heard in court by a jury, consisting of transcripts of judgments from magistrates' court, notices of appeal, testimony taken in reference, notices of summons

and complaints, summons for relief, bonds in claim and delivery, distress warrants, separate answers to complaints, showing (generally) date, names of parties, number of calendar, number of cause. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw., typed and hdw. on printed form. 10⅝ x 5 x 13⅜.
For docket, see entry 141.

148. CASES ON CALENDAR 2, ISSUES OF FACT AND LAW, 1931--. 1 f. b.
Original papers relating to cases appealed to court of common pleas upon issues of fact and of law to be determined by the judge, including transcripts of judgments from magistrates' court, notices of appeal, bonds, testimony taken in reference, notices of summons and complaints, summons for relief, bonds, distress warrants, copies of wills from probate court admitted as evidence or proof, showing (generally) date, names of parties, number of calendar. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13⅜.
For docket, see entry 142.

149. ISSUE DOCKET, 1852-72. 2 vols. Missing: 1840-51. Overlapping dates.
Docket of cases for trial by jury, showing number of cause, number of term, names of parties, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, event of suit. Arr. numer. by cause no. under term. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 150 and 300 pp. 13 x 8 x 1 to 2.
1 vol., 1852-69, basement; 1 vol., 1867-72, judge of probate, vault.

Initiatory Proceedings and Lis Pendens

150. FILE BOOK, 1869--. 18 vols. (3-20). Missing: 1840-68.
Record of papers filed in cases to be tried in common pleas court, showing name of case, date of filing paper, name of paper or proceeding; also shows costs for filing or recording papers, 1880--. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on ruled form. 500 pp. 16 x 12 x 2¼. Vault.

151. LIS PENDENS, 1908--. 1 f. b. Missing: 1870-1907.
Original papers filed upon Lis Pendens, showing information as in entry 152. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Typed, and hdw. on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13⅜. Vault.

152. LIS PENDENS, 1886--. 4 vols. (2-5). Missing: 1870-85.
File book giving legal notice of pendency of action in cases involving title to real estate, showing names of parties, type of action, date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed (front) by name of plaintiff, and (back) by name of defendant. Hdw., 1886-1904; typed, 1904--. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3⅝. Vault.

Attachments and Injunctions

153. INDEX TO UNDERTAKINGS (Record), 1869--. 1 vol. Last entry 1882.
Record of surety bonds filed to protect from damages in attachment and in-

junction cases, showing number of roll, name of undertaker, title of case in which the bond is given, when acknowledged, when filed, before whom acknowledged, by whom approved, condition of bond or statute under which given. Arr. alph. by name of undertaker. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 141 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1¼. Basement.

154. ATTACHMENT PROCEEDINGS, CLAIM AND DELIVERY, 1924--. 1 f. b.
Original papers relative to attachment proceedings, including bonds and affidavits, warrants to seize crop under lien, complaints and summonses for relief, returns of sheriff, showing date, names of parties, type of action. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Typed on printed form. 10⅕ x 5 x 13⅗.

155. ATTACHMENT BOOK, 1870--. 4 vols. (one unlabeled, 1, 1, 2). Overlapping dates. Title varies: Lien by Levy; Record of Attachments.
Records of attachments of property, showing (with variations) number of roll, names of parties, date of warrant, date of filing, amount claimed, sheriff's return. Arr. chron. Indexed (front) by name of plaintiff, and (back) by name of defendant, 1870-1930; no index, 1898-1910; indexed by name of plaintiff, 1930--. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 65 to 286 double pp. 12 x 10 x 2 to 15 x 10 x 2⅕. Vault.

Minutes

156. COMMON PLEAS JOURNAL, 1828--. 11 vols. (two unlabeled, 3-10). Missing: 1800-1827, 1833-39.
Minutes of court of common pleas, showing term of court, time of convening, presiding judge, jurors, names of parties, attorneys and witnesses for plaintiff and defendant, attorneys' speeches, judge's charge to jury, verdict, and signature of foreman, sentence. Arr. chron. No index, 1828-39; for index, 1840-88, see entry 157; indexed by name of plaintiff, 1888--. Hdw. 200 to 750 pp. 12⅕ x 7⅖ x 1 to 18 x 13 x 3⅕. 2 vols., 1828-54, basement; 9 vols., 1854--, vault.

157. INDEX COMMON PLEAS JOURNAL, 1840-88. 2 vols. (1, 2). Discontinued. Overlapping dates.
Index to Common Pleas Journal, entry 156, showing name of plaintiff, name of defendant, book, page, and sometimes the year. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on ruled form. 200 pp. 14 x 8½ x 1. 1 vol., 1840-72, basement; 1 vol., 1854-88, vault.

Orders

158. RECORDED ORDERS OF COMMON PLEAS COURT, 1930--. 1 f. b. 1898-1910 in Old Court Papers, entry 106.
Original orders sent to the clerk for recording, such as motions and orders of the supreme court, orders for sale of property, order of reference to special referee, including names of parties, type of action, date, name of

court, and signature of judge making order. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10½ x 5 x 13½.

For other orders of supreme court, see entry 128; for transcripts, see entry 159.

159. MINUTE BOOK (Orders), 1869--. 15 vols. (3-17).
Transcripts of orders and decrees of court of common pleas, showing names of parties, type of action, order, signature of judge or clerk of court. Also contains (Record of Proceedings Supplementary to Execution), 1885--, entry 140. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw., 1869-1909; typed, 1910--. 611 pp. 15 x 10 x 1½ to 18 x 12 x 3½. Vault.

For original orders, see entry 158.

Reports

160. REPORT OF J(udge) OF P(robate) AS PUBLIC GUARDIAN, 1887--. 2 vols. Missing: 1880-86. Last entry 1925. Overlapping dates. Title varies: Judge of Probate as Public Guardian, Account Book No. 1.
Transcripts of annual reports of judge of probate as public guardian to court of common pleas, showing name of ward or account, amount on hand to each ward's credit, amount expended, purpose, balance on hand. Arr. chron. under account. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 200 and 558 pp. 16½ x 12 x 2 and 15 x 10 x 2½. 1 vol., 1887-1904, clerk of court, vault; 1 vol., 1901--, judge of probate, vault.

161. REPORT BOOK, 1846--. 8 vols. (2-9). Missing: 1840-45, 1893-1902. Title varies: Reports.
Transcripts of reports of commissioner in equity to court of equity, 1846-69; master to court of common pleas, 1869-92; judge of probate as special referee to court of common pleas, 1903--. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw., 1846-1902; typed, 1903--. 700 pp. 15 x 10 x 2½ to 18 x 13 x 3½. Vault.

Naturalization

162. NATURALIZATION PAPERS, 1868-1913. 1 f. b.
Original petitions of aliens and declarations of intention to become citizen, orders of court pertaining to each case, affidavits of petitioners, motions for granting citizenship. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Vault.

For transcripts of petitions, see entry 163; for other petitions, see entry 172.

163. NATURALIZATION PETITION RECORD, 1909-11. 2 vols. Overlapping dates.
Transcripts of aliens' petitions in circuit court for citizenship papers, showing name, age, occupation, and personal description of alien, place

and date of birth, present residence, country from which declarer came, name of vessel, last foreign residence, renunciation of allegiance to any foreign power, oath that he is not an anarchist or polygamist, statement of intention to become citizen of United States, date, signatures of alien and circuit court judge. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of alien, 1909-11; no index, 1910. Hdw. on printed form. 50 double pp. 14 x 8½ x ½ and 18 x 12 x ½. Basement.
For original papers, see entry 162.

164. MISCEL(laneou)S INDEX, 1841--. 1 vol. Last entry 1860.
Index to various papers, including notice of aliens' intention to become citizens, insolvent debtors' act petitions, applications for guardianship, inquest papers, habeas corpus writ, showing names of parties, number of box, number of roll. Arr. alph. by name of party. Hdw. on ruled form. 150 double pp. 13 x 8½ x 1. Vault.

Processes

165. COMPLAINTS SERVED, 1931--. 1 f. b.
Original papers relating to cases in which complaints have been served, consisting of summonses and complaints for relief, injunctions pendente lite, notices of renewal of petition, bonds, orders to remove to United States District Court, orders appointing receivers, bonds of receivers, affidavits of service, showing date, names of parties, number of calendar, type of action. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13½.

166. SUMMONS AND COMPLAINTS FILED AND NOT SERVED, 1931--. 1 f. b.
Summonses and complaints not served because of defendant's death, insanity, absence from state, being a minor without guardian, address unknown, or other cause, showing names of parties, date, type of action, number of calendar. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13½.

167. SUBPOENA WRITS AND COURT HOUSE COMMISSION, 1930, 1937. 1 f. b.
Subpoena writ, 1930, showing name of person summoned, date, case, signature of judge; also copy of act creating courthouse commission, April 28, 1937. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form, printed. 10½ x 5 x 13½.

Appeals

168. APPEAL CASES TO SUPREME COURT, 1928--. 1 f. b.
Original papers relating to cases tried in court of common pleas and appealed to state supreme court, consisting of briefs, motions of attorneys, transcripts of testimony, and affidavits relating to cases. Arr. chron. No index. Typed, typed on printed form, printed. 10½ x 5 x 13½.

169. CASES FILED AND REMOVED TO FEDERAL COURT, 1928--. 23 cards in 1 f. b.
Record of actions started in court of common pleas and transferred to Federal court, showing date of action, date of transfer, names of parties, names of attorneys. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Typed. 10½ x 5 x 13½.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

(Next entry 170, p. 68)

XII. COURT OF EQUITY (defunct)

Until after the Civil War South Carolina had two parallel systems of courts. The courts of law were English in origin and developed out of immemorial custom. The courts of equity were Roman in origin, the Roman law having been transmitted through the canon law of the church. The courts of equity corrected injustices of the courts of law, and were designed to give inexpensive relief in cases which could not be heard under the rigid rules of pleading in the law courts as then constituted.

During the colonial period, there was a court of chancery for equity cases, which sat at Charleston and was composed of the governor and his council (1962, JGC, p. 25; 1721, Stat. VII, 163). After the flight of the last royal governor, the constitution of 1776 provided that the court should be held by the vice president of the colony and a majority of the privy council (art. XVI). The constitution of 1778 vested the court in the lieutenant governor and the privy council (art. XXIV); but in 1780 Charleston surrendered to the British, and courts were discontinued until resumed under the act of 1783, with all former powers and jurisdiction (Stat. VII, 206). Characteristically, the state legislature abolished the constitutional court of equity set up in 1778, and replaced it in 1784 with a judiciary of three chancellors. The register functioned as clerk of the court. (Stat. VII, 208-11.)

After the adoption of the Federal Constitution, South Carolina made a new state constitution in 1790, which vested all judicial power "in such superior and inferior courts of law and equity" as the legislature might establish (art. III, 1). Accordingly, the next year an act provided for a circuit court of equity, which should sit at Charleston for cases in the districts of the low country, at Columbia for district of the middle country, and at Cambridge for the district of Ninety Six. A commissioner was appointed by the governor for each district to keep the minutes and make all sales under decree of court. (1791, Stat. VII, 258-60.)

Abbeville, Pendleton, and Edgefield were grouped in 1799 into the southern equity circuit, the court sitting at Abbeville, where a register and a commissioner were appointed (Stat. VII, 297, 298). In 1808 these three law districts were united into the equity district of Ninety Six as a part of the western circuit, and the court continued to sit at Abbeville (ibid., p. 304). In 1824 the state was divided into four equity circuits, including Pendleton as a part of the first circuit (ibid., pp. 326-28).

Upon the organization of Anderson District a court of equity was authorized (1827, Stat. VI, 342), to sit at the Anderson courthouse on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in May annually, for three days if necessary. Anderson formed a part of the first equity circuit, and the commissioner for Pendleton District continued in office, serving both Anderson and Pickens districts from his office in the village of Pendleton until the next session of the legislature, when a commissioner for each was elected (ibid.).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Proceedings in equity were instituted by petition for cases of less than £ 100 and those which might "not be litigated", and by bill for those of greater importance (1799, Stat. VII, 259). Costs were on a fee system regulated by statute. The court was open at all times but "solemn" hearings were set for stated periods before a chancellor who rode the circuit (1784, Stat. VII, 209; 1799, p. 260).

The routine of the local office was carried on by a commissioner, appointed and commissioned by the governor. The commissioner filed bills, answers and other papers, and performed all duties usually performed by a register or a master prior to hearings. He was authorized to grant writs of partition, to appoint guardians ad litem, and to make orders of reference, subject always to review at the next session of the court. (1830, Stat. VI, 412.) His power to issue writs and attachments was similar to that of a judge at chambers (1808, Stat. VII, 306). Each commissioner was required to attend court, to take down orders and minutes, to report upon matters referred to him and to make sales under decree of the court (1791, Stat. VII, 259). When a district had sufficient business to warrant, a master was appointed as well as a register. Apparently the duties and the fees for the register, the commissioner, and the master were the same; and the offices were usually combined as the "master and commissioner", and as the "register and commissioner", a separate series of records being required for each combination (1840, Stat. XI, 114-19).

Under the constitution of 1868 the court of common pleas received jurisdiction in all equity matters(art. IV, 16). In 1869, suits then pending in the court of equity were transferred with the records to the court of common pleas and to the probate court (Stat. XIV, 10, 11), in which courts the functions of the court of equity were continued.

Although records were kept from the time of the creation of the court of equity, methods for filing original papers and recording them were not standardized until 1840 (Stat. XI, 117). Each class of instrument was filed separately by year until 1850, when the law was amended to provide for filing together all papers pertaining to one cause (ibid.; Stat. XII, 60, 61). The volumes required for masters and commissioners, under the law of 1840, included a bond book, book of guardians' and trustees' accounts, stock book, account book, sales book, and a master's and commissioner's minute book. The registers and commissioners kept a general index, index to money decrees, minute book of the court, decree book, report book, file book, appearance book, and "such dockets as prescribed by the court." (Stat. XI, 114-19.) The clerk of court and the judge of probate are custodians of the records of this court.

For reports of commissioner in equity, see entry 161; for original commissions of equity officials, see entry 191.

Papers of Record and Indexes

170. BILLS IN EQUITY, 1820-73. 26 f. b. (roll nos. 1-463).
Original bills for various actions in equity matters, showing title of bill,

number of roll, names of parties, names of attorneys; also answers, amendments to bills, interpleaders, itemizations of accounts, affidavits, orders of commissioner, opinions, orders and decrees of chancellor, money decrees, notices of appeals, opinions of supreme court, briefs. Arr. numer. by roll no. For index, see entry 171. Hdw., hdw. on printed form, printed. 15 x 5 x 13. Clerk of court, vault.

171. INDEX TO BILLS, 1820-73. 1 vol.
Index to Bills in Equity, entry 170, showing names of parties, title of bill, year, number of roll. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 476 pp. (250 used) 15 x 10 x 1½. Clerk of court, vault.

172. PETITIONS, 1849-69. 7 f. b. (roll nos. 1-666). Missing: 1820-48, 1870-78.
Original petitions filed with commissioner in equity, showing number of roll, names of parties, type of petition, attorney "pro pet." (for petitioner), date of filing, term of court; also orders of court to commissioner in equity, bills of cost, writs of subpoenas, exemplication (by probate judge in Mississippi), reports of commissioner, calculations of amounts due and receipts in settlement cases, sheriff's returns and costs of service, decrees of court, reports of sale, orders of sale, separate answers; and petitions for citizenship. Arr. numer. by roll no. For index, see entry 173. Hdw. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Clerk of court, vault.
For other petitions for citizenship, see entry 162; for other equity petitions, see entry 192.

173. INDEX TO PETITIONS, 1820-78. 1 vol.
Index to Petitions, entry 172, showing names of parties, object of petition, year, number of roll. Arr. alph. by name of petitioner. Hdw. on ruled form. 480 pp. 15 x 10 x 2. Clerk of court, vault.

174. GENERAL INDEX, 1820-56. 1 vol. Missing: 1856-68.
Obsolete index to commissioners' former files (1-57) apparently indexing bonds, bills, reports, orders, and returns of commissioners, Pendleton and Anderson Districts, showing names of parties, date, instrument, number of box, year. Arr. alph. by name of petitioner or plaintiff. Hdw. 200 pp. 17 x 8 x 1. Clerk of court, vault.

Initiatory Proceedings

175. FILE BOOK, 1855-69. 1 vol. Missing: 1840-55.
Record of bills and petitions filed with commissioner in equity, showing date of filing, names of parties, instrument. Arr. chron. by date of filing. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on ruled form. 275 pp. (141 used) 15 x 10 x 1½. Clerk of court, vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Dockets

176. PETITION DOCKET NO. 2, 1851-71. 1 vol. Missing: 1840-50. No recording 1861-63.
List of petitions to be heard in court of equity, showing number of cause, number of filing case, names of parties, petition and title, complainant's solicitor, order of last term, order of present term. Arr. numer. by cause no. Indexed by name of plaintiff or petitioner. Hdw. on ruled form. 200 pp. (100 used) 16 x 11 x 1½. Basement.

177. BILL DOCKET, 1851-69. 1 vol. Missing: 1840-50.
List of bills to be passed on by chancellor, showing number of cause, number of term, names of parties, title of bills, complainant's solicitor, defendant's solicitor, order of last term, order of present term. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on ruled form. 200 pp. 16 x 11 x 1½. Basement.

Minutes and Decrees

178. COMMISSIONER'S MINUTE BOOK, 1846-67. 2 vols. (one unlabeled, 2). Missing: 1840-45. Title varies: Minute Book.
Record of daily proceedings before commissioner in equity, showing names of parties, type of action, motions and orders, signature of commissioner in equity Anderson District. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 112 and 750 pp. 15 x 10 x 1 to 2¼. Basement.

179. MINUTE BOOK (Register), 1841-69. 2 vols. (one unlabeled, 2). Title varies: Minute Book Court, Anderson District, S. C.
Record of formal proceedings of court of equity, showing term, names of parties, type of action, orders, opinions, signature of chancellor, date. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 230 and 600 pp. 15 x 10 x 2. 1 vol., 1841-53, vault; 1 vol., 1853-69, basement.

180. DECREE BOOK NO. 2, ANDERSON DISTRICT S(outh) C(arolina), 1851-90. 1 vol. Missing: 1840-50.
Transcripts of decrees court of equity, 1851-68; court of common pleas in equity cases transferred, 1869-90. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 477 pp. (377 used) 15 x 10 x 2. Clerk of court, vault.

Estate Records

181. BOND BOOK, 1840-70. 3 vols. (two unlabeled, 3). Missing: 1852-66. Overlapping dates.
Transcripts of surety bonds made by guardians, trustees, and others, to commissioner in equity, 1840-68; clerk of court, 1869-70, to insure proper performance of duty. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of bondsman. Hdw. 236 to 385 pp. 15 x 10 x 1¼ to 16 x 11 x 2. Basement.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

182. SALES BOOK, 1855-69. 1 vol. Missing: 1824-54.
Record of judicial sales of real estate and personal property by commissioner in equity, 1855-68, showing itemization of property sold, amount received, total for each estate or bill; also record of property sold by clerk of court under order of court of common pleas, 1868-69, showing name of plaintiff, name of defendant, description of property, terms of sale, transcript of order of sale, signature of circuit judge. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 640 pp. (98 used) 15½ x 10½ x 2½. Basement.
For subsequent records, see entry 189.

183. GUARDIANS' ACCOUNTS, 1843-69. 3 vols. (1-3). Missing: 1824-42.
Transcripts of guardians' and trustees' reports to commissioner in equity concerning receipts, disbursements, investments, and balances of estates in their care. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of guardian, 1843-48; by name of minor or estate, 1848-69. Hdw. on ruled form. 138 to 780 pp. 15½ x 10 x 1½ to 3. Judge of probate, vault.
For similar probate record, see entry 207.

184. PLEADINGS AND JUDGMENTS (Fees), 1852-63. 1 vol.
Record of costs (printer, attorney, etc.) in cases handled by commissioner in equity, showing name of estate, date, itemized cost, amount of receipt, and disbursements. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 250 double pp. 17 x 11 x 3. Judge of probate, vault.
For subsequent records, see entry 188.

XIII. SPECIAL REFEREE

The master is an official of the court of common pleas who assists the court by hearing and reporting on matters referred to him. When the office of master does not exist, the hearings are held by a special appointee of the judge called the referee.

In South Carolina the office of master was originally attached to the court of equity, probably before 1721, when the master is mentioned in the act reorganizing that court after the overthrow of the proprietary government. (Stat. VII, 163, 164). The office continued until 1868 when the court of equity was abolished and the court of common pleas was granted jurisdiction in equity matters (Const., art. IV, 16). In the same year, the trial of certain types of civil cases by referee was provided for in all counties (1868, Stat. XIV, 135). In 1878, after the old régime had resumed its control of local government, laws were passed to restore the office of master in ten counties, including Anderson (Stat. XVI, 808-10, 766). The master was appointed by the governor, and in Anderson County the judge of probate was eligible (Stat. XVI, 766). In 1893 the office of master was abolished and its duties devolved upon the probate judge, who acts ex-officio as special referee (Acts, p. 547; Code 653, 3657).

The referee is required to attend the sittings of the court of common pleas in all cases in which he has acted officially, and to make such sales

and conveyances as the court orders in granting equitable relief (Code 3692). Under court order he has hearings of cases praying equitable relief, and he may grant orders for partition of estates and admeasurement of dower, but these are valid only when the right is not contested. He may administer oaths, take depositions, affidavits or renunciations of dower; he may probate deeds and other instruments, and take testimony by commission. All of his orders are subject to revision by the presiding judge at the succeeding term of court or by the resident judge at chambers. (Code 3696-98.) He must deposit all trust funds in his hands in a county bank (Code 3700).

"All or any of the issues in an action, whether of fact or of law, or both, may be referred to a master or referee upon written consent of the parties and guardian ad litem of infants" (Code 652). A reference to the master or to a special referee may be compulsorily ordered upon application of either party or upon motion of the court, in all equitable actions and issues in actions at law, where taking an account is necessary as information for the court, and where a question of fact other than upon the pleadings arises (Code 653). Both the master and referee have the same powers as the court of common pleas in holding references. They are required to state "the facts found and the conclusions of law separately." The report of facts in such a case has the same effect as a special verdict, and must be submitted within sixty days unless the time is extended by mutual consent in writing. (Code 654.)

The judge of probate as special referee makes an annual report to the court of common pleas of all estates in his charge, showing full accounts of money received and paid with accompanying vouchers, stocks, bonds, and bank book (Code 3701). He is required to keep a reference book for proceedings in the hearings he holds, and a ledger for the accounts of funds in his hands (Code 3702). The master or referee may not permit the removal of records from his office (Code 1526), and must deposit them with the clerk of court upon completion of his term (Code 3702). As the judge of probate is special referee in Anderson, all records are in his office, unless otherwise indicated.

For reports of master or special referee, see entry 161; for accounts, see entry 210; for audit of accounts, see entry 213.

185. (SPECIAL REFEREE CASES), 1918--. 2 f. b.
Cases of reference to judge of probate as special referee, showing names of parties, nature of reference, date, by whom referred, orders of court. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. 14 x 10 x 26.

186. (MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS), 1876-90. 4 f. b.
Official correspondence, orders of master, notices of officials, testimony, reports to court on referred cases, and surety bonds taken by master. Also contains Cancelled Checks, entry 190. No arr. No index. Hdw., hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

187. FILE DOCKET, 1886--. 1 vol. Last entry 1891.
Record of references held, showing notices served parties, date of reference, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, date of filing report. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 300 pp. 12½ x 7½ x 1. Vault.

188. LEDGER (Memoranda), 1879-98. 5 vols. Overlapping dates.
Apparently a memoranda of master's and special referee's accounts and fees, showing date, description, amount of receipts and disbursements on estates, and fee accounts. Arr. chron. under account. No index, 1879-84; indexed by name of plaintiff, 1879-98. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 to 600 pp. 13 x 8 x 1 to 16 x 11 x 2¼. Vault.
For prior record of fees, see entry 184.

189. MASTER'S SALES, 1886--. 8 vols. Missing: 1884-85. Title varies: Ledger.
Record of sales, consisting of newspaper advertisements; and notations, showing name of purchaser, amount of sale, date deed delivered. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. notations, and printed advertisements pasted. 184 to 400 pp. 13 x 8 x 1½ to 14 x 10 x 2½. Vault.
For prior records, see entry 182.

190. CANCELLED CHECKS, 1899--. 4 f. d. Missing: 1891-98.
1876-90 in (Miscellaneous Papers), entry 186.
Cancelled checks originally issued by master and by judge of probate as special referee in distributing funds in their possession, and retained as receipts. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 11 x 5 x 13. Vault.
For other checks, see entry 228.

XIV. JUDGE OF PROBATE

This office began in South Carolina in 1671, when wills were proven before the governor as the ordinary, presiding over the grand council as an orphans' court (JGC, pp. 42, 49). Until the Revolution, the governor was the sole ordinary of the province. When the last royal governor fled in the autumn of 1775, the Revolutionary assembly elected an ordinary (JGA, March-April 1776, Columbia, 1906, p. 7), who carried on the office in Charleston. In accordance with the mandate of the constitution of 1778 (art. XXIV), the general assembly which convened at Jacksonborough in 1782 took up the appointment of ordinaries for the back country precincts (HJ, January-February 1782, Columbia, 1916, p. 39; SJ, p. 49). Estates for the settlers in what is now Anderson were settled 1782-86 in the ordinary's office at Ninety Six. When the duties of ordinary were transferred to the county courts in 1787 (Stat. VII, 246), Abbeville received the Ninety Six District records, which now survive as the oldest official records of the South Carolina back country (see Inventory of the County Archives of South Carolina, No. 1. "Abbeville County", entry 204). When Pendleton County was cut off from Abbeville (1789, Stat. VII, 252, 253), the county justices sat as a court of ordinary (1787,

(Next entry 191, p. 76) Judge of Probate

Stat. VII, 246) until the county court was abolished in 1799 (Stat. VII, 291). An ordinary was then elected by the legislature for Pendleton as one of the twenty-four circuit court districts which came into existance on January 1, 1800 (Stat. VII, 283-294). To him four years later, the clerk of court was directed to transfer the county court records pertaining to the office of ordinary (Stat. V, 482). Upon the division of Pendleton District into Anderson and Pickens, the ordinary of Pendleton was transferred to Anderson along with the records (1827, Stat. VI, 343; Pendleton Messenger, October 1, 1828).

Under the constitution of 1868, the court of ordinary was replaced by a probate court (art. IV, 20) which combined the functions of the defunct court of ordinary in matters testamentary and of dower, with those of the defunct court of equity in regard to guardians and trustees. In the same year the probate court became a court of record by legislative enactment (Stat. XIV, 76).

The constitution of 1895 made the probate court dependent upon the general assembly in all counties except Charleston, where alone it remained a constitutional court (art. V, 19). The court over which the judge of probate presides is a civil court of record with original jurisdiction in matters testamentary and of administration, in business pertaining to minors and allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons not able to take care of their own affairs (Code 208). Appeals are made to the court of common pleas (Code 230).

The judge of probate is a statutory official elected for a term of four years (Code 3640), whose duties are concerned with transmission of estates and with domestic relations. His title is derived from his duty to prove or test genuineness of wills brought to be recorded. Proceedings in the court are instituted by petition or by complaint (Code 237) under rules of practice made by the state supreme court. When the office of judge of probate becomes vacant, the clerk of court takes charge (1839, Stat. XI, 79; Code 3600), and when the office of clerk of court becomes vacant the judge of probate takes charge (1850, Stat. XI, 63; Code 3578, 3643) until the vacancy is filled.

After a written petition is filed, the judge issues a citation to kindred and creditors of the deceased to show cause, if any, why letters should not be granted to the applicant. The citation is exhibited on the courthouse door and published once a week for two successive weeks in a popular newspaper of the county. (1839, Stat. XI, 58; Code 8972.) The applicant must post a bond of two or more sureties (Code 8975) and take an oath in open court (Code 8974). If there are no objections, he receives letters as follows: letters of administration if the deceased was intestate (1839, Stat. XI, 40; Code 8968); testamentary if fiduciary is named in the will; guardianship if the heir is a minor; committeeship if the heir is non compos mentis; trusteeship if a trust is created by the will. (Code 3648) The judge may grant temporary letters while prerequisite legal steps are being taken (1930, Stat. XXXVI, 1224; Code 8973). When a will has been probated or application has been made for letters of administration, etc., the executor or administrator is required to make an inventory of the personal estate of the deceased, which is appraised by three freeholders upon oath, and a return made to the

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

judge of probate (1839, Stat. XI, 42; Code 3648, 8987). The administrator or executor then issues a notice to creditors to render their accounts against the estate (1789, Stat. V, 111; Code 8993). If the assets are not sufficient to cover the debts, the judge of probate may sell enough of the estate to satisfy them (1842, Stat. XI, 232; Code 9000). He is required to file all papers and enter the amount of the sale in his cash book (1839, Stat. XI, 48; Code 3648, 9007).

Executors and administrators must make an annual return of the receipts and expenditures of an estate (1839, Stat. XI, 47; Code 3648, 9012). When the duties of the fiduciary have been completed, the judge of probate issues letters dismissory (1869, Stat. XIV, 263; Code 3648). When an estate is derelict because no executor or administrator makes application for letters, he must appoint the clerk to act as fiduciary (1873, Stat. XV, 413; Code 8980). If no other guardian can be found, the judge of probate must act as public guardian (1880, Stat. XVII, 463; Code 8623). The judge of probate may distribute personal estates of $500.00 or less without the requirement of an administration, and without reporting to the state tax commission (1925, Stat. XXXIV, 93; Code 9028). Under certain conditions, he may commit insane persons to the State Hospital (1870, Stat. XIV, 436; Code 6226, 6227); and incorrigible children to reformatories (1912, Stat. XXVII, 764; Code 247).

The records system as standardized in 1839, required that an alphabetical index be kept in a book, showing the location of the packages of original papers of record for each estate. Transcripts were required to be made in separate volumes for each series of wills, inventories (with appraisements and sales), bonds, letters, and returns of administrators and guardians, each book with an "index to the sir-names of the parties." (Stat. XI, 47, 48; Code 3648, 3650.) In 1824 the ordinary was authorized to order sale for division of real estate not to exceed $1000.00 (Stat. VI, 248-51). In 1882 partition of real estate was placed under the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas (Stat. XVII, 982); and the judge of probate is still required to keep a record of the division and sale of real estate (Code 3648). At all times his cash book, showing accounts with individual estates, is open to inspection as a public record (1839, Stat. XI, 48; Code 3648).

Since 1922, the judge of probate has been required to send to the state tax commission a copy of the fiduciary's statement of the names of the heirs and the value of each estate (Stat. XXXII, 807; Code 2489); and he files a duplicate of the statement and the certificate of payment from the state treasurer (Code 2488, 2495) with the estate papers, after recording on a register (Code 2501). Since 1923, he has been required to file with the auditor descriptions of real estate changing hands by inheritance (Stat. XXXIII, 117; Code 227). Since 1911, the judge of probate has issued marriage licenses and kept a marriage register (Stat. XXVII, 131-33; Code 8557-61). In 1919, he became clerk of the county pension board (Acts, p. 277), disbursing state pensions to veterans, widows, and faithful servants of the Confederacy, a duty which he continued when this board was replaced by the board of honor in 1929 (infra, p.128). In 1937,

the state comptroller general assumed payment of pensions (Stat. XL, 639). The judge of probate may become a member of the board of honor, if there is only one veteran living in the county (infra, p.128). Under the "quart a month" law of 1917 (Acts, p. 70), the judge of probate issued permits to import by public carrier intoxicants from "wet" states, until the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution went into effect on January 1, 1919. Upon national repeal in 1933, he resumed this duty until a state law of 1935 repealed state prohibition (Acts, p. 325). The judge of probate in Anderson County is ex-officio special referee (supra, p. 71). All records are in the judge's office unless otherwise indicated. For reports as public guardian to court of common pleas, see entry 160; for reports as special referee, see entry 161.

Transmission of Property

Papers of Record and Indexes

191. JUDGMENT ROLLS (Estate Papers), 1790--. 281 f. b. (roll nos. 1-11452).

Original papers of estates probated (Pendleton County, 1790-99, Pendleton District, 1800-1827, Anderson District, 1828-68, Anderson County, 1868--), including wills, inventories, letters, returns, citations, and related papers; also petitions in lunacy to court of equity, 1849-69; commissions of officers of the courts of equity, of ordinary, and of probate, 1832-76; comitments to State Hospital, 1871--, showing date, name, age, address of lunatic, statements of disinterested parties, of physician, nature of action, cause of mental condition, history of lunacy in family; certificates of payment of inheritance tax from state treasurer, statements of fiduciaries as to heirs, 1923--. Arr. numer. by roll no. For index, see entry 192. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13⅓. Vault.

For Record of Taxable Inheritance, see entry 209; for record of commitments, see entry 217.

192. GENERAL INDEX, PROBATE COURT, 1790--. 1 vol.

Index to Judgment Rolls (Estate Papers), entry 191, showing number of roll, name of estate, lunatic, or guardian, description of paper, date. Arr. alph. by name of estate, lunatic, or guardian; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Typed on printed ruled form. 888 loose-leaf pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

193. (TEMPORARY PAPERS OF ADMINISTRATION), 1935--. 2 f. d.

Temporary papers granted for the immediate administration of an estate, including applications for letters, reports of guardians on expenditures, and other papers issued prior to final settlement. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. 10 x 4½ x 16.

194. INDEX TO LANDS DEVISED (Record), 1883--. 1 vol. Missing: 1882. Last entry 1887.

Record of lands bequeathed by will, showing name of devisor, name of devisee, description of lands devised, date of will, where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 425 pp. (29 used) 18 x 11 x 1½. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Transcripts

195. WILL BOOK, 1791--. 15 vols. (two unlabeled, B, 3-14).
Transcripts of wills probated in Pendleton county court, 1791-99; court of ordinary, Pendleton District, 1800-1828; court of ordinary, Anderson District, 1828-68; probate court, Anderson County, 1868--, showing name of testator, heirs, items bequeathed, name of executor, signatures of witnesses and testator. Also contains Proof of Will and Qualification, 1791-1928, entry 197; Letters Testamentary, 1825-39, entry 201; Letters of Guardianship, 1808-17, entry 203; Inventories, Appraisements, and Sales, 1792-99, entry 206. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. 225 to 800 pp. 11½ x 7 x 2 to 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

196. RECORD OF WILLS, 1790-1857. 2 vols. Transcribed 1934.
Copies of old will books and transcripts of original wills, made by a project for relief of unemployed under Civil Works Administration. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Typed. 500 pp. 14½ x 8½ x 2¼. Vault.

197. PROOF OF WILL AND QUALIFICATION, 1929--. 1 vol.
1791-1928 in Will Book, entry 195.
Transcripts of proof of will, showing affidavit of persons who saw testator sign will, dates of will and of affidavit, order of probate judge upon petition of interested party for will to be probated in common form, and affidavit of fiduciary, showing date, before whom taken, signature of fiduciary. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on printed form. 551 pp. (468 used) 15½ x 9 x 2. Vault.

198. GUARDIAN BONDS, 1917--. 2 vols. (10, 11). 1840-1917 in Administration Bonds, entry 199.
Transcripts of surety bonds, made to insure proper administration of minor's estate, showing name of surety or names of sureties, amount of bond, date of bond, names of minors, charge of guardian, witnesses, affidavit, date of affidavit, signature of guardian. Also contains Committee Bond, 1935-37, entry 200. Arr. chron. Indexed by names of guardian or committee. Hdw. on printed form. 752 pp. 14 x 9½ x 3. Vault.

199. ADMINISTRATION BONDS, 1840--. 12 vols. (1, 2, 2, 4-12).
Title varies: Bonds; Bond Book; Administration and Guardian Bonds.
Transcripts of surety bonds, made to insure proper administration of estates by executor or administrator, showing name of fiduciary, amount of bond, date, conditions of bond, name of person over whose effects fiduciary will have control, signature of fiduciary, date of recording, before whom recorded; trustees' bonds, 1851--, made to protect trust fund set up by testator. Also contains Guardian Bonds, 1840-1917, entry 198; Committee Bond, 1884-1934, entry 200. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate or fiduciary. Hdw., 1840-94; hdw. on printed form, 1894--. 600 pp. 11 x 8 x 3 to 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

200. COMMITTEE BOND, 1937--. 1 vol. 1884-1934 in Administration Bonds, entry 199; 1935-37 in Guardian Bonds, entry 198.
Transcripts of bonds given by persons appointed as committees for lunatics

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

and persons non compos mentis, showing names of fiduciaries, amount of bond, date, conditions of bond, name of person over whose effects fiduciary will have control, signatures of fiduciaries, date of recording, before whom recorded. Arr. chron. Indexed by names of persons bonded. Hdw. on printed form. 152 pp. 14 x 9½ x 3. Vault.

201. LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, 1815-24, 1907--. 4 vols. (6, 8, one unlabeled, 10). Missing: 1789-1814. 1825-39 in Will Book, entry 195; 1840-1906 in Letters of Administration, entry 202.
Transcripts of letters giving executor named in will control of the estate, showing date, name of testator, residence, name of executor, date of recording, signature of judge of probate. Arr. chron. No index, 1815-24; indexed by name of estate, 1907--. Hdw. on printed form. Poor condition, 1815-24. 50 to 600 pp. 13 x 8 x ½ to 14 x 9 x 3. Vault.

202. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1822-26, 1840-63, 1867--. 11 vols. (AA, 1, 2, 4-11). Title varies: Letters, Letter Book.
1800-1824 in Minute Book, entry 215.
Transcripts of letters giving administrator charge of estate, showing date, name of estate; name of administrator, date of appointment, signature of judge of probate; warrants of appraisement, 1822-26, 1840-42; letters of trusteeship, 1851--, showing date, name of estate, appointment of trustees, names of trustees, date of appointment, signature of judge of probate. Also contains Letters Testamentary, 1840-1906, entry 201; Letters of guardianship, 1840-1911, entry 203; Letters of Committeeship, 1884-1911, entry 204; Letters Dismissory, 1840-1910, entry 205. Arr. chron. No index, 1822-26; indexed by name of guardian or estate, 1840--. Hdw., 1822-26; Hdw. on printed form, 1840--. Poor condition, 1822-26. 167 to 600 pp. 13 x 8 x 1 to 16 x 11 x 2. Vault.

203. LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP, 1911--. 2 vols. (8, 9). Missing: 1789-1807, 1818-39. 1808-17 in Will Book, entry 195; 1840-1911 in Letters of Administration, entry 202.
Transcripts of letters giving guardian charge of minor's estate, showing name of guardian, name of minor, duties of guardian, date of appointment, signature of probate judge. Also contains Letters of Committeeship, 1911-37, entry 204. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of fiduciary. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 14 x 9 x 2¼. Vault.

204. LETTERS OF COMMITTEESHIP, 1937--. 1 vol. 1884-1911 in Letters of Administration, entry 202; 1911-37 in Letters of Guardianship, entry 203.
Transcripts of letters giving persons appointed as a committee power to administer estates of lunatics and persons non compos mentis, showing names of committee, name of person non compos mentis, application, duties of committee, date of appointment, signature of probate judge. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of committee. Hdw. on printed form. 475 pp. 16 x 11 x 2½. Vault.

205. LETTERS DISMISSORY, 1910--. 3 vols. (8-10). 1840-1910 in Letters of Administration, entry 202.
Transcripts of letters to fiduciaries releasing them and their sureties

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

from further obligations in administering an estate, showing date of dismissal, petition of fiduciary, name of fiduciary, name of estate, name of newspaper in which citation published, order of dismissal, signature of probate judge. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on printed form. 300 to 650 pp. 14 x 9 x 2 to 3. Vault.

206. INVENTORIES, APPRAISEMENTS, AND SALES, 1800-1815, 1840--. 14 vols. (A, 1-13). Missing: 1789-91. Title varies: Inventory Book; Appraisements and Sales. 1792-99 in Will Book, entry 195.

Transcripts of itemized lists of personal estate, with value set by appraisers, affidavits of appraisers; bill of sale, showing date, list of property, purchaser, amount of sale, total. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on ruled form. 168 to 750 pp. 12 x 7 x 1¼ to 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

207. RETURNS, 1839--. 24 vols. (1-4, 4-23). Title varies: Return Book; Returns Probate Court.

Annual and final reports of fiduciaries on receipts and disbursements, showing date, purpose, amount, balance, and investments. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate or fiduciary. Hdw. on ruled form. 398 to 750 pp. 13 x 8 x 1½ to 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

For similar equity record, see entry 183; for memorandum, see entry 211.

208. REAL ESTATE, 1825-36, 1840--. 5 vols. Last entry 1879.

Transcripts of summonses in partition, answers, petitions for sale of real estate, writs of partition, commissioners' returns, orders of sale, and other papers concerned with partition and sale of real estate. Arr. chron. No index, 1825-36, 1878-79; indexed by name of estate, 1840-78. Hdw. 57 to 800 pp. 13 x 18 x ¼ to 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

Inheritance Tax

209. RECORD TAXABLE INHERITANCE, 192?-- 2 vols.

Record of estates reported as being large enough to pay inheritance tax, showing name of estate, fiduciary's name and title, address, file number, date of qualification; filed with commission statement under section 9, copy of will, inventory and appraisement; reappraisement ordered by court, reappraisement filed with commission, accounts filed with commission; extension of time by court for payment of tax, date of payment of tax to state treasurer, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 double pp. 14½ x 17 x 1.

For original papers, see entry 191.

Fees and Accounts

210. ACCOUNT BOOK, 1841--. 14 vols. (1, one unlabeled, 1-12). Overlapping dates. Title varies: Cash Book.
Judge of probate in account with estates, 1841-1902; also judge of probate as special referee in account with estates, 1891--, showing receipts and expenditures. Arr. chron. under account. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on ruled form, 1841-1930; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1930--. 300 to 668 pp. 13 x 8 x 1¼ to 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

211. LEDGER (Administrators' Accounts), 1848, 1859. 2 vols.
Memorandum of administrators' accounts for estates in their care, showing receipts and disbursements of funds. Arr. chron. under account. Indexed by name of account. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 pp. 12 x 7½ x ¼. Vault.
For official record, see entry 207.

212. LEDGER (Fees), 1842-50, 1862-70, 1872--. 22 vols.
Record of fees collected by probate judge for performing official duties, including lunacy proceedings, 1872--. Also contains record of cases in court of magistrates and freeholders, 1842-46; estrays and warrant of appraisement, 1843. Arr. chron. No index, 1842-50, 1935--; indexed by name of estate or plaintiff, 1862-1927; by name of person filing paper, 1927-34. Hdw. on ruled form, 1842-1934; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1935--. 150 to 472 pp. 13 x 8 x 1 to 13 x 15 x 3. Vault.
For other fees in lunacy cases, see entry 218.

213. (AUDIT), 1936. 1 vol.
Audit of accounts of special referee and judge of probate to determine undistributed balances to be paid over to the treasurer, covering period 1869-1936. Arr. chron. No index, but table of contents. Typed. 14 pp. 14 x 9½ x 1/8. Vault.

Court Procedure

214. FILE BOOK, 1869--. 1 vol. Last entry 1882.
Record of original papers filed, showing title of case, kind of process, date of filing. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of first party. Hdw. 300 double pp. (188 used) 16 x 11 x 2. Vault.

215. MINUTE BOOK, 1800--. 9 vols. (A, B, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2-4). Last entry 1923. Title varies: Journal; Minutes.
Record of daily transactions of ordinary's office, 1800-1867; of judge of probate's office, 1868--. Also contains Letters of Administration, 1800-1824, entry 202. Arr. chron. Indexed by subject, 1800-1825, 1855--; no index, 1825-55. Hdw. 150 to 804 pp. 13½ x 6 x 1 to 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

216. INDEX TO MONEY DECREES, 1886--. 1 vol. Missing: 1839-85. Last entry 1890.
Index to decrees of probate court for payment of money, filed in court of

common pleas to give them force as judgments against estates concerned, showing number of box, number of package, number of docket, names of parties and estates, attorneys, cause of action, amount to be paid, cost, date of enrollment, date of execution, date of satisfaction. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Vault.

Lunacy

217. RECORD OF LUNATICS, 1899--. 2 vols. Missing: 1870-98.
Record of commitments to State Hospital, showing name of lunatic, residence and race, apartment, file, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of lunatic. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 272 and 588 pp. 14 x 8½ x 1 and 18 x 12 x 3.
For original papers, see entry 191.

218. LUNACY RECORD (Fees), 1929-34. 1 vol.
Record of fees for lunacy cases, used to determine payments to treasurer and physicians, showing date, names of lunatics and physicians, and fees of judge. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of lunatic. Hdw. on ruled form. 288 pp. 12 x 7½ x 1. Vault.
For other fees, see entry 212.

Marriage

219. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1911--. 34 f. b. (numbered 1 forward each year).
Original marriage licenses, showing number of license, name of state and county, name of judge, names of parties, where from, age, race, nationality, authorization to any qualified person to perform ceremony, date issued, signature of judge of probate; includes certificate of marriage (on reverse) returned by person performing ceremony, showing signature of person performing ceremony, place, date. Also contains Marriage Affidavits, 1911-19, 1935--, entry 220. Arr. chron., and numer. by license no. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Vault.
For transcripts, see entry 221.

220. MARRIAGE AFFIDAVITS, 1920-34. 1 f. b. 1911-19, 1935-- in Marriage Licenses, entry 219.
Original affidavits of eligibility by contracting parties to obtain marriage license, showing names of parties, addresses, ages, race, date, oath, signature of person obtaining license. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Vault.

221. RECORD OF MARRIAGES, 1911--. 17 vols. (1-17).
Transcripts of marriage licenses, showing number of license, name, residence, age, race of man; name, residence, age, race of woman; date license issued, date of return, name and title of person performing ceremony, date of marriage, also consent of parent or guardian where either party is not of

age. Arr. chron. Indexed (front) by name of man, and (back) by name of woman. Hdw. on printed form. 800 pp. 16 x 11 x 3.

For original licenses, see entry 219.

Pensions
(See also entries 85-89, 379-381)

222. PENSION APPLICATIONS, 1919. 2 f. b.
Applications of Confederate veterans and their widows for pensions under act of 1919, showing class, name, post office address, date of birth, amount of applicant's income, company enlisted in, date of enlistment, date and place discharged, branch of service, regiment, amount of wife's income, evaluation of property, nature of injuries received in service (if any), statement as to whether or not the applicant has been on pension roll, and if so what class, that applicant is not on pension roll of any other state or of the United States; affidavit of two others that applicant saw service as stated therein, attest, signatures of applicant and witnesses. Arr. alph. by name of pensioner, subdivided by veterans and widows. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10⅓ x 5 x 13½. Vault.

223. PENSION RECORD, 1916--. 1 vol.
Record of distribution of state pension fund to Confederate veterans, their widows, and faithful Negroes who served Confederacy, showing number of enrollment, number of check, name of pensioner (money was sent for), name of party who got check, date check delivered; month, day, year; name and location of bank check was drawn on, date of check, amount, class in which pensioner belonged; if pensioner dead, date of death; name and address of party with whom pensioner lived at the time of death, how check delivered, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of pensioner under class and year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 double pp. (270 used) 18 x 14 x 3½.

224. CANCELLED PENSION CHECKS, 1904--. 1 box, 4 f. b.
Cancelled Confederate pension checks, showing number of check, date, to whom issued, amount, purpose, signature of clerk of court, 1904-18; of judge of probate, 1919--. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. Box, 16 x 2 x 8; f. b., 10⅓ x 5 x 13½. Box, 1904-18, basement; f. b., 1919--, vault.

Liquor Permits

225. (LIQUOR PERMITS), Dec. 1933-May 1935. 3 vols. Discontinued.
Carbon copies of permits issued under "quart a month" law giving applicant permission to receive one quart of liquor per month, showing number of permit (1-750), name of deponent, place of delivery, authorization to carrier to deliver the within named liquors, date of affidavit, signatures of deponent and probate judge. Arr. numer. by permit no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 50 pp. 16 x 7 x ⅛. Vault.

For affidavits, see entry 227.

226. RECORD OF LIQUOR PERMITS, 1917-35. 2 vols. None issued during national prohibition, Jan. 1919-Dec. 1933. Discontinued. Record of liquor permits issued, showing date, certificate number, name of applicant or consignee, office, carrier, amount and kind of liquor, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of applicant or consignee. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 550 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Vault.

227. (LIQUOR AFFIDAVITS), 1933-34. 1 f. b. Affidavits to obtain permits for purchasing liquor under "quart a month" law, showing number of permit, name of deponent; oath that he is more than 21 years of age, has not received a permit during present calendar month for liquors, that he is not a student of an institution of learning, that he is the head of a family, amount, kind, for his personal medical use, place where package will be received, and that it is nearest his home; date, deponent's signature, notary public's signature. Also contains (Cancelled Checks, H. E. Bailey, Probate Judge), 1926-29, entry 228. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Vault.

For permits, see entry 225.

Miscellaneous

228. (CANCELLED CHECKS, H. E. BAILEY, PROBATE JUDGE), 1926-29. 1 bundle in (Liquor Affidavits), entry 227. Miscellaneous cancelled checks, showing number of check, date, to whom issued, amount, purpose, signature of probate judge.

For other checks, see entry 190.

229. PLATS - POWER OF ATTORNEY, 1874-1921. 1 f. b. Plats of land received by beneficiaries of a will, the boundaries of which are questioned, 1874-1920; petitions for commitments of criminal minors, and commitments to state reformatory, 1913-20; sundry petitions, citations, etc., 1914-21, filed but not completed. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10½ x 5 x 13½. Vault.

XV. MAGISTRATES

Magistrates, or justices of the peace as they were usually called, were among the first local representatives of law in the early settlement of Pendleton County. Justices of the peace and of the quorum constituted the county court of 1789-99. Upon the abolition of this court in 1799 (Stat. VII, 291), justices of the peace and quorum resumed their old jurisdiction, which extended to "all matters of debt or other demand, arising from contract, and in no other case of civil nature whatsoever, to twenty dollars" (ibid., p. 296). When Pendleton District was divided into Pickens and Anderson, the justices of the peace remained in office for the district in which they lived (1827, Stat. VI, 342, 343). In 1839 the office and duties of magistrate were revised in detail by a law which further provided that

(Next entry 230, p. 85) Magistrates

all justices of the peace and of the quorum should be replaced March 1, 1841 by magistrates commissioned under its provisions (Stat. XI, 24).

The law carrying out the provisions of the constitution of 1868 (art. IV, 21-24), changed the name to trial justice (1879, Stat. XIV, 436-42). The constitution of 1895 declared the incumbent trial justices to be magistrates, to receive salaries in lieu of fees in criminal cases (art. V, 20). Although there have been many laws changing the number and other minor points, there has been little basic change in the office since 1895. Magistrates are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of two years (Const. 1895, art. V, 20; Code 3707). It is customary for them to be nominated in the primary (Code 2365). Before taking office each magistrate must take an oath before the clerk of court which is filed with the secretary of state (Code 3043, 3044, 3708).

Twenty-three magisterial districts were created in 1932 for Anderson County (Code 3751), but in 1933 salaries for seven of these were discontinued (Acts, p. 679). The 1938 supply act includes and names only fifteen, two in the city of Anderson (infra, p. 86), two at Pendleton, two at Williamston, and one each at Belton, Townville, Honea Path, Pelzer, Piedmont, Starr, Iva, Martin, and Sandy Springs (Acts, pp. 2090, 2091). Each magistrate is required to be a resident of the district for which he is appointed. Each has exclusive jurisdiction within his district for civil and criminal actions triable by him and limited to punishment not exceeding $100 fine or thirty days imprisonment (Const. 1895, art. V, 23; Code 3709).

Proceedings in criminal cases are instituted by information under oath (Code 930). Trial may be by a jury of six (Code 3711), and cases may be appealed to the circuit courts (Code 1024). The magistrate is authorized to administer oaths and to take renunciation of dower (Code 3714). He may also take testimony and compel the attendance of witnesses (Code 3715, 3716). The magistrate may act as coroner in cases where the coroner is sick, or absent, or at a greater distance than fifteen miles from the place of inquiry, or where the office is vacant (Code 3562).

Magistrates are required to keep two dockets, one for civil and one for criminal cases (1839, Stat. XI, 14; Code 3717). These were formerly deposited in the office of the clerk of court (1839, Stat. XI, 14) but since 1879 the magistrate or trial justice has been required to pass on to his successor all books of office and papers relative to unfinished civil cases (Acts, p. 48; 1905, pp. 961, 962; Code 3717). Magistrates are required to submit their dockets quarterly to the county board of commissioners, upon which the board makes a report to the grand jury (1898, Stat. XXII, 750; Code 3730). The accounts of magistrates are audited by the county commissioners (1875, Stat. XV, 863; Code 3719). Magistrates are required to make a report to the auditor and the treasurer of all fines collected (1878, Stat. XVI, 753; Code 3729). They are also required to report to the board of registration the names of persons convicted of disqualifying crimes (1896, Stat. XXII, 42; Code 2282).

Few records of the magistrates are found, due to their scattered locations throughout the county and the constant change in officeholders. For

magistrates' reports, see entries 5, 272, 304; for appeals from the magistrates' courts, see entry 111.

230. (MAGISTRATE'S CRIMINAL DOCKET), 1899--. 158 vols.
Overlapping dates.
Record of magistrate's criminal cases, showing date, number and title of case, offense, witnesses, jurors, officer, magistrate's cost, fines, constables' costs, verdict, disposition of case. Volumes are for districts as follows:

No. of Vols.	Dates	Magistrate or District	Location
1	1899-1933	Unknown	Supervisor, office
1	1904-1908	A. M. Guyton	Basement
2	1915-23, 1925-33	J. J. Sitton	"
1	1915-25	J. B. Leverett	"
97	1915--	City of Anderson, No. 1	116 E. Benson St.
1	1916-24	Unknown	Basement
1	1917-33	H. B. Abercrombie	"
1	1921-22	W. G. Erwin	"
51	1923--	City of Anderson, No. 2	103½ E. Whitner St.
1	1926-27	C. E. Clement	Basement
	1927-28	M. B. Wright	"
1	1927	G. H. Geiger, No. 1	"

Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 38 to 150 double pp. 12 x 9½ x ½ to 16 x 11 x 1¼.

231. MAGISTRATE'S CIVIL DOCKET, 1853--. 114 vols.
Record of civil cases, showing (with variations) number of case, names of parties, cause of action, date of summons, when returned, by whom, judge and trial amount of judgment, magistrate's costs, constables' costs, fieri facias, to whom given, when returned. Volumes are for districts as follows:

No. of Vols.	Dates	Magistrate or District	Location
1	1853-58	J. T. Whitfield	Sheriff, office
87	1915--	City of Anderson, No. 1	116 E. Benson St.
26	1923--	" " " No. 2	103½ Whitner St.

Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 38 to 156 double pp. 14 x 8½ x ½ to 16 x 10½ x 1¼.

232. ARREST WARRANTS, 1935--. 4 f. d., 56 bundles.
Arrest warrants of cases heard by special magistrates as regular magistrates, showing name of party warrant issued for, offense, summary of facts in case, name of party making charge, date signed before magistrate, disposition of case, date filed. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. F. d., 1935--, 103½ E. Whitner St.; bundles, 1935--, 116 Benson St.

(Next entry 233, p. 87)

XVI. SPECIAL MAGISTRATES

The constitution of 1895 (art. V, 1) provides that the general assembly may set up a county court in any county which votes for its establishment. A local election was held in 1907 to decide whether a county court should be established (Acts, p. 585), but it was evidently unfavorable. The present special magistrates' courts in the city of Anderson are apparently a compromise, meeting the need of the town without imposing financial burdens upon the rural areas.

After an amendment to article V, section 21 of the constitution (Acts 1935, p. 341), an act was passed to commission any magistrate residing in the city of Anderson "licensed and actively engaged in law for five years" as special magistrates. In addition to their jurisdiction as regular magistrates, they have the same jurisdiction as "the court of common pleas and the judges thereof in all cases in law and equity, special proceedings and remedial remedies when the value of property in controversy or amount claimed does not exceed $1000" or the title to real estate is not involved. In criminal matters where the fine does not exceed $500.00 or eighteen months imprisonment and such sentence as may be provided in certain designated cases, they have equal jurisdiction with the court of general sessions, but no appellate jurisdiction. They may issue writs of habeas corpus, determine the custody of minors, try cases relating to violation of the liquor law, cases charging non-support of wife or children, bastardy, drawing fraudulent checks, driving under the influence of liquor, and disposing of property under lien. The judge of the court of common pleas or general sessions, upon motion by the solicitor and written consent of defendant, may transfer such cases to a special magistrate. When court is not in session, criminal cases may be transferred to special magistrates from general sessions upon motion of the judge, solicitor, or clerk of court, upon consent of the defendant or his attorney. Defendants may waive indictment in court of general sessions and plead guilty of charge in special magistrate's court. The special duties devolved upon special magistrates do not prevent their hearing cases as regular magistrates. (Acts 1935, pp. 311-25.)

Each magistrate is required to prepare a jury box for use in his court to contain 400 names of qualified electors living within seven miles of the courthouse and subject to jury service in the court of common pleas or general sessions. A special magistrate may dispense with the regular way of trying cases and appoint a term for holding court. The solicitor of the tenth circuit is not required to attend the courts of special magistrates, but may do so upon request, if his time and work permit. An official stenographer is employed to take down and transcribe testimony, his time being divided between the two magistrates. The stenographer attends inquests and takes down the testimony when it does not seriously interfere with other duties, and furnishes the coroner a copy without charge. (Acts 1935, pp. 311-25.)

The two magistrates act independently, and each keeps his own records. In connection with the courts of special magistrates, the clerk of court is

required to keep an index book, in which to list alphabetically the names of all defendants tried by them, the offense charged, the plea, date of conviction or acquittal, and final disposition, including sentence imposed, and a number given by him to such case. The clerk is also required to keep suitable files for all papers of such cases, numbering each case. The original papers are required to be kept in the regular "Magistrates Court Appeal" file, entry 111, until final disposal. The clerk then enters the data in the book, and files the papers with other cases of special magistrates. (Ibid.)

Special magistrates are required to report to the clerk of court at intervals not exceeding ninety days, a list of their criminal cases under appeal and for which time for appeal has expired; also cases tried and disposed of since the last report, showing name of defendant, offense charged, disposition, and date. All papers connected with each case must accompany the report. (Acts 1935, p. 315.) The writs and processes of magistrates are served by a special deputy under the sheriff (Acts 1933, pp. 359, 360; 1937, pp. 769, 772). All records of magistrate no. 1 are in his office at 116 E. Benson St.; all records of magistrate no. 2 are in his office at 103½ E. Whitner St. For records filed with clerk of court of general sessions, see entries 112, 113; for processes served by sheriff, see entry 246.

District No. 1

Dockets

233. (CRIMINAL DOCKET), 1935--. 3 vols.
Record of criminal cases tried by special magistrate no. 1, showing number of case, date, defendant, offense, witnesses, jurors, officer, magistrate's cost, fines, constables' costs, verdict, disposition of case. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 153 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

234. (CIVIL DOCKET), 1935--. 1 vol.
Record of civil cases tried by special magistrate no. 1, showing number of case, date, names of parties, cause of action, attorneys, witnesses, jurors, amount, disposition of case. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 153 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

Jury Records

235. (JURY BOOK), 1935--. 1 vol.
List of persons eligible to serve as jurors in special magistrate's court, transferred from jury lists of clerk of court, showing number, name of juror, address. Arr. numer. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 150 pp. (50 used) 12 x 9 x 1¼.

236. (JURORS' PAY VOUCHER), 1935--. 1 vol.
Stubs of vouchers, and vouchers issued jurors for service in court of special magistrate no. 1, showing number of voucher, date, name of payee, number of

days served, amount; voucher also shows signature of special magistrate. Arr. numer. by voucher no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 200 pp. 10 x 14 x 1.

District No. 2

Dockets

237. (CRIMINAL DOCKET), 1935--. 1 vol.
Record of criminal cases tried by special magistrate no. 2, showing information as in entry 233. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 153 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

238. (CIVIL DOCKET), 1935--. 1 vol.
Record of civil cases tried by special magistrate no. 2, showing information as in entry 234. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 153 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

Jury Records

239. (JURY BOOK), 1935--. 1 vol.
List of persons eligible to serve as jurors in special magistrate's court, transferred from jury lists of clerk of court, showing information as in entry 235. Arr. numer. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 153 pp. 13 x 7⅓ x 1.

240. (JURORS' PAY VOUCHER), 1935--. 1 vol.
Stubs of vouchers and vouchers issued jurors for service in court of special magistrate no. 2, showing information as in entry 236. Arr. numer. by voucher no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 200 pp. 10 x 14 x 1.

XVII. COURT OF MAGISTRATES AND FREEHOLDERS (defunct)

Until 1868, slaves and free persons of color, including Indians and mestizos, were tried only in courts of magistrates, and of magistrates and freeholders. Single magistrates might try cases of larceny under twelvepence (1712, Stat. VII, 355), but all major offenses, ranging from murder and arson to the stealing of fowls, were tried in the court of magistrates and freeholders. The foundation of the judicial attitude toward colored races was an act for the better ordering of slaves passed in 1690 (Stat. VII, 345), which might be said to have given exclusive jurisdiction to these courts for cases involving persons of color. Though this law was repealed, amended, revised and reenacted with variations, notably in 1740, 1743, and 1783, the structure, jurisdiction, powers and duties of the court were not greatly changed.

Under the various laws, any justice of the peace upon complaint was required to issue a warrant for apprehending the offender; and to summon for

examination the witness to the offense. If the evidence was sufficient the justice of the peace was required to certify this to the next magistrate, who should then associate himself with the first, and the two should issue their summonses to three freeholders, appointing a day for the two justices and the three freeholders to sit as a court upon the case. The court could inflict any punishment prescribed by law, and death sentences were carried out immediately by the constables or marshal. (1740, Stat. VII, 403.)

Records of the court are usually found on ante-bellum magistrates' dockets. During colonial times the proceedings of the court were required to be written and sent to the clerk of the crown in Charleston, there to be recorded (1712, Stat. VII, 359; 1735, p. 391). Later they were filed with the clerk of court in the respective districts. (Laws relating yo slaves have been assembled in Statutes of South Carolina, VII, 343-472, indexed in X.)

Magistrates retained their jurisdiction in cases up to $20 after the district court (infra, p.90) was created. The court of magistrates and freeholders became extinct with the ratification of the constitution of 1868, which prohibited "distinction on account of race or color" (art. I 39). For record of cases, see entry 212.

241. SLAVES, 1812-60. 6 bundles. Missing: 1789-1811, 1814-18, 1861-68.
Original papers pertaining to the trial of slaves and free persons of color, including arrest warrants; summonses for witnesses, owner of slave, juror; jury venires; account of trial, showing date, name of slave, charges brought, plea of accused, names of jurors selected, testimony of witnesses, findings of the jury, by whom sentenced, sentence, person appointed to carry out sentence, date, signatures of jurors, appointment of committee of jurymen to evaluate the slave where slave was convicted of crime punishable by death, value, signatures of jurors and magistrate before whom tried. No arr. No index. Hdw. 6 x 6 x 20. Basement.

XVIII. DISTRICT COURT (defunct)

The constitution of 1865, under which a provisional state government was set up at the close of the Civil War, authorized the general assembly to establish a "district court" in each election district. The judge was to be a resident of the district, elected by the general assembly for a term of four years. The jurisdiction of the court included all criminal cases wherein the accused was a person of color, and civil cases wherein either party was a person of color. (Const. 1865, art. III, 1.) In an extra session the same year, the legislature established the court in each district, defined its jurisdiction, and prescribed the records. As Charleston comprised two election districts, it had two district courts,

(Next entry 242, p. 91)

but the records of both were kept in Charleston. The jurisdiction of the court was enlarged to include all equity cases wherein either party was a person of color. The court also had appellate jurisdiction from the ordinary's and magistrates' courts. The magistrates retained jurisdiction in cases involving not more than twenty dollars; and the circuit court tried all cases of white persons indicted for capital felonies against the persons or property of colored people. Officers of the district courts, except the judges, were the same as those who served the circuit courts. (1865, Stat. XIII, 254-69; Keowee Courier, Oct. 28, 1865.)

At first the court was organized with a grand jury upon the same principles as the circuit courts, but through an amendment in 1866, cases were brought to court only upon indictment by the attorney general or the circuit solicitor (Stat. XIII, 455). The clerk of court was required "to attend all the sittings of the court and to keep a full and exact journal of every order, decision, verdict, sentence, and act of the court, having one book for civil suits in which only white persons were parties; second, a book for vagrancy and bastardy; a third book for civil suits in which persons of color were parties; and a fourth for criminal matters affecting criminal persons of color." The clerk was required to sign all processes, and to keep all papers, labeling and filing them according to directions given by law for filing papers in the superior courts. In the absence of the clerk, the judge was required, when he held court without a jury, to keep a journal of all orders, decisions, sentences and acts of the court, which journal was required to be filed in the clerk's office. The sheriff was required to keep the papers of the district court separate from the circuit courts, entering in one book all mesne processes from the court, and in another all final processes. (Ibid., pp. 254-69.)

The judges of these district courts were not commissioned until September 29, 1866 (Keowee Courier). The first court in Anderson convened on the second Monday in January and lasted only two days (ibid., Oct. 13, 1866; Jan. 26, 1867), Judge J. Scott Murray presiding (SJ 1865, extra session, Columbia, p. 120). Regular meetings were to be held at the same time in April, July, and October (Keowee Courier, Oct. 13, 1866). The Keowee Courier quotes the Edgefield Advertiser, giving a description of some of the first meetings in the districts: "The whole thing is a decided novelty. It is at present the all absorbing topic. Freedmen are in attendance by the hundreds. They occupy over half the courthouse. The whites modestly appropriate the other half. The aisle and open space around the bar are neutral ground. The proceedings seem to have a horrible attraction for the blacks. They watch the grand balancing of the scales of justice with open mouths and widely staring eyes. Male and female, young and old, white, yellow, and black, drunk and sober, honest and pickpockets, there they sit, cheek by jowl, and for the most part silent as Quakers in convention. 'Tis likely, however, they 'keep up a devil of a thinkings.'" (Jan. 26, 1867.) The same paper published Februrary 2, 1867 states "The constitution of 1865 rocked in the cradle of uncertainty gave birth to these courts, but the civil rights era has surely doomed them to destruction. Nevertheless, we are sure that their end will tend to the public good. These district courts are under the ban of public displeasure and will doubtless be abolished."

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

The district courts were abolished by the constitutional convention of 1868 (Keowee Courier, Feb. 1, 1868).

242. SESSIONS JOURNAL, DISTRICT COURT, 1866-68. 1 vol.
Minutes of district court, including officers' commissions, list of grand jurors, petit jurors and constables, number days served, miles traveled; date, number on docket, name of defendant (freedman, freedwoman), offense, findings of grand jury, orders of court (that case be docketed), verdict of jury, signature of foreman, sentence, signature of judge, list of supernumeraries and defaulting jurors; also transcript of general order no. 32, headquarters second military district, Charleston, South Carolina, in reference to drawing new jurors. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 480 pp. (70 used) 16 x 11 x 2. Clerk of court, vault.

XIX. SHERIFF

The circuit court act of 1769 abolished the office of provost marshall of the province, who until then had performed the duties of sheriff; and it provided a sheriff for each of the seven judicial districts, to be elected by the general assembly (Grimké, Public Laws, pp. 268-75). The first high sheriff of Pendleton County was elected by the justices of the county court at its first meeting, and was commissioned by the governor for a term of two years, to hold office upon the same terms and conditions as the district sheriffs (1785, Stat. VII, 223; Minutes county court, p. 92, entry 34). When Pendleton County became a district (1798, Stat. VII, 284) the county sheriff was required to serve until the district sheriff could be elected by the legislature for a term of four years, and commissioned by the governor (ibid., pp. 288, 289). Upon the creation of Anderson District the sheriff was transferred from Pendleton District until the next election (1827, Stat. VI, 343; Pendleton Messenger, April 22, 1829).

Under the state constitutions of 1776 (art. XXI), 1778 (art. XXVIII), 1790 (art. VI, 2), 1868 (art. IV, 30), and 1895 (art. V, 30), the sheriff has been a constitutional officer. He is elected for a term of four years (Const. 1895, art. V, 30). The sheriff executes writs and processes, and enforces orders and judgments (Code 3520). He is required to attend each session of the circuit courts (Code 3519). In preserving the peace, he may call to his assistance any person (Code 1952); and in the duties of his office he is assisted by his deputies, a jailor, and an assistant jailor who live at the jail (Acts 1937, p. 763). The sheriff makes all judicial sales unless otherwise specified by law (Code 3542). When the sheriff is a party as plaintiff or defendant in any judicial proceeding (1839, Stat. XI, 54; Code 3477), or where the office is vacant, the coroner is required to take charge. When the coroner acts as sheriff he is required to keep a special book for recording his activities, and to leave it as a record in the sheriff's office (Code 3567).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Prior to 1924 the sheriff collected delinquent taxes under execution from the county treasurer, but this duty is now devolved upon a tax collector (infra, p.110). Every sixty days the sheriff has a settlement with the treasurer, to whom he pays county funds he has collected (1900, Stat. XXIII, 305; Code 3547).

The required records of this office date back to immemorial usage. In 1791 every sheriff throughout the state was directed to have made in well bound books at his own expense, within three months after the expiration of his term, a true copy of his books, to be placed in the office as public records (Stat. VII, 274). Since 1839 the records have been standardized under the titles of Writ Book, Execution Book, and Sales Book (Stat. XI, 27; Code 3511). The Tax Execution Book required in 1900 (Stat. XXIII, 305-7) is now a record of the tax collector's office (1924, Stat. XXXIII, 1179; Code 2866). The sheriff is required to return to the court of general sessions at the first term the names of all prisoners in the jail, showing the time and cause of commitment, whether civil or criminal (1712, Stat. II, 453; XI, 35; Code 1948). His accounts must be approved by the county commissioners (1893, Stat. XXI, 489; Code 3861). All records are in the sheriff's office unless otherwise indicated.

For sheriff's report to county commissioners, see entry 4.

Writs and Warrants

243. WRIT BOOK, 1893--. 11 vols. Missing: 1839-92.
Record of civil processes served by sheriff, showing names of parties, names of attorneys, kind of process, kind of action, when lodged, by whom served, how served, when served, miles, sheriff's costs. Arr. chron. Indexed (front) by name of plaintiff, and (back) by name of defendant, 1893-1913; by name of plaintiff, 1913--. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 725 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. 8 vols., 1893-1900, 1905-21, basement supply room; 3 vols., 1901-4, 1922--, office.

244. SHERIFF'S WARRANT LEDGER, 1921-23. 2 vols. Title varies: Ledger. Record of magistrates' criminal warrants served by sheriff, showing name of offender, charge, magistrate issuing warrant, date execution served, name of person serving, mileage. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 and 548 pp. 14 x 8⅓ x 2 to 3. Basement supply room.

245. ORDER BOOK (Warrants), 1921--. 2 vols. Title varies: Ledger. Record of warrants sent out of Anderson for service, showing name of offender, place, residence of plaintiff, name and address of person mailed to, date served. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of offender. Hdw. 200 and 376 pp. 12 x 5 x ⅓ and 14 x 8⅓ x 1½.

246. SPECIAL MAGISTRATES (Processes), 1935--. 2 f. b.
Original papers directed to sheriff for cases pending in special magistrates' courts, including arrest warrants, attachment papers, bonds and recognizances, showing names of parties, type of action, date of offense, offense, short

summary of facts, signature of plaintiff; filed with case when finished. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 12 x 4½ x 16.

247. OUT OF TOWN WARRANTS, 1918--. 1 f. b.
Warrants issued by magistrates living out of town for persons living in or around town, showing names of parties, offense, summary of facts, signatures of plaintiff, and of magistrate issuing warrant, date; also worthless checks attached to warrants. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw., hdw. and typed on printed form. 12 x 4½ x 16.
For record of cases involving bogus checks, see entry 256.

248. OLD BENCH WARRANTS, 1928--. 1 f. b.
Warrants issued by presiding judge in term time to arrest offenders who failed to appear when trial was called, showing name of offender, offense or case in which wanted as witness, signature of judge; also notations on back that warrant was withdrawn, or date filed. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 12 x 4½ x 16.

249. EXECUTION BOOK, 1820--. 13 vols. Missing: 1831-76, 1882-92. Overlapping dates.
Record of final processes served by sheriff, showing date, names of parties, writs, sum, cost, levies in return, when received, amount, when paid over, 1820-22; number of writ, parties, levies, returns, receipts paid out, 1821-28; kind of powers, when lodged, original entry, names of parties, debt, interest and costs, attorneys, amount received, date of every receipt, 1877--; also Savannah Valley Railroad tax executions, 1881. Arr. chron. No index, 1820-22, 1821-28; indexed (front) by name of plaintiff, and (back) by name of defendant, 1926-33; indexed by name of defendant, 1919-20, 1933--. Hdw. on ruled form, 1820-30; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1877-81, 1893--. Poor condition, 1821-28, 1826-30. 179 to 400 double pp. 17 x 11 x 2½ to 20 x 15 x 3. 10 vols., 1820-1919, basement supply room; 3 vols., 1919--, office.

Tax Executions

250. SHERIFF'S TAX EXECUTION BOOK, 1897-1923. 11 vols. Missing: 1907, 1908, 1912. Title varies: Tax Executions.
Lists of delinquent taxpayers, 1897-1916, showing serial number and name on execution, township, value of property, tax and penalty, poll tax and penalty, treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs, when paid, receipts; and 1915-25, (with variations) number, name, date of payment; number of acres, lots, buildings; value of personalty, total value, total taxes, taxes and penalties, poll tax, penalty on poll, dog tax, penalty on capitation dog tax, total taxes, penalties, executions collected and paid county treasurer, executions nulla bona, treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs. Also contains Ledger (Road Tax), 1922--, entry 251. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp., 1897-1920; under school district, 1920-23. No index. Hdw. on print-

ed ruled form. 300 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 7 vols., 1897-1919, basement supply room; 1 vol., 1920, basement; 3 vols., 1921--, office.

For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 286; for subsequent record, see entry 308.

251. LEDGER (Road Tax), 1918, 1921. 2 vols. Title varies: Day. 1922-- in Sheriff's Tax Execution Book, entry 250.
Record of road taxes in execution, showing serial number of warrant, name of taxpayer, county taxes, penalties, (nulla bona or paid), treasurer's costs, sheriff's and magistrate's costs. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 535 pp. 15½ x 6½ x 2 and 16 x 11 x 2.

252. (NULLA BONA BOOK), 1889-1913. 5 vols. Missing: 1891-92.
Record of tax returns which are "no good", and cannot be collected, showing name of taxpayer, township, number of acres, value, number of buildings, value, total value, number of lots, value, total value, value of real estate, total value of personal estate, total value of taxable property, tax, 15 percent penalty, tax and penalty, sheriff's reason for not collecting. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 140 to 250 double pp. 16 x 11 x 1 to 18 x 12 x 1¼. Basement.

Miscellaneous

253. SALES BOOK, 1897--. 2 vols. Missing: 1839-96, 1914-32. Title varies: Cooperative Warehouse Lists.
Record of sheriff's sales of real and personal property, 1897-1924, personal, 1924--, showing names of parties, description of property sold, when sold, to whom sold, amount of sale, names of sureties, bond due, how applied; also pasted advertisements and receipts, 1932-36. Arr. chron. Indexed by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1897-1913; hdw. and pasted, 1932--. 200 and 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2¼ and 14 x 10 x 2½. 1 vol., 1897-1913, basement supply room, 1 vol., 1932--, office.

For sales of real property 1926--, see entry 317.

254. JAIL BOOK, 1896--. 9 vols. Missing: 1907-12. Overlapping dates.
Record of prisoners committed to jail, showing, 1896-1917, number and name of prisoner, offense, date of arrest, date of commitment, by whom committed, sentence, when to be released, how released, remarks; also shows 1917--, Negroes: male, age, female, age; Whites: male, age, female, age, released (on bond, to chain gang, to penitentiary, paid fine, to hospital for insane). Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 to 300 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1½ to 16 x 11 x 3. 4 vols., 1896-1907, 1916-20, 1922-26, basement; 5 vols., 1912-17, 1920-22, 1926--, office.

255. LEDGER (Confiscations), 1925--. 2 vols.
Record of confiscations for violation of liquor law, showing name of party, date, officers, place, amount captured; also record of sales of automobiles, cocks taken at cock fights, and of money taken from slot machines operated illegally. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant. Hdw. 184 and 488 pp. 12 x 7½ x 1 and 14 x 8½ x 1.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

256. (BOGUS CHECK RECORD), 1913-15. 1 vol.
Record of cases involving bad checks, showing name of defendant, name of plaintiff, payments received in settlement, dates. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant. Hdw. on ruled form. 130 pp. (25 used) 14 x 8½ x ½. Basement.

For original bogus checks, see entry 247.

257. CASH BOOK, 1917-19. 1 vol.
Memorandum record of receipts and disbursements of funds in connection with official duties. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 75 double pp. (12 used) 14 x 9 x ½. Basement.

XX. CORONER

The first coroner of Pendleton County was chosen in 1789 (Stat. VII, 252, 253) by the justices of the county court at their first meeting and was commissioned by the governor for a term of two years (Stat. VII, 242). The Anderson office dates from 1827 when the coroner of Pendleton District was transferred to Anderson (Stat. VI, 343).

The office of coroner, like that of the sheriff, was transplanted to South Carolina from England. In 1685 the fees were set by law (Stat. II, 6), and in 1692 the office was held by the clerk of the crown and peace (JGC, p. 11). In 1706, the first general law now on record for regulating the office, described it as one of great antiquity, trust and authority, upon the faithful performance of whose duties depended the preservation of the peace of the province (Stat. II, 269-73). Under the constitution of 1776 (art. XX), and of 1778 (art. XXVII), the coroner was among the "other judicial officers" elected by joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature. The constitution of 1790 (art. VI, 2) made no change in the office. In 1821 vacancies were filled by joint resolution of the senate and house, for a term of four years (Stat. VI, 164). Under the constitution of 1868 (art. IV, 30), the first to specifically mention the office, the coroner was elected by the people of the county for a term of four years. The present constitution of 1895 (art. V, 30) continues this, and the coroner, after nomination in the primary (Code 2365), is now elected in each alternate general election (Code 3553).

The only qualifications of the candidate for the office are that he shall be a qualified elector of the county, and that he shall not hold simultaneously another office of honor or trust (Const. 1895, art. II, 2). Like all other public officers, the coroner is commissioned by the governor (ibid., art. IV, 17; Code 3557). Before taking office, the coroner must post a surety bond of $2,000.00 and take the oaths prescribed by the constitution (Code 3556, 3557). Vacancies are filled for the unexpired term by an appointee of the governor (Code 2351, 3555).

The jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the coroner have changed but little, and it is circumstances rather than constitutions or statutes that have made him a part time official. He holds inquests over the bodies of all who meet violent or casual death within the county (Code 3561), but if he is unable to attend, or if he should be at a distance greater than fifteen miles, the inquest may be conducted by a magistrate (Code 3562). The coroner is empowered to summon witnesses (Code 1075), and to impanel a jury of fourteen (Code 1067), six of whom are sworn by him to inquire, make a true presentment, and deliver a true verdict (Code 1070). In Anderson County, the technical skill necessary for inquests and post mortems is supplied by either the county physician or the county health officer at no extra cost (Acts 1938, p. 2094). The sheriff must set apart a room at the jail for the coroner's prisoners (Code 1946). The coroner is required to have an office in the courthouse (Code 3560), but no provision for one has been made in Anderson.

The coroner is empowered to appoint one or more deputies, who must be approved by the resident circuit judge and certified by the coroner (Code 3558), but he does not appoint one without authorization from the delegation, who appropriates the additional salary. Since 1706 (Stat. II, 267-73) the coroner has been authorized to execute writs and processes directed to him against the sheriff; therefore, he is the only county official who can arrest the sheriff, and he is not permitted to act under any order of the sheriff (Code 3559). The coroner must act as sheriff in all cases in which that officer is personally concerned (Code 3566), and when there is a vacancy in the office of sheriff (Code 3475).

The coroner keeps a record of all inquests in his inquisition book (Code 3563), a required record standardized since 1839, containing proceedings and evidence taken before a jury (Stat. XI, 53). the original inquisition with signed evidence, is returned within ten days after the verdict to the clerk of general sessions (ibid.; Code 3564), after having been endorsed by the coroner in the manner prescribed by law (Code 3565). When acting as sheriff, the coroner must make out a list of prisoners in the jail. The original, signed by him and the clerk or jailor, must be filed in the clerk's office. (Code 3566.) He must also keep a separate record of his executions and leave the book in the sheriff's office (Code 3567).

258. RECORD (Inquisitions), 1901--. 5 vols. Missing: 1913-14, 1920-28.

Transcripts of jury summonses, testimony of witnesses, and a record of all other proceedings at inquests held in cases of violent or mysterious deaths. Arr. chron. No index, 1901-12; indexed by name of deceased, 1915--. Hdw. 300 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. 3 vols., 1901-19, basement; 2 vols., 1928--, residence, J. Olin Burton, route 4, Anderson, S. C.

For original inquisitions, see entries 104, 109.

(Next entry 259, p. 98)

XXI. AUDITOR

The auditor is the chief tax assessing official of the county. The office dates from 1868 when it was created as a part of the state financial system which was instituted in the general reorganization following the Civil War (Stat. XIV, 27-67; XV, 777, 778).

The county auditor is a combination state and county statutory official; two-thirds of his salary being paid by the state and one-third by the county (Code 2700). He is nominated in the primary and appointed by the governor with consent of the senate for a term of four years (Code 2698). In 1902 he became ex-officio a member of the board of jury commissioners (supra, p. 58); and from 1926 until 1936 he was a member of the forfeited land commission (infra, p. 113). He may become a member of the board of honor if there are no living Confederate veterans in the county (infra, p. 128). He is also clerk of the board of equalization (infra, p. 104).

The auditor receives the returns of taxpayers (1871, Stat. XIV, 623; Code 2702). From these, after careful corrections (by boards of assessors and of equalization, and by the auditor from his Conveyance of Real Property, entry 274), he makes up the tax schedules in duplicate for himself and the treasurer (1872, Stat. XV, 201; Code 2713). Upon the Duplicate, entry 263, the auditor enters each taxpayer's name and schedule of property, assigning each a number which also appears upon the treasurer's record, entry 280, and again upon the tax receipt, entry 282, or the tax execution, entry 307. The auditor must keep a record of current transfers of real estate in order to correct the tax duplicate each year; therefore, the register of mesne conveyance receives the endorsement of the auditor that all sales and conveyances, including timber leases and contracts, have first been recorded in his office (1874, Stat. XV, 761; XVII, 1015, 1016; Code 2727; XL, 105). When the duplicate is completed the auditor sends an abstract to the comptroller general; also an abstract of taxes uncollected, and an abstract of real and of personal property (1874, Stat. XV, 754, 761; Code 2712, 2728, 2836). The auditor answers in writing all inquiries of the comptroller general touching the condition and value of real estate in his county (1882, Stat. XVII, 1017; Code 2729). He is also required to keep an "Abatement Book" in which he records all decreases in taxes after the duplicate is made up. He is also required to file the original papers after numbering each one and entering the number in the "Abatement Book". (1900, Stat. XXIII, 307; Code 2734.) The comptroller general prescribes the system of bookkeeping and examines the auditor's books annually (Code 2731, 2732). The auditor reports to the superintendent of education, by school districts, the names listed for poll tax, and the amount of taxable property for the school levy (1890, Stat. XX, 718; Code 2708). At the time of the annual balancing of accounts, known as the "settlement" (1874, Stat. XV, 761, 765), the auditor receives from the treasurer all cancelled warrants, coupons, and other vouchers of disbursements, which he files by years as settlement papers. The settlement sheets are signed in

duplicate by the treasurer and each official whose accounts are balanced; one copy goes to the comptroller general and the other is filed by the auditor (1889, Stat. XX, 348; XXI, 401; Code 2841).

Since 1868 the auditor has been required to keep an "accurate journal" or record of the proceedings and orders of the board of equalization (Stat. XIV, 49; Code 2747), but this record is seldom found. In 1903 all persons keeping or selling explosives, except ordinary gunpowder, were required to make sworn quarterly statements of such sales to the auditor, including the name and race of the purchaser or purchasers, amount, and date of sale (Acts, p. 124, 125; Code 1304). The auditor receives tax returns for corporations from the South Carolina tax commission (1915, Stat. XXIX, 130, 131; Code 2426). Since 1923 he has received reports from the judge of probate, describing real estate changing hands by inheritance (Stat. XXXIII, 117; Code 227).

The auditor was formerly required to keep various records which have now become obsolete. In 1868 a Forfeited Land Record and a Record of Sales for Delinquent Taxes were required (Stat. XIV, 60, 63). These were replaced in 1926 by the records of the forfeited land commission (Stat. XXIV, 920-22). Under an act creating the county dispensary, the auditor was required to furnish the blanks for liquor purchase requests, which he distributed in packages of one hundred, numbered consecutively, and endorsed with date of delivery. A receipt was given by the dispensers to the auditor, who kept it on file. When the request books were returned, they were stamped with the date and filed by the auditor. Each month the auditor received, under oath, from each dispenser, reports of all requests filled by him and his clerks during the preceding month. (Acts 1892, pp. 62-67.) An act of 1898 permitted the auditor to destroy the Request Books every five years (Acts, p. 745). In 1897 persons making an annual salary of $2,500.00 were required to pay a state income tax at the same time that other taxes were paid. The returns were made to the auditor. (Acts, pp. 529-31.) The auditor formerly filed affidavits of parents' or guardians' inability to pay tuition in state colleges (1906, Stat. XXV, 110; Code 5702), but in 1933 free tuition was no longer granted (Acts, p. 650). All records are located in the auditor's office unless otherwise indicated.

Tax Returns

259. (TAX RETURNS), 1913--. 1184 vols.
Original returns of real and personal taxable property, showing name of taxpayer, white or colored; school district, township, post office address; answers to questions: Does he live on own farm?, if not, whose farm?, was last return made in this school district?, if not, where?, whether liable to poll tax, road tax, dog tax?; personal property itemized; value by taxpayer, township board of assessors, and by county board of equalization; real estate owned first of year in county, acres, value, buildings, value, total value, real estate acquired since last return; real estate transferred or sold since last return; oath as to the verity of return, date, signature

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of person making return. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 75 to 250 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 to 4. 697 vols., 1913-28, basement; 487 vols., 1929--, vault.

260. TAX COMMISSION RETURNS, 1925--. 1 f. b. Missing: 1915-24. Tax returns of corporations to South Carolina tax commission, showing date, name of auditor, name and address of corporation, itemization of property returned. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. 14 x 12 x 3.

261. ASSESSORS RETURN OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1868. 1 vol. Assessors' return of personal property in Brushy Creek District, Anderson County, showing name of property holder, auditor's column, horses, cattle, mules, sheep and goats, hogs, gold and silver, watches and plate, pianofortes, melodeons or cabinet organs, pleasure carriages, dogs (number and value), average value of property appertaining to merchandise, average value of property appertaining to manufacturing, value of manufactured articles on hand for one year or more, and of engines, tools, etc., value of money including bank bills and circulating notes, value of all credits, stocks of any company or corporation out of this state, except national banks, bonds not exempt from taxation, annual value except permanent leases, value of all other property, total value of all the taxable personal property, "sworn, refused to swear, sick or absent." Arr. alph. by name of property holder. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 40 double pp. 8 x 14 x ½. Clerk of court, vault.

262. PRIVATE INCOME TAX RETURN, ACT 1897, 1899, 1915, 1917. 1 vol. Tax returns of persons making an annual income of $2,500.00 or over, showing name of taxpayer, residence or post office, (five columns for amounts), income and tax, total income, total tax. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 75 double pp. 14 x 8½ x ½. Treasurer, office.

Duplicates

263. AUDITOR'S DUPLICATE, 1868--. 85 vols. Missing: 1869-72, 1879, 1880, 1888, 1889, 1894, 1895; 1908, part 1; 1924, part 2; 1925, part 1; 1930.
Schedule of taxable property abstracted from (Tax Returns), entry 259, showing number and amount of each article of taxable property both real and personal, the assessed value (as set by board of equalization or taxpayer), and the taxes due. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp., 1868-1911; under school district, 1912--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 191 to 700 double pp. 18 x 23 x 1½ to 19 x 29 x 5. 67 vols., 1868-1922, 1924-30, basement; 18 vols., 1923, 1931--, office.
For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 280.

264. AUDITOR'S ADDITIONAL BOOK, 1914-36. 21 vols. Missing: 1916. Title varies: Treasurer's Tax Duplicate.
Record of assessments and taxes upon those who failed to make returns on time, made up after duplicate is completed, showing date, name of taxpayer,

amount of personal property, real property, poll tax, road tax, total tax. Also contains Abatement Book, 1934, entry 266. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 to 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 1½ to 2. 11 vols., 1914-26, basement; 10 vols., 1927-36, vault.

Abatements

265. ABATEMENT PAPERS, 1925--. 1 f. b. Missing: 1900-1924.
Petitions to auditor and to South Carolina tax commission for abatements, showing name of petitioner, statement of assessment and tax as entered on Auditor's Duplicate, entry 263; number of acres, lots, buildings, total real estate, total valuation requested, levy; state tax, penalty on state tax, county and school taxes, penalty on county and school taxes. Forms 1 and 2 filled out by auditor and treasurer with recommendations; form 3 filled out by South Carolina tax commission and returned. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. 12 x 13 x 14. Vault.

266. ABATEMENT BOOK, 1893--. 20 vols. Missing: 1911-13.
No recording 1935--. Title varies: Deductions and Abatements. 1934 in Auditor's Additional Book, entry 264.
Record of reductions in valuation and taxes after the tax duplicates have been made, showing (with variations) name and address of taxpayer; fiscal year; page, line; land, lots, buildings; personal, total taxable property; state taxes, county, school and special taxes, total taxes charged; abatement date, number, land, lots, buildings, personal, total taxable property, state tax, county, school and special taxes, total taxes, polls abated by county auditor, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 50 to 200 double pp. 16 x 10 x 1 to 20 x 14 x 2. 12 vols., 1893-1925, basement; 8 vols., 1926--, office.

Abstracts

267. ABSTRACT OF DUPLICATE, 1925--. 12 papers in 1 bundle.
Missing: 1874-1924.
Office copy of abstract of Auditor's Duplicate, entry 263, sent to state comptroller general, showing district; acres and value of land, number and value of lots, value of buildings, total value of real estate; value of personal property in cities, towns and villages, value of personal property in country, value of personal property owned by corporations, total value of personal property; total taxable property; state tax mills; county taxes (for ordinary purposes, special purposes, public roads, total taxes for county purposes); school taxes (constitutional 3 mill tax, special and local school taxes, board of education tax, total taxes for school purposes); total state, county, and school purposes; poll tax, dog tax, road tax; assessment for support of public service commission; aggregate taxes for all purposes. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 x 14 x 30. Vault.

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268. ABSTRACT OF REAL PROPERTY, 1925--. 12 papers in 1 bundle.
Missing: 1874-1924.
Office copy of abstract of realty, sent to state comptroller general, showing real estate in county (number of acres, value; number of buildings, value), total value real estate in county; name of city, town, or village, real estate in cities, towns, and villages (lots, number, value; buildings, number, value) total value of real estate in cities, towns, and villages; real estate owned by corporations, acres (number and value), buildings (number and value), total value owned by corporations; total value of all taxable real estate. Arr. by school district under year. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 x 14 x 30. Vault.

269. ABSTRACT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1925--. 12 papers in 1 bundle.
Missing: 1874-1924.
Office copy of abstract of personal property, sent to state comptroller general, showing number and value of mules, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, carriages, wagons, etc., automobiles, trucks and motorcycles; gold and silver plate, household furniture, pianos and musical instruments; value of office furniture and equipment, of farming implements, of merchandise, etc., value of money and credits, investments and stocks, of all other property; bank returns, railroad and public utilities corporations' property; penalty for non-return of personal property, total value of all taxable personal property. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 x 14 x 30. Vault.

Indexes

270. (REAL ESTATE CARDS), set up 1936. 11 f. d.
System of card indexing set up by WPA project, used in locating taxable real estate owned by persons in the respective school districts, showing name and address of owner, school district number, number of acres and buildings, remarks (name of former owner). Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district no. Typed on printed form. 12 x 14 x 26. Vault.

271. (CONTROL CARDS), set up 1936. 8 f. d.
System of card indexing set up by WPA project, used in locating the respective school districts in which a person owns property, showing name of property owner (real estate), address, school district and township in which realty is located. Arr. alph. by name of property owner. Typed. 6 x 9 x 14. Vault.

Correspondence and Reports

272. (MAGISTRATES' REPORTS), 1925--. 6 boxes. Missing: 1901-24.
Transcripts of magistrates' dockets by month, showing date, title of case, offense, verdict, costs, fine, fine paid, costs, total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 16 x 28 x 28 to 18 x 22 x 26. Vault.
For other magistrates' reports, see entries 5, 304.

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273. LETTERS, 1937--. 1 f. b.
Official correspondence with chairman of state tax commission. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and mimeographed. 14 x 12 x 3. Vault.

Miscellaneous

274. CONVEYANCES OF REAL PROPERTY, 1871--. 8 vols. (A, one unlabeled, A-F). Title varies: Sales of Real Property; Record Sales and Conveyances.
Record of current conveyances of real property for use of auditor in charging to correct owner on Auditor's Duplicate, entry 263, showing date of entry, names of seller and purchaser, quantity of land conveyed, location, price, date of sale, description, remarks, 1871-85; dates of sale and entry, names of seller and purchaser, number of acres and buildings, price paid, assessed valuo, percent of valuation, remarks, 1885-95; date of sale and entry, names of seller and purchaser, property outside of cities and towns, property in cities and towns, remarks, 1895--. Arr. chron., 1871-84; under twp., 1885--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 to 572 pp. 11½ x 8 x 1 to 17 x 22 x 2¼. 6 vols., 1871-83, 1895--, vault; 2 vols., 1883-95, basement.

275. (FORFEITED LAND RECORD), 1873-75. 1 vol.
Record of taxes, disposal, and other information concerning lands forfeited to state for non-payment of taxes, showing to whom assessed, lots, number of acres and buildings; location; state tax, 20 percent penalty, 5 percent treasurer's costs, deputies' fees, and advertising, total for state; county tax, 20 percent penalty, 5 percent treasurer's costs, total for collection, total taxes and penalties for all purposes, how disposed of, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 125 pp. (3 used) 17 x 14 x 1.
For other record of forfeited lands, see entry 318.

276. (COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' CHECKS), 1912-27. 20 boxes.
Cancelled checks originally issued in payment of approved claims, showing name of payee, date, purpose, claim and check number, signatures of supervisor and commissioners. Arr. chron. by year, and numer. by check and claim no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 4 x 12 x 10 to 24 x 18 x 20. Basement.
For stubs, see entry 8.

277. LEVY BOOK FOR 1917, 1917. 1 vol.
Tables used to compute taxes for five school districts, showing in tabulated form the taxes on given assessed valuation. Arr. numer. by assessed valuation under school district. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 158 pp. 14½ x 9 x 3/4. Basement.

278. LEDGER (Dynamite Sales), 1926--. 1 vol. Missing: 1903-25.
Record of persons dealing in dynamite and other explosives in large quantities, showing name, address, race, nature of sale, amount purchased. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 165 pp. 13½ x 7 x 3/4. Vault.

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(Next entry 279, p. 104)

XXII. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

The county board of equalization dates from 1868, when it was composed of the auditor, the treasurer, and the county commissioners (Stat. XIV, 47). The county commissioners were authorized to divide the county into tax districts with an assessor for each district (ibid., p. 45). Three years later the office of assessor was abolished and the auditor alone received returns and made assessments, but he could appoint assistants if needed to complete the assessments (1871, Stat. XIV, 623). In 1874 the judge of the circuit courts was empowered to appoint three "intelligent taxpaying citizens" to serve with the treasurer and the auditor as the county board of equalization (Stat. XV, 752, 753).

An act of 1880 declaring the system of taxation unnecessarily expensive and cumbersome, created a state assessment commission to recommend a remedy for the situation (Acts, p. 509). As a result the tax system was revised in 1882 (Acts, pp. 983-1042). Under this revision a board of assessors for each township was created, composed of three freeholders for each township, their chairman being a member of the county board of equalization, and the chairman of this board in turn a member of the state board (Acts, p. 1019). In 1893 the township boards of assessors and the county board of equalization were abolished and their duties devolved upon the county board of commissioners (Stat. XXI, 482). Three years later special boards of assessors were set up composed of "three discreet electors" appointed by the governor for each incorporated city or town of not less than 500 in population, the county commissioners still serving the rural areas. Appeals from their decisions were made to the county board of commissioners sitting as a board of equalization. Appeals from them were made to the comptroller general. (1897, Stat. XXII, 464-69.) Under the county government act of 1899 the board of county commissioners was authorized to continue as a board of assessors and equalization until suceessors to the county commissioners could be appointed. The governor was required to appoint assessors thereafter for two years, whose chairmen were ex-officio members of the county board of equalization. (Acts, pp. 3, 4.) The following year the duties of the township and county boards of commissioners relative to the valuation, assessment, and returns for taxation, were devolved upon township boards of assessors, special boards for cities and towns, and the county board of equalization. Members of township and special boards were appointed by the governor to serve terms co-terminal with his (1926, Stat. XXXIV, 960), the chairmen of these boards to be ex-officio members of the county boards of equalization. (Acts 1900, p. 284; Code 2737.)

It is the duty of the auditor and township boards of assessors on or before the first Tuesday of March in each year to seek for and discover all property in the county subject to taxation and not previously returned or listed. The auditor is required to lay before the assessors the tax returns, together with a list of property not previously returned, stating in his column for remarks what he thinks ought to be the valuation. (Code 2742.) The boards of assessors are required to carefully consider the returns and lists laid before them and to assess fairly and impartially the

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value of all property in their respective tax districts, entering their assessments upon the returns and lists furnished them, and reserving the right to increase or lower the valuation of the auditor or of the taxpayer (Code 2743). Whenever the valuation and assessment of any property is fixed by these boards at a sum greater by one hundred dollars or more than the amount returned by the owner or his agent, or whenever any property is valued and assessed for taxation which has not been previously returned or assessed, the auditor sends a notice to the taxpayer. If the taxpayer objects, he may appeal to the "county commissioners" (chairmen of boards of assessors) sitting as the board of equalization. (Acts 1901, p. 618, 619; Code 2743.)

The county board of equalization meets on the fourth Tuesday in March. After taking an oath, it is their duty to review and equalize the property valuation fixed by boards of assessors, so that taxation in the county as a whole may be on an equitable basis. The auditor is the clerk of the board and is required to keep a record of its proceedings. (1868, Stat. XIV, 49; Code 2747.) Upon direction of the chairman or of a majority of the members, the board may meet whenever necessary and hear the appeals and grievances of taxpayers. Appeals from its decisions may be made to the state comptroller general. (Code 2747.) The boards of assessors and equalization are under the general supervision of the state tax commission, which advises them as to their duties under the laws of the state (Code 2426).

279. JOURNAL TOWNSHIP BOARDS OF ASSESSORS, 1925--. 1 vol. Record of the members of each township board of assessors, showing name of assessor, date appointed, amount paid for services rendered. Arr. alph. by name of assessor under school district. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 150 pp. 14 x 9 x 3/4. Auditor, office.

XXIII. TREASURER

The office of county treasurer was created in 1868 (Stat. XIV, 28-67) to take over some of the duties of the ante-bellum tax collector. In 1827, the year after the creation of Anderson County, the tax collector for Pendleton District was empowered to finish out his unexpired term, keeping separate accounts for Anderson and Pickens Districts (Stat. VI, 343). An act of 1838 provided for the election of tax collectors for Anderson and Pickens Districts. The Anderson District collector had to enter into a bond of $8,000.00. (Stat. VI, 597, 598.) He inquired into the taxable possessions of his neighbors, and assessed and collected the taxes, which he remitted to the state treasury. He levied upon defaulting taxpayers by warrant upon the sheriff (or coroner) and held distress sales at the district or the county courthouse (Stat. VII, 276, 277). In 1812 the term of tax collectors was fixed at four years, when previously it had been during good behavior or the pleasure of the legislature (Stat. V, 192, 674). In

1838 the office became elective by the voters (Stat. VI, 558); and it was abolished under the financial system set up after the Civil War, when the county treasurer was instituted.

The county treasurer is both a state and county officer, two-thirds of his salary being paid by the state and one-third by the county (Code 2700). He is nominated in the primary (Code 2365) and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of four years (Code 2789). His office is open from September 15 to December 31 for the receipt of taxes (Code 2795) without penalty. He transmits to the state treasurer all taxes collected for state purposes, and disburses all money of the county from whatever source derived. He pays school claims upon presentation of warrants signed by school district trustees and the county superintendent of education; and he pays ordinary county claims upon warrants from the county commissioners.

Since the treasurer has the responsibility for the safety of the county's money, he is under the most rigid regulations of all the county officers, and his bond may be not less than $20,000.00 (Code 2789). The comptroller general prescribes the system of bookkeeping to be used in the office (Code 2844), and he must examine the books at least once a year (Code 2732). On the first of each month the treasurer sends the comptroller general a complete statement of the total collections to date (Code 2802). The treasurer reports to the commissioners the amount and character of funds collected for the county, and he reports to the county superintendent of education collections and disbursements of poll tax and other school funds (Acts 1882, p. 1027; Code 2801).

The Treasurer's Duplicate has been required since 1872 (Stat. XV, 201; Code 2717). The Tax Execution Book, which dates from 1882 (Stat. XVII, 1027), was discontinued in 1934, when extra columns were added to the Duplicate to take care of this detail. Tax liens expire in ten years (Code 2863), therefore, the treasurer's carbon copies of tax receipts (Code 2795) need not be preserved for a longer period. On these receipts appear the serial numbers given to the taxpayers on the Auditor's Duplicate, entry 263. Since 1927 tax executions have been printed on the reverse of the receipts, for use in case the taxes are not paid.

In 1892, the treasurer was required to keep a General Cash Account of school funds (Stat. XXI, 80; Code 2799). Bookkeeping varies slightly according to different treasurers. The present Anderson treasurer keeps two ledgers, one for school accounts similar to that of the county superintendent of education and one for county accounts similar to that of the commissioners. He also keeps a cash book for all funds.

The treasurer is ex-officio a member of the board of jury commissioners (supra, p. 58), and of the courthouse building commission (infra, p. 134). He formerly handled the funds of the drainage commission, and of the highway commission, both of which are now defunct (supra, pp. 26, 41). All records are in the treasurer's office unless otherwise indicated.

For reports to county commissioners, see entry 3.

Taxes

280. TREASURER'S TAX DUPLICATE, 1872--. 69 vols. Missing: 1873-76, 1890-96.
Record of assessment and payment of taxes on taxable property, showing name and address of taxpayer, date of payment, number of receipt; number of acres, lots, buildings; value of all real estate, all personal property, and all taxable property, total tax; poll tax, dog tax, road tax, total tax for collection; also shows penalties, 1901--; and executions turned over to sheriff, date paid, nulla bona, remarks--the last four being columns for County Treasurer's Execution Book, 1934--, entry 286. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp., 1872-1910; under school district, 1911--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 to 700 pp. 19 x 24 x 1¼ to 18 x 12 x 5. 52 vols., 1872-1925, basement; 17 vols., 1926--, office.
For auditor's parallel record, see entry 263.

281. (RAILROAD BOND TAX BOOK), 1879-86. 2 vols. Missing: 1882-84.
Tax duplicate of railroad bond assessments, showing number of receipt, date of payment, name of taxpayer; value of personal property, real property, and all taxable property; sinking fund, total tax, Savannah Valley Railroad, penalty, tax remitted, amount received in cash. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp. Indexed by name of twp., 1879-81; no index, 1885-86. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 and 575 pp. 13½ x 8½ x 1½ to 16 x 10 x 2. Basement.

282. (TAX RECEIPTS), 1898--. 461 vols.
Carbon copies of tax receipts issued by treasurer to taxpayer upon payment of property taxes charged on tax duplicate, showing name of taxpayer, date, number of receipt, address, number of school district, amount of taxes due, kind, total, amount paid, signature of treasurer. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp., 1898-1910; under school district, 1911--. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 150 to 300 pp. 15 x 7 x ½ to 17 x 11 x 1½. 392 vols., 1898-1933, basement; 69 vols., 1934--, office.
For other tax receipts, see entry 310.

283. (DOG TAX RECEIPT CARBONS), 1931-32. 1 vol. Discontinued.
Carbon copies of receipts issued by treasurer upon payment of dog tax, showing date, number of receipt, name of taxpayer, amount, number of school district, signature of treasurer. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 125 pp. 12 x 8½ x 1. Basement.

284. (TREASURER'S 15% DELINQUENT LIST), 1877-1900. 4 vols.
Missing: 1879-82. Discontinued.
Record of penalties assessed delinquent taxpayers, showing number of execution or receipt, name of taxpayer, date of payment; number of acres, lots, buildings; value of all personal property, all real estate; total value of all taxable property, state tax, 15 percent penalty on state and county taxes, (blank) tax, school tax, 15 percent penalty on all county poll tax, total tax with 15 percent penalty. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 to 300 double pp. 18 x 12 x 1¼ to 2½. Basement.

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285. (POLL TAX WARRANT RECORD), 1916-17. 1 vol.
Record of warrants issued by magistrates for collection of poll tax, showing number of warrant, names, county, tax and penalty, treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs, magistrates' costs. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 400 pp. (267 used) 16 x 11 x 2. Basement supply room.

286. COUNTY TREASURER'S EXECUTION BOOK, 1898-1933. 24 vols.
Missing: 1903-6, 1909-10, 1914-15. 1934-- in Treasurer's Tax Duplicate, entry 280.
Record of delinquent taxes, showing (with variations) name of taxpayer, serial number of execution, date of payment; number of acres, lots, buildings; value of realty, personalty, total; total taxes, taxes and penalties, polls, penalty on polls, capitation road tax, total taxes and penalties, executions collected and paid county treasurer, executions nulla bona, treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp., 1898-1908; under school district, 1911--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 18 x 12 x 1½. 14 vols., 1898-1927, basement; 10 vols., 1928-33, tax collector, office.

287. (TREASURER'S TAX EXECUTIONS), 1931-33. 6 vols.
Official copy of delinquent taxes turned over to tax collector for collection, showing number of execution, name of taxpayer; number of acres, lots, buildings; value of realty, personalty, total; total taxes, taxes and penalties, polls, penalty on polls (not used), capitation (not used), road taxes, total taxes and penalties, executions collected and turned over to treasurer (not used). Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 to 250 double pp. 18 x 12 x 1 to 1½.

288. (SCHOOL TAX DISTRIBUTION), 1931--. 2 vols.
Record of distribution of school taxes to districts, showing number of district, property value, county levy, general school levy, special levy, polls. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 75 double pp. 13 x 15 x 1.

289. CASH BOOK (Road Tax List), 1918-20. 1 vol.
List of persons liable for road tax (columns with heads for number, name, state, county, and total; not used). Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 203 pp. 16 x 11 x 1¼. Basement.

290. (DRAINAGE DISTRICT RECORD), 1917-29. 2 vols.
Schedule of taxes due on drainage district bonds, showing name of taxpayer, amount of taxes. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 65 and 152 pp. 14 x 8½ x ½ and 14 x 11 x 1.

291. CASH BOOK, SAVANNAH VALLEY RAILROAD AND ATLANTIC AND FRENCH BROAD RAILROAD 1880, 1881. 1 vol.
Record of assessed taxes and their collection, showing date, number of receipt, name of taxpayer, amount of taxes paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 360 pp. (23 used) 12 x 8 x 1. Basement.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

292. (AUTO REFUNDS), 1925. 1 vol.
Record of tax refunds from state highway department on automobiles, showing model, year and number of car, name and address of owner, amount of refund. Arr. alph. by name of car owner. No index. Typed and pasted. 200 double pp. 18 x 12 x 1. Basement.

Bookkeeping Records

293. CASH (General), 1882--. 26 vols. Missing: 1884-86, 1890-91, 1893-94, 1897, 1901-2, 1907. Title varies: Record of Taxes Collected.
Miscellaneous cash receipts from tax collections and other sources; and disbursements, showing (generally) date, number of voucher, name of payee. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1882-1916, 1922--; hdw. on ruled form, 1917-22. 99 to 470 pp. 14 x 8½ x ½ to 17 x 12 x 2. 23 vols., 1882-1929, basement; 3 vols., 1930--, office.

294. JOURNAL (Miscellaneous Receipts), 1906-20. 4 vols. Missing: 1915, 1921-29. Title varies: Ledger; Cash Book.
Miscellaneous receipts, including fines, licenses, road taxes, sales of farm produce; also memoranda of claims paid and convict camp expenses, 1917. Arr. chron. No index, 1906-14, 1918-20; indexed by name of account, 1916-18. Hdw. on ruled form, 1906-18; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1918-20. 153 to 372 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 to 14 x 14 x 1½. Basement.
For other memoranda, see entries 295, 297.

295. CASH (Miscellaneous), 1915, 1918-20, 1926--. 4 vols. Title varies: Ledger; Cash Book.
Memoranda of miscellaneous receipts, 1915--, including licenses, fines, school taxes, etc.; expenditures, 1915-20, including payment of county and school claims, court expense, etc.; transferred to Cash, entry 293. Arr. chron. under account. No index, 1915, 1926--; indexed by name of account, 1918-20. Hdw. on ruled form. 136 to 250 pp. 14 x 8½ x ¼ to 13 x 10 x 2½. 3 vols., 1913-30, basement; 1 vol., 1930--, office.
For other memoranda, see entry 294.

296. GENERAL LEDGER NO. I, 1916-17. 1 vol. Discontinued.
General ledger, showing amount of funds on hand credited to what account. Accounts d(ebit), balance cr(edit), balance, detail debit, detail credit. Consists chiefly of bank accounts, county highway funds, sinking funds, state, school, county drainage, executions collected by sheriff. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 300 pp. (100 used) 19½ x 22½ x 1¼. Basement.

297. COUNTY EXPENSES, 1903--. 3 vols. Missing: 1912-29.
General expenses of county, showing date of claim, number of claim, name of payee, amount of claim, ordinary county expenses, public roads and convict expenses, total; also memoranda of money borrowed, 1903-11, showing date borrowed, from whom, date repaid, interest paid. Arr. chron. No index.

Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1903-12; hdw. on ruled form, 1930--. 394 to 504 pp. 13 x 15 x 1 to 16 x 11 x 2. 2 vols., 1903-12, basement; 1 vol., 1930--, office.

For memoranda of convict expenses, see entry 294.

298. (BALANCE BOOK), 1930--. 1 vol.
Record of moneys deposited in banks, showing date, name of bank, amounts deposited. Arr. chron. under name of bank. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 165 pp. 13 x 15 x 1.

299. CASH, ANDERSON COUNTY HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT FUNDS, 1919-24. 1 vol.
Record of receipts and disbursements of county funds showing sources: deposits of money, sale of bonds, gas tax, federal aid; disbursements, July 5, 1919-February 1924, showing number of check and amount, also maintenance funds, March 23-December 23, showing an account of moneys received (gas tax, automobile license, for highway department pay roll); disbursements, showing date of check, name of payee, number of check, amount charged against state and county, total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 300 pp. 14 x 8½ x 1. Basement.

Settlements

300. CLAIMS PAID BOOK (County Settlement), 1888--. 13 vols. Missing: 1897-98, 1926-29. Overlapping dates. Title varies: Cash Book; Ledger; Record of County Taxes; School Taxes; County Expenses; Day.
Record of county funds from all sources, available for ordinary county expenditures, and settlement with state comptroller for same, showing (with variations) receipts: date, source, amount; disbursements: date, number of voucher, payee, amount. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of account, 1886-96, 1901-2; by name of bank, 1911-19; no index, 1899-1900, 1902--. Hdw. on ruled form, hdw. on printed ruled form. 184 to 600 pp. 14 x 8½ x 1 to 18 x 12 x 2¼. 10 vols., 1888-1925, basement; 3 vols., 1930--, office.

For county commissioners' parallel record, see entry 7.

301. (INDEX TO WARRANTS), Sept.-Oct. 1916. 1 vol.
Index to warrants, showing date, number of warrant, name of payee, fund drawn against. Arr. alph. by name of payee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 16½ x 11½ x 2. Basement.

302. SCHOOL SETTLEMENT BOOKS, 1892--. 16 vols. Missing: 1926, 1931. Title varies: Cash; Cash School Fund; School Taxes; School Tax Settlement Book; Day; Record of School Taxes.
Record of receipts of school taxes, showing source of income; and expenditures, showing number of voucher, name of payee, amount. Arr. by accounts under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1892-1918, 1921-24, 1927--; hdw. on ruled form, 1919-21, 1924-25. 100 to 800 pp.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

15 x 6 x 1 to 19 x 14 x 2¼. 13 vols., 1892-1928, basement; 3 vols., 1929--, office.

For claims, see entry 325; for superintendent's parallel record, see entry 326.

Reports

303. TREASURER'S REPORTS, 1930--. 1 f. d.
Copies of monthly reports of treasurer on receipts; required to be filed with state comptroller general, and the county auditor, superintendent of education, and supervisor, showing items, state, county, school, total, total collections, balance for previous month, total to account for; and disbursements, showing items, balance on hand, affidavit sworn before notary public, signatures of notary and treasurer. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 10 x 4 x 14.

For superintendent of education's copy, see entry 329

304. MAGISTRATES' REPORTS, 1930--. 5 f. d.
Copies of magistrates' reports as submitted to supervisor and auditor, showing date, name of person tried, offense, amount of fine, signature of magistrate. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 10 x 8 x 18.

For other magistrates' reports, see entries 5, 272.

Miscellaneous

305. (RECORD OF BOND ISSUES), 1930--. 1 vol.
Record of county and school district bonds, showing number of school district, rate of interest, date, serial number, date of maturity, amount, date paid. Arr. chron. by date of maturity under school district no. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 75 double pp. 10 x 12 x ½.

306. (RECEIPTS), 1933--. 2 vols.
Carbon copies of receipts given county officials upon turning over to treasurer moneys collected by them, showing number of receipt, to whom issued, purpose, signature of treasurer. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 100 pp. 12 x 14 x 1.

XXIV. TAX COLLECTOR

The modern office of tax collector in Anderson was created by an act of 1924 (Stat. XXXIII, 1179-82; Code 2866). Prior to this time all duties relative to the collection of delinquent taxes were under the supervision of the sheriff (1924, Stat. XXXIII, 1181). In 1934, the office of tax collector was abolished and his duties devolved upon the treasurer and a field assist-

ant (Acts, pp. 1444-46); but the office was reestablished in 1935 (Acts, pp. 51-54).

The tax collector is appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the legislative delegation for a term of two years. He must post a bond of $4,000.00. Within sixty days after the expiration of the time allowed by law for paying taxes, the treasurer issues to the tax collector a tax execution signed in duplicate, commanding him to sell so much of the defaulting taxpayer's property as may satisfy the taxes. (Acts 1935, pp. 51, 52.) If the tax collector is unable to collect the taxes, he advertises and sells the property and makes a title to the purchaser (Acts 1934, p. 1445; 1935, p. 53). If no bid is made sufficient to satisfy the taxes due, the property is bought in by the forfeited land commission (infra, p. 113).

The tax collector is required to have a settlement with the treasurer on the first of the month and to make a written report upon all executions with respect to non-payments, errors, and nulla bona returns, so that the county auditor may check up with the treasurer. The tax collector must also, from time to time, report to the auditor the executions uncollectible, so that the auditor may mark it on the tax books upon approval by the boards of assessors. (Acts 1935, pp. 51, 52.) The tax collector is required to assist the auditor in placing upon the books the names of firms or corporations escaping taxation (1924, Stat. XXXIII, 1181; XXXIX, 54). He also makes a monthly report to the board of commissioners, showing for the previous ten years the total amount of taxes in execution, including penalties, amount of taxes collected during previous month, amount of executions marked nulla bona, amount of taxes on property sold during previous month, and any valid deduction for reducing the amount of taxes in execution, with total of all these amounts. Upon receipt of the report, the board of commissioners approves or disapproves the various reductions or other credits, and the tax collector is allowed only those approved. (Acts 1935, pp. 51, 52.) Before a tax sale, the tax collector is required to notify mortgage owners who have requested notice in case of a levy. The original list of owners if filed by the tax collector after the clerk as register of mesne conveyance records it on his Record of Sheriff's Delinquent Tax Notices, entry 65. (1926, Stat. XXXIV, 912; Code 2573-75.)

307. (EXECUTION FILES), 1928--. 8 f. d.
Tax executions (reverse of treasurer's receipt), showing serial number of execution, date, name of property owner, amount and kind of property, amount of tax. Arr. numer. by serial no. of execution under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 6 x 3 x 36.

308. SHERIFF'S TAX EXECUTION BOOK, 1925--. 18 vols. Missing: 1924.
Record of delinquent taxes, showing number of execution, name of taxpayer; number of acres, lots, buildings; value of realty, personalty; total value, total taxes, taxes and penalties, polls, penalty on polls, capitation road tax, total taxes and penalties, executions collected and paid county treasurer, (columns for nulla bona, treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs, not used),

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remarks (transferred to card record, entry 313). Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 18 x 12 x 1½.

For prior record, see entry 250.

309. TREASURER'S TAX EXECUTION, ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA (Additionals and Abatements), 1926--. 2 vols.

Record of additionals and abatements of taxes, showing name of taxpayer, year, number of execution; number of acres, lots, buildings; value of realty, personalty; total value, taxes and penalties, polls, penalty on polls, capitation road tax, total taxes and penalties, executions collected and paid county treasurer, (columns for executions nulla bona, treasurer's costs and sheriff's costs, not used), remarks (date paid). Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 18 x 12 x 1½.

310. (TAX RECEIPTS), 1924--. 32 vols.

Tax receipt stubs, 1924-28, showing name of taxpayer, date, address, number of school district, amount of taxes paid, collector; also carbon copies of receipts, 1929--, showing name of taxpayer, date, number of receipt, address, number of school district, amount of taxes due, kind, total, amount paid, signature of tax collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 200 pp. 18 x 12 x 1½.

For other tax receipts, see entry 282.

311. SHERIFF'S TAX EXECUTIONS (Collections), 1926--. 2 vols.

Record of delinquent taxes collected, showing name of taxpayer, number of school district, date, number of receipt; value of realty, personalty; total taxes, remarks (remitted to treasurer). Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form (printed heads not used). 200 pp. 18 x 12 x 1½.

312. SHERIFF'S TAX EXECUTION BOOK (Nulla Bona), 1926--. 2 vols.

Record of taxes placed in execution and returned as nulla bona, showing name of owner, year, number of execution; number of acres, lots, buildings; value of realty, personalty; total value, total taxes, taxes and penalties, polls, penalty on polls, capitation road tax, total taxes and penalties, executions collected and paid county treasurer, executions nulla bona, (treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs, remarks - not used). Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

313. (REAL ESTATE DELINQUENCIES), 1925--. 11 f. b.

Record of delinquent taxes on real estate (kept on yellow cards for city lots, buff for rural lots and acreage), showing name of taxpayer, address, number of school district, year, levy; number of lots, buildings; valuation, personal property, poll tax, road tax, tax and penalty, amount due, date paid. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 9 x 5 x 16.

314. (PERSONAL PROPERTY DELINQUENCIES), 1927--. 11 f. b.

Record of delinquent taxes on personal property (kept on blue cards), showing name and address of owner, number of school district, year due, levy mills, (acres, number of lots, buildings, valuation, not used), personal property,

poll tax, road tax, tax and penalty, amount due, date paid. Arr. alph. by name of owner under school district. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 9 x 5 x 24.

315. LETTERS (Reports), 1925--. 1 f. b.
Carbon copies of monthly reports to county commissioners, showing total amount of taxes for collection, amount of penalties, amount of taxes collected monthly, amount nulla bona, amount of property sold, total amount of taxes collected. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 10 x 13½ x 14.
For originals, 1933--, see entry 25.

316. LEDGER (Settlement Book), 1925--. 2 vols.
Record of settlement with county treasurer, showing amounts charged against tax collector, amount collected, difference. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 184 pp. 14 x 8½ x 1.

317. LEDGER (Sales), 1926--. 2 vols. Last entry 1934.
Newspaper clippings of sales of real and personal property to satisfy the payment of taxes, showing name of owner, description of property, location, amount, kind; also notations, showing name of purchaser, portion purchased, amount of sale. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner. Printed clippings, and hdw. notations. 125 and 287 pp. 12 x 7 x ½ and 12 x 17 x 1.

XXV. FORFEITED LAND COMMISSION

In 1926, a forfeited land commission was created in each county, to be composed of the auditor, the treasurer, and the clerk of court, ex-officio. The commission took over the duties previously performed in the counties by the state sinking fund commission. (Stat. XXXIV, 920; Code 2167.) The auditor buys in for the county at distress sales all lands for which no bid was offered sufficient to cover the amount of taxes due (Acts 1926, p. 921; 1929, p. 203; 1933, p. 212). In 1936, the board of finance (now board of county commissioners), the governing body in Anderson County (supra, p. 23), was designated as the forfeited land commission. It is empowered to sell, rent or lease any of the property in its possession, upon such prices, terms and conditions as it deems wise and expedient. The commission may employ some competent person to look after the selling and leasing of its lands and tenements, and may require a surety bond for the faithful performance of duty. (Acts 1936, pp. 1627, 1628.)

318. (LANDS FORFEITED FOR TAXES), 1936--. 1 f. b.
Record kept by tax collector of lands sold jointly through tax collector and auditor, and bought in by the forfeited land commission until redeemed by owner or sold, showing name of owner, address, number of school district, year, levy, acres, number of lots, buildings valuation, personal property, poll tax, road tax, tax and penalty, amount due. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district no. No index. Typed on printed form. 6 x 5 x 9. Auditor, office.
For other records of forfeited lands, see entry 275.

(Next entry 319, p. 116)

XXVI. SUPERINTENDENT AND BOARD OF EDUCATION

The free schools of early colonial South Carolina did not function outside the parishes of the low country. Private schools and academies provided the sole opportunities for education in the state until 1811, when a statewide system of free schools was provided. Although these were primarily for poor children, every citizen was entitled to send his child or ward. From three to thirteen commissioners were named by the legislature for each election district for a term of three years. These school commissioners were authorized to locate the schools, to appoint and remove school masters, and to arrange the system of instruction until a general system could be organized. Upon organization, a secretary was elected who was required to keep a journal of the transactions of the board. (Stat. V, 639-41.) Commissioners for Anderson County were first mentioned and named in 1830, and were required to hold a meeting at the courthouse on the first Monday in February to organize board, locate schools, etc. (Stat. VIII, 558).

The constitution of 1868 (art. X, 2) provided an elected school commissioner for each county. Under the temporary school law of 1868, he was directed to make a census of the unmarried youth of his county "between the ages of five and eighteen years, classifying them as colored and white, male and female" (Stat. XIV, 24). The comprehensive school law of 1870 (ibid., pp. 339-48) set his term of office at two years and gave him "general supervision of all common and public schools in his county." It was his duty to visit each school at least once a year, to see that the school law was enforced, to promote the cause of education, to see that every school taught "orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, history of the United States, the principles of the Constitution and Laws of the United States and of the State, and good behavior." On or before October first, he sent an annual report to the state superintendent, showing school conditions in detail, with suggestions for improvements. He was further required to divide the county into districts, and to select two persons who with himself constituted the county board of examiners. The commissioner was also required to keep the minutes of the board as ex-officio clerk and chairman. He set the session for each school, according to its funds, between the first Monday in October and the last Friday in June, the legal limits of the school year.

The constitution of 1895 (art. XI) made liberal provision for education but directed the general assembly to provide for the necessary school officers. The resulting school law of 1896 (Stat. XXII, 156-73) reenacted most of the provisions of the law of 1870, but replaced the constitutional county school commissioner with a statutory county superintendent of education elected for a four-year term. As ex-officio chairman and clerk of the county board of education, he carried on the duties of his predecessor, the county school commissioner. He, with two other members appointed by the state board, formed the county board of education (ibid., p. 159). The duties of the county board of examiners relative to teachers' certificates became the duties of the newly created board of education until transferred to the state board of examiners in 1920 (Acts, pp. 965, 966; 1921, p. 367).

For abbreviation and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Superintendent and Board of Education (Next entry 319, p. 116)

Under a local law of 1933, the present board of education in Anderson is composed of five members, including an elected superintendent as ex-officio chairman, and four other members whom he appoints for a term of four years (Acts, pp. 368, 369; Code 5308). A clerk is chosen from members.

The superintendent visits the schools of the county and makes suggestions for improvements (Code 5310), but he is primarily a financial officer. He apportions the school funds among the various districts (Code 5312) and countersigns the warrants issued by the trustees of the school districts before the treasurer honors them (1909, Stat. XXVI, 132; Code 5382). The board of education acts as advisor to the superintendent and as a court in all controversies that may arise in school districts about school matters. Appeals from its decisions may be carried to the state board. (Code 5348.) The county board divides the county into school districts (Code 5350) and appoints the district trustees, unless one-third of the qualified electors petition for an election (1923, Stat. XXXIII, 95; Code 5369, 5510; Acts 1933, pp. 494, 495).

South Carolina's current compulsory school law requires all children between seven and sixteen to attend school, and provides for the election of "school attendance teachers" by the county board. Upon them is devolved the duty of enforcing the school law. Thirty days after enrollment, the school trustees make a census of all children between the required ages who have not enrolled. They file this census with the superintendent, who consolidates the names in alphabetical order and certifies the list to the attendance teacher. (Acts 1937, pp. 556-61.)

In 1872 provision was made for a uniform system of school records (Stat. XV, 186; Code 5276). In 1892, the commissioner was required to keep a general cash account of school funds (Stat. XXI, 79), which appears to have been superseded by the superintendent's ledger, a uniform series for the state, showing receipts and disbursements of school funds (1919, Stat. XXXI, 65; Code 5276). Other standard requirements are duplicate school claims (1896, Stat. XXII, 167); a record of teachers' certificates (1896, Stat. XXII, 161; Code 5349); a record of pupils enrolled in district schools, and all transfers (1896, Stat. XXII, 166; XXXVI, 69; Code 5372, 5373); and a record of school district bonds (1924, Stat. XXXIII, 998; Code 5311). The superintendent of education submits an annual report to the grand jury of all claims filed, audited and paid, and he keeps a register of these (1896, Stat. XXII, 158; Code 5321, 5324). At the end of each school year, the county superintendent files a standardized annual report with the state superintendent, giving a complete statistical record of all schools in the county (1896, Stat. XXII, 151, 152, 158; XXVIII, 191; Code 5313, 5378). The county superintendent should receive a report from the treasurer monthly, showing amounts of collections and disbursements made by him for the month on account of poll tax and all other school funds (Acts 1915, pp. 239, 240; Code 2801, 5395, 5396). At the end of each month the superintendent is required to report to the state superintendent the attendance and average enrollment in each school (Acts 1938, p. 1960). At least once every three years a school census is taken (Acts 1934, pp. 1236, 1237). All records are in the superintendent's office unless otherwise indicated.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Minutes

319. COUNTY BOARD MINUTE BOOK, 1891--. 2 vols. No recordings 1906-11. Missing: 1916-32. Title varies: Record.
Minutes of county board of examiners, 1891-96, and of county board of education, 1897--, showing place of meeting, date, members present, and business transacted, such as resolutions, contracts, etc.; signature of secretary, approval of superintendent. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 124 pp. 14 x 8½ x 3/4.

320. FREE SCHOOL JOURNAL, 1831-47. 1 vol.
Minutes of commissioners of free schools, containing resolutions; names of members, trustees, teachers; orders to draw upon treasurer; returns of commissioners, showing number of school, name of teacher, classification, number of scholars, date, rated amount (funds allowed). Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 142 pp. 8 x 14 x 1. Clerk of court, safe.

Reports

321. (ANNUAL REPORT), 1930--. 5 vols.
Copies of county superintendent's reports to state superintendent, showing tabulated information concerning the finances of preceding year, enrollment, attendance teacher, and similar information relative to schools. Arr. numer. by sections. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 50 pp. 10 x 15 x ½.

322. (SUPERINTENDENTS' OR PRINCIPALS' REPORTS), 1936--. 1 f. d.
Monthly reports of superintendents or principals which accompany claims of teachers for personal services, showing number of school district, name of school, date of report, month beginning, ending; name of teacher, number of pupils enrolled, average attendance, days taught, salaries (men, women), signature of superintendent or principal. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 13 x 11 x 30.

323. (REPORTS), 1937--. 1 f. d.
Reports submitted to attendance teacher by principals or superintendents pertaining to attendance of pupils in various schools, showing grade, number of pupils, number of days absent, cause. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw., hdw. on printed form. 13½ x 5½ x 26.

Financial Records

324. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S LEDGER, 1899--. 34 vols. Title varies: Register; Cash School Fund; General Cash; District Ledger; County Board Fund.
Accounts showing in varying and increasingly complex detail, receipts and expenditures of school district funds, county board fund and borrowed money; standardized since 1928 into four sections: (1) Receipts: for each school

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

district (name and number, chairman, secretary and trustees) itemized as revenue (from state appropriations, county board fund, special district levies, general school taxes and miscellaneous) and non-revenue (from bonds, short-term notes, property sale, insurance adjustments, and other); (2) County Board Fund: (double sheet) receipts, with date, amount, and total under sources from which credited; and expenditures, listing warrants with date, superintendent's number, payee, and purpose under appropriate heading--bound as separate volume, July 1, 1928-June 30, 1929; (3) Assessed Valuation, Mills Voted, Bonds and Short-Term Notes: for each school district (name and number), itemized as assessed valuation of taxable property, mills voted (for operation and bonds), and details under appropriate headings for receipts from various sources, and for payments of outstanding bonds (principal and interest) and short-term notes; (4) Expenditures: (double sheet) for each school district (name and number), listing warrants on numbered lines, with date, county superintendent's number, payee, total, and purpose (broken down under 35 headings), and grand total of all expenditures, for elementary and high schools (white sheets for white schools and yellow for negro). Arr. chron., and numer. by warrant no., usually by school district, under section. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 119 to 420 pp. 17 x 14 x 1 to 19 x 20 x 4.

325. SCHOOL CLAIMS, 1921--. 23 bundles, 4 f. d.
Duplicate school claims approved by superintendent for payment of district funds, showing number of school district, number of claim, date, name of payee, amount, purpose, signatures of superintendent and trustees of school district for which claim is drawn. No arr., 1921-32; arr. chron. under school district, 1933--. No index. Hdw. on printed form. Bundles, 10 x 4 x 6; f. d., 13 x 11 x 30. Bundles, 1921-32, basement; f. d., 1933--, office.
For treasurer's record, see entry 302.

326. REGISTER (School Settlements), 1888--. 8 vols. Title varies: Ledger.
Register of school claims approved, showing number of claim, date, name of payee, and amount; also shows average enrollment and attendance, 1888-1910; number of school district, 1909--. Arr. numer. by claim no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1888-1926; hdw. on ruled form, 1926--. 450 pp. 14 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 4 vols., 1888-1920, basement; 4 vols., 1921--, office.
For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 302.

327. ANDERSON COUNTY, TAXABLE PROPERTY AND SCHOOL TAXES, 1925-36. 2 vols.
Record of school levies, showing taxable property, amount of levy, taxes for each year. Arr. alph. by name of school district. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 50 double pp. 17 x 14 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

328. SCHOOL BOND RECORD, 1922--. 1 vol.
Record of school bonds, showing number of school district, date of maturity, year, interest paid, sinking fund, accrued interest, annual payment, total sinking fund, bonds retired. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 152 pp. 13 x 15 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

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Correspondence

329. CORRESPONDENCE, 1924--. 7 f. d.
Official correspondence, 1933--. Also contains:

i. Superintendent's copy of treasurer's monthly report, 1924--, to comptroller general, also required to be filed with auditor and supervisor, showing items, state, county, school, total, total collections, balance for previous month, total to account for; and disbursements, showing items, balance on hand, affidavit before notary public, signature of notary and treasurer.

ii. Petitions, 1925--, to board of education from patrons of schools, pertaining to affairs that affect their particular schools, such as elections of trustees, transportation, buildings, and so forth.

iii. Transportation reports, 1932--, submitted annually by superintendents and principals on pupils living in one district and attending school in another, showing name of pupil, district in which he lives, name of school attending, name of bus driver, number of bus, total number transported, total number attending school from another district, signature of superintendent or principal, date.

iv. Legal decisions, 1933--, of county attorney and state attorney general pertaining to school matters.

v. Teachers' applications to superintendent of education for positions, 1933--, showing name of teacher, education, experience, references; also contracts with teachers, 1937--, showing date, names of contracting parties, terms, duties, signatures of trustees and teacher.

vi. Sanitary survey of schools in county, 1935--, showing name of school, county, race, number of school district, date, principal, enrollment, types of sanitary conditions surveyed, code, notes, male attendants, female attendants.

vii. Record of bus insurance policies, 1935--, carried by drivers of school busses for protection of pupils transported, showing number of bus, year and make of car, capacity number, owner, driver, date of policy, premium paid.

Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Hdw., typed, hdw. on printed form, and mimeographed. 13 x 11 x 30.

For treasurer's copy of monthly report, see entry 303.

Trustees

330. SCHOOL TRUSTEE RECORD, 1933--. 1 vol.
Record of school trustees, showing school district, date of commission, name, address, date commission expires, to whom successor. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 152 pp. (72 used) 14 x 11 x 1.

331. (TRUSTEES' COMMISSION STUBS), 1925--. 4 vols.
Stubs of trustees' commissions, showing number of school district, date, trustee, post office, date of expiration. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 150 pp. 3 x 7 x ½.

Teachers

332. TEACHERS' PAY CERTIFICATES, 1877-1917. 5 vols. Missing: 1906-9. Discontinued.
Record of teachers' pay certificates, showing number of certificate, number of school district, name of payee, amount, date of service; also record of average attendance, 1888-96. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 to 400 pp. 15 x 11 x 1½ to 19 x 14 x 2. 4 vols., 1877-1905, office; 1 vol., 1910-17, basement.

333. RECORD OF CERTIFICATES TO TEACHERS, 1872--. 6 vols.
Missing: 1897-1910. Title varies: Record; School Record.
Register of teachers' certificates issued by county examining board, 1872-96; by county board of education, 1911-20; by state board of examiners, 1921--, showing (with variations) number of certificate, grade, date recorded, name of teacher, residence, age, sex, race, marks on examination, class of certificate, by whom issued, basis, expiration. Arr. chron. by date of recording, 1872-1911; alph. by name of applicant, 1911-15, 1919-27; under race, 1927--. No index, 1872-1915, 1919--; indexed by name of teacher, 1915-19. Hdw. on printed ruled form. Poor condition, 1872-97, 1910-11. 75 to 212 pp. 10½ x 15 x 1 to 16 x 14 x 2.

Applications and Contracts

334. (APPLICATION FOR STATE SUPPORT FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES), 1925--. 1 bundle. Missing: 1927-28.
Copies of applications filed with state superintendent of education, showing name of county, name and number of school district, detailed report for previous scholastic year to be filled in by state superintendent of education, name of school with list of teachers, race, number of months school will operate, date of opening session, total enrollment (previous session), state aid term, average attendance state aid term, grades, subjects taught, number of years experience in public schools, grade of certificate, monthly salary contracted for session, total salary according to salary schedule. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 14 x 8½ x 7.

335. (APPLICATION STATE AID FOR TRANSPORTATION), 1933--. 1 bundle.
Certified applications by county superintendent to state board, showing name and number of school district, name and number of bus route, name and number of district from which transported, name and number of school district transported to, owner of bus, distance, average number of pupils transported, signature of superintendent, certification of school trustees. No arr. No index. Hdw., and typed on printed ruled form. 8½ x 14 x 2½.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

336. (CONTRACTS), 1933--. 1 bundle.
Contracts prepared by architects for building schoolhouses, showing location, date, kind of building material to be used, specifications, blueprints. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and blue-printed. 12 x 4 x 2.

Census

337. CENSUS, 6 TO 16 YEARS, 1937--. 7 f. d.
Annual census of children between six and sixteen years of age, made by attendance teacher, showing date, county, district number, name of child, school now attending, address, sex; year, month, day of birth, age last birthday, name and address of parent or guardian, occupation; place of birth of child, father and mother; type of disability (if any); number of children in family and age; name and address of teacher. Arr. alph. by name of child under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled cards (white for white children; yellow for Negro). $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 26.

338. (CENSUS), 1937--. 1 f. d.
Record of pupils who have attained the age of 16 years and are not subject to attention of attendance teacher, showing date, county, district name and number, last name, first name, school now attending, address of parent or guardian, occupation, place of birth of child, father and mother, type of disability (if any). Arr. alph. by name of child under school district. Typed on printed ruled form. $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 26.

Insurance

339. (INSURANCE POLICIES), 1932--. 1 bundle.
Fire insurance policies on schools, showing date of expiration, name of property, amount of insurance, premium, to whom issued, number of policy, name of company. No arr. No index. Typed on printed form. $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Surveys

340. (QUESTIONNAIRE), 1935. 1 bundle.
South Carolina school building survey, showing date, index number of school, county, district number, name of school, race, enrollment of boys and girls by grades, enrollment for 1929-30, number of teachers, owner of building, indebtedness of building (including bonds), assessed valuation of taxable property in district by five-year periods, itemized statement of indebtedness; value of building, equipment, furniture, site, total; site, location, area, playground apparatus, etc. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 14 x 10 x 30.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Miscellaneous

341. (DEEDS AND PLATS), 1893--. 1 f. d.
Original titles to school property, showing name of school district, number of school district, date filed, deed book reference, signature of clerk of court, date recorded; also plats. No arr. No index. Hdw., hand drawn, typed on printed form. 13 x 11 x 30.

342. DIRECTORY, 1925--. 13 vols.
Directory of schools, issued annually, showing name and number of school district, post office address of school, names of trustees, post office address, names of teachers, post office address; also shows, 1935--, enrollment for colored and white, attendance by grades, high schools, elementary schools; names of bus drivers, routes, addresses, school district served; also directory state department of education 1935--. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Printed. 35 pp. 8 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

Maps

343. ANDERSON COUNTY, 1938. 26 maps.
One master map and twenty-five accompanying maps, showing names and numbers of school districts, towns, rivers. E. A. Stanaland. Independent Publishing Co., Anderson, S. C. Black and white, colored. 1 inch = 1 mile. 34 x $42\frac{1}{2}$.

344. MAP OF ANDERSON COUNTY, 1938. 1 map.
Map of Anderson County, showing official school bus routes, names and numbers of school districts, numbers of bus routes, towns, regular roads, highway numbers, township names, rivers, creeks. E. A. Stanaland. Independent Publishing Co., Anderson, S. C. Black and white, colored. 1 inch = 5 miles. 34 x $42\frac{1}{2}$.

XXVII. BOARD OF REGISTRATION

Enrollment of voters in a book was required as early as 1716 (Stat. II, 684). Charleston electors in 1819 had to register name and place of residence at least a month before an election (Stat. VII, 141). The constitution of 1868, however, was the first to direct the general assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of voters (art. VIII, 3). The resulting act of 1868 gave this duty to the managers of elections (Stat. XIV, 136) until they were relieved in 1882 by the creation of supervisors of registration for each county (Stat. XVII, 1111). The constitution of 1895 made registration a prerequisite for voting and required reenrollment of registered voters every ten years (art. II, 4). By the election law of 1896 a board of registration was provided for each county (Stat. XXII, 35), consisting of three persons appointed by the governor with the approval of the senate for a term of two years (Code 2269).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

(Next entry 345, p. 125) Commissioners of Election

The board conducts the registration of qualified voters. Those who are denied registration have a right to appeal to the courts (1896, Stat. XXII, 38; Code 2273). The board keeps two copies of an enrollment book for each precinct, showing name, age, and place of residence of each voter. At the time of elections, these are turned over to the commissioners of election to be distributed among the managers of election, to be returned to the board of registration after the election (1896, Stat. XXII, 45; Code 2286). The board also has a separate list of persons who were registered prior to January 1, 1898, who are eligible for life regardless of present day educational requirements (Const. 1895, art. II 4(c); 1896, Stat. XXII, 39; Code 2271). By law all records and books are deposited with the clerk of court for safekeeping (1896, Stat. XXII, 44) as public records, open to inspection at all times (Const. 1895, art. II, 8) and removable solely by the board, for so long as may be necessary for performance of duties (Code 2285). The board is required to keep a record of all its official acts and proceedings (Code 2269).

For registration records, see entries 91, 92.

XXVIII. COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION

Commissioners of election date from 1868, after two centuries of evolution from the first election held in South Carolina.

The constitutions of 1776 (art. XI), of 1778 (art. XIII), and of 1790 (art. I) legalized the back country election districts instituted for the first Revolutionary elections. Where churches did not exist and there were no church wardens to hold elections, the general assembly appointed managers of elections (Const. 1776, art. XI). Managers passed upon the qualifications of voters, held elections, and made the returns, until after the Civil War.

In 1868, the governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners of election for each county. The board appointed for each precinct three managers, who had charge of the registration of voters and the conduct of the election. After the election the commissioners became a county board of canvassers which decided all protests. (Stat. XIV, 136-43.) In 1878 two sets of commissioners were provided, one for state, district, and county elections, and the other for presidential electors and members of Congress (Stat. XVI, 632, 633). When the office of supervisor of registration was created in 1882, the duty of registering voters was taken from the managers (Stat. XVII, 1111-15). In 1896 the election law was rewritten without essential change as to commissioners of elections (Stat. XXII, 29-48). After an election each commission, as a county board of canvassers, prepares a statement of each protest as well as the total vote for each candidate, which must be filed in the office of clerk of court. Signed copies are also sent to the governor, to the state board of canvassers and to the secretary of state, by mail and by express. (1882, Stat. XVII, 1119; Code 2310-15.) The county board

 (Next entry 345, p. 125)

of commissioners audits and pays the expenses of the election (1882, Stat. XVII, 1100; Code 2316).

For Candidates' Pledges and Expense Accounts, see entry 94; for (Election Papers), see entry 95.

XXIX. COUNTY BOARD OF CONTROL (defunct)

The state dispensary system for the control of the alcoholic liquor traffic went into operation on July 1, 1893. A state board of control appointed county boards of control of three members each, which met monthly in the office of the county board of commissioners, and provided for the location of dispensaries for the sale of intoxicants. The clerk of the county board of commissioners, as clerk of the board of control, kept records of petitions and permits. (1892, Stat. XXI, 62-76.) In 1894 the county supervisor was made ex-officio a member of the county board of control (ibid., p. 725). He was relieved of membership in 1896, but his office continued to be the place of meeting (Stat. XXII, 127, 130). In 1900, a revision of the law provided for appointment of the county board by the state board on approval of the legislative delegation (Stat. XXIII, 440).

The state dispensary was abolished in 1907 but local dispensaries were allowed by local option under county dispensary boards in those counties voting for their continuance (Stat. XXV, 465-81). On August 17, 1909, only six counties in the state voted to retain dispensaries: Aiken, Beaufort, Charleston, Florence, Georgetown, and Richland. By popular referendum in 1915, the last of these was abolished and statewide prohibition was adopted. (Wallace, History S. C., III, 423.) As no records of this board were found in Anderson it was not possible to determine the closing date of the dispensary.

XXX. COUNTY BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

When the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was superseded in 1935 by the Works Progress Administration, unexpended relief funds were entrusted to the governors of the states for the relief of unemployables. In South Carolina a temporary department of public welfare was set up in every county, but in March 1937 the funds were exhausted and the department expired. (Acts, p. 515).

In 1937, the permanent state department of public welfare was created to operated under the South Carolina Board of Public Welfare on a plan approved by the Federal Social Security Board (Public Act No. 271, 74 Cong., approved Aug. 14, 1935; Acts 1937, pp. 496, 497). The state board, elected

(Next entry 345, p. 125)

by the general assembly for a term of four years, consists of a chairman from the state at large, and six members, one from each congressional district. The board selects a state director who is the chief executive and administrative officer of the department. He holds office until his successor is appointed and qualified. He may be required by the board to post bond. The state department supervises and administers public welfare activities, cooperates with federal agencies to administer federal funds granted the state, studies social problems from the standpoint of cause and cure, makes surveys, gathers statistics, and formulates policies and methods of administration to carry out effectively the activities and responsibilities of providing public assistance and service for the needy aged, the blind, dependent children, and other handicapped and unfortunate persons of the state. (Acts 1937, pp. 496-517.)

A county department also was created, to be under a county board of public welfare consisting of three members appointed by the state board upon recommendation of the county delegation. Their terms of three years expire in rotation. Vacancies for unexpired terms are filled by the state board. The county department operates under a county director appointed by the county board subject to the state department. Other personnel elected by the board consists of ten visitors, two stenographers and one statistical clerk (Annual Report of Anderson County Department of Public Welfare, 1938, p. 2). The county board, as the representative of the state board, administers county welfare activities, performs such duties as the state department may delegate, and sees "that all laws are enforced for the protection and welfare of minors, the removal of moral menaces to the young, and to safeguard and promote the health, education and general welfare of minors." The county board prepares and submits estimated budgets to the state department for carrying out its duties, and maintains such "standards of work, procedure and records" as may be required by the state department. (Ibid.)

The county department receives applications for assistance and makes investigations. It has the power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and to compel their attendance and the production of papers, records, and other data necessary in determining whether such assistance be granted. The county director and other designated employees may administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath. Upon completion of the investigation, the county department decides if the applicant is eligible for assistance, the amount of assistance, and the date the assistance shall begin. Then the department in writing certifies the amount to the state department and to the applicant. The amount of assistance is paid monthly by the state department to the applicant. Applicants who are refused assistance may appeal to the state department. (Acts 1937, pp. 496-517.)

The county board is required to keep a record of its activities and accurate accounts of all funds received and expended. Once a year the county board makes a report of its activities, receipts and disbursements to each member of the delegation, to the foreman of the grand jury, and to the clerk of court, who files the report in his office as a public record. In addition the board furnishes such reports and data as may be required by the state department and the Federal Government. The state

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

department under the plan approved by the Federal Social Security Board supplies county departments with uniform blanks for applications, reports, affidavits, etc. which, at present, consist of thirty statistical DPW forms, fifty-five financial forms, and twenty commodity forms, so that county departments of public welfare in South Carolina are using practically a uniform records system. They are required to keep in writing the applications and reports of investigations and examinations. These reports form the case records. All case records contain confidential information concerning individuals. For this reason the department's records are not open to the public. All records and accounts of the county department are subject to the inspection, supervision and audit of the state department. The county department also from time to time makes reports to the state department of all receipts and disbursements for assistance in such manner and upon such forms as the state department requires. (Acts 1937, pp. 499-501, 503, 504, 507-510, 514.) All Anderson records are in the office located at 116½ West Whitner St.

345. (MASTER FILE), 1937--. 8 f. b.
Current index to Open Cases, entry 346; to (Closed Cases), entry 347; and to Waiting Cases, entry 348, showing case name, address, cross reference, alias, case number, date of application, marital status; first name, age category, and date case closed (man, woman, and others in household); also cross reference cards, showing county, name of person, race, address, name of head of case, case number, address, type of relief or date discontinued. Arr, alph. by case name. Typed on printed ruled cards (white for white cases, blue for Negro, and yellow for cross reference). 4 x 5½ x 11⅓; cards, 3 x 5.

346. OPEN CASES, 1937--. 12 f. d.
Individual family case records, showing detailed information on face sheet, with second copies of applications, narrative social history of investigation, narrative chronological recording of contacts following establishment of eligibility, supplemental forms, statistical cards, and correspondence. Arr. numer. by case no. For indexes, see entries 345, 349. Hdw., typed on printed and mimeographed forms. 12 x 12 x 24.

347. (CLOSED CASES), 1937--. 16 f. d.
Record of individual family cases closed for various reasons, showing detailed information on face sheet, second copies of applications, narrative social history of investigation, narrative chronological recording on contacts following establishment of eligibility, supplemental forms, statistical cards, and correspondence. Arr. numer. by case no. For indexes, see entries 345, 349. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form, and typed. 12 x 12 x 24.

348. WAITING CASES, 1937--. 4 f. d.
Records of cases which have made application for assistance, but due to lack of funds, are not receiving assistance, showing detailed information on face sheet, with second copies of application, narrative social history of investigation, narrative chronological recording of contacts following

establishment of eligibility, supplemental forms, statistical cards, and correspondence. Arr. numer. by case no. For indexes, see entries 345, 349. Hdw., typed on printed and mimeographed forms. 12 x 12 x 26.

349. (INDEX TO SERVICE CASES), 1937--. 3 f. b.
Current index to cases of service only in Open Cases, entry 346; and Waiting Cases, entry 348, showing name of client (surname, first, middle), case number, address, sex, race; CCC, in camp date, out camp date; WPA, working, not working; out inquiry-letters, telegram received date, answer date, other (specify); relief date, number relief, and reason for service. Also contains index to rejected CCC applications in entry 346. Arr. alph. by case name under cases receiving commodities, and cases no longer receiving commodities. Typed on printed ruled cards. 5 x 6½ x 11; cards, 4 x 6.

350. ("PAY ROLLS"), 1937--. 9 vols.
Carbon copies of pay rolls of clients receiving monthly benefit checks in the following categories: old age or the blind, or aid for dependent children, showing by whom typed, checked and verified; month, year, voucher number, page number, county unit, county number, county (general relief), account to which charged (general relief), date pay roll received and posted; line number, check number, case number, race, sex, award number, date, voucher number, name of client, for the sum of, amount of assistance paid (dollars, cents). Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed ruled form. 200 loose-leaf pp. 17 x 12 x 2.

351. (FERA CASES), 1933-37. 37 f. d.
Individual family case records inherited by temporary department of public welfare from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and turned over to department of public welfare for filing and reference, showing detailed information on face sheet, statistical card, and budget card, with work relief history, narrative chronological social case history and correspondence. Arr. alph. by case name, filed in manilla folders, showing name and number on tab. For index, see entry 352. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 12 x 12 x 24.

352. (INDEX TO FERA CASES), 1933-37. 19 f. b.
Index to (FERA Cases), entry 351, showing case number, name of relief client, address, date. Arr. alph. by name of client. Typed. 4 x 5 x 12.

353. (GENERAL FILE), 1937--. 1 f.d.
Material pertaining to administrative matters, including general correspondence, carbon copies of administrative pay rolls, requisitions for supplies, budgets, bank clearances, per diem mileage of board members, annual reports and travel vouchers; also minutes of the board's bi-monthly and special meetings, showing date, place of meeting, names of members present, election of members to board offices, motions made and approved, personnel estimates (number, salary) to state department, personnel elected, lists of cases approved for old age benefits, amount of benefit, cases rejected, reason for rejection, memoranda of cases presented, name of case worker presenting case, category, recommendation of board, signature of secretary.

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Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Hdw., typed, and typed on printed form. 11 x 13 x 27.

354. (READING SHELF), 1937--. 11 vols.
Miscellaneous administrative reference material consisting of memoranda, bulletins, and reports on South Carolina Public Welfare Statistics, from the state department of public welfare, annual reports of other county departments of public welfare, and other such papers. Arr. chron. under subject. No index. Mimeographed and printed. Loose-leaf 11 x 8½ x 1 to 3.

XXXI. BOARD OF HONOR (inactive)

At the beginning of the Civil War an act was passed to afford aid to the families of soldiers. This act created in each tax district a "Soldiers Board of Relief" composed of not less than five nor more than ten freeholders, appointed by joint resolution of the general assembly for a term of one year. The board was supposed to exist throughout the war and for four months thereafter. It elected a secretary, who was required to keep a record of the board's transactions. The board was required to make a return of its receipts and expenditures. (Acts 1861, pp. 15, 16.) The following year this act was repealed and an appropriation was made for the relief of families of soldiers who were disabled or lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy or of the State of South Carolina. A board of relief was retained for each election district, composed of not less than three nor more than twelve freeholders. (Acts 1862, pp. 137-39.)

In 1866 the provisional state government made the first attempt to aid disabled Confederate veterans by an appropriation of $20,000 for artificial legs (Stat. XIII, 403), but the Republican government which immediately followed was not friendly to the idea. The first state pension act, passed in 1887, required the clerk of court to keep a record of applications, and the state comptroller general to make payments (Acts, pp. 827, 828). The following year a county examining board was created, consisting of two citizens and a physician appointed by the state board of pensions. Acting under and in connection with this board was a board of pension commissioners composed of five veterans. (Stat. XX, 26.)

The constitution of 1895 provided that the general assembly should make liberal provision for annual pensions to indigent or disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors, and to widows of Confederate veterans (art. XIII, 5). In 1896, the county pension board was instituted, composed of two ex-soldiers or ex-sailors, the county auditor, the treasurer, and a practicing physician (Acts, pp. 186, 187). This act was amended in 1897 and created an examining board of three ex-soldiers or ex-sailors for each township, and a county board composed of four ex-soldiers, which settled all matters of dispute or contest (Acts, p. 495). In 1900, applications for pensions were made to a county board of pensions composed of four ex-Confed-

erate soldiers or sailors and a practicing physician (Acts, pp. 410, 411). In 1919 the county pension board was composed of three veterans named by the state commissioner of pensions. The judge of probate became clerk of the board and disbursed the pension as approved. (Acts, pp. 275, 277.) Four years later, faithful Negroes who had served the Confederacy became eligible for small pensions (1923, Stat. XXXIII, 107; Code 4983).

Under the law of 1929, the pension board was abolished and a board of honor was created for each county, to consist of three Confederate veterans, with the judge of probate as clerk. The members of the board are elected for a two-year term at a called meeting of the veterans held once every two years. Their names must be forwarded to the comptroller general, to whom they are required to report each year a list of the bona fide pensioners. Compensation of $2.00 per day for not more than five days a year is provided for their work. When the number of veterans is reduced to two, the clerk of court may become a member; when the number is reduced to one, the judge of probate is eligible for membership; when there are no veterans remaining in the county, the auditor may become a member. (Stat. XXXVI, 177-179; Code 4981.) In 1937, the state comptroller general assumed the duty of paying Confederate pensions (Stat. XL, 639).

At present (July 1939) there are seven living veterans in Anderson County (information from Ralph F. King, judge of probate), but apparently the board of honor is inactive.

For records of Confederate veterans, see entries 85-89, 222-224, 379-381.

XXXII. SERVICE OFFICER

In 1927, the State of South Carolina created a service bureau to assist ex-service men in securing benefits to which they are eligible under federal legislation and the terms of federal insurance policies (Stat. XXV, 158; Code 2967). Beginning in 1931, several counties made provision for a county service officer. Anderson County appropriated a salary for a service officer that year and provided that he be selected by a majority vote of the Anderson and Pelzer Posts of the American Legion (Stat. XXXVII, 510). In 1938 the supply act carried an appropriation of $1,020.00 for salary, and $180.00 for incidentals (Acts, pp. 2091, 2092).

In Anderson, the records of this office belong to the American Legion, rather than to the county.

355. (CORRESPONDENCE), 1933--. 4 f. d. Missing: 1931-32. Correspondence of the service officer relative to services rendered ex-service men. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 14 x 10 x 26. Office, 118½ North Main St.

(Next entry 356, p. 130)

XXXIII. BOARD OF HEALTH AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Anderson County health department was organized during May 1923 (Anderson County Health Department, Anderson, 1924, p. 13). "The purpose of the health unit is primarily educational, serving to demonstrate to the public the value of preventing disease" (Tenth Annual Report, Anderson County Health Unit, 1932, p. 9). The work of the unit is carried on by a health officer, a clerk, one inspector, and two public health nurses (information from the state director of rural sanitation). For convenience one nurse is assigned to the northern and one to the southern part of the county. "In September 1930, at the request of the Anderson Board of Health and Council the supervision of health activities within the city limits was placed under the County Health Unit. This arrangement was brought about to give official control of health activities within the city of Anderson. The city of Anderson still maintains its own sanitary department for food and dairy inspection. In the other towns of the county the service of the Health Unit is available at all times." (E. E. Epting, M. D., Ninth Annual Report, Anderson County Health Unit, Anderson, 1931, pp. 11, 12.)

A board of health for Anderson County, under the control of the state board of health, was created in 1936, effective January 1, 1937. The board is composed of a member of the County Teachers' Association, elected and appointed by the Association; a member of the County Council of Farm Women, elected and appointed by the Council; a member of the County Tuberculosis Association; three members of the County Medical Society; one licensed dentist duly appointed by the licensed dentists of Anderson County; a bona fide resident of the county appointed by the county delegation; and a bona fide resident of the county appointed by the state board of health. All of these serve for a term of one year. The board recommends personnel appointed on the health unit. The county health officer is the secretary of the board and custodian of books, papers, instruments or appliances belonging to the board. He summons the board to meetings and attends all of them unless otherwise ordered. (Acts 1936, pp. 1621-23.)

The county health unit is expected to render the following services in carrying on its duties: "The control of contagious diseases, by locating and isolating cases, quarantining those exposed and inducing strict bedside precautions, and by giving all forms of biologicals which have been recognized as preventive by the State Board of Health; the inspection of all food manufacturing and vending establishments (when not under municipal jurisdiction), schoolhouses and other public buildings; infant and maternity welfare work and all approved forms of modern sanitation, especially of the rural homes; and such other activities as may be directed by the State Board of Health." (Ibid.)

The records of this department are usually prescribed by the State Board of Health and not by statute. All records are in the office in the Dexter Brown Building.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

Reports and Correspondence

356. (ANNUAL REPORT), 1924--. 5 vols. Missing: 1925-30, 1933, 1935, 1936.
Annual narrative reports to the state board on the activities of the county health department. No arr. No index but table of contents. Printed. 14 to 20 pp. 9 x 5 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

357. CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS, 1936--. 3 f. d.
Correspondence connected with official duties of this department, and copies of reports made to state board of health and county supervisor. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent or topic. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 12 x 12 x 30.

358. WATER REPORTS, 1936--. 1 f. d.
Reports of hygienic laboratory, South Carolina State Board of Health, showing date, name of person sending water specimen, address, date collected, source and location, findings of laboratory; also record of examinations for Civilian Conservation Corps, showing name of applicant, age, race, address, physical examination, name of doctor, remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 14 x 10 x 30.

Child Health

359. PHYSICAL RECORDS SCHOOLS, 1930--. 5 f. d. Title varies: School Inspection.
Card record of physical condition of pupils in schools, showing county, school, name of pupil, sex, race, place of birth, date, names and addresses of parents, record of diseases had by pupil, date of examination, age of pupil, grade, condition of eyes, ears, throat, lungs. Arr. alph. by name of pupil under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 18 x 6 x 30.

360. SCHOOL WORK AND TUBERCULOSIS, 1930-36. 1 f. d.
Card records of physical examinations, showing name of person examined, age, name of school attending (if person is going to school), family physician, family history of tuberculosis, weight, remarks of physician. Arr. alph. by name of person examined. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 9 x 6 x 30.

361. CRIPPLE CHILDREN SERVICE, 1935--. 1 f. d.
Card record of survey of crippled children by Works Progress Administration, added to as occasion arises by members of the health department staff, showing name, sex, color, date of birth, name and address of parents, nature of physical disability, educational status, economic conditions, date of interview, interviewer. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 18 x 6 x 30.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

362. MIDWIFERY, 1924--. 1 f. d. Subtitled: North, South.
Card record of licensed midwives in the county, enrolled for instruction, showing name, race, address, date, certificate given, date renewed, instructor. Arr. alph. by name of midwife. No index. Hdw. and typed. 9 x 6 x 30.

Sanitary Inspection and Complaints

363. SANITATION RECORDS, 1938--. 1 f. d.
Copies of correspondence and reports of sanitary inspector to various persons relative to sanitary conditions of schools, premises, and establishments handling food. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 13 x 26.

364. FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1938--. f. d.
Inspector's records of food handling establishments, showing name of establishment, date, address, remarks as to sanitary conditions. Arr. alph. by name of establishment. No index. Hdw. on typed form. 14 x 10 x 30.

365. SANITARY SURVEY OF HOMES, 1937--. 1 f. d.
Record of sanitary inspections of homes by inspector, showing date, name of resident, address, owner of residence, address, number of children under six years of age, number of children from six to thirteen years of age, total number in family, condition of dwelling, whether screened, type of water supply, type of sewage disposal, garbage disposal, stables, attitude of person as to surrounding, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of resident. No index. Hdw. on mimeographed form. 9 x 6 x 30.

366. COMPLAINTS, 1936--. 1 f. d.
Record of complaints filed with health officials regarding health conditions and ferocious animals (dogs), showing name of person making complaint, sex, age, address, type of complaint, date, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of person making complaint. No index. Hdw. and typed on mimeographed form. 9 x 6 x 30.

Venereal Diseases

367. VENEREAL DISEASE CASE RECORDS, 1938--. 1 f. d.
Card record of venereal diseases treated, showing name of patient, date, age, sex, race, marital status, address, state of infection, type of infection, name and address of family physician. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Typed on printed form. 9 x 6 x 30.

368. WASSERMANN REPORTS, 1936--. 2 f. d.
Reports from hygienic laboratory in Columbia on tests, showing date, purpose of test, name of patient, name of physician, date taken, date received at laboratory, findings of laboratory. Arr. alph. by name of patient under race. No index. Typed on printed form. 14 x 10 x 30.

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369. LETTERS (Syphilis Case Cards), 1938--. 1 f. d.
Detailed case history of patients being treated for syphilis. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Typed on printed form. 12 x 12 x 3.

Immunizations

370. DIPHTHERIA CLINIC, 1936--. 1 vol.
Record of diphtheria clinics held, showing date, place, name of person treated, color (racial), sex, age. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form, 50 pp. 14 x 6 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

371. TYPHOID VACCINE, 1936--. 4 f. b.
Card record (white for white race; blue for colored race) of persons taking typhoid vaccine, showing name, sex, age, address, date first dose, date second dose, date third dose, name of doctor giving treatment. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 9 x 6 x 30.

372. SMALLPOX VACCINE, 1931--. 2 f. d.
Card record of smallpox vaccinations, showing date and name of person vaccinated. Arr. alph. by name of person vaccinated. No index. Hdw. and typed. 9 x 6 x 30.

373. SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS(School Children), 1937--. 1 vol.
Record of persons vaccinated for smallpox, showing name of person, school, age, grade, date. Arr. alph. by name of person vaccinated. No index. Hdw. 54 pp. 14 x 6 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

Miscellaneous

374. NURSES RECORDS, 1937--. 2 f. d. Subtitled: North, South.
Card record of visits made by health nurses in their respective parts of the county, showing name of family visited, address, date, race, name of family physician, dates toxoid, smallpox vaccination, diagnosis, dates of past illness, history of diets and habits, record of physical examinations, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of family under school district no. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 13 x 10 x 36.

375. CONTAGIOUS DISEASE RECORDS, 1930--. 2 f. d. Title varies: Morbidity Service.
Record of contagious diseases, showing name, race, age, address, date reported, type of disease, name of family physician, remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 9 x 6 x 30.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

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XXXIV. FARM AND HOME EXTENSION SERVICE

The county farm and home demonstration agents are more closely connected with the United States Department of Agriculture than with county government. Beginning in 1914 under the Smith-Lever Act, the Federal Government has appropriated money for agricultural education outside of colleges, on condition that it be supplemented by local and state funds (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 38, part 1, pp. 372-74). Since 1929, the state has appropriated a sufficient amount to insure each county having at least one home agent and one farm agent (Acts, pp. 1053, 1054), but prior to that time the provision of the supplementary funds was left to the counties, so that the number of county agents varied from year to year.

The federal funds are obtained through Clemson Agricultural College, and all agricultural extension work in the state is under the supervision of the director of Clemson extension service, who is also a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. The director of the Clemson extension service appoints directly the farm agents. The home demonstration agents are appointed by and work under the immediate supervision of the state home demonstration agent, who is connected with Winthrop College. Special demonstration work for Negroes is administered through the state Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College. No definite term is provided by law for the agents, but they are usually employed for one year at a time. Reappointment is customary, therefore, they hold office indefinitely. Appointments for each county are subject to approval of the respective delegations. ("Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of Clemson Agricultural College 1936", pp. 8-9, 19-20, in Reports of State Officers, Boards and Committees 1937; James E. Hunter, Jr., ed., Legislative Manual 1938, pp. 238-41; Acts 1929, p. 1054.)

Counties frequently aid this work by making additional appropriations for special purposes. In 1938 the Anderson County supply act provided $400.00 for the county agent, $400.00 for a stenographer, $600.00 for rent, and $100.00 rent for the Negro agent's office (Acts, p. 2090).

At first the duties of the county farm and home demonstration agents consisted largely of organizational and informative work; and the records were chiefly correspondence and reports to headquarters, some relating to club work. Since 1933 the agricultural adjustment and soil conservation work has been conducted through the county farm agents, who have handled production contracts and benefit checks. Records connected with this consist of third copies of various forms of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the original work sheet admeasurements.

As the inventory of these records was made by the WPA project for the Survey of Federal Archives, no entries are included here.

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XXXV. COURTHOUSE BUILDING COMMISSION

Due to the crowded condition of the courthouse in Anderson, the need for a new courthouse or the repairing of the old one has been felt for some time. In 1937, a courthouse building commission of seven members was appointed by the delegation for the purpose of demolishing the courthouse and erecting a new one, to serve until March 15, 1940, unless its purposes may have been sooner accomplished. The commission was empowered to issue bonds not exceeding $200,000.00 and was authorized to employ a secretary, an architect, and other necessary officers. In the event that no federal aid was received, the courthouse was to be repaired by the county commissioners, and the building commission dissolved. (Acts 1937, p. 781.)

In 1938, an act changed the number of appointed members to five, extended their terms to 1941, and made the supervisor and the county treasurer members. This commission was empowered to remodel or to build a new courthouse. The county attorney and the solicitor of the tenth judicial circuit were authorized to apply to the Federal Government for aid in this purpose. If federal aid could be secured, the project should be partly financed by a bond issue. (Acts 1938, p. 2109.)

No records of this board were found.

XXXVI. COMMISSION ON RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

By an act of 1938, a commission on rural electrification was created for Anderson County, composed of five members elected by the legislative delegation. The commission was authorized to make "a survey and canvass of the rural sections for the purpose of determining the location for rural electrification lines to best serve the interests of the citizens who desire to avail themselves of the privilege of rural electrification." The commission is required to gather all data necessary for informing the public on rural electrification. (Acts, pp. 1792, 1793.)

No records of this board were found.

XXXVII. BROADAWAY LAKE COMMISSION

In 1938, an act created a Broadaway Lake Commission, consisting of four citizens of Anderson County, appointed by the legislative delegation for a term of two years. The game warden was made ex-officio a member, with power to vote. The commission was authorized to accept any deed conveying in fee

simple certain real estate which would be submerged by the erection of a dam at or just below the confusion of Neals and Broadaway Creeks; and to negotiate with the Works Progress Administration or any other federal agency for the building and erection of a dam that would raise the water level at the dam 22½ feet, more or less. The commission is empowered to issue permits to fish in the lake and to use the proceeds towards its upkeep. (Acts 1938, pp. 1594, 1595.)

376. MINUTES, 1938--. 1 folder.
Minutes of the Broadaway Lake Commission, showing date of meeting, names of members present, record of business transacted, signatures of secretary and chairman. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., typed. 11½ x 9 x ¼. Office, J. Alex Neely, 116½ W. Whitner St.

XXXVIII. AIRPORT COMMISSION

An airport commission was created in 1934 for Anderson County to consist of five members, two selected by the county delegation for a term of two years, two selected by the city council of Anderson for a term of four years, and one by a majority vote of those selected for a term of six years. They are required to elect one of their members as chairman. The commission has the power to receive gifts or donations and to hold or enjoy property for the purpose of establishing or maintaining landing fields. (Acts 1934, pp. 1194-96.)

377. AIRPORT CORRESPONDENCE, 1934--. 2 f. d.
Correspondence pertaining to affairs of the airport commission; also minutes of the meetings of the airport commission, showing date of meeting, names of members present, record of business transacted, signature of secretary. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., typed. 11 x 14 x 26. Secretary and treasurer, office, 320 North Main Street.

378. AIRPORT COMMISSION RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1934--. 1 f. d.
Record of receipts of moneys by the airport commission, showing date, source, amount; and disbursements, showing itemized expenditures. Arr. by years and section (receipts, disbursements). No index. Hdw., typed. 11 x 14 x 26. Secretary and treasurer, office, 320 North Main Street.

XXXIX. BOXING COMMISSION

Under a general law of 1931, a boxing commission was created for each county to be composed of three members, one appointed by the senator, one by the members of the house of representatives, and one by the mayor

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of the city having the largest population in the county. The respective terms of office are no longer that those of the persons making the appointments. The members serve without compensation. (1931, Stat. XXXVII, 1477; Code 7154.)

No boxing contests are held without permission of the commission. Contests are under their control subject to rules, regulations, restrictions and requirements of the commission, and may not exceed fifteen rounds. (Code 7152, 7153.) Appeals concerning rules, regulations, and decisions of the commission are made to the delegation and the mayor, whose decisions are final (Code 7155). It is unlawful for any member to have a financial interest in any contest (Code 7156).

This is not a records office.

XL. MILITIA

When Anderson was organized in 1828, the state militia had been a part of the national defense system since 1794; and, with a limited exemption, all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were liable to duty (Stat. VIII, 485, 492). In the present Anderson area, they served with the brigade of Pendleton District until 1830, when that military district was divided to conform to the two new judicial districts, and Anderson was allotted the Fourth and Forty-second Regiments. Each regiment had a definite territorial area with specified boundaries; and commissioners of roads were named for the areas within each regimental beat. (Ibid., pp. 557-58.) Fines imposed by courts martial for neglect of duty by commissioned officers were collected by the district sheriff under execution from the officer ordering the court; and tax collectors upon request had to inform militia officers of the amounts of the last general tax of defaulters (ibid., p. 553).

On the eve of secession in December 1860, South Carolina provided for an armed military force by authorizing the governor to call for volunteers from the militia to serve for one year (Acts 1860-61, pp. 848-54). Early in 1861, ten regiments were organized as the South Carolina Volunteers. Company B, known as the Palmetto Riflemen, of the Fourth Regiment, was enrolled at Anderson; and, on June 7, 1861, was mustered into Confederate service at Columbia by Lieutenant Colonel Barnard E, Bee (A. S. Salley, S. C. Troops in Confederate Service, Columbia, 1914, 3 vols., II, 571).

After the Civil War, the constitution of 1868 provided for reorganization of the militia (art. XIII). Under the general law of 1869, men liable for duty were enrolled in two classes, and a copy of each enrollment was required to be filed in the office of the clerk of court. It was the duty of the county commissioners to publish the notice of the completion of the rolls each year. The commanding officers reported to the board of county commissioners the names of those who failed to attend musters and drills.

The board transmitted these names to the county auditor, who, if they were not exempted, assessed them an extra dollar per day on the general tax. The board of commissioners at the annual meeting was required to annex to assessment rolls a list of delinquent militia enrollees, showing fines due from each; and to issue warrants to the county treasurer for collection. If fines were not paid and could not be collected from property, the delinquent was required to perform road work at a rate not exceeding a dollar a day. All men claiming exemption from militia duty were required to file written statements verified by affidavits, in the office of the clerk of court. (Stat. XIV, 215-19.)

Volunteer state troops were recognized in 1877 as separate from the national guard in the state system (Stat. XVI, 285). In 1882, when the general law of 1869 and sundry amendments were repealed, the militia lost its close association with county government, and was authorized to consist of volunteer troops of whites and the national guard of colored persons (Stat. XVII, 685). The constitution of 1895 retained the volunteer and the "militia" (national guard) in the militia (art. XIII). Under the pressure of the World War, the military code was reorganized in 1917 (Stat. XXX, 7-36) and again in 1922, when the national defense act of June 3, 1916, was accepted in South Carolina as the basis of its militia law (Stat. XXXII, 858-96; Code 2885-2966).

On June 14, 1930, Battery E, Coast Artillery, 263rd Regiment, [illegible] was organized and stationed at Anderson (Nora Davis, Outline History 263rd Coast Artillery, Columbia, 1935, p. 23). Beginning in 1931 (Acts p. 510) with an appropriation of $400.00, Anderson County supply acts have carried each year an item for this local unit of militia. In 1936 an additional item of $2,500.00 was included to pay skilled labor employed in construction of the armory on East Whitner Street in the City of Anderson (Acts 1936, p. 1932).

Records of the Palmetto Riflemen are in the judge of probate's vault. Records of the Coast Artillery are in the captain's office of the armory. For other military records see entries 84-89.

Palmetto Riflemen Company B, Fourth Regiment
(See also entries 222-224)

379. MINUTES, April 26-June 6, 1861. 1 vol. and 10 loose leaves. Record of minutes of Palmetto Riflemen at Camp O'Connor, Columbia, S. C., showing resolutions of exchange of services from one company to another, elections of officers, resignations, substitution of one person's services for another's term; election of honorary members; appointment of committees, report of committee, detailed discussion of uniforms to be worn, rejection of membership, place and date of meeting and signature of secretary; also secondary's list of officers and members of the regiment who transferred their services to the Confederate States for remainder of term of enroll-

ment, showing name of person and rank and list of recruits; pay roll of riflemen at camp near Germantown, showing date list made, name of soldier, rank, price of uniform, credit, credit and uniform, debit, debit due, credit due; authorizations from soldiers to quartermaster to deduct money from pay roll for transportation furnished over railroad during furlough. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. Approx. 125 pp. (12 used). 14 x 8 x 1.

380. (MUSTER ROLLS), February 5-June 11, 1861. 1 vol.
List of officers and members of Palmetto Riflemen, South Carolina Volunteers, showing name of member, rank, date of drill; list of orders received from headquarters (address of headquarters, number of special order, to whom addressed, rank, and copy of order pertaining to military affairs, signature of person issuing order, rank, date); orderly's report (date, name of soldier reported, offense). Arr. chron. under subject. No index. Hdw. Poor condition. 76 pp. 8 x 7 x ½.

381. (RECORD OF COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES RENDERED), June 7, 1861-July 27, 1862. 1 vol.
Record apparently for camp attendance, showing rank of person, debit (date of payment, where paid, amount); credit (date, length of services rendered, amount). No arr. Indexed by name of soldier. Hdw. 80 pp. (53 used). 8 x 7 x ½.

Battery E, 263rd, Coast Artillery

382. (SERVICE RECORD), 1936--. 1 f. b.
Original record of members of National Guard unit, showing name (first, middle initial, last), state, home address city, name of nearest relative, address, relationship, place enlisted, regiment enlisted in, period of service, army serial number, race, prior service (history); physical examination, (place of examination, date, by whom examined; record of inoculation at enlistment and signature of recruiting officer); service record (name, date of enlistment, current military enlistment record); record of immunization (date, result, name and rank of medical officer); specialist ratings; record of punishments; qualifications in arms; record of transfers; discharge endorsement (place, date, name, reason of discharge, authority, character, remarks, number of discharge, rank); declaration of applicant (birthplace, date, marital relationship, educational qualifications, regular trade, not criminal, previous military experience, physical condition); oath of enlistment and certificate of inspection and enlistment. Arr. alph. by name of enlisted person. No index. Typed on printed War Department National Guard Bureau form 24. 9 x 20 x 20.

383. (REPORT OF NATIONAL GUARD DUTY PERFORMED), 1930--. 1 clip board.
Record of performance of drills and duties, showing number, date, and brief description of drill; place, date, organization, names of persons participating in drill, date of enlistment or federal record, remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed War Department National Guard Bureau form 100. 16 x 10 x 2; form, 10½ x 8.

384. (REPORT OF CAPTAIN), 1930--. 1 clip board.
Captain's report on each drill, showing station, date, organization, character of instruction, number of members present, number absent (when absent,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

why), enlisted men present by grade, specialists present by class, signatures of captain and of person by whom verified, rank of person verifying. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed War Department National Guard Bureau form 107. 16 x 10 x 2; form, 8 x 3½.

385. PAY ROLLS, 1930--. 1 clip board.
Armory drill pay rolls, showing name of unit, address, station, date, signature of person certifying pay roll requisition, name of person to whom check issued, number of drills participating in, dates, amount due, signature of recipient, captain's certificate of correct amount. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed ruled form. 16 x 10 x 2.

386. GENERAL ORDERS WAR DEPARTMENT, 1930--. 1 clip board.
General orders from War Department, showing date, address of office issuing order, type of order, order number, signature of person issuing. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and mimeographed. 16 x 10 x 2.

387. GENERAL ORDERS A(djutant) G(eneral's) O(ffice), 1930--.
1 clip board.
General orders, showing date of order, by whom issued, nature. Arr. chron. No index. Mimeographed. 16 x 10 x 3.

388. SPECIAL ORDERS A(djutant) G(eneral's) O(ffice), 1930--.
1 clip board.
Orders received by battery of a special nature pertaining to promotions, resignations of members, showing office issuing order, date, name of person affected by order. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 16 x 10 x 2.

389. BATTALION SPECIAL ORDERS, 1930--. 1 clip board.
Record of special orders issued to National Guard unit relative to duties to be performed, showing type of order, date, to whom issued, signature of person issuing order, and authority. Arr. chron. No index. Mimeographed and typed. 16 x 10 x 3/4.

390. REGIMENTAL GENERAL ORDERS, 1930--. 1 clip board.
Record of general orders to National Guard unit, showing order number, date, type, name of person giving, rank, to whom sent. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and mimeographed. 16 x 10 x 1.

391. TRAINING MEMORANDUMS, 1930--. 1 clip board.
Memoranda issued National Guard units relative to training in the handling of arms, showing subject, date, office from which issued. Arr. chron. No index. Mimeographed. 16 x 10 x 3.

392. BATTERY MEMORANDUMS, 1930--. 1 clip board.
Memoranda issued relative to meetings of captains of various units, showing date, memorandum, person issuing memorandum, rank. Arr. chron. No index. Mimeographed. 16 x 10 x 3/4.

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393. MILITIA BUREAU CIRCULARS, 1930--. 1 clip board.
Militia bureau circulars sent to National Guard unit from War Department, showing circular number, date, title (instructions to be given to members), signature of person issuing order. Arr. chron. No index. Mimeographed. 16 x 10 x 3.

394. I(nventory) & I(nspection) REPORT, 1935--. 1 clip board.
Missing: 1930-34.
Record of inventory and inspection of supplies issued National Guard unit, showing class of property, organization, accountable officer, name of state, inventory (type of article, quantity, total cost, condition); inspector's report on disposition (retain in service, sell, destroy or break up), remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. 16 x 10 x 2.

395. REQUISITIONS, 1930--. 1 clip board.
Requisitions for supplies, showing to whom addressed, number of sheets, sheet number, requisition number, date, period, to whom shipped, address, by whom requisitioned, by whom approved, stock number, articles, unit, on hand and due, consumed, required, approved. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed ruled form. 16 x 10 x 1½.

396. PROPERTY FILE, 1930--. 3 clip boards.
Record of quarter master property and property requisitioned, showing date, company, regiment, commander, name of account, on hand, shortages, new balance (date), type of supplies. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. 16 x 10 x 2 to 2½.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 19-21

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*For discussion of beginning dates of state publications, see note by J. M. Lesesne, in H. K. Hennig (editor), Columbia, Capital City of South Carolina, 1786-1936, Columbia, p. 404.

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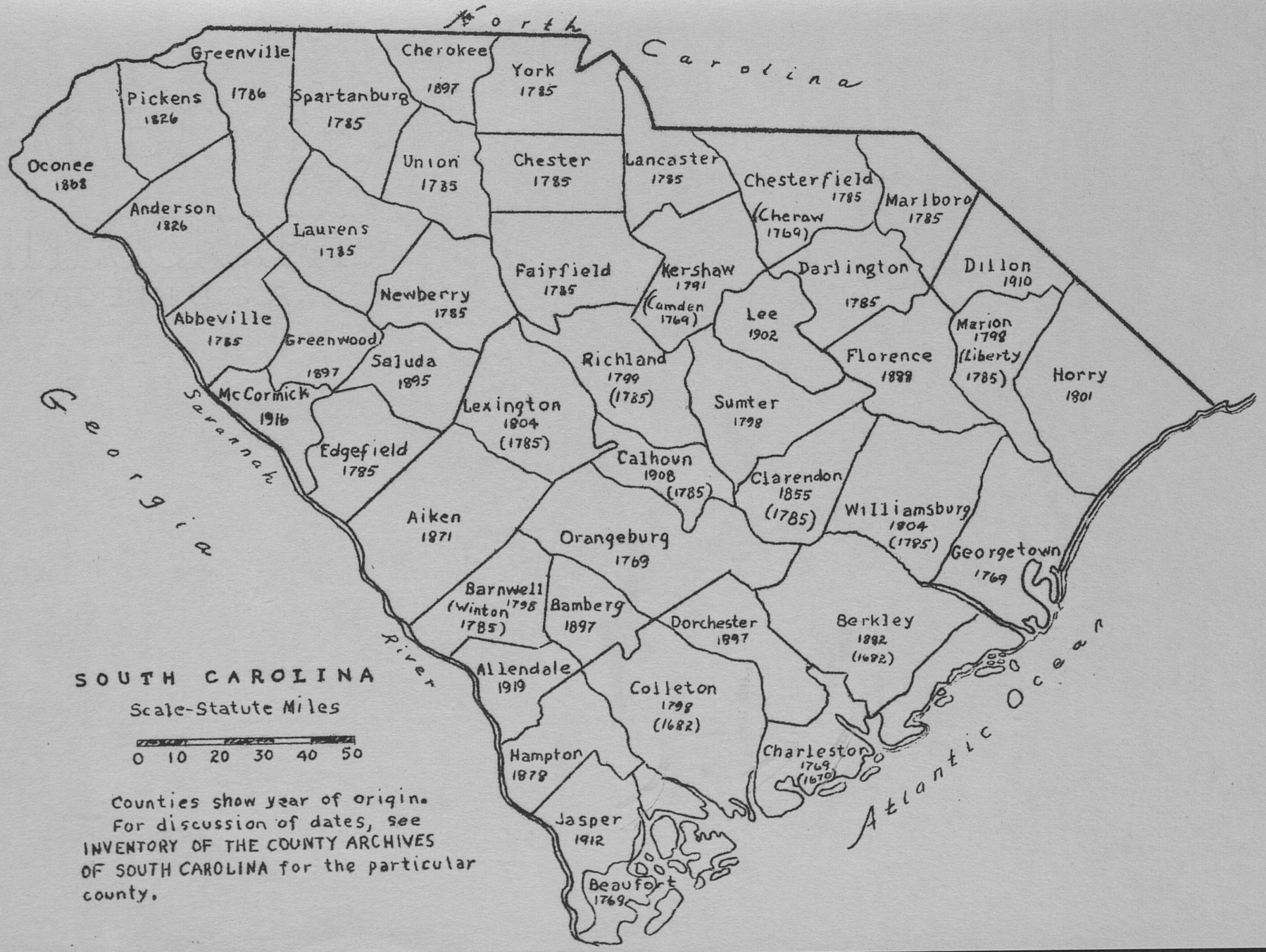
North Carolina
Greenville 1786
Pickens 1826
Oconee 1868
Anderson 1826
Spartanburg 1785
Cherokee 1897
York 1785
Union 1785
Chester 1785
Lancaster 1785
Chesterfield 1785
(Cheraw 1769)
Marlboro 1785
Laurens 1785
Fairfield 1785
Kershaw 1791
(Camden 1769)
Darlington 1785
Dillon 1910
Newberry 1785
Abbeville 1785
Greenwood 1897
Saluda 1895
Lee 1902
Florence 1888
Marion 1798
(Liberty 1785)
Horry 1801
Richland 1799
(1785)
Sumter 1798
McCormick 1916
Edgefield 1785
Lexington 1804
(1785)
Calhoun 1908
(1785)
Clarendon 1855
(1785)
Williamsburg 1804
(1785)
Georgetown 1769
Georgia
Savannah River
Aiken 1871
Orangeburg 1769
Barnwell 1798
(Winton 1785)
Bamberg 1897
Dorchester 1897
Berkley 1882
(1682)
Allendale 1919
Colleton 1798
(1682)
Charleston 1769
(1670)
Atlantic Ocean
Hampton 1878
Jasper 1912
Beaufort 1769
SOUTH CAROLINA
Scale-Statute Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
Counties show year of origin.
For discussion of dates, see
INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF SOUTH CAROLINA for the particular
county.

NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN