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INVENTORY OF
THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

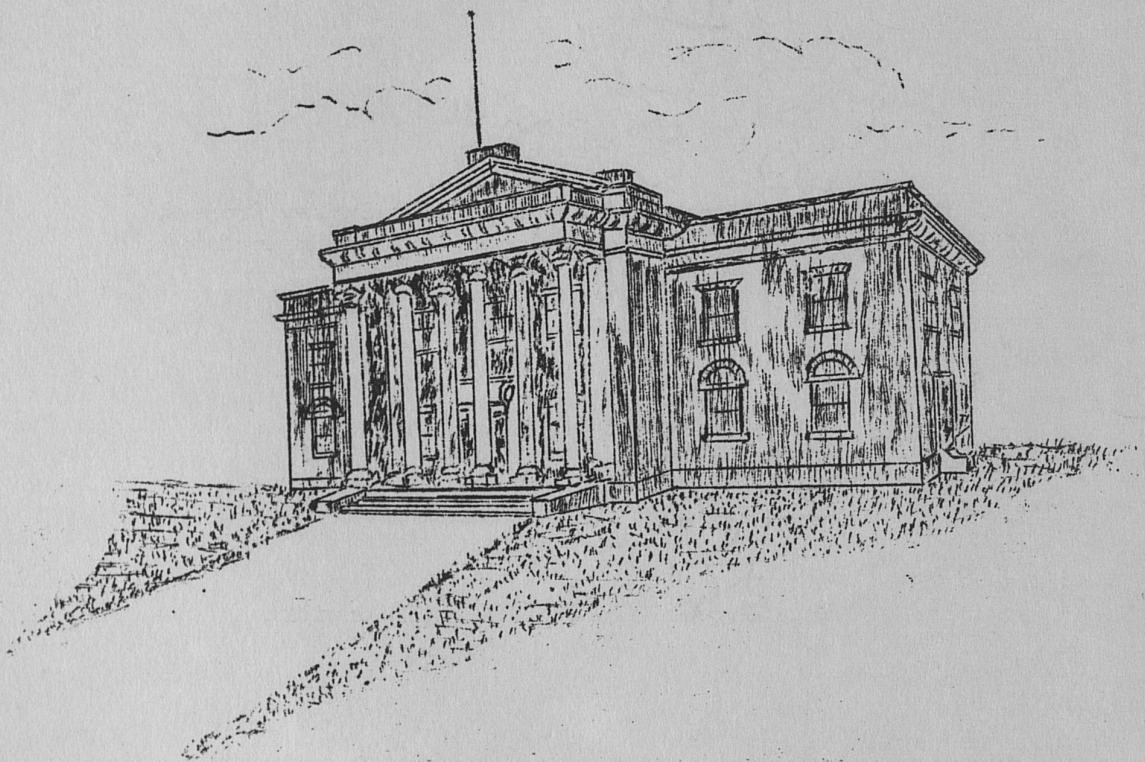
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INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared by

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

Sponsored by

The University of South Carolina

No. 35. McCORMICK COUNTY (McCormick)

* * * * *

Columbia, South Carolina
The South Carolina Historical Records Survey Project
June 1940

The Historical Records Survey Projects

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FOREWORD

The Inventory of the 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 Projects of the Work Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of McCormick County, is number 35 of the South Carolina series.

The Historical Records Survey Projects were 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out this objective, the projects are organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political,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 uses the library card catalog for printed sources.

The inventories produced by the Historical Records Survey Projects 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 Projects, 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 projects were organized and directed by Luther H. Evans, until he accepted a position with the Library of Congress and was succeeded in March 1940, by Sargent B. Child. As a nation-wide series of locally sponsored projects, they operate in the Division of Professional and Service Projects, of which Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, is in charge.

F. C. HARRINGTON
Commissioner

The investigation of the County Archives of Santa Barbara is one of the most important of the historical research projects of the Santa Barbara Historical Society. The project is a study of the historical records of the County of Santa Barbara, California. The project is a study of the historical records of the County of Santa Barbara, California. The project is a study of the historical records of the County of Santa Barbara, California.

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P R E F A C E

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. When federal projects were terminated on August 31, 1939, the Survey was continued by locally sponsored state-wide projects as part of a national research and records program. Under the national direction of Luther H. Evans, and since March 1, 1940, of his successor, Sargent B. Child, 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 the public records of 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.

The South Carolina Historical Records Survey Project was begun on March 1, 1936. The University of South Carolina, as official sponsor of the project, is contributing the offices of state headquarters. Acknowledgments are due Professor R. L. Meriwether, head of the department of history, for access to the proof of his "Expansion of South Carolina". We are also indebted to Dr. Leah Townsend of Florence, for the invaluable Code of Laws of South Carolina 1932. Miss Nora M. Davis, director of the Historical Marker Survey, generously allowed us the use of her files of local historical data. State officials of the Work Projects Administration have at all times given every possible cooperation in the administration of the project.

The inventory of the records of McCormick County was made May 10-19, 1937, by Marvin M. Smith, field supervisor. The first draft of the book was immediately prepared by the state office and checked for discrepancies by Mr. Smith. In 1939-40 the legal research was amplified and completed by Robert H. Rast, who revised the essays. The inventory was rechecked in the field on February 19, March 18, May 16, 1940 by the state supervisor, Vivian Barnette, Roberta Chestnut and Josephine Copeland, research editors; and the mesne conveyance records were checked by Harry Riddle, research assistant. Illustrations were prepared by W. M. Boylston, who mimeographed the book from stencils cut by Audree Cox. Cross referencing, checking of citations and proof reading were done by Vivian Barnette, who also prepared the list of county officers. The final typing and the chronological index were the work of Dora Duren. The subject index was prepared by Janice Tribble and Josephine Copeland. Binding was done by Mrs. Flonie H. Lewis and Floride Theodore.

The forty-six separate units of the Inventory of the 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 supervisor, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Anne K. Gregorie

June 18, 1940

Anne K. Gregorie, State Supervisor
The South Carolina Historical Records Survey Project

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SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

&

CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS

A.D. 1785

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

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CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS

A.D. 1785

Compiled by Historical Records Section

1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

McCormick County, created in 1916 from portions of Abbeville, Edgefield and Greenwood Counties, takes its name from the county seat, which in turn was named for Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the harvester. The county is on the Savannah River in the western tier of piedmont counties. The area is 379 square miles. The population in 1930 was 11,471 persons; and the county seat, with a population of 1,304 persons, is the largest town. Agriculture is the chief industry. (Stat. XXIX, 717; South Carolina A Handbook, Columbia, 1927, p. 330.)

Although McCormick is young as a political entity, the history of the region can be traced far into the past. In 1540 when visited by De Soto, the Cherokee Indians were in possession. Two hundred years later, Governor Glen's treaty of February 12, 1747, with the Cherokee, established the Indian boundary along Long Cane Creek, and opened to settlement the lands south and east of the creek. Virginians had already settled around the trading post at Ninety Six; and since "no man, red or white, was to cross the dividing waters" established by the treaty, white settlement soon expanded into the purchased lands. (D. D. Wallace, History of South Carolina, New York, 1934, 4 vols., I, 19, 447; II, 2.) Patrick Calhoun and Andrew Pickens were among the distinguished pioneers who acquired lands in the locality; and in 1760, when the Cherokee War began, members of the Calhoun family were among the refugees overtaken in flight to Augusta, and massacred on Long Cane Creek. (Nora Davis, citing S. C. Gazette, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 9, 23, 1760.)

After this war, land bounties were offered to Protestant settlers, and two townships were laid out in the wilderness which was later to become McCormick County. The survey of the township of Londonborough or Belfast, of 22,000 acres in the fork of Hard Labor and Cuffytown Creeks, was signed by John Liviston, December 29, 1762. Hillsborough, of 28,000 acres, survey signed by Patrick Calhoun on February 23, 1765, was a square centering where Long Cane Creek enters Little River. Its town of New Bordeaux was named by the French who settled there in 1764. (R. L. Meriwether, "Expansion of South Carolina," now in press, map No. 5; Wallace, History of S. C., II, 44.) One of them, Dr. John De La Howe, in 1797 left his estate in trust to the South Carolina Agricultural Society to endow for orphans an industrial school which is now a state institution (Stat. V, 359; XLI, 638; supplement, The McCormick Messenger, weekly, Thursday, June 22, 1916). More than two hundred German Lutherans from the Palatinate settled on Hard Labor Creek, and their church, St. George, was incorporated in 1788 (Stat. VIII, 144). Henry Laurens and John Louis Gervais acquired 13,000 acres on Long Cane and Hard Labor Creeks, where they settled 240 persons, who were producing by 1767 some 6,000 pounds of flax (Wallace, History of S. C., II, 45). Scotch Presbyterians emigrating in 1764 from Balloby, Ireland, founded churches during the Revolution at Cedar Spring and Long Cane (Nora Davis, citing, H. T. Sloan, Historical Sketch of Cedar Spring and Long Cane Congregations). Early Baptist congregations at Callahan's Mill in 1785, and Plum Branch in 1795, were then

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

in the Georgia Association (L. Townsend, South Carolina Baptists, Florence, S. C., 1935, pp. 229-30).

After the influx of settlers, sporadic Indian troubles continued for several years, and in 1763 the Creek Indians massacred fourteen persons in the Long Canes settlement. To guard against their depredations, Fort Charlotte was built of stone in 1765 near the ford across the Savannah River. (Wallace, History of S. C., II, 41.)

The people who first came into the region as settlers suffered like others then on the frontier from the hardship of paying taxes for a government that existed only in the low country and could be reached only through Charleston. They petitioned for schools, churches, courts, and representation; and when reforms were slow in coming, they formed bands of "Regulators" to mete out justice to law breakers. In 1769, Patrick Calhoun with rifle in hand led his neighbors 150 miles to cast their votes in the nearest precinct in Prince William Parish, and was elected as their representative; but John Louis Gervais was denied the right to vote in St. Bartholomew's. In the same year the circuit court act brought judicial relief by dividing the state into seven circuit court districts. What is now McCormick was included in Ninety Six. In the fall of 1772 the first courts outside of Charleston were held. (Wallace, History of S. C., II, 51-65.)

At the opening of the Revolution, when the Cherokees took the war path in July 1776, they massacred twelve of the family and servants of Captain Aaron Smith at New Bordeaux (R. W. Gibbes, Documentary History..., N. Y., 1857, p. 26). Civil war of Whig and Tory also brought distress. After the Revolution, when Ninety Six was subdivided into counties, Abbeville and Edgefield were created in 1785 to dispense local justice through county courts (Stat. IV, 661; VII, 211). On January 1, 1800, Ninety Six and the county courts ceased to exist, and Abbeville and Edgefield became the circuit court districts which were later to be the parents of McCormick (Stat. VII, 284).

Although McCormick has always been an agricultural county, its history has been influenced by gold. It was the lure of gold which brought De Soto to the region in 1540. Gold mines were being worked in 1844 in this part of what was then Abbeville District, when they are mentioned as being among the "recent deposits" (M. Toumey, Report of the Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., 1844, p. 26). It is said that William B. Dorn was owner of the first gold mine, which he operated with slave labor and the aid of several California "forty-niners", using five stamp mills. A United States Mint certificate of August 28, 1852, is described as showing from the mine for the month a bullion shipment of \$24,434.49 averaging 98.6 fine. After the Civil War, Dorn sold the mine with adjoining timber tracts to Cyrus Hall McCormick, whose manufactory of farm machinery operated sawmills and lumber camps here. The open cuts of the abandoned mine extended for more than a mile through and under the present town of McCormick. (The State, Columbia, S. C., November 11, 1937; J. A. Chapman, History of Edgefield County, Newberry, 1897, p. 206.) In 1882, the town was incorporated (Stat. XVIII, 137).

The first efforts for the creation of a Savannah Valley county centering around the town of McCormick were made in the Constitutional Convention of 1895, when the name of Calhoun was suggested; but adequate data were not prepared in time for favorable action by the Convention. Ten years later an election was carried by a majority of four to one in favor of the county, but the courts ruled the election illegal because of insufficient data to show that the required area would be contained within the specified boundaries. In 1914 a second election was carried by an even larger vote, but the judicial committee of the senate refused approval on similar grounds. In 1915 after exhaustive surveys which showed 405 square miles, a third election was held; and after favorable court action, the county was formally established on February 19, 1916, from portions of Abbeville, Edgefield, and Greenwood Counties. The name of Calhoun was then no longer available because it had been taken by another county, formed in 1908. (The State, April 13, 1916; Stat. XXIX, 717; information from Frank C. Robinson, senator from McCormick 1917-34.) The county seat, McCormick, then had only 613 inhabitants (The State, Apr. 14, 1916).

The boundaries of the new county followed the state line in the bed of the Savannah River from opposite the mouth of Coffey Creek, by sundry artificial lines marked by public roads and bridges to Big Stevens Creek, down which it continued for 22,828 feet back to the state line in the Savannah River (Stat. XXIX, 717-18; Code 3010). Five years later a portion of Edgefield County on Stevens Creek was added; and a section of McCormick on Turkey Creek and Stevens Creek was transferred to Edgefield (Stat. XXXII, 6-8, 34-36). The original commissioners appointed to mark the boundaries and to build the courthouse and jail were J. E. Britt, T. J. Price, J. T. Fooche, J. B. Harmon, R. F. Morris, J. C. Kennedy, L. N. Chamberlain, Warren McDaniel, and W. R. Parks (infra, p. 28).

A special election for county officers was held on the second Tuesday in April 1916, when the following were elected: J. A. Talbert, clerk of court; F. F. Edmunds, sheriff; L. G. Bell, judge of probate; T. J. Price, superintendent of education. C. W. Pennal was the first auditor, and W. H. Parks, the first treasurer. The terms expired when the officers elected in November took charge (Stat. XXIX, 720). The first court opened June 18, 1917, in the auditorium of the graded school, Judge J. W. Devore presiding (Sessions Journal I, p. 1, entry 76). Until the present courthouse was completed in 1924 the county offices were quartered in various places in the town, usually in upstairs offices.

The people of McCormick County are native born, and in the main, descendants of pioneer stock. Their agricultural interests are centered in peach orchards, truck crops, and commercial poultry farms. The site of the former Southeastern Egg Laying Contest grounds near the county seat is now a highway depot. During the past decade more than 50,000 acres of taxable lands have been absorbed into the national forest area. The population of the county diminished by 5,000 persons between 1920 and 1930; and preliminary figures for the 1940 census indicate a further decline, except in the county seat, where there is an increase to 1,456 (The State, Columbia, S. C., May 21, 1940). The timber industry is still important, but mining has been abandoned.

(First entry, p. 26)

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

The present constitution of 1895, under which McCormick County was organized, declares each county an election district and a body politic and corporate (art. VII, 9). The county is therefore:

(1) A corporation which performs various functions through the board of commissioners (infra, p. 23) as its statutory agent, under the legislative delegation (infra, p. 22) acting as its board of directors;

(2) An agent of the state, which has delegated to the county the general administration of local government; the registration of titles to private property; the administration of justice through a system of courts; the enforcement of law in the preservation of peace, and the apprehension, custody, prosecution, and punishment of offenders; the administration of public finance in collecting revenue, controlling expenditures, auditing accounts, and borrowing money; the elections of public officers in primary and general as well as special elections; the education of the citizenry in the administration of school funds and the operation of schools; the protection of public health, in carrying out measures preventive and curative, for the control of disease; the dispensing of public assistance to dependent and incapacitated social categories; the extension of vocational and agricultural education to rural areas; and the conservation of natural resources.

When McCormick County was created seven townships were specified with their boundaries (Stat. XXIX, 725; XXX, 613-14). When townships issue bonds in their corporate capacity, the county is the agent of the township for the assessment and collection of taxes necessary to service them (Const. 1895, art. X, 13).

The present constitution of 1895 laid down the provisions under which McCormick County came into existence: The legislature may create new counties and alter boundaries, provided that all questions relating to their formation, names, county seats and boundaries, are first submitted to the voters in the area affected. When one-third of these electors petition the governor, naming the boundaries, and complying with other requirements for a new county, he submits the question of the creation of the county, its name, and county seat, to a referendum. If two-thirds of the registered voters in the area are in favor, the legislature establishes the new county at the next session. The new county may contain not less than 400 square miles, 1/124 of the state's population, and \$1,500,000 in taxable property. The parent county may not be reduced to less than 500 square miles, 15,000 inhabitants, and \$2,000,000 in taxable property. It may not be cut within eight miles of its courthouse, and its boundaries must not pass through an incorporated town. In shape, neither the new nor the parent county may be more than four times as long as its least central width. The general assembly may provide for the consolidation of two or more counties. It can

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

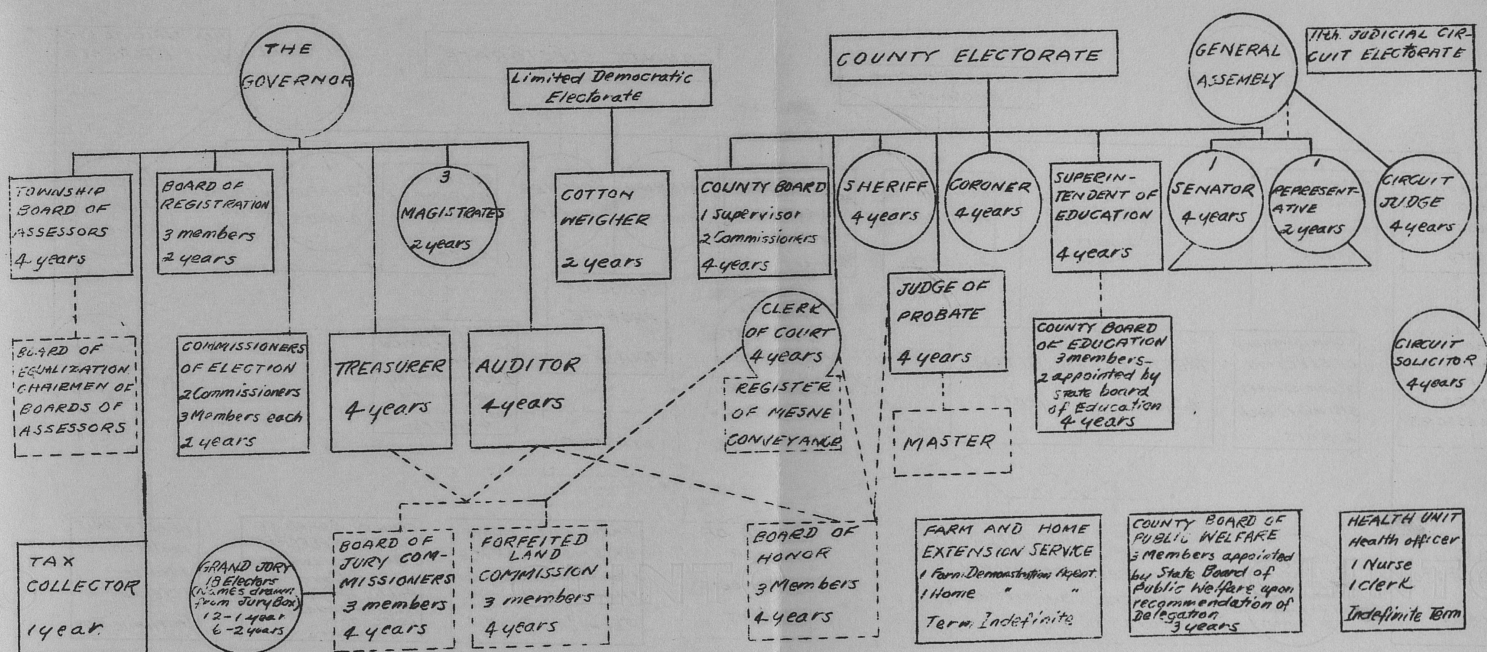


CHART OF GOVERNMENT
MCCORMICK COUNTY
1939

- LEGEND**
- Constitutional offices
 - Statutory Offices
 - Ex officio

Governmental Organization and Records
System - Structural Development
of County Government; General
Administration

(First entry, p. 26)

group the counties into judicial circuits and congressional districts. It can establish or alter voting precincts. (Const. 1895, art. VII, 1-14; Code 3028.)

Structural Development of County Government

There have been few developments in county government since McCormick County was created. A special board of commissioners was appointed in 1916 to mark the boundaries of the county and to provide suitable buildings at the county seat (infra, p. 28). On the second Tuesday in April 1916, a special election was held to elect a temporary supervisor and two county commissioners, a clerk of court, a probate judge, a sheriff, a coroner and a superintendent of education, to hold office until the general election of that year should provide the regular officers, including the first delegation. The governor appointed a temporary treasurer and an auditor for similar terms. (Stat. XXIX, 720-25.) A commission was set up in 1917 to construct permanent highways (infra, p. 29). In 1918, the office of master was created, with the duties imposed on the probate judge (infra, p. 53). In 1926 a county forfeited land commission took over duties in regard to lands sold for taxes (infra, p. 84); and the next year a tax collector (infra, p. 83) was created to perform duties of the sheriff in regard to the collection of delinquent taxes. In 1928 a rural policeman took office (infra, p. 67). In 1929 a board of honor was created to supplant the pension board, which was abolished (infra, p. 101). In 1936, a tri-county health district was formed of McCormick, Edgefield and Saluda Counties (infra, p. 102). In 1937 the permanent department of public welfare was organized (infra, p. 95). Farm and home agents have existed in McCormick County intermittently since 1917 (infra, p. 107), and a soil conservation board was added in 1937 (infra, p. 108).

General Administration

The central factor in county government in McCormick County is the legislative delegation (infra, p. 22) which represents it in the general assembly. Consisting of the county senator and the representative, this group is not merely the constitutional legislative body for the county, but also the director of county business through the legally constituted board of commissioners.

The board of commissioners has performed the administrative functions of the county since its formation; and in 1939 (Acts, p. 1295) the board was declared to be the financial agent of the county. The board's responsibility for county roads and bridges has been steadily diminishing since 1924, when the state highway department began the present system of taking county roads into the state system (Stat. XXXIII, 1193).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

Registration of Titles to Property

When the office of register of mesne conveyance was abolished in 1896 in all but two counties of the state, the duties were devolved upon the clerk of court (Stat. XXII, 122). In McCormick County the clerk of court records titles to property, plats, and related instruments (infra, p. 30). The auditor keeps a record of current conveyances in order that taxes may be correctly allocated to taxpayers (infra, p. 71).

Judiciary

There have been no changes in the judicial system since McCormick County was organized in 1916. Civil common law jurisdiction is vested in the state circuit court of common pleas (infra, p. 50), and in the local magistrates (infra, p. 63). For the former it is unlimited. The latter are limited to cases not exceeding \$100 in value of property concerned, and not involving titles to land or chancery matters. (Const. 1895, art. V, 15, 21.)

Criminal jurisdiction is vested in the state circuit court of general sessions (infra, p. 42) and in the local magistrates (infra, p. 63). The former has jurisdiction in all criminal cases. The latter are limited to cases in which the punishments do not exceed thirty days imprisonment or a fine of \$100. (Const. 1895, art. V, 18, 21.)

Chancery jurisdiction is vested in the court of common pleas (infra, p. 50). Routine cases are usually handled by the master (infra, p. 53).

Probate jurisdiction is exercised by the statutory probate court, which also has juvenile jurisdiction (infra, p. 56).

In McCormick County jurisdiction in naturalization has never been exercised by the circuit courts (infra, pp. 42, 50), but is vested solely in the federal district court.

Appeals from the magistrates and from the probate court are to the circuit courts of common pleas and general sessions. Appeals from the circuit courts are direct to the state supreme court. (Const. 1895, art. V, 4, 15; Code 1024)

Law Enforcement

Preservation of the peace in McCormick County since 1916 has been the responsibility of the sheriff and his deputy (infra, p. 65), of the coroner (infra, p. 68), the constables and the bailiffs (infra, p. 64). For the one year of 1928 there was also a rural policeman (infra, p. 67). Inquests are

held by the coroner, or by a magistrate (*infra*, p. 69). Indictments are prepared by the circuit solicitor and passed upon by the grand jury (*Code* 995). Criminals are apprehended by any of the peace officials, who, in performing this duty are empowered to call to their aid any citizen (*Code* 3505, 3509). Custody of prisoners is vested in the sheriff; and also in the coroner, who by law should have a special room for them in the jail (*infra*, pp. 66, 69). Prosecutions are conducted by the circuit solicitor (*Code* 3116). Execution of sentence is the responsibility of the sheriff and of the constables (*Code* 1551, 3519, 3520).

Finance

The financial affairs of the county and schools are administered by the county commissioners, the auditor, the treasurer, and the superintendent of education (*infra*, pp. 24, 69, 76, 86). Budgetary control of county funds is vested in the board of commissioners (*infra*, p. 24), but is exercised by the delegation through the annual supply act (*infra*, p. 22), which fixes the limit of expenditures for each office.

Revenue is derived chiefly from taxation, and to a lesser degree from fines and licenses.

All classes of real and personal property are taxable, including intangibles and income (*Code* 2436, 2566). Property vested in the Federal, state, county and city governments, in schools, charitable institutions and cemeteries are tax exempt (*Code* 2578).

Tax levies are set by the delegation in the supply act (*infra*, p. 22), and assessed by the auditor and the local boards of assessors (*infra*, p. 70). Preparation of assessment lists is done by the auditor from returns of taxpayers, and from estimates of boards of assessors. The assessments are entered upon the tax duplicates after being equalized and reviewed by the county board of equalization. (*Infra*, p. 75) Collection of taxes charged upon duplicates is made by the treasurer, who remits state taxes to the state treasurer (*Code* 2795), and by the delinquent tax collector (*infra*, p. 83). Sale of property for delinquent taxes is conducted by the tax collector under execution from the treasurer. When the bid is not sufficient to cover the tax, the property is bought by the auditor, for the state sinking fund commission until 1926, and since that time for the forfeited land commission. (*Infra*, pp. 83, 84.)

Schools are financed by the constitutional poll tax (Const. 1895, art. XI, 6), by a statutory 3-mill tax (*Stat.* XLI, 383, 654), by special district levies, and by state aid from revenue derived from liquor licenses, corporation, income and other taxes (*Stat.* XXXIX, 471).

With the exception of the judge of probate (*infra*, p. 56), revenue which accrues from fees and licenses is paid to the county treasurer for use as general funds (*Stat.* XXX, 463).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

Among the miscellaneous sources of revenue are fines and forfeitures collected by magistrates (Code 3723), and by the clerk of court (Code 3586).

Expenditures are regulated by law. Requests for payments are presented upon a printed form called a claim, which shows items, and affidavit of the claimant. County claims are audited by the board of commissioners, which issues warrants upon the treasurer to pay the amounts specified (infra, p. 24). The treasurer holds the canceled warrants, bonds, and coupons as his vouchers until the annual settlement of financial offices, when he delivers them to the auditor (infra, p. 78).

County officers' accounts were examined annually by the grand jury (infra, p. 49) until 1930, when the delegation authorized annual audits by certified public accountants (Stat. XXXVI, 1910).

Bond issues for school districts, townships, and the county, supply the funds for specified long term purposes. The interest and principal on these are taken care of by sinking funds derived from special levies, collected by the treasurer and disbursed by the appropriate official (Code 7319-26).

Elections

The constitution of 1895 (art. II, 3, 6) under which McCormick County was created, disqualifies convicts, paupers, and lunatics from being registered or voting, and gives every registered male citizen of the state, twenty-one years of age and upwards, the right to vote. The residence period is two years in the state, one year in the county, and four months in the precinct; and the payment of poll tax six months* before the election is required, with the proviso that ministers of the gospel, and teachers, if otherwise qualified, may vote after six months' residence in the state. The voter must also be able to "both read and write any section of this Constitution submitted to him by the registration officer or show that he owns, and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this State assessed at three hundred dollars (\$300) or more." This was waived for those registered prior to January 1, 1898. (Art. II, 4.) Disqualification for specified crimes may be removed by pardon from the governor; and no person loses residence because of employment in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in navigation, nor while a student at an institution of learning. (Const. 1895, art. II, 3-15.) No amendment has yet been added for women suffrage, which is provided for by an act of 1921 (Stat. XXXII, 268).

Registration is a prerequisite for voting, and the lists of voters are revised every ten years. The books are closed at least thirty days before an election. (Const. 1895, art. II, 4 b, 11.)

*Amended in 1931 to thirty days (Stat. XXXVII, 105, 246).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

Candidates must be qualified electors, and no person may "hold two offices of honor or profit at the same time," provided that this shall not apply to notaries public or militia officers. All elections are by ballot, and may never be held or tabulated in secret. Ballots are prepared in three forms, one for United States candidates, one for state and county officers, one for constitutional amendments. These are on plain white paper, uniform in size, without mark of any kind except names of candidates, offices to be filled, and special questions to be decided. (Const. 1895, art. II, 1, 2; Code 2304.)

Under the one-party system prevailing in South Carolina, primary elections are held on the last Tuesday in August each election year to select the candidates for the general elections. A second primary may be held, if necessary, two weeks later. Party members are enrolled in clubs of not less than twenty-five each, and membership is regulated by law. (Code 2352-72.) General elections are held every second year on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November (Code 2298). Special elections may be called on any question by the general assembly.

For the general elections, at each polling place a space is railed off for the state and county ballot box, with two opposite openings for the entrance and exit of the voter; another space is railed off for the federal ballot box. Each box is "labeled in plain and distinct roman letters." Each box is kept locked during voting hours, and each has an opening in the top just large enough to receive the folded ballot. Each voter before casting his ballot must swear that he has not voted before on that day. Only one voter at a time is allowed to enter the voting space, and no one except the managers may speak to him while in this space casting his vote. (Code 2306.)

At the primary elections, booths are provided at the polls, one for each hundred enrollees, or fraction thereof (Code 2373).

The governor appoints the commissioners of elections in each county, and they in turn appoint the managers (Code 2299). Order is preserved at the polls by deputy state constables and other peace officers (Code 2302). Since 1924, absent voters in primary elections have been allowed to send their votes by mail, provided that they apply to the committee on enrollment or the club secretary not less than five nor more than sixty days before the primary. The regulation for absent voting (1924, Stat. XXXIII, 922; Code 2406-16) are so exacting that few voters care to avail themselves of the privilege.

After each election, the boards of commissioners of elections become boards of canvassers, to prepare a statement of each protest as well as the total vote for each candidate (infra, p. 95).

Education

Under the constitution of 1895 (art. XI, 7), separate schools must be "provided for children of the white and colored races." All local matters relating to the operation of school districts are entrusted to boards of trustees appointed by the county board of education. This board is made up in McCormick County of the superintendent of education and two appointed members (infra, p. 86). The board of any district, alone or in cooperation with the boards of adjoining districts, may establish a high school (Code 5598). The development of good roads has been closely linked with the development of rural education; and state aid (Code 5478-93) is available not only for transportation of pupils by school busses, but also for the establishment of rural high schools, consolidated schools and vocational schools (Code 5474, 5606, 5615, 5617). Each school district is also a tax district (Code 5355, 5392), and has corporate powers to issue bonds (Code 5359). Compulsory attendance has been a requirement since 1915 (Stat. XXIX, 118); and under the current school law attendance is mandatory for children between the ages of seven and sixteen (1937, Stat. XL, 556-61). Transfer of pupils may be arranged by consent of the trustees of the district concerned or, if consent is capriciously withheld, by order of the county board (Code 5372). Teachers must hold certificates to teach before being employed by school trustees (Code 5384).

Public Health

County health work by a tri-county health unit (infra, p. 102) was organized in 1936 under the bureau of rural sanitation of the state board of health. Certificates of births and deaths are made out by local registrars appointed by the state registrar of the bureau of vital statistics of the state board of health (Code 5132, 5133). One county physician is employed by the county commissioners to attend the poor, and the prisoners in the jail or on the chain gang (infra, p. 25).

Welfare

In 1937 the county board of public welfare set up the present county department of public welfare, which administers state and federal funds for the categories of old age, the blind, the mothers of dependent children, and other handicapped and unfortunate persons (infra, p. 96).

State appropriations for Confederate veterans are allocated by the county board of honor, and pensions are disbursed by the state comptroller general (infra, p. 102).

Governmental Organization and
Records System - Extension
and Conservation; Records
System

(First entry, p. 26)

Extension and Conservation

Agricultural education outside of colleges has been available since 1917 through the farm and home demonstration agents (infra, p. 107). A county cooperative soil conservation board was authorized for McCormick County in 1937 (infra, p. 108).

Records System

The system for the keeping of court records in the counties of the state is prescribed by law; and this, as well as the fact that most of the financial record books are printed and supplied from one central source (Code 3876, 5276), has accomplished much towards the uniformity of records throughout the state. The legal requirements in regard to the manner of keeping the more important records have been carefully observed in McCormick County.

The paper, ink, and typewriter ribbons are of a quality that insures permanence. Bindings also are of the best quality and in most cases are adequate to the needs of the office. All indexing is required by law to be alphabetical, and usually with direct and cross indexes in separate volumes. The loose leaf Cott system, sub-indexed, is used for mesne conveyance registrations, and for the general index of the probate court.

Under a general law, returns for taxation may be destroyed after five years (Code 2733). Since tax liens expire in ten years (Code 2863), tax receipts (Code 2795) need not be preserved for a longer period. A general law of 1937 now 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 (Stat. XL, 402-3). There is no duplication of records except where those of one financial office are required as a check upon another; for instance, the treasurer's records must balance with the auditor's, and both must tally with financial statements of the county commissioners, the superintendent of education, the tax collector, and the magistrates.

Heavy penalties have been enacted for violations of laws in regard to keeping records and performing official duties (Code 1508-92). The state attorney general and the circuit solicitor are required to examine into the condition of the offices of the sheriff, and of the clerk of court which includes the register of mesne conveyance, to ascertain if required duties have been performed, and to report thereon to the court of general sessions at its fall term, and to the general assembly (Code 3131). Every county official receives a copy of the acts each year (Code 2109), and a copy of the revised code every ten years. The county also pays an annual retainer to an attorney to give legal advice to county officials (infra, p. 24).

(First entry, p. 26)

3. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

During the first seven years of McCormick County's existence, its records were housed wherever office space could be had in the town of McCormick, and apparently some minor records were lost during this period. In 1920 the constitutional limitation on bonded indebtedness was repealed for McCormick in regard to its bond issues for public buildings (Stat. XXXI, 1734). On February 3, 1920, a special election authorized the town to issue \$30,000 in coupon bonds to aid in building the courthouse and jail (Acts 1921, p. 694; 1923, p. 786); and in April of the same year the people of the county voted for a \$40,000 bond issue for the public buildings (Stat. XXXI, 1554). These were completed and occupied in October 1923 (McCormick Messenger, September 6, 1923).

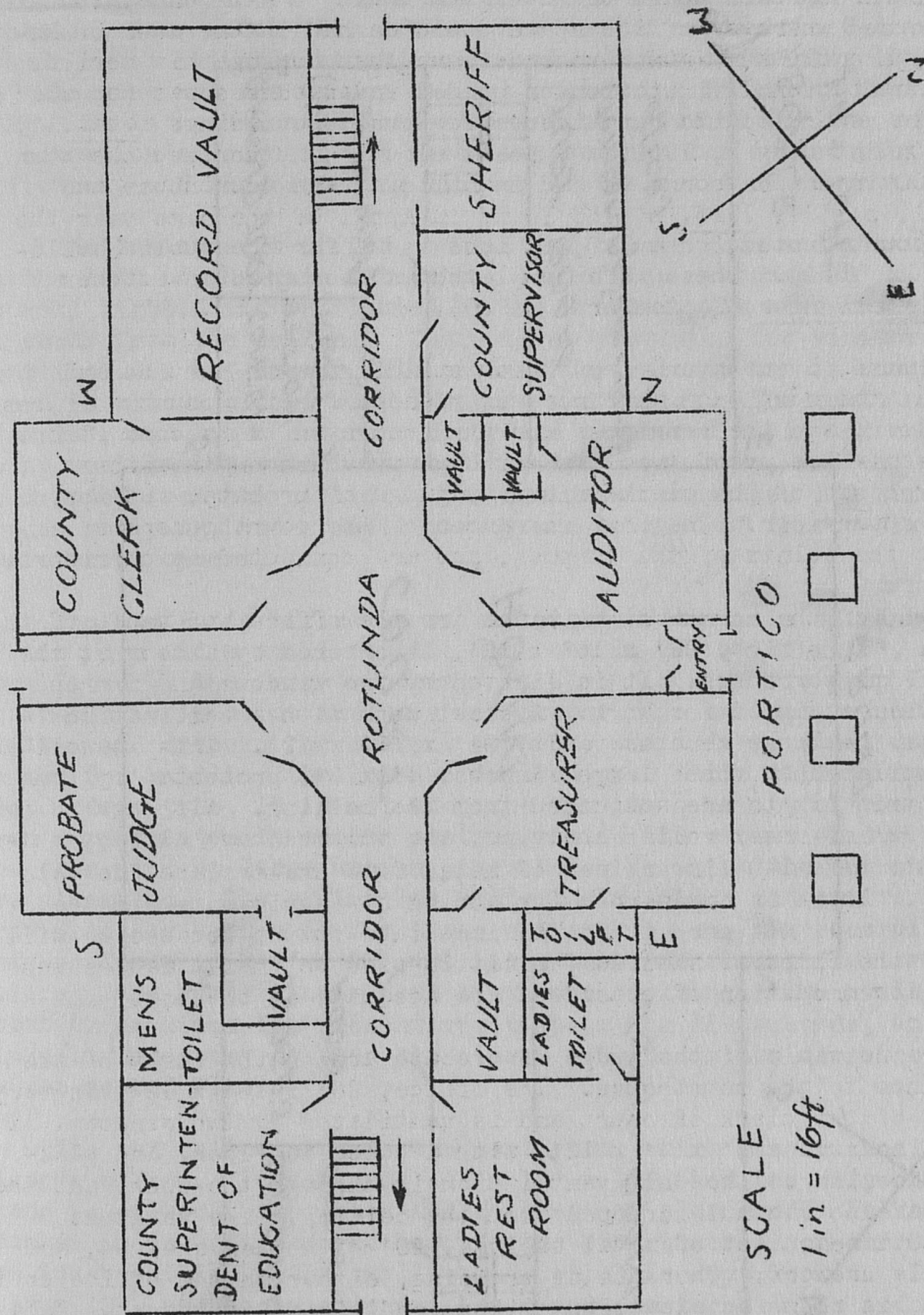
The courthouse, a two-story, red brick building, with portico and white columns at the northeast entrance, is planned for the county offices on the first floor, and the courtroom and jury rooms on the second floor. As it is only semi-fire proof, vaults have been provided on the first floor for the records of the clerk of court, judge of probate, auditor, treasurer, and supervisor. The four entrances of the courthouse are intermediate to the points of the compass, and are connected by corridors.

On the right of the northwest entrance are the office and vault of the clerk of court. The office, 26' x 18' x 12', is entered by a door at the intersection of the corridors. It is lighted by two windows and a drop light, and is well equipped for work. A steel door with a combination lock, opens into the large records vault, 34' x 18' x 12'. This is well lighted and ventilated by three large windows, 4' x 8', protected by iron bars. Two electric lights are suspended from the ceiling. Although equipped with 192' of steel roller shelving, the volumes have already outgrown this by 8'. The 140 linear feet of metal file drawers are adequate for the present. There is ample room for adding new equipment, but the custodian says he will not need it in the immediate future because he will use the tops of the files as shelves for little-used volumes. Tables and chairs for the accommodation of outsiders are adequate at present.

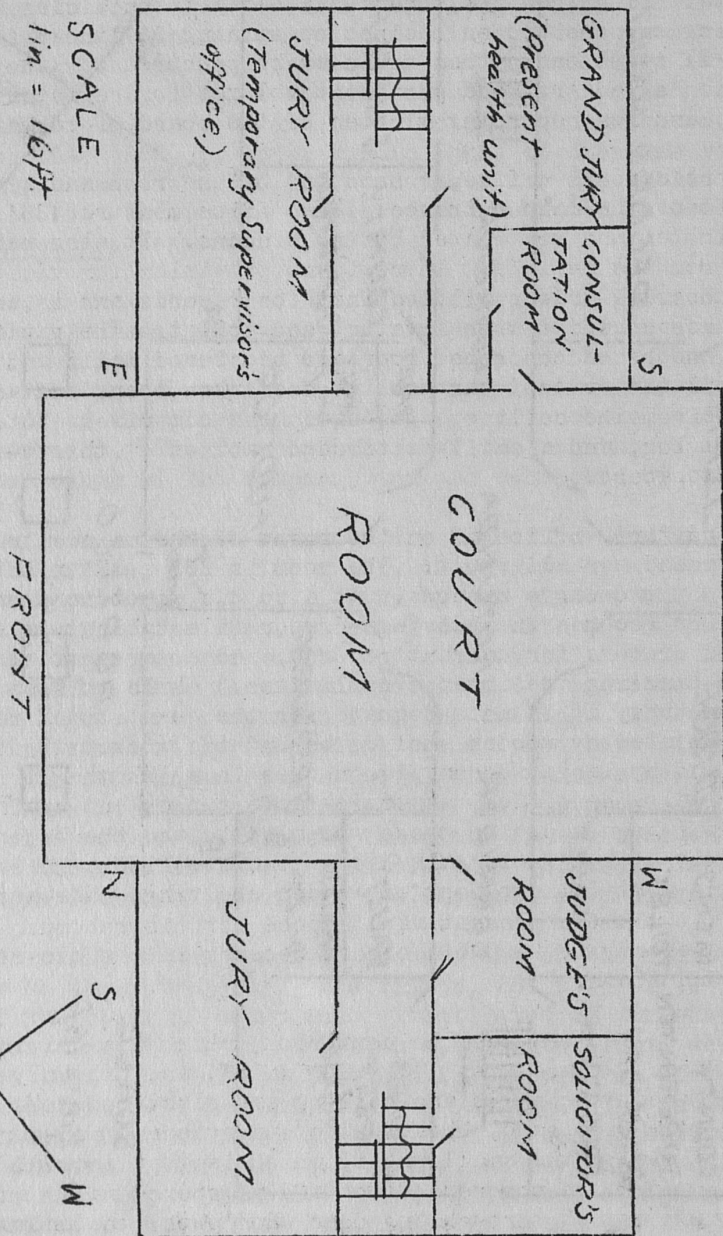
The office and vault of the judge of probate are on the right of the southwest entrance to the courthouse. The office, 26' x 18' x 12', is very similar to that of the clerk of court and is ventilated by two windows. The vault is small, measuring 6' x 9' x 12', with a concrete floor, and plastered walls and ceiling. The only ventilation is through the door, and the only light is an electric bulb dropped from the ceiling. The vault is equipped with 50 linear feet of metal shelves, 40' of wooden shelves, and 50' of metal file drawers. There is no crowding, either in the office or the vault, and there is room for expansion without additional equipment. Tables and chairs are provided in the office for those who would use the records.

The next door on the southwest side of the corridor leads into the office of the superintendent of education, who has only one room, 20' x 18' x 12'. The floor is of wood, the walls and ceiling are plastered. The room is

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

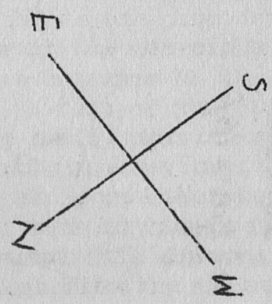


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
MCCORMICK COUNTY COURTHOUSE



SCALE
1 in. = 16 ft.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
MCCORMICK COUNTY COURTHOUSE



lighted by two windows, 4' x 8', and electric ceiling lights. Equipment is abundant but inadequate as it does not fit the records, and some of them are stacked on the floor. There are one desk containing six drawers and 20 pigeonholes, four metal file drawers for census cards, one 8-drawer and one 4-drawer metal filing cabinet, one metal cabinet containing 15 linear feet and 18" shelving and one wooden cabinet containing 36 linear feet of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " shelving. It is recommended that a binder be procured for the superintendent of education's ledgers, and permanent volumes for registering teachers' certificates, and for recording minutes of the board of education.

The treasurer's office, consisting of one room and a vault, is located on the left of the main entrance. The office measures 26' x 18' x 12'. It is well lighted and ventilated by two windows. It also has electric bulbs on cords from the ceiling. There is no provision for visitors, but equipment includes a 4-drawer file cabinet for records and is adequate for work. There is also a closet with lavatory and toilet. The vault measures 14' x 5' x 12', and has a concrete floor and plastered walls and ceiling. There is no ventilation except through the door when open, and an electric bulb is dropped from the ceiling. The equipment comprises 170 linear feet of wooden shelving, and a small pasteboard cabinet of thirty-six file drawers for current papers.

The auditor's office is on the right of the main entrance and consists of one room and a small vault. The room is 26' x 18' x 12', and is well ventilated by two large windows. It also has electric drop lights. The equipment for records includes a 4-drawer file cabinet, a safe with roller shelves and drawers for current records, and a large steel desk with rollers on top for handling the immense duplicates. While this equipment is of the most modern type, it is not adequate for the quantity of records, and has been supplemented by wooden shelves behind the wicket window which faces the door, and by large wooden pigeonholes in which the current tax returns are assembled. The office has comfortable tables and chairs but no special provision has been made for those who wish to use the records. The vault measures only 4' x 4' x 12'; it has a concrete floor, plastered walls and ceiling, and forty linear feet of wooden shelving. The auditor should have about three times the present vault space for his records, and at present finds it necessary to keep his oldest records in the closet of a jury room on the second floor.

The tax collector uses the next room, which was originally the supervisor's office. It measures 14' x 18' x 12', and has only one window. The floor is of wood, the walls and ceiling are plastered. He keeps his unbound records in an office safe, because the supervisors' non-current records are now inaccessible in the small vault, which is kept locked. It measures 4' x 4' x 12', and has a concrete floor and plastered walls and ceiling, and no ventilation except through the door when open; the only light is an electric bulb dropped from the ceiling.

The next room, the first on the left of the side entrance to the courthouse, is the sheriff's office, measuring 18' x 18' x 12'. It has a wooden

floor, plastered walls and ceiling, and is lighted by two windows and an electric drop light from the ceiling. The office safe is fitted with four linear feet of wooden shelving for the current records. There is ample table space for those who care to use the records, but no special provision has been made for visitors.

The health unit is temporarily in the jury room on the second floor, to the left of the southeast stairway. The room has been partitioned into an examining room and a records room. The floor is of wood, and the walls and ceiling of plaster. It is lighted by three windows and a ceiling light. The records are kept in one 4-drawer metal cabinet, one 2-drawer metal cabinet, and several pasteboard boxes. New equipment is gradually being added.

The supervisor uses the opposite jury room, in the northeast corner of the building. A 4-drawer steel cabinet, and the desk drawers contain the non-current miscellaneous papers described in entry 1. It is recommended that the minutes of the board of county commissioners filed here be collected and bound into a volume; and that a permanent volume be supplied by the county for future minutes of the board. The current records are in the office of the city clerk and treasurer, in the new granite Municipal Building on Augusta Street. The bulk of the non-current permanent records are locked in the vault already described with the office now used by the tax collector.

The welfare department has three rooms on the second floor of the Dorn Bank Building on the corner of Augusta and Pine Streets. The building is of brick, and is not fireproof. All the case records are in steel files, but the master file and other indexes are in pasteboard file boxes. There is plenty of equipment and the records are well kept.

On the whole, the records of McCormick are in good condition and well cared for by efficient custodians, but two offices are handicapped by adverse conditions. The auditor's oldest records cannot be housed in his small vault because of inadequate space. The supervisor's records are now in three rather widely separated places.

4. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

acct.....	account or accounts
Acts.....	Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina (see explanatory notes)
alph.....	alphabetical or alphabetically
approx.....	approximate or approximately
arr.....	arranged or arrangement
art.....	article
CCC.....	Civilian Conservation Corps
chron.....	chronological or chronologically

<u>Code</u>	<u>Code of Laws of South Carolina 1932</u>
cong.....	congress
const.....	constitution of South Carolina (see explanatory notes)
cont'd.....	continued
co. supt.....	county superintendent
DPW.....	Department of Public Welfare
ed.....	editor
ERA.....	Emergency Relief Administration
etc.....	et cetera, and so forth
f. b.....	file box
f. d.....	file drawer
hdw.....	handwritten
ibid.....	ibidem, the same reference
<u>infra</u>	below, on a following page in this book
JGC.....	Journal of Grand Council
MS.....	manuscript
n. d.....	no date given
n. p.....	no place of publication given
no., nos.....	number, numbers
numer.....	numerical or numerically
O.T.I.....	Out of Town Inquiry
p., pp.....	page, pages
Phila.....	Philadelphia
pkg., pkgs.....	package, packages
PR.....	Public Records (see explanatory notes)
RFD.....	Rural Free Delivery
<u>SE</u>	<u>Southeastern Reporter</u>
sec.....	section
<u>Stat</u>	<u>Statutes at Large of South Carolina</u> (see explanatory notes)
supra.....	above, on a previous page in this book
TDPW.....	Temporary Department of Public Welfare
TDR.....	Temporary Drought Relief
twp., twps.....	township, townships
<u>U. S. Stat. L.</u>	<u>United States Statutes at Large</u>
v., vs.....	versus
vol., vols.....	volume, volumes
WPA.....	Work Projects Administration
&.....	and
--.....	current
'.....	feet
x.....	by
%.....	percent

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.

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 titles are indicated. Figures or letters in parentheses, following the number of volumes of file boxes, indicate the labeling of a record.

Cross Reference: Title-line cross references are used in all artificial entries; and also for records kept separately for a period of time, or in other records for different periods of time, as in entry 105, which shows Land Sale Book for 1934-- in Master's Accounts, entry 106. 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 number of section 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 sentence 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. Since the completion in 1838 of the 10-volume compilation by Thomas Cooper and David J. McCord of the Statutes at Large, 1682-1838, the acts have been bound together in groups to form continuing 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 (1670-1719) by
John Locke;
The British Constitution (1670-1776);
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, usually called the delegation, is a collective term for the senator and the members of the house of representatives from a county. Although these individually are officials of the state government, at the time of the creation of McCormick County they collectively had already become an important unit of county government. By custom the senator is the chairman of the delegation, and meetings are unofficial and informal.

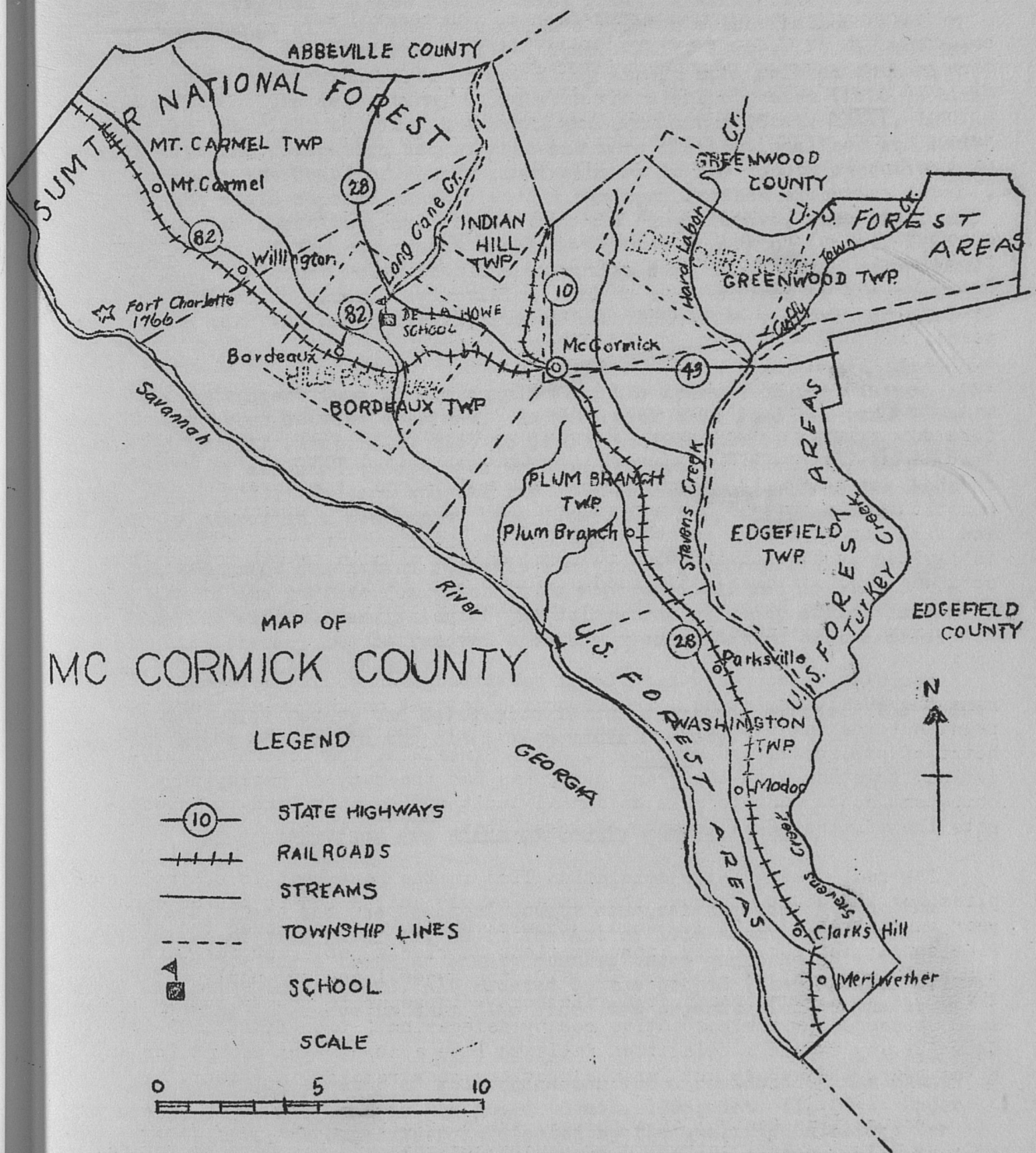
The McCormick delegation includes only one representative, who is elected by the people of the county for a term of two years. The senator is elected for a term of four years. (Stat. XXXVIII, 1111; Const. 1895, art. III, 2-6.) Each is nominated in the primary (Code 2365). Qualifications for the office of senator require residence in the state for two years, and in the county for one year. The candidate must be an elector of the county, of good moral character, and at least twenty-five years of age. The requirements for the representative are the same, except that the minimum age limit is twenty-one years. (Const. 1895, art. III, 7.) Before entering upon duty, each is required to take the constitutional oaths that he is duly qualified for office, that he will discharge the duties thereof, that he will "preserve, protect and defend" the state and federal constitutions; that he has not engaged in a duel since January 1, 1881, and will not engage in one while in office (*ibid.*, sec. 26). Compensation is limited by the constitution to five cents a mile in travel to and from sessions, and per diem not exceeding forty days (art. III, 9, 19). Since 1929 legislators have voted themselves expense money in addition to constitutional allowances (Stat. XXXVI, 698; XLI, 663).

Legislative courtesy has always permitted each county delegation to name the local appointees. The McCormick delegation recommends for appointment the tax collector (*infra*, p. 83) and the members of the county board of public welfare (*infra*, p. 96). Since 1930, the McCormick delegation, together with the grand jury, has had the duty of employing a competent accountant to make an annual audit of the books and to investigate the affairs of all county offices (Stat. XXXVI, 1910).

The real power of the delegation lies in the fact that it controls supplies for the county through the annual supply act, which it passes each year in the state capital. When McCormick County was organized the state-wide supply act for county appropriations carried a paragraph for each county (Stat. XXIX, 973-1035). In 1920, the general county supply act for the whole state was broken down into forty-six separate county supply acts, each sponsored by the respective county delegation (Stat. XXXI, 1192-1343). When for any reason a delegation fails to have a supply act passed for any given year, the supply act for the previous year remains in effect.

Through this control of supplies, the delegation comes into close contact with the administration of county business and has come to regard itself as the immediate representative of the taxpayer in regard to county

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21



finance. In McCormick County the delegation authorized the auditor and the treasurer to levy and collect county taxes (Stat. XXXIII, 1417); and prohibited any change without the delegation's written authorization filed in the office of the clerk of court (1926, Stat. XXXIV, 1290). It did not permit the county commissioners to borrow money except upon written authority of a majority of the delegation, filed with the clerk of court (*ibid.*); and it reserved the right to alter the terms and conditions (Stat. XXXII, 1223). In such ways the delegation became more and more institutionalized and tended to supplant the board of county commissioners as the county executive. In 1938, the state supreme court placed a bar upon further executive development. On the constitutional ground that the "legislative, executive, and judicial powers of the government shall be forever separate" (Const. 1895, art. I, 14), the court ruled that the 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).

By a contingent fund in the supply act, the delegation can finance public activities between sessions. In McCormick this fund has varied from \$500 in 1917 (Stat. XXX, 465) to \$6,000 in 1936 (Stat. XXXVIII, 2484), and may not be expended except upon written approval of the delegation (Stat. XLI, 1292). Under a special law of 1933 all revenue from the sale of beer is placed in a contingent fund (Stat. XXXVIII, 439).

The McCormick delegation strictly limits every appropriation in the supply act to the purpose for which it is appropriated, and no other, except upon the written permission of the delegation. County officials who violate this clause, may be removed upon the recommendation of the delegation. (Stat. XLI, 1293.)

In McCormick County the delegation is not a records office. The audit reports, entry 86, are in the clerk of court's custody.

II. SUPERVISOR AND BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

In South Carolina the board of county commissioners dates from the constitution of 1868 (art. IV, 19). The Act of 1916 creating McCormick County provided for a board of county commissioners composed of a supervisor and two commissioners, all elected by the people (Stat. XXIX, 720). There has been no change in this plan since the organization of the county.

Any qualified elector of good character and a resident of the county for one year, is eligible to the board (Const. 1895, art. II, 24). Under the general law, the supervisor is elected by the qualified electors for a term of four years, and the commissioners' terms are co-terminal with

(First entry, p. 26)

Supervisor and Board of County
Commissioners

his (Stat. XXIX, 720; Code 3818, 3821). Before entering upon the duties of office, each takes the oaths prescribed by the constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26). The supervisor is required to give bond with a surety company for the sum of \$5,000. The commissioners from 1921 until 1934, filed bonds for \$1,000 each, but they are no longer required to do so. (Stat. XXXII, 65; XXXVIII, 1227.) The supervisor is required to procure and adopt a seal and file a description, with an impression, in the office of the clerk of court (Code 3857). There has been practically no variation in the annual compensation fixed in 1917 for the supervisor at \$1,200, and for the commissioners at \$100 each (Stat. XXX, 464).

Under the general law, the supervisor serves as chairman of the board, with general supervision over roads and bridges, paupers and poor-house, and in all matters relating to taxes and disbursements of public funds for county purposes (Code 3819). The board has power to condemn rights-of-way for roads when necessary (Code 5813). It is charged with the feeding of convicts, and providing suitable guards and appliances for their safekeeping (Code 3836). The board is the financial agent of the county, and its written consent is necessary before any officer of the county may order new equipment, supplies or extraordinary service (Stat. XXXIX, 2489). The supervisor was empowered in 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 724) to borrow \$10,000 in anticipation of the collection of taxes for that year, for the purpose of defraying all necessary county expenses. This authority, upon written authorization from the delegation, has been vested jointly since 1917 in the county supervisor and the treasurer (Stat. XXX, 465; XLI, 1293). It is the duty of the county commissioners to act with the supervisor in the governmental matters of the county (Stat. XXIII, 2). One of the board's chief duties is the auditing, or verifying of the correctness of claims against the county. When a claim is approved, the board issues a warrant for payment to the county treasurer. (Code 3825.) Members of the board have the power to administer oaths to all persons appearing before them (Stat. XXI, 486; Code 3829). Since the county board of public welfare (*infra*, p. 96) was set up, it has relieved the board of county commissioners of duties in regard to paupers, and the county now contributes one-half of the cost (Information from Mr. J. O. Patterson, clerk of county commissioners, 1924-40). The board is assisted in its duties by three regular employees, appointed by the board. In addition to these, the supervisor is authorized, with the approval of the delegation, to employ such help as may be necessary (Stat. XLI, 1295).

In 1917, the board elected a county attorney at an annual salary of \$150, to advise all county officers as to their respective duties, and to perform the duty of clerk to the board (Stat. XXX, 464). His annual retainer was raised in 1919 (Stat. XXXI, 410) to \$250 in consideration of legal advice to any county officer in addition to "regular duties as attorney of the board of county commissioners". He is required to bring charges against any county officer guilty of using county cars for other than official business (Stat. XLI, 1295). Evidently the county had no legal council in 1925, as the supply act for that year makes no provision for county attorney or legal services (Stat. XXXIV, 525). His retainer since 1926 has remained at \$200 annually (Stat. XLI, 1288).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

Supervisor and Board of County
Commissioners

(First entry, p. 26)

Since 1919 the board has elected a clerk at an annual salary of \$200 (Stat. XXXI, 409). This was increased in 1925 to \$600 (Stat. XXXIV, 526), reduced in 1931 to \$420 (Stat. XXXVII, 863), and in 1934 to \$360 (Stat. XXXVIII, 2091) where it has remained. The clerk's duty is that of secretary to the board (Stat. XXIII, 2).

Since 1926 the board has appointed a reputable physician practicing and residing in the county, as county physician, on a retainer basis, to cooperate with the state board of health and attend county prisoners (Stat. XXXIV, 1290; XLI, 1295).

The most important required volumes are the minutes of board meetings (Code 3867) and a file book of all claims presented (Code 3872). Original claims are submitted on a printed form showing items and an affidavit. They are then entered on the file book; the originals are filed in numerical order in packages. (Stat. XVII, 891; XLI, 1295; Code 3871.) The office also keeps stubs of warrants, and such financial records as may be prescribed by the comptroller general (Stat. XIX, 656; Code 3876). The Estimate of County Expenses, entry 5, sent annually to the state comptroller general is made up from estimates submitted by county officers, entry 1 i. Copies are also sent to each member of the delegation as the basis of the supply act. On the first day of the first term of the court of general sessions in each year, the board is required to submit a report to the presiding judge, to be submitted by him to the grand jury, with an itemized statement of all amounts ordered to be paid for the preceding fiscal year (Stat. XXII, 246-47; Code 3824). The board is required to give to the county treasurer at the end of the year an itemized sworn statement of all unexpended balances for the various items for which provision had been made in the supply act (Acts 1925, p. 528). The supervisor is required to publish quarterly in a newspaper published in the county an itemized sworn statement of all expenditures, the original of which is a public record filed with the clerk of court (Stat. XXX, 466; Code 3827). The supervisor files with the clerk of court an itemized monthly statement of expenditures, entry 83, as a public record (Stat. XLI, 1294). The clerk of court and the sheriff are required to file monthly statements with the supervisor showing fees collected and turned over to the treasurer. These statements are public records and kept on file by the supervisor. (Stat. XXX, 463-4.) The board of commissioners does not receive a monthly report from the cotton weigher at McCormick showing amount of cotton weighed (Code 6405), because he uses the railroad scale, and, as the county does not own the platform, the treasurer does not collect the usual penny per bale for its use.

The clerk of the board is also city clerk and treasurer, and hence the current records of the board are in the city clerk's office in the Municipal Building. The tax collector is temporarily using the supervisor's office and vault on the first floor of the courthouse, and the county commissioners have a jury room on the second floor. For this reason, three locations for records are shown.

1. (GENERAL FILE), 1917--. 1 f. d., 1 desk drawer, 4 pigeonhole drawers, 4 pigeonholes, 1 roll of 32 sheets.

General file of correspondence and miscellaneous official papers, such as petitions for roads and bridges; blue-prints of road and bridge plans; contracts, agreements and specifications; rights-of-way; canceled notes and coupons; and other documents pertaining to county business, including:

- i. Original minutes of regular and special meetings of board, 1924--, showing date, members present, resolutions adopted, attesting signatures of board members and clerk, and seal of supervisor; attached are related correspondence, bills, clerk's statements of expenditures, carbon copies of annual estimates from county officers, and various other documents pertinent to proceedings;
- ii. Duplicates of county treasurer's monthly report, 1924--, to state comptroller general, showing for collections and disbursements the amounts of previous and current months, and cash on hand; with seal and signatures of notary and treasurer; endorsed with name of treasurer, and date;
- iii. Carbon copies of reports of supervisor to grand jury, showing financial condition of the county and items of expenditures;
- iv. Copies of state highway department maintenance reports, 1921-23, which include monthly payrolls, showing names of employees, occupation, time, rate, amount; and lists of bills, showing to whom paid, address, amount, purpose; endorsed with distribution of cost, showing name of road, type of surface, length in miles; also shipping tickets, bills of lading, memorandum invoices from state highway department, with attached correspondence of county supervisor and state highway equipment engineer; also carbon copies of clerk of board of commissioners' statement of highway maintenance, showing names of employees, salary, total; and of work done by three gangs, showing foreman, cubic yards hauled, days spent in ditching and other types of work;
- v. Carbons of clerk of court's reports to treasurer, Oct. 1917-Oct. 1929, on disbursements, listing vouchers of witnesses and of grand and petit jurors, showing names, days served, miles traveled, amount due, totals of each, and grand totals; and collections of fines and forfeitures, listing names of persons paying, amounts, and statement that receipt from treasurer is on file in clerk's office;
- vi. Original rural police monthly reports, April-December, 1928, giving narrative of daily activities, endorsed with date and name of policeman;
- vii. Letters of application for appointment as county attorney, and county attorney's opinions upon various legal questions;
- viii. Petitions for pensions, certifying to needs of individuals, white and colored, for poor relief, showing date, name of individual, statement of need, and signatures of petitioners; also letter from McCormick County ERA, Nov. 25, 1933, stating that paupers would be turned back to county on December 1;

Supervisor and Board of County
Commissioners

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- ix. Condemnation proceedings, including notices, showing names of parties, statement of case, notice of board meeting to be held on case, signatures of board and clerk, endorsement of certificate of service and findings of commissioners; also resolutions of board and description of rights-of-way condemned; also agreement to give right-of-way, showing signatures of property owners;
- x. Receipts for commutation road tax, showing date, serial number, name of taxpayer, amount, signature of treasurer; also treasurer's receipts for cash from articles sold by sheriff, showing serial number, date, amount, source, signature of treasurer.

No obvious arr. No index. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form, blue-print. F. d., 11 x 13 x 30; desk drawer, 4 x 11 x 30; pigeonhole drawers, 4 x 4 x 10; pigeonholes, 4 x 2 x 10; sheets, 18 x 30. Temporary office.

For original reports of supervisor on finance, see entry 83; for original clerk of court's reports to treasurer, see entry 187 viii, and for other records, see entries 46, 73, 77; for auditor's copies of treasurer's reports to comptroller general, see entry 164; for treasurer's office copies, see entry 187 i; for superintendent of education's copies, see entry 195 ii.

2. (CLAIMS), 1916--. 274 bundles (claims 1-16317).

Original claims for accounts against the county audited by the board, showing name of claimant, year, amount and purpose of each item, and affidavit that claim is just and unpaid, signature of claimant, seal and signature of notary; endorsed with serial number of claim (which is the same as that of warrant), name of claimant, purpose, amount claimed, date of examination, amount approved, signatures of board members; also attached bills, including canceled jurors' and witness' pay bills. Arr. numer. by serial no., and chron. in bundle for each month by years. No index, but County Commissioners Claim Book, entry 3, shows claim no. Hdw. and typed on printed form. Form, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7; bundle, 10 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Vault.

For stubs of pay bills, see entries 80, 81.

3. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS CLAIM BOOK, 1916--. 4 vols. (two unlabeled, 1, 2). Title varies: Claims Audited.

File book of claims, and of warrants on the treasurer issued in payment, showing with slight variations date, name of payee, purpose, amount, and appropriation to which charged, itemized in columns under appropriate headings. Arr. chron. by month under each year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form 1916-36, hdw. on ruled form 1936--. 150 double pp. 17 x 17 x 2. 3 vols. 1916-36, vault; 1 vol. July 1, 1936--, city clerk's office.

4. (WARRANTS), 1916--. 10 vols.

Stubs of warrants on the treasurer issued by supervisor in payment of approved claims, showing serial number, date, payee and amount. Arr. numer. by no. of warrant. No index, but County Commissioners' Claim Book, entry 3, shows number of warrant. Hdw. on printed form. 400 pp. 15 x 5 x 1. City clerk's office.

For canceled warrants, see entries 154, 186.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

5. ESTIMATES FOR EXPENSES, 1924--. 16 sheets.

Office copies of annual estimates submitted to state comptroller general and to each member of delegation as basis of county supply act, showing anticipated county expenditures itemized under roads and bridges, salaries, county boards, jail expenses, jurors and witnesses, county home and poor, post mortems, inquests and lunacy; attested by supervisor and clerk of board; endorsed with title, name of county, fiscal year, and date of filing with comptroller general. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 16 x 14. 1924-39, vault; 1940, office of city clerk.

III. COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF McCORMICK (defunct)

When McCormick County was created, a special board of commissioners was instituted as a self-perpetuating group of nine members, who were reduced to seven in 1922. At its first meeting the commission was directed to elect a chairman to preside and a secretary to keep a record of proceedings. Compensation of each commissioner was fixed at five dollars per day, not exceeding fifteen days each year. (Stat. XXIX, 718-20; XXXII, 1514.)

The board was authorized to borrow \$3,000 for all necessary expenses incurred in performance of its duties; to have the county boundaries permanently marked as surveyed; and to provide a suitable courthouse and jail by erecting and equipping buildings at the county seat. Until these buildings were completed, the board was directed to lease temporary offices and buildings for conducting county affairs; to provide a temporary place for holding court; and a temporary place for the safe-keeping of prisoners. The board was authorized to accept in the name of the county any bonds, money, lands or other gifts donated towards the erection of the public buildings. This board was to continue functioning, with the power and authority vested in it, until the courthouse and jail were made ready for use, when its duties and powers were to devolve upon the board of county commissioners. (Ibid.) The town of McCormick in 1923 was authorized to issue \$30,000 of coupon bonds for funds to turn over to the commissioners to aid in the construction of public buildings (Stat. XXXIII, 786).

The only required record of the commission was "an accurate book of all the proceedings and transactions" (Stat. XXIX, 719). This is said to have been kept by the secretary, Mr. John L. Kennedy, in his office on the second floor of the People's Bank Building, and is believed to have been destroyed about the year 1923, when the upper story of the building was burned (Information from Mr. J. O. Patterson, clerk of board of county commissioners, and from Mr. J. A. Talbert, clerk of court).

Commission for Permanent Highways;
Register of Mesne Conveyance

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6. (COURTHOUSE AND JAIL PLANS), 1922-23. 2 sets in one roll of 11 sheets.

Architects' plans for courthouse and jail. G. Lloyd Preacher and Company, Atlanta, Ga. Blue-print. 1 inch = 4 feet. Sheets 24 x 36. Clerk of court's vault.

IV. COMMISSION FOR PERMANENT HIGHWAYS (defunct)

In 1917 a commission of five members, including the county supervisor ex officio, was named for the purpose of constructing permanent or improved highways with the proceeds from the sale of a bond issue not to exceed \$175,000 (Stat. XXX, 290). The personnel was increased from five to nine members in 1919 (Stat. XXXI, 571-72).

The term of office was three years, or until the duties were finished. Vacancies were to be filled by the governor, upon recommendation of the delegation. Removals were made in the same manner. The chairman was required to give bond of \$20,000 in some approved chartered company. Annual compensation of the chairman was \$150, and of the other members except the supervisor, \$100, plus any necessary traveling expenses authorized by the commission. (Stat. XXX, 290, 293-94.) In 1921 the commission was abolished and its duties were devolved upon the board of county commissioners (Stat. XXXII, 693).

The commission was empowered to elect a secretary, with such duties as it might impose; an engineer; an attorney, and any other persons whose services it required. It was authorized to provide a sinking fund sufficient to retire the bonds when they should become due; and it had the same authority to condemn lands for roads as is vested in the board of county commissioners. (Stat. XXX, 290-94.)

The commission was required to make annual reports of its transactions to the grand jury, through the clerk of court, including itemized statements of money received and disbursed (Stat. XXX, 291); and a final statement of all receipts and disbursements of funds during the term of office, to be published in a newspaper in McCormick County (Stat. XXXII, 693).

For reports of this commission, see entry 58.

V. CLERK OF COURT AS REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE

The register of mesne conveyance as a separate office dates from 1731 (Stat. III, 296). When McCormick was organized in 1916, the office had already been abolished in all but two counties and the duties

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

devolved upon the clerk of court (Stat. XXII, 122). No additional bond and oath are required, and the fees collected by the clerk for recording, are turned over to the treasurer (Stat. XXXIX, 1449).

The clerk as register records 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 (Stat. XI, 80; 1898, XXII, 746-47; XXXV, 1185; Code 3635, 8875). Before a deed may be recorded, it is the clerk's duty to see that it has been probated (1880, Stat. XVII, 319; Code 3632), and that it has the auditor's endorsement (1882, Stat. XVII, 1016; Code 3634; Stat. XL, 105). It is also the clerk's duty to register satisfactions of judgments and mortgages (1839, Stat. XI, 76; Code 3599), as well as renewals and satisfactions of executions (1839, Stat. XI, 76; Code 3602).

Deeds are kept separate from mortgages, with separate direct and cross indexes (1872, Stat. XV, 6). In 1916 the registry of sound land titles under the Torren system was provided for in all counties (Stat. XXIX, 947), but McCormick, like the other counties, has not adopted the plan. Since 1930, the affidavits as to the price of real estate is recorded on the face of the transcript when the sum is not named in the deed; and revenue stamps are affixed to the original deed before recording it (Stat. XXXVI, 1354-57; Code 2526). Mortgages are classified as real and personal, each with separate indexes, and as chattel mortgages for \$100 and less, the last being recorded merely as abstracts on an index (Stat. XVII, 1053; Code 3635). Crop liens also are recorded in abstract (Stat. XV, 788; XVI, 411, 713-14; Code 8774). Federal tax liens have been indexed and filed since 1928 (Stat. XXXV, 1207; Code 2576). Mechanics' claims for unpaid wages or materials are filed as statutory liens against the property upon which used (1869, Stat. XIV, 220; Code 8735). Attachments of real estate (Stat. XIV, 476; Code 532), and homesteads exempted from attachment for debt are also registry records (1880, Stat. XVII, 514; Code 9086). Since 1926, sheriffs and tax collectors when levying upon real estate for unpaid taxes, have been required to notify all mortgage owners who are registered with the clerk of court for this service (Stat. XXXIV, 912-16; Code 2573).

Record of charters is also a requirement (1869, Stat. XIV, 297; Code 7718), and when a charter is canceled for cause, the secretary of state certifies the fact to the clerk of court, who records the cancelation upon the face of the record (1934, Stat. XXXVIII, 1322). Contracts of co-operative marketing associations have been registered since 1924 (Stat. XXXIII, 1072; Code 8890). A record of certificates of contingent liability and descriptions of insured property of mutual fire insurance associations (1910, Stat. XXVI, 548; Code 8085), and a record of bonds of county officers (1866, Stat. XIII, 454; Code 3051), are also required. The file book of instruments (1911, Stat. XXVII, 152; Code 8889) is not kept in McCormick because the clerk records each instrument as soon as it is brought in. A special act of 1917 directed that a plat of school districts in McCormick County be placed on file in this office "for permanent and safe keeping" (Stat. XXX, 614).

Real Property

Deeds and Plats

7. DEEDS, 1916--. 15 vols. (1-15). Title varies: Title to Real Estate.

Transcripts of deeds for transfer of real estate, including tax collector's and forfeited land commission's titles; also powers of attorney, and deeds for rights-of-way and timber rights, showing date of instrument, names of parties, description and location of property, consideration, witnesses, proof, and date of recording; also, when necessary, terms of conditions, renunciation of dower, and affidavit as to price. Arr. chron. by date of recording. For indexes, see entries 8 and 9. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form, 1916-26; typed, and typed on printed form, 1927--. 630 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

For power of attorney, see entry 36; for forfeited land sales, see entry 160.

8. INDEX TO DEEDS, GRANTOR, 1916--. 4 vols. (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).

Direct index to Deeds, entry 7, showing date of execution of instrument, date of record, names of grantor and grantee, book and page of record, number of acres and brief description. Arr. alph. by name of grantor; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 600 pp. $9\frac{1}{4}$ x 16 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

9. INDEX TO DEEDS, GRANTEE, 1916--. 4 vols. (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).

Cross index to Deeds, entry 7, showing date of instrument, date of record, names of grantee and grantor, book and page of record, number of acres, and brief description. Arr. alph. by name of grantee; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 600 pp. $9\frac{1}{4}$ x 16 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

10. PLAT BOOK, 1916--. 2 vols. (1-2).

Recorded maps of land holdings, showing location, metes and bounds of property, certificate of surveyor as to date and purpose of survey, date of recording, signature of clerk of court as register. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner. MS drawings, tracings, and blue-prints pasted in. 200 pp. 18 x 12 x 1 and 24 x 19 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

11. MAPS AND PLATS, 1920-28. 1 f. d.

Original maps and plats recorded by the clerk of court, including highplan and profile blue-print of proposed Greenwood to Edgefield highway and airline maps; also plats of 4 school districts. Arr. chron. No index. MS drawing and blue-prints. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Mortgages

12. MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE, 1916--. 20 vols. (1-20).

Transcripts of mortgages on real estate, showing name of mortgagor, amount

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

of indebtedness, interest, method and rate of payment, provision for attorney's fee if debt collected by law, description of property mortgaged; signatures of mortgagor, witnesses, and notary; date of recording, and renunciation of dower (if any). Arr. chron. by date of recording. For indexes, see entries 13 and 14. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on printed form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

13. INDEX TO REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, MORTGAGOR, 1916--. 3 vols.
(labeled by contained letters of alphabet).

Direct index to Mortgages of Real Estate, entry 12, showing date of execution of instrument, date of record, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, book and page of record, amount, and brief description of property. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 600 pp. 9 x 15 x 3.

14. INDEX TO REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, MORTGAGEE, 1916--. 3 vols.
(labeled by contained letters of the alphabet).

Cross index to Mortgages of Real Estate, entry 12, showing date of execution of instrument, date of record, names of mortgagee and mortgagor, book and page of record, amount, and brief description of property. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee; Cott system sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 600 pp. 9 x 15 x 3.

15. INDEX TO LEVIES ON REAL ESTATE, 1926--. 1 vol. Last entry 1931. List of mortgage owners to whom notice is required to be given by sheriff or tax collector before levying for delinquent taxes, showing name of mortgagee, post office address of owner of mortgage, name of grantor or mortgagor, kind of instrument, book of record, page, date filed with sheriff or tax collector, receipt of sheriff or tax collector, clerk's certificate of notice to mortgagee. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee, and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 175 double pp. (11 used) 16 x 11 x 1.

Personal Property

16. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1917--. 59 vols. (1-59). Title varies:
Chattel Mortgages Over \$100; Crop Lien and Chattel Mortgages.

Transcripts of chattel and crop mortgages, purchase money mortgages, conditional sales contracts, and similar instruments involving personal property valued at \$100 or more. Arr. chron. For indexes, see entries 17, 18. Typed, hdw., hdw. on printed form, and carbon copies pasted. 640 pp. 9½ x 14 x 3 to 18 x 12 x 3.

17. DIRECT INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, OVER \$100, 1917--. 7 vols.
(1-6, one unlabeled).

Direct index to Chattel Mortgages, entry 16, showing date of filing, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, book and page of record, kind of instrument, 1917-19; date, mortgagor, mortgagee, book and page, 1920--. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 640 pp. 16 x 11 x 2½.

18. CROSS INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES OVER \$100, 1917--. 7 vols.
(1-6, one unlabeled).

Cross index to Chattel Mortgages, entry 16, showing date of filing, names of mortgagee and mortgagor, book and page of record, kind of instrument, 1917-19; date, mortgagee, mortgagor, book and page, 1920--. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 640 pp. 16 x 11 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

19. INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, \$100 AND LESS (Record), 1917--. 22 vols. (1917, 2-15, 1931, 17-22).

Abstracts of mortgages on personal property for sums of less than \$100, showing date and hour of presentation for record, mortgagor, mortgagee, date of mortgage, date of maturity, amount, date of settlement, description of chattel pledged. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 to 300 double pp. 18 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Liens

20. AGRICULTURAL LEASE AND LIEN, 1917--. 2 vols. (1-2).

Record of landlords' liens on crops of tenants or other parties for rent and agricultural advances, showing names of parties interested, description of property leased, security pledged, place of payment, transcribed signatures of parties, and notarized affidavits; also, agricultural mortgages or crop liens for other debts. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 21. Hdw., typed, and hdw. on printed form. 400 and 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 and 3.

21. INDEX TO AGRICULTURAL LEASE AND LIEN, 1917--. 1 vol.

Index to Agricultural Lease and Lien, entry 20, showing year, names of lessor and lessee, book and page of record. Arr. alph. by name of lessor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 600 pp. 18 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

22. MECHANICS' LIENS, 1916--. 1 vol.

Transcript of claims filed as liens against real property by mechanics and others who have not been paid for their labor or material supplied; also of various contracts and liens for rent, showing nature of account, amount of debt, names of parties involved, declaration that debt is true and statement of lien. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant. 376 pp. 18 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

23. MECHANICS' LIENS, 1936--. 1 f. d.

Original claims for mechanics' liens, showing amount of debt, parties involved, declaration that statement of debt is true, and petition for lien. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

24. FEDERAL TAX LIEN INDEX (Record), 1929--. 1 vol. Only 5 entries.

Record of tax liens filed by federal government against delinquent payers of federal taxes, showing name and address of delinquent taxpayer, collec-

tor's serial number, date and hour of filing, amount of tax, interest, penalties, costs, total; if discharged, stamped "Satisfied". Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. 18 x 12 x 1.

25. U(nited) S(tates) TAX LIENS, 1938--. 8 papers in 1 f. d. Notice of tax lien under internal revenue laws, showing name of taxpayer, residence or place of business, nature of tax, taxable period, amount of tax assessed, additional (penalty) tax assessed, date assessment list received, signature of acting collector; certificate of officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

26. INDEX TO INSURANCE POLICIES (Record), 1919, 1923, 1931. 1 vol. Only 3 entries. Abstract of insurance policies issued by Mutual Insurance Company, showing date of filing, name of insured, insurance company, date of policy, and amount. Arr. alph. by name of insured. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 16 x 11 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Business Registrations
(See also entries 43-45)

27. CHARTER RECORD, 1917--. 2 vols. (1-2). Transcripts of charters issued to corporations operating in McCormick County, showing date of filing declaration (petition), names and residences of petitioners, name of proposed corporation; principal place of business, purpose and nature of business, amount of capital stock, certificate of organization signed by secretary of state, and date of recording. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of corporation. Typed, hdw., typed and hdw. on printed form. 372 and 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 and $2\frac{1}{4}$.

28. THE CONTRACT BOOK OF THE S(outh) C(arolina) COTTON GROWERS' COOPERATIVE ASS(ociatio)N, 1922--. 1 vol. Last entry 1930. Record of cooperative marketing contracts between growers and the association, showing name of member, contract number, address, date of contract, date recorded; also, sample of contract, and list of signers of marketing contracts 1922-24, showing address, contract number, date signed, signature of secretary of association. Arr. alph. by name of member. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form; sample printed. 300 pp. 10 x 9 x $1\frac{1}{4}$.

29. INDEX TO LABOR CONTRACTS (Record), 1916--. 1 vol. Last entry 1920. Transcripts of contracts between landowners and laborers, showing date of index, date of contract, names of laborer and employer, date of termination of contract, location and name of place where service is to be performed. Arr. alph. by name of laborer. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 pp. 16 x 11 x $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Surety Bonds

30. OFFICIAL BONDS, 1917--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of surety bonds of county officers for faithful performance of official duties, showing names of officer and of surety company, amount and condition of bond, transcribed signatures of officer and of surety company. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of officer. Hdw. on printed form, and hdw. 500 pp. (100 used) 16 x 11 x 2.

31. BONDS OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, ETC., 1919--. 1 f. b.

Original official bonds of constables and deputy sheriffs, for proper performance of duties, showing name of principal and of bonding company, amount of bond, oath and signature of witnesses, and notarized affidavits; also oath and bond of cotton weigher, 1935-36. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

32. ROAD CONTRACTS AND BONDS, 1922, 1925. 1 f. b.

State highway department project proposal including specifications, road contract, and contractor's surety bonds. Arr. chron. No index but table of contents. Hdw. and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Miscellaneous

33. MISCELLANEOUS BOOK (pasted backbone title; front cover shows "Reference Book 1"), 1919--. 1 vol. Last entry 1935.

Transcript of miscellaneous instruments such as contracts, bonds, papers of bankruptcy, agreements, decree of separation, life insurance receipts, letters concerning mental case in school, real estate attachments, an oath as to the invention of a "Thump the Marble" game to be patented. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 34. Hdw. and typed. 600 pp. (29 used) 18 x 12 x 3.

34. INDEX TO MISCELLANEOUS BOOK, 1919--. 1 vol.

Index to Miscellaneous Book, entry 33, showing date recorded, grantee, grantor, book and page. Arr. alph. by names of parties concerned. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 726 pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$.

35. RECORD OF WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS FILED, 1921--. 1 vol. Only two entries, March 16, 1921. Discontinued because recording is immediate.

Record of written instruments filed, showing date; mortgagor, grantor or obligor; mortgagee, grantee, obligee; nature of instrument. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x $1\frac{3}{4}$.

36. POWER OF ATTORNEY, 1923--. 1 f. b.

Carbon copies, recorded on Deeds, entry 7, of power of attorney, limited power of attorney, and revocation of power of attorney, showing names of parties giving and given power, stipulations, limitations and duties of attorney, and notarized affidavits. Arr. numer. by pkg. no. No index. Typed and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

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Maps

37. MAP OF McCORMICK COUNTY, S(outh) C(arolina), 1935. 1 map.
Map of McCormick County, showing school districts, roads, rivers, and towns.
"Traced and inked by J. K. White." Blue-print. Scale: 1 inch = 86 chains.
36 x 36.

38. McCORMICK S(outh) C(arolina), ABBEVILLE COUNTY, Sept. 1917.
1 vol.
Atlas of the town of McCormick, prepared for use in determining insurance
rates, showing streets, lots, houses, heating facilities of each, railroads.
Sanborn Map Co., N. Y. Printed in 2 colors. Scale: 1 inch = 50 feet. 4
sheets, 22 x 15 x 1/16.

39. TENTATIVE OWNERSHIP MAP LONG CANE PURCHASE UNIT, 1934. 1 map.
Map showing tentative ownership of tracts totaling 409,000 acres in Saluda,
McCormick, Edgefield, Greenwood, and Abbeville counties. Compiled by D. E.
Monges and party, for the United States Forestry Service. Scale: 1 inch =
1 mile. 36 x 48.

VI. CLERK OF COURT

The office of clerk of court came to South Carolina with the English
system of courts, and in 1692 was known here as the clerk of the crown and
peace (JGC, p. 11). In McCormick County the office dates from the forma-
tion of the county in 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 720).

Under the present constitution of 1895, the clerk of court is a consti-
tutional state official, elected by the voters of the county for a term of
four years (art. V, 27). Any qualified elector is eligible for the office
(Const. 1895, art. II, 2, 3, 4; XVII, 1). In addition to the constitutional
oaths (*ibid.*, art. III, 26), the clerk is required to take oaths that he will
enforce penalties against gaming (Code 3580), that he has made no promise to
share profits of the office, and will not sell or dispose of the office or
its profits (Code 3044). The clerk's bond was set at \$5,000 in 1919 (Stat.
XXXI, 75), but was reduced to \$2,500 in 1935 (Stat. XXXIX, 131). Under a
special law for McCormick County his salary was fixed in 1917 at \$1,500 a
year in lieu of all fees (Stat. XXX, 463), but reduced to \$1,200 in 1936
(Stat. XXXIX, 1449-50).

As clerk of the court of common pleas, he is ex officio clerk of the
court of general sessions (Const. 1895, art. V, 27). In 1893, the clerk be-
came an ex officio member of the board of jury commissioners (*infra*, p. 49);
and in 1926 a member of the forfeited land commission (*infra*, p. 84). He
may become a member of the board of honor when the number of veterans is re-
duced to two (*infra*, p. 102). In McCormick County all cases wherein the mas-
ter is disqualified are referred to the clerk of court as special master
(Stat. XXX, 710-11). When the office of clerk of court is vacant the judge

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

of probate is authorized to perform the duties until the vacancy is filled (Code 3643). In case of a vacancy in the office of sheriff, the clerk must take possession of the jail, the sheriff's office and papers, and have charge of the prisoners until the coroner takes charge, or until the vacancy is filled (Code 3601). If a vacancy should occur in the office of the judge of probate, the clerk of court takes charge until the place is filled by appointment (Code 3642). He is required to be present when the courts meet and to keep a record of all judgments, sentences, and orders. He administers the oath of office to magistrates and constables (Stat. XI, 78; Code 3603); he collects and delivers to the county treasurer fines, forfeitures, and money for licenses (1875, Stat. XV, 845; Code 3611); and he makes written 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 custodian of the rolls of magistrates (1819, Stat. VI, 116) and of constables (1839, Stat. XI, 73; Code 3586), of county officers (1905, Stat. XXIV, 964; Code 3622), of notaries public (1911, Stat. XXVII, 139; Code 3461); of professional registrations: physicians and surgeons (1905, Stat. XXIV, 939; Code 5153), of opticians' certificates (1917, Stat. XXX, 4; Code 5240), licenses for veterinarians (1920, Stat. XXXI, 908; Code 5257), dentists (1922, Stat. XXXII, 849; Code 5201), chiropodists (1935, Stat. XXXIX, 184), of certified public accountants (1915, Stat. XXIX, 159-60; Code 7093); of business registrations: limited partnerships (1837, Stat. VI, 579; Code 7804, 7820), of industrial establishments other than corporations (1837, Stat. VI, 581; Code 7825, 7827), and of joint stock companies (1879, Stat. XVII, 70-71; Code 7791-94). He issues licenses to circuses (1875, Stat. XV, 845; XXXI, 149; Code 6327), to hawkers and peddlers (1876, Stat. XVI, 64; Code 7120), to pawnbrokers (1900, Stat. XXIII, 427; Code 7129), and to dealers in lightning rods (1920, Stat. XXXI, 1022; Code 7126). Until 1917 he was required to register automobile ownership (1906, Stat. XXV, 79; XXX, 320). He keeps an enrollment of Confederate veterans (1902, Stat. XXIII, 1033; Code 3623), and enlisted men discharged from the services of the United States (1923, Stat. XXXIII, 98; Code 8893). Upon affidavit a person over twenty-three years of age may register his birth in a record book kept by the clerk as an official record (1939, Stat. XLI, 158-59).

A general law for the regulation of party primary elections required that managers be sworn and their oaths filed with returns, poll lists, and related papers in the office of the clerk of court (1888, Stat. XX, 10-12). Amended slightly in 1905, these provisions were continued (Stat. XXIV, 831-32), and candidates' pledges were required to be filed (*ibid.*, p. 949). By law the clerk is also responsible for certified copies of club rolls (1915, Stat. XXIX, 167; Code 2359); and for the registration books, which may not leave his custody except as necessary for the performance of duty by the board of registration (Code 2285). The clerk keeps a record of public bond issues, which is indexed (1916, Stat. XXIX, 922; Code 8891). By order of the state board of health (1914, Stat. XXIX, 29), he is custodian of copies of birth and death certificates filed by local registrars (1938, Stat. XL, 3001). Since 1930 he has been 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, p. 1065; Code 5998).

The original statements of expenditures published quarterly in McCormick County by the supervisor are to be filed with the clerk of court as a public record (1917, Stat. XXX, 466). The board of commissioners makes annual statements of unexpended balances turned over to the treasurer for county purposes, the originals of which are filed with the clerk of court as a public record (1924, Stat. XXXIII, 1416-17). Authorizations of the county delegation are required to be filed with the clerk of court (Stat. XXXII, 1223).

The principal records of the clerk of court are mesne conveyance, entries 7-39; general sessions, entries 64-86; and common pleas, entries 87-102.

County Officers

40. ROLL OF NOTARIES PUBLIC AND OTHER OFFICERS, 1917--. 1 vol. Record in abstract of commissions of magistrates, constables and detectives, township assessors, deputies and other officers, showing names of officer and office, date of commission, date of qualification, date recorded, by whom appointed, genuine signature, date of expiration of term or commission. Arr. alph. by name of officer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 16 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

41. TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS, 1917--. 1 f. b. Official notices of appointments and oaths of township assessors, showing oath, signatures of secretary of state and governor, names of assessors and township. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and hdw. on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Professional Registrations

42. REGISTER OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, 1917--. 1 vol. Register of certificates issued by state boards of medical, pharmaceutical and other examiners, giving physicians, surgeons, embalmers, nurses, and other practitioners authority to practice, showing date of filing, name, residence and place of birth of persons certified; if practicing, authority for practicing, before whom verified by oath or affirmation. Arr. alph. by name of practitioner. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Business Registrations (See also entries 27-29)

43. RECORD OF MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN CORPORATIONS, 1918--. 1 vol. Register of establishments other than corporations doing business in

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

Clerk of Court - Licenses and Fees;
Motor Registration

McCormick County, showing date, name of establishment, town, owners or partners, address, whether or not retired, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of firm. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

44. CERTIFICATES OF MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1918--.
1 f. d.

Original certificates by owners as to ownership of unincorporated mercantile and industrial business establishments, showing names of establishment and owners, address, date recorded, and signature of clerk of court. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

45. PARTNERSHIP, ETC., 1931, 1940. 2 papers in 1 f. d.

Original notice of dissolution of partnership, showing names of partners, name of concern, date, and notarization. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Licenses and Fees

46. COUNTY LICENSE, 1917--. 1 vol.

Stubs of licenses issued by clerk of court to hawkers, peddlers, circuses and other shows, showing date, licensee, privilege; also receipts for such collections given by treasurer when clerk remits funds attached to stubs. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 200 pp. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 1.

For commissioners' copies, see entry 1 v; for clerk's other records of collections, see entries, 73, 77; for treasurer's copies, see entry 187 viii.

47. LEDGER, 1917--. 5 vols.

Record of clerk's fees due and charged to accounts, showing date, item, amount, and payments. Arr. by acct. Indexed by name of acct. Hdw. on ruled form. 273 to 400 pp. 12 x 7 x 1 to 16 x 11 x 2.

48. DAY BOOK, 1917--. 30 vols. Title varies: Order Book.

Memorandum record of clerk's fees entered as papers are recorded, showing name of person presenting instrument, date, serial number, item, amount of fee, and whether paid or not. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 60 pp. 12 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

Motor Registration

49. MOTOR VEHICLE RECORD, 1917-18. 1 vol.

Record of applications for certificate of registration as owner of motor vehicle, showing name and address of owner, and make of car. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner. Hdw. on printed form. 272 pp. 16 x 9 x 1.

Military Records

50. OFFICIAL ROSTER OF SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, WORLD WAR, 1917-18. 2 vols. (vol. I, whites; vol. II, colored). Service records of men and women, showing name, serial number, residence, branch of service, date and place of entry, place of birth, age, organizations served in, dates of assignments and transfers, overseas service, and other information; compiled from War Department service cards by adjutant general of South Carolina and published by authority of act of 1929. Arr. alph. by name of enlisted person, and also alph. under county. No index. Printed, n. p.; n. d. 798 and 1076 pp. 11 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2.

51. SOLDIERS DISCHARGE RECORD, 1919--. 1 vol. Record of enlistments and honorable discharges of soldiers and sailors from McCormick County, showing name, number (in the army) of outfit connected with, branch of service, reason of discharge, where born, age when enlisted, occupation, personal description, name and rank of commanding officer who issued discharge; enlistment record, showing name, number, grade, date and place of enlistment, prior service, experience as non-commissioned officer, marksmanship, horsemanship, battles engaged in, knowledge of any vocation, wounds received in service; physical condition when discharged, typhoid prophylaxis completed, paratyphoid prophylaxis completed; married or single, character, remarks; transcribed signatures of soldier and officer making enlistment record, date filed, date recorded, and by whom recorded. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of soldier or sailor. Hdw. on printed form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

Voters and Elections

52. REGISTRATION BOOK (Precincts), 1916--. 74 vols. List of qualified electors for each precinct in the county, showing serial number of registration certificate, name, age, residence, and township of each registrant. Arr. numer. by certificate no. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 32 pp. 14 x 9 x $\frac{1}{4}$. 42 vols., 1916-27, jury room; 32 vols., 1928--., vault.

53. REGISTRATION (County), 1918-28. 1 vol. Record of registered voters in entire county, consolidated from precinct books, entry 52, showing name of registrant, age, certificate number, and precinct. Arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 pp. 17 x 14 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Jury room.

54. DEMOCRATIC CLUB ROLL, 1916--. 99 vols. Subtitled by name of club. Record of Democratic voters, showing date, original signatures, witness if applicant cannot write, age, occupation, and address. Arr. alph. by name of voters under club. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 52 pp. 17 x 14 x $\frac{1}{4}$. 82 vols., 1916-33, jury room; 17 vols., 1934--., vault.

55. ENROLLMENT FOR McCORMICK COUNTY, 1917--. 1 f. d.

Certified copies of Democratic club rolls of all precincts in McCormick County, showing name of voter, age, and occupation. Arr. chron. by years, and thereunder alph. by name of voter, under club. No index. Typed. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

56. OATHS AND PLEDGES OF CANDIDATES, 1928--. 1 f. d.

Signed pledges of candidates as to conduct of campaign according to rules, with oaths as to expenses incurred. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed, and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

57. RETURNS OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS, 1918--. 1 f. d.

Accounts of expenses incurred, and official returns of election commissioners, showing names of offices and candidates, total number of votes cast and number received by each candidate; also oaths of managers. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Bond Issues

58. TRANSCRIPTS OF BOND ISSUES, 1919, 1922-25, 1927-28, 1931, 1937, 1939. 1 f. d.

Original petitions from property owners, ballot form, minutes of proceedings at meetings of county commissioners or school trustees, and all necessary procedure required to make a public bond issue; also itemized statement of transactions of the commission for permanent highways, 1919. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Vital Statistics

59. BIRTHS, 1916--. 9 vols. (1-9).

Duplicate birth certificates filed by local registrars as vouchers, showing place of birth; full name of child or "died unnamed"; sex; whether twin, triplet, or plural birth, and number in order of birth; premature or born at term; whether or not born to legally wedded parents; date of birth; full name of father, residence, post office address, color or race, age, birthplace, occupation, business, date 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, other particulars of birth, signatures of attending physician or midwife and registrar. No arr. For index, see entry 60. Hdw. on standard U. S. printed form. 900 pp. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 4$.

60. INDEX TO BIRTHS, 1916--. 1 vol.

Index to births, entry 59, showing name of child, date, sex, racial color, volume, page of certificate, father's name. Arr. alph. by surname of child; sub-indexed by surnames, showing page where indexed. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 double pp. $18 \times 12 \times 3$.

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61. INDEX TO BIRTHS PRIOR TO 1916 (Record), 1939--. 1 vol.
Record of births of persons born prior to 1916, showing family name, given name, date of birth, father's name and age if living, or age at death, mother's name and age if living, or age at death, nationality, racial extraction, memorandum of proof. Arr. alph. by family name. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 17 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

62. DEATHS, 1916--. 5 vols. (1-4, 6).
Duplicate death certificates filed by local registrars as vouchers, 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 or 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 death, or death from external cause; statement of relation, if any, of injury to occupation of deceased; signature and address of attending physician. No arr. For index, see entry 63. Hdw. on standard U. S. printed form. 900 pp. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 x 4.

63. INDEX TO DEATHS, 1916--. 1 vol.
Index to Deaths, entry 62, showing name of deceased, date, sex, racial color, volume and page of certificate, father's name. Arr. alph. by surname of deceased; sub-indexed by surnames. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 double pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

VII. CIRCUIT COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The criminal court of general sessions came to South Carolina with the English system of law courts, and has been a circuit court since 1769 (J. F. Grimké, Public Laws...Phila., 1790, p. 268). There has been no change in the state circuit courts since McCormick County was formed in 1917 (Stat. XXX, 53). The county is a unit of the eleventh circuit (Code 50, 61); the courts sit in each county at least twice a year, at times and places fixed by the general assembly (Const. 1895, art. V, 18).

Each of the fourteen judicial circuits of the state has a resident judge and a resident solicitor. The judge is a constitutional state officer, elected by the general assembly for a term of four years (Const. 1895, art. V, 13, 14), and may hold court in any county (Code 38, 39). To be eligible to the office of circuit judge, a person must be a citizen of the United States and of the state, twenty-six or more years of age, a licensed attorney at law for at least five years, and a resident of the state for five or more years (Const. 1895, art. V, 10). Before assuming office he is required to take the oaths required by the constitution (1895, art. III, 26). The salary as fixed by the general assembly is \$6,750 per

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

Circuit Court of General Sessions
Case Records

(64)

annum (1935, Stat. XXXIX, 88). The general assembly may remove a judge for neglect, or other cause (Code 42). In case of a vacancy, the chief justice of the supreme court may assign any disengaged circuit judge to hold the courts of the circuit where the vacancy exists, but if such judge is not available, the governor commissions a special judge upon recommendation of the chief justice (Code 44).

The court of general sessions has jurisdiction in all criminal cases except those in which exclusive jurisdiction may have been delegated to inferior courts, in which cases it has appellate jurisdiction. It also has "concurrent jurisdiction with, as well as appellate jurisdiction from, the inferior courts in all cases of riot, assault and battery, and larceny" (Const. 1895, art. V, 18).

Cases are brought to trial upon presentment or indictment of the grand jury (Const. 1895, art. V, 18). After the grand jury 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, who brings out, if possible, the facts in the case. The presiding 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 considers the facts brought out in the trial (Const. 1895, art. V, 26).

The principal records are the original papers of record in each case (Code 3585), including 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. Coroners' inquisitions (1839, Stat. XI, 53; Code 3564), magistrates' returns (1836, Stat. VI, 552; Code 944), appeals (1880, Stat. XVII, 493; Code 1026), recognizances (1839, Stat. XI, 73; Code 1075, 1090) and sheriffs' returns (1839, Stat. XI, 73; Code 3585) are among the other papers filed. The principal volumes are the sessions index, the miscellaneous index, the dockets, the court journal, and a record of fines and forfeitures which were already standardized before the creation of McCormick (1839, Stat. XI, 71-73; Code 3586). Record of pardons (1896, Stat. XXII, 122; Code 3586), record of persons tried for crime (1900, Stat. XXIII, 442; Code 3586), and the record of forfeited weapons (1913, Stat. XXVIII, 198) had also been made requirements. Reports of county officers (county commissioners, Code 3824; treasurer, Code 2829; superintendent of education, Code 5321), have been replaced by audit reports, entry 86 (Code 4641).

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.

Case Records

64. SESSIONS COURT JUDGMENTS, 1917--.. 18 f. d. (labeled by contained rolls, nos. 1-514).

Original indictments, arrest warrants, recognizances to appear, testimony, orders, petitions, applications for change of sentence, amendment of sen-

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tence, and all other papers relating to cases brought to trial. All papers for each case are assembled and labeled as a roll. Arr. by roll no. For index, see entry 65. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

For similar papers in cases not tried, see entry 66.

65. SESSIONS INDEX, 1917--. 1 vol.

Index to Sessions Court Judgments, entry 64, showing number of file, name of defendant, offense charged, disposition of case, and term when ended. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $16 \times 11 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

66. MISCELLANEOUS SESSIONS CASES, 1917-34. 2 f. d.

Original warrants, indictments, recognizances, petitions for writ of habeas corpus, testimony, and various papers of cases which did not reach trial in court of general sessions. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

For similar papers in cases brought to trial, see entry 64.

67. INQUEST BY CORONER, 1917--. 2 f. d.

Original signed testimony, verdicts and other related papers of coroner's inquests, showing county, date; names of coroner, of deceased, and of jurors; verdict of jury, and signatures of jurors. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

For coroner's record, see entry 149.

68. CHAIN GANG RECORD, 1917--. 1 vol.

Record of prisoners sentenced in McCormick County and committed to penitentiary, jail or chain gang, and of those whose sentences were suspended during good behavior, or who were given new trial, showing name of prisoner, crime, description (race and sex), date of sentence, sentence of court, time off for good behavior (no entry), time released, escaped (no entry), recaptured (no entry), Negroes (male and female), white (male and female), trial judge. Arr. alph. (thumb tabs) by name of prisoner. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. $16 \times 11 \times 2$.

69. ABSTRACT OF CRIMINALS, 1917--. 1 vol.

Record of persons tried for crime, showing number of file, name of defendant, offense charged, disposition of case, and term when ended. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $16 \times 11 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

70. REPORTS TO ATTORNEY GENERAL, 1917--. 1 f. d.

Copies of reports submitted annually by clerk to attorney general of South Carolina, showing names of persons tried for crime, crime, racial color, sex, guilty or not guilty. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

71. PARDON RECORD, 1924--. 1 vol. Last entry 1935.

Transcripts of pardons, paroles, and suspended sentences granted by the governor to persons convicted in McCormick County, showing names of judge and con-

vict, offense, sentence, transcribed signatures of secretary of state and governor, date recorded, and signature of clerk of court. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of person pardoned. Hdw. on printed form. 376 pp. (16 used) 16 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

72. PARDON RECORDS, ELECTROCUTION RECORD, 1924-32, 1940, 1 f. d. Duplicate notices from secretary of state, of executive changes in sentences of McCormick County prisoners, showing place, term and year of court, name of judge, name of defendant, charge, sentence; followed by a statement of suspension, pardon, or whatever change is to be made in sentence, with signatures of governor and secretary of state; also letter from superintendent of penitentiary, May 1940, on an electrocution. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

73. FINES AND FORFEITURES, 1918--. 1 vol. Record of collections of fines and forfeited bonds, showing name of person fined, cause of fine, when fined, by whom fined, amount of fine, to whom due, when collected, by whom collected, when paid over, to whom paid; also of rents for forfeited lands, and for use of courthouse by government agency; also of proceeds from sale of forfeited weapons. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp, (4 used) 18 x 12 x 2.

For commissioners' record, see entry 1 v; for clerk's records of collections, see entries 46, 77; for treasurer's record, see entry 187 viii.

Dockets and Court Journal

74. SESSIONS DOCKET, 1917--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Lists of cases docketed for trial at ensuing term of court, showing number of cause, number of term, prosecutor (the state), prosecuted, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, event of suit; also, 1924--., color and sex of accused. Arr. chron. by term of court, and thereunder by no. of cause. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 200 double pp. 16 x 10 x 2.

75. CONTINGENT DOCKET, 1923--. 1 vol. Record of cases removed from sessions docket for various reasons, but which have not been nol prossed and which may be called upon motion of the solicitor, showing number of cause, number of term, prosecutor (the state), prosecuted, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, event of suit. Arr. chron. by term of court, and numer. by no. of cause thereunder. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 204 double pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 2.

76. SESSIONS JOURNAL, 1917--. 1 vol. Record of proceedings of the court, including lists of jurors, presentments of the grand jury, testimony of witnesses, verdicts of juries, and sentences of the court. Arr. chron. Indexed by term of court. Hdw. and typed. 592 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

Court Costs

77. CLERK OF COURTS REPORTS, COURT COSTS, ETC., 1917--. 1 f. d.
Itemized lists of disbursements for court expenses, showing claim number, name of payee, days and nights of duty, miles traveled, and total. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Typed. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

For county commissioners' copies, see entry 1 v; for clerk's records of collections, see entries 46, 73; for treasurer's copies, see entry 187 viii.

78. SUBPOENA, 1929--. 1 f. d.
Original subpoenas, chiefly from court of general sessions, issued to summon witnesses, showing name of person or persons subpoenaed; kind, time and place of court; case to be tried; date and signature of clerk; endorsed with return of officer serving. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

79. VENIRE FACIAS, 1917--. 1 f. d.
Original signed and sealed writs of venire facias, which summon to jury duty in courts of general sessions and common pleas, showing order to sheriff to summon jury, date and court at which to appear, and list of jurors to be served notice to appear; date sworn to and signed by jury commissioners. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

80. JURORS PAY BILLS, 1917--. 5 vols.
Stubs of pay bills issued by clerk of court to jurors and bailiffs, and for other court expenses, showing serial number, date, payee, amount. Arr. numer. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 250 pp. $13 \times 14 \times 1$ to $17 \times 14 \times 1$.
For canceled pay bills, see entry 2.

81. WITNESS PAY BILLS, 1917--. 4 vols.
Stubs of pay bills issued by clerk of court to witnesses, showing serial number, date, name of witness, case, and amount. Arr. numer. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 250 to 500 pp. $17 \times 15 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$.
For canceled pay bills, see entry 2.

Reports

82. GRAND JURY REPORTS, GENERAL ORDERS, 1917--. 1 f. d.
Original reports, orders and related papers, as follows:

- i. Grand jury reports on bills and other matters, showing names of committees and persons appointed on them, and recommendations.
- ii. Notices of jury drawings, showing date, kind of jurors to be drawn, and signatures of jury commissioners; also doctor's certificates of illness in cases of absence from jury duty.
- iii. General orders of sessions court, including orders for additional jurors, for bench warrant, for bond, for discharge, for time of holding court, and order to show cause, showing subject, course of reasoning and signature of judge.

Arr. chron. under topic in packages. No index. Hdw. and typed, and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
For court orders to auditor, see entry 161.

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83. COUNTY SUPERVISORS MONTHLY REPORTS, 1918-20, 1926--. 1 f. d.
Last report December 1938.

Original reports of the supervisor on claim disbursements, showing for each the date, serial number, name of payee, purpose, and amount. Arr. chron.
No index. Typed. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

For supervisor's report to grand jury, see entry 1 iii.

84. SUP(erintenden)T EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORTS, 1930--. Last entry 1932. 1 f. d.

Original reports of the superintendent of education on monthly disbursements, showing date, claim number, name of payee, purpose, and amount. Arr. chron.
No index. Typed. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

85. REPORTS MCCORMICK COUNTY DEP(artmen)T PUBLIC WELFARE, 1940--.
1 report in 1 f. d.

Report of DPW filed with clerk of court, showing information as in entry 216. Arr. by topic. No index. Mimeographed. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

86. REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF COUNTY OFFICES (Audit Reports), 1921--.
3 f. d. and 10 reports. Title varies: Reports; Tax Collector's Reports; Commissioners of Public Works Town of McCormick.

Original reports of certified public accounts on audits of financial records of county and town offices, showing receipts, disbursements, and financial condition of each; also (with report on delinquent taxes) receipt of tax collector to sheriff for tax accounts turned over, and certified copy of act creating tax collector's office in 1931. Arr. chron. by date of audit. No index but each report has table of contents showing topics.
Typed. Reports 35 to 80 pp. $14 \times 9 \times \frac{1}{4}$ to $12 \times 9 \times 1$; f. d. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

VIII. CIRCUIT SOLICITOR

The counties of McCormick, Lexington, Saluda and Edgefield, comprise the eleventh circuit (Code 50, 61). The circuit solicitor is "an officer of the executive department" of the state government (Code I, 1083, citing "State v. Singleton, 84 S. E. 989"; Code 3082), elected by the voters of the circuit for a term of four years (Const. 1895, art. V, 29). Before entering upon the duties of office, he is required to take the oaths prescribed by the state constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26). He was required to file a surety bond of \$5,000 until 1936, when it was abolished (Stat. XXXIX, 1456). His salary is fixed by law at \$2,400 a year (Code 3127), and he also receives compensation for attending the general assembly (Code 3128; 1939, Stat. XLI, 662). In the event of his failure to attend court, the court may appoint pro tem a member of the bar in his place (Const. 1895, art. V, 29). Should he be convicted of an offense which would justify removal, the governor declares the office vacant and orders an election to have the place filled (Code 1529). In case any circuit solicitor ceases to reside in his circuit, the office is declared vacant; and should a vacancy occur through death, resignation or otherwise, it is filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate (Code 3125).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

(Next entry 87, p. 51)

The circuit solicitor prepares bills of indictment for the grand jury and he prosecutes cases wherein true bills are rendered. He must attend the circuit courts of his circuit (Code 3132). When required to do so, he acts for the attorney general in giving advice to the governor and other state officials. When not acting as prosecutor, the solicitor may defend any person brought to trial before any criminal court in the state. (Stat. VII, 275; Code 3126.) The attorney general, at his discretion, may be present at any trial and take over management of the prosecution (1868, Stat. XIV, 88; Code 3116). The solicitor also is required to attend the sessions of the general assembly and assist the attorney general "in drawing and in supervising the engrossing of all bills, and in the enrollment of all acts and joint resolutions of each session" (Code 2060).

The general legal business of the state is now handled by the attorney general, two assistants, and fourteen solicitors (1939, Stat. XLI, 573, 580-81), whose duties in civil and criminal matters are practically unchanged from those of 1791 when originally instituted (Stat. VII, 274). The obligation of 1837 (Stat. VI, 577) to inquire into and report upon the condition of county offices has practically become obsolete, although still in force (Code 3131).

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 a constitutional body that is drawn in each county every year as an essential part of the state court of general sessions. The first grand jury in McCormick County was drawn from a list prepared by the jury commissioners of the parent counties at the time of the formation of the county in 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 723-24).

By the constitution of 1895, the jury list may include only qualified electors between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five (art. V, 22); they must be of good moral character, sound judgment, free from all legal exceptions, and in the ratio of one to three of the total number in the county (Stat. XXIII, 1066; Code 608). All names on the list are written on uniform slips of paper, which are folded and placed in the jury box. Drawings are public, in the office of the clerk of court, after ten days' notice of the place, date and hour (Code 611). The clerk of court then issues to the sheriff writs of venire facias to summon the persons whose names have been drawn. 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. To these are added six drawn from the grand jury of the preceding year, provided no one may serve for more than two consecutive years. (Code 973, 976.) In McCormick County the foreman has authority and power to swear witnesses (Code 977). The oath taken by the members of

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

the grand jury is prescribed by the state constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26; Code 3042). Compensation of jurors serving in the circuit courts in McCormick County is \$1.50 per day, plus mileage at the rate of five cents a mile to and from their homes while serving (Stat. XXXVIII, 111).

The constitution of 1895 provides that no person may be tried for a crime beyond the jurisdiction of a magistrate except upon presentment or indictment of the grand jury of the county where the crime was committed (art. I, 17). The grand jury inspects conditions in the county jail, county offices and institutions, and recommends needed improvements (1889, Stat. XX, 349). The principal duty of the grand jury is to act upon bills of indictment prepared by the circuit solicitor (Code 995). Grand jurors who have found an indictment are not permitted to serve on the jury for trial of the case (Code 1000). Although the grand jury has lost much of its ancient importance, its powers are latent rather than atrophied. Reports of county officers have almost ceased to be made to it, but the foreman is still required to witness the annual settlement of financial officers (Code 2839). In McCormick County the grand jury, with the county delegation, is charged with the responsibility of employing a competent accountant each year to conduct an audit of the books and investigate the affairs of all county offices (Stat. XXXVI, 1910; Code 4641).

The grand jury is not required to keep records. Presentments of the grand jury are made in an advisory capacity, and may or may not result in improved conditions; they are entered upon the Sessions Journal, entry 76. Indictments of the grand jury are made in a mandatory capacity and bring the accused to trial; they are filed in the sessions rolls, entry 64. Pay bills for grand jurors are issued by the clerk of court, see entry 80.

X. BOARD OF JURY COMMISSIONERS

The first board of jury commissioners in South Carolina was created in 1871 (Stat. XIV, 690). The board in McCormick County dates from 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 723-24). The present law of 1893 was already in effect when McCormick County was established and the board consists ex officio of the county auditor, the county treasurer, and the clerk of the court of common pleas (Stat. XXI, 524; Code 607). Vacancies are filled by the superintendent of education or the sheriff, or by an appointee of the presiding judge, according to the number of vacancies (Code 622).

Each commissioner is required to take the oath of office as prescribed by the state constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26; Code 3042). The members are not under bond as jury commissioners, but in case of fraud in the drawing of jurors, they are subject to a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding two years (Code 1573). There is no additional compensation (Code 624).

(Next entry 87, p. 51)

Circuit Court of Common Pleas

The jury box, supplied by the county commissioners, is in the custody of the clerk of court. The box when closed is without apertures, and is kept locked with three different locks. Each member of the board has one key, each for a different lock, so that all three members must be present to open the box. (Stat. XXIII, 1066-71; Code 609.)

It is the duty of the board: (1) to prepare annually in December the jury lists; (2) to place the names on ballots in the jury box; (3) to give ten days' notice of the place, date and hour of the drawing of the names from the jury box; (4) to see that all drawings are held in public; (5) to destroy any ballots which may be drawn containing names of electors who have died, moved away, or are not within the legal age limits, or who are not deemed mentally and morally fit. (Code 608-11.)

This is not a records office.

XI. CIRCUIT COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Like its counterpart the court of general sessions, the court of common pleas as a circuit court of South Carolina, dates from 1769 (Grimké, Public Laws, p. 268). It was authorized in 1917 to hold sessions in McCormick (Stat. XXX, 53), and the county is a unit of the eleventh circuit (Code 50, 61). The court 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 (Const. 1895, art. V, 26; Code 593).

Exclusively for civil cases, the court of common pleas, subject to appeal to the supreme court, has original jurisdiction to issue such writs and orders as may be necessary to make its powers effective. It has appellate jurisdiction in cases from inferior courts, except those for which the general assembly may provide for appeal direct to the supreme court (Const. 1895, art. V, 15). The state circuit courts are capable of jurisdiction in proceedings for naturalization of aliens (U. S. Stat. L, 1802, p. 153), but in McCormick this power has not yet been delegated (see entry 102).

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 judgment, the rules book, the calendars, and the court journal, which had already been standardized when McCormick was organized (1839, Stat. XI, 71-73; Code 3586). The record of estrays (1743, Stat. III, 603; 1803, V, 465) is still required (Code 3586) but cases no longer occur. Index to undertakings is kept under the second rule of the circuit court (Code I, 1241). Book of orders appointing receivers of judgment debtors (1870, Stat. XIV, 494; Code 3586), the filing of undertakings (Stat. XIV, 521) and of lis pendens (Stat. XIV, 455), are also standard requirements. Accounts of derelict estates settled by the clerk of court (1873, Stat. XV, 413; Code 8980);

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

Circuit Court of Common Pleas -
Case Records

and reports of the judge of probate as public guardian are provided for when cases occur (1880, Stat. XVII, 464; Code 8627, 8630). Masters' reports are kept under the sixteenth rule of the circuit court (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.

Case Records

87. JUDGMENTS, 1917--. 74 f. d. (labeled by contained roll nos. 1-1394).

Original papers of record in civil cases tried in court, including summons and complaints, answers, testimony, order of reference, masters' reports and decrees, report of sale, notice of sale, lis pendens, orders, and other related papers. Arr. numer. by enrollment no. For indexes, see entries 89, 90. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

For transcripts, see entry 91; for similar papers of cases not tried, see entry 92, and for those incomplete, see entry 95; for master's reference book, see entry 103; for other reports of master, see entries 108, 141.

88. ABSTRACTS OF JUDGMENTS, 1914--. 1 vol.

Record in abstract of each case tried, including cases transferred 1914-17 from Aiken, Greenwood and Edgefield, showing number of enrollment, names of parties, cause of action, attorneys, date of judgment, amount of judgment, time of bearing interest (interest on, from), how judgment obtained, costs, kind of execution, date of issuing, sheriff's return, when renewed, satisfaction. Arr. numer. For indexes, see entries 89, 90. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 318 double pp. $16 \times 14 \times 3$.

89. DIRECT INDEX TO ABSTRACTS OF JUDGMENTS, 1915--. 1 vol.

Direct index to Judgments, entry 87, and to Abstracts of Judgments, entry 88, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, enrollment number, and satisfactions. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 600 pp. $15 \times 10 \times 3$.

90. CROSS INDEX TO ABSTRACTS OF JUDGMENTS, 1915--. 1 vol.

Cross index to Judgments, entry 87, and to Abstracts of Judgments, entry 88, showing names of defendant and plaintiff, enrollment number. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 600 pp. $15 \times 10 \times 3$.

91. PLEADINGS AND JUDGMENTS, 1917, 1927--. 2 vols. (1, 2).

Transcripts of summonses, complaints, decrees, and releases connected with civil judgments. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Typed. 700 pp. $18 \times 12 \times 3$.

For originals, see entry 87.

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92. MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CASES, 1917-35. 6 f. d.

Original summonses, complaints, orders, answers, and similar papers relating to civil suits, some of which were docketed and none of which went to trial. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

For similar papers of cases tried, see entry 87.

Lis Pendens

93. NOTICE OF PENDENCIES OF SUITS (Lis Pendens), 1917--. 2 vols.
(1, 2).

File book which gives legal notice of pendency of action in cases involving title to real estate, chiefly foreclosures by the master, showing date, names of parties, and description of land. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant. Hdw. and typed. 550 pp. $18 \times 12 \times 3$.

94. PENDENCY OF ACTION (Lis Pendens), 1924--. 1 f. d.

Original notices of pendency of action prepared by attorneys, and filed and recorded by clerk of court, showing date, names of parties, and description of land. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

95. (FORECLOSURES), current only. 3 f. d.

Temporary file for papers on cases of foreclosures of mortgages, including lis pendens notices; kept here until decree is signed, when packaged, numbered, and filed with Judgments, entry 87. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Calendars and Journal

96. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR, 1, 1917--. 2 vols.

Record of cases on issues of fact, docketed for trial by jury, showing number of cause, number of term, names of plaintiff and defendant, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, and remarks. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 198 double pp. $16 \times 11 \times 2$.

97. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR, 2, 1917--. 2 vols.

Record of cases on issues of law, docketed for trial by the judge, showing number of cause, number of term, names of plaintiff and defendant, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, and remarks. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. $16 \times 11 \times 2$.

98. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR, 3, 1917--. 1 vol. Last entry 1935.

Record of cases in which there was no answer to summons by defendant, docketed for judgment by default, showing number of cause, number of term, names of plaintiff and defendant, plaintiff's attorney, disposition last court, and remarks. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. $16 \times 11 \times 2$.

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99. COMMON PLEAS JOURNAL, 1917-- . 1 vol.

Minutes of proceedings of court of common pleas, showing date of sitting, presiding judge, lists of juries, verdicts, orders of judgment, date filed, and signature of clerk. Arr. chron. Indexed by year and term of court. Hdw. and typed. 588 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

Miscellaneous

100. FILE DOCKET, 1916-- . 1 vol. Last entry 1922.

Record of papers filed in civil actions, showing number of case, names of parties and attorneys, nature of action, papers filed, orders made and proceedings, remarks (no entries). Arr. numer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 187 double pp. 16 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

101. RECEIPTS FOR PAPERS, 1917-- . 1 vol.

Receipts of persons taking papers from clerk's vault, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, remarks (by whom taken out, date, by whom returned, date). Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 370 pp. (69 used) 16 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

102. DECLARATION OF INTENTION, 1925. 1 paper in 1 f. d.

Alien's declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States; also letter from U. S. Department of Labor to clerk of court, notifying that he has never been given jurisdiction, nor his office furnished with the necessary books. No arr. No index. Typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

XII. MASTER

Originally for the court of equity, the office of master was revived and attached to the court of common pleas in 1878 (Stat. VII, 164-65; XVI, 608). In McCormick County the office was created in 1918 (Stat. XXX, 710-11; Code 3668), with the duties imposed on the probate judge (*infra*, p. 56). Since the probate judge is ex officio master, he receives only one commission, posts one bond, and takes the oaths as required for the judge of probate (information from J. Frank Mattison, judge of probate).

The master assists the court of common pleas by hearing and reporting upon routine cases, chiefly foreclosures, referred to him, thus relieving the court dockets. The nature of his work makes legal training desirable, but the only requirement is that he shall be an elector of the county (Const. 1895, art. XVII, 1). He receives only fees as compensation for his services as master (1918, Stat. XXX, 711; Code 3669). Should the judge of probate be disqualified for any reason, the clerk of court may act as special master, and "receive the commission and compensation now provided by law" (*ibid.*).

The jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the master are broad, but conditioned upon approval of the court. Under court order he has hearings of cases praying equitable relief within his county. He may grant orders for partition and for admeasurement of dower; he can "extend the time to answer or demur"; "grant leave to amend pleadings and to make new parties"; "appoint guardians ad litem for infants"; "make all orders necessary for the service by publication of absent defendants"; "make orders of reference of matters of account"; and grant orders of an interlocutory character; but all of his orders are subject to review by the presiding judge at the succeeding term of court, or by the resident judge at chambers (1840, Stat. XI, 156; 1878, XVI, 609; Code 3696, 3698). He has power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to punish for contempt, to administer oaths, to take affidavits and renunciations of dower (Code 3697). He attends the sittings of the court of common pleas in all cases in which he has acted officially; he makes such sales as the court may order; and he executes such titles as may be necessary (Code 3692).

The judge of probate as master is required to make an annual report to the court of all estates in his charge, showing full accounts of money received and paid, with vouchers for such transactions (Code 3701). He is required to keep a reference book for recording all proceedings in the hearings he holds, and a ledger for the accounts of funds in his hands (Code 3702). All records are in the judge of probate's vault.

Reference

103. MASTER'S REFERENCE BOOK, 1920--. 1 vol. Last entry 1922. Transcript of orders of reference and record of proceedings, showing names of parties, and nature of case. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 560 pp. (33 used) 16 x 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For original papers in master's cases, see entry 87.

104. STATEMENTS TRANSCRIPT IN REFERENCE, 1933, 1938. 1 f. b. Miscellaneous statements of expenses for transcription of testimony in reference and other costs. No arr. No index. Typed. 5 x 5 x 11.

Sales

105. LAND SALE BOOK, 1919-34. 1 vol. 1934-- in Master's Accounts, entry 106. Record of sales, chiefly of land for estates or under foreclosure, showing date, names of parties, amount of proceeds, number of acres, name of purchaser. Arr. chron. by date of sale under acct. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 184 pp. (100 used) 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.

106. MASTER'S ACCOUNTS, 1917--. 3 vols. (1-3). Title varies: Accounts; Master's Account Ledger. Record of receipts from sales, and of disbursements of funds, showing name of account, date, amount, purpose. Also contains Land Sale Book, 1934--.

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entry 105; and Master's Receipt Book, 1924-34, entry 110. Arr. chron. by year and thereunder by acct. Indexed by name of acct. Hdw. on ruled form, receipts pasted. 186 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.

107. FILES TO MASTER'S SALE BOOK #3, 1934--. 2 f. b.

Miscellaneous original papers including receipts etc., connected with sales recorded in Master's Account #3, entry 106, no longer pasted because of bulk. Also contains Master's Receipt Book, 1934--, entry 110. 1 f. b. contains those for pp. 1-52, the other contains those for pp. 53-86. Arr. chron., and numer. by page no. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form, hdw. and typed. 5 x 5 x 11.

108. MASTER'S REPORT ON SALE OF REAL ESTATE, 1936, 1939. 4 reports in 1 f. b.

Master's copies of reports to court of common pleas on sales under order of court, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, date of report, date of sale, amount, disposition of proceeds, statement of costs, commissions, fees, disbursements and expenses of sale. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. 5 x 5 x 11.

For original reports, 1918--, see entry 87; for other reports, see entry 141.

109. CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN MASTER'S SALES, 1933--. 1 f. b.

Carbons of bank deposit slips, showing date, amount of currency, silver, gold, checks deposited. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 5 x 5 x 11.

Receipts

110. MASTER'S RECEIPT BOOK, 1918-23. 1 vol. 1924-34 in Master's Accounts, entry 106; 1934--, in Files to Master's Sale Book, entry 107.

Original receipts to master, showing date, amount, signature of recipient of funds; also legal notices of sales, and copies of McCormick Messenger, 1923-24. Arr. chron. by date of receipt. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form, and pasted. 200 pp. 14 x 9 x 2.

111. RECEIPTS FOR ADVERTISING, 1936--. 1 f. b.

Master's receipted bills for legal advertisements, showing name of master, date of advertisement, name of paper, purpose, amount, date paid, signature of persons receiving payment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 5 x 5 x 11.

XIII. JUDGE OF PROBATE

This office in South Carolina originated in 1671 when wills were proved by oath before the governor as ordinary, presiding over the grand council as an orphans' court (MS Record of Wills, Charleston, 1671-1724, I, 1; JGC,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

(Next entry 112, p. 58)

1692, Columbia, 1907, pp. 42, 49). The office in McCormick County originated in 1916 when the county was formed (Stat. XXIX, 720).

The judge of probate is nominated in the primary (Code 2365) and elected for a term of four years by the voters of the county in each alternate general election (Code 3640). Legal training is not necessary for the candidate, and the only requirements are that he shall be a qualified elector of the county, not holding another office of honor or profit (Const. 1895, art. II, 2). Like all other public officers, he is commissioned by the governor (Code 3042). Before assuming office he posts a surety bond of \$5,000 (Stat. XXXI, 75). He also takes the oaths prescribed by the constitution (1895, art. III, 26), and the additional oaths to enforce the laws against gaming and sharing the profits of his office (Code 3043-44, 3645). In addition to the regular fees of the office, and for issuing marriage licenses (Acts 1931, pp. 29-30), he is paid \$250 annually (Stat. XXVII, 863). When a vacancy occurs, the clerk of court takes charge (1839, Stat. XI, 79; Code 3600) until it is filled by appointment of the governor (Const. 1895, art. V, 11; Code 3641). Vice versa, the judge of probate takes charge of the clerk of court's office in case of a vacancy (1850, Stat. XII, 63; Code 3578, 3643). In 1918 the judge became ex officio master (supra, p. 53). He became a member of the board of honor (infra, p. 102) when the number of veterans was reduced to one.

The probate court is a civil court of record, with a seal to be impressed upon all papers issued from the office. It has original jurisdiction in matters testamentary and of administration, in business pertaining to minors and allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and of persons not able to take care of their own affairs (Code 208). When McCormick was organized, jurisdiction in partition of real estate already had been taken from the probate court and placed under the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas (1882, Stat. XVII, 982). The judge of probate now has concurrent jurisdiction to order sale of real property as an asset for debt (Stat. XV, 868; Code 211, 9000). Appeals are to the court of common pleas (Code 228), and the rules of practice are made by the state supreme court in all cases not provided by law (Code 238).

The duties of the judge of probate are chiefly concerned with the transmission of property and with domestic relations. When an estate is bequeathed by will, the judge must test its genuineness by oath of a witness (Code 8932). Proceedings in the probate court are instituted by petition or by complaint (Code 237). 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 petitioner. 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 petitioner 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 authority to act from one of the following: letters of administration if the deceased died intestate; letters testamentary if the fiduciary is named in the will; letters of guardianship if the heir is a minor; letters of committeehip if the heir is non compos mentis; of trusteeship, if a trust is created by the will. The judge may grant temporary letters while prerequisite legal steps are being taken. (1930, Stat. XXXVI, 1224; Code 8973).

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When a will has been probated or application has been made for letters of administration etc., the fiduciary is required to make an inventory of the deceased's personal estate, which is appraised upon oath by three freeholders, who make a return to the judge of probate (1839, Stat. XI, 42; Code 3648; 8987). The fiduciary then publishes 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 such debts (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).

Fiduciaries must make an annual return of the receipts and expenditures of an estate (1839, Stat. XI, 47; Code 3648, 9012). When their duties have been completed, the judge of probate, upon application, issues letters dismissory (1869, Stat. XIV, 263; Code 3648). When an estate is derelict because no executor or administrator makes application for letters, the judge of probate must appoint the clerk of court to act as fiduciary (1873, Stat. XV, 413; Code 8980). When no other guardian can be found for a minor, idiot or lunatic, the judge must act as public guardian (1880, Stat. XVII, 463; Code 8623). Personal estates of \$500 or less may be settled without the requirements 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 6226-27); orphans to the Carolina Orphan Home (Stat. XXXVII, 1160; Code 4976); and incorrigible children to reformatories (1912, Stat. XXVII, 764; Code 247).

The required records of this office were already standardized (1839, Stat. XI, 47-48) when McCormick was created. Papers relating to an estate are filed together in a package. An alphabetical index must be kept in a book, showing the location of the packages of original papers of record for each estate. Transcripts are 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 surnames of the parties." (Ibid.; Code 3650.) Although partition of real estate has been placed under the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas (Stat. XVII, 982), the probate judge is still required to keep a real estate book (Code 3648). He is also required to keep an index to lands devised, with a full description of the property, for convenience in tracing land titles (Stat. XVIII, 131; 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). A statement of the surviving partner as to assets and liabilities of a firm has been required since 1924 (Stat. XXXIII, 955; Code 8988).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

In addition to records of estates, the judge of probate is required to keep a file book for papers filed in any suit in his court; a calendar or docket of cases; a journal for every judgment, sentence, act, or order in his official capacity; and an index to his decrees for the payment of money, which he must enroll in the court of common pleas to give them the force of judgments against the estates concerned (1839, Stat. XI, 48, 118; XVI, 711; probate court rule 1 in Code I, 1237; Code 241, 3648). Lunacy records are filed separately, without statutory requirements.

Since 1911, the judge of probate has issued marriage licenses and has been required "to record and index same in book kept for that purpose" (Stat. XXVII, 131; Code 8557-61). In 1919, as clerk of the county pension board (Acts, p. 277), disbursing state pensions to veterans, widows, and faithful servants of the Confederacy, he kept records which he continued when this board was replaced by the board of honor in 1929 (*infra*, p. 102). In 1937, the state comptroller general assumed payment of pensions (Stat. XL, 639). Under the "quart a month" law of 1917 (Acts, p. 70), the judge of probate kept records of permits he issued to import 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 revived this record until a state law of 1935 repealed state prohibition (Acts, p. 325). All records are in the judge of probate's vault unless otherwise indicated.

Transmission of Property

112. (ESTATE PAPERS), 1917--. 685 pkgs. in 24 f. d. (1-24). Original papers connected with the settlement of estates, including wills, probate of wills, citations; letters testamentary, of administration, of committeehip, dismisory etc.; bonds, commitments of minors; and other related papers; all papers of each estate assembled in a package, endorsed with name of county, estate, box number, package number. Arr. numer. by pkg. no. For index, see entry 113. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

113. INDEX TO PROBATE COURT, 1917--. 1 vol. Index to (Estate Papers), entry 112, showing name of decedent, minor, ward etc.; name of administrator, executor etc.; box, package, date: month, day, year. Arr. alph. by name of decedent, minor, ward etc. Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 600 pp. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.

114. WILL BOOK, 1917--. 1 vol. Transcripts of wills admitted to probate, showing name of testator, date of will, names of heirs, items bequeathed, name of executor, signatures of witnesses and testator; some show date filed and recorded, name of probate judge. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. and typed. 600 pp. $17 \times 11 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.

115. ADMINISTRATION BOND WITH WILL ANNEXED, 1927--. 1 vol. Transcripts of surety bonds filed by administrator appointed when executor named in the will does not qualify, showing names of administrator and of

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

judge of probate, amount of bond, condition of obligation, signatures of witnesses and administrator, affidavit as to verity of will, oath to make an inventory; affidavit of surety (no entries in most cases). Arr. chron. Indexed by name of administrator. Hdw. on printed form. 378 pp. (8 used) 17 x 11 x 2.

116. GUARDIAN BOND, 1917--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of bonds filed by guardians to insure proper performance of duty to wards, showing names of guardian and judge of probate, amount of bond, date, condition of obligation, signatures of witnesses and guardian, affidavit before notary. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of guardian. Hdw. on printed form. 372 pp. (110 used) 17 x 11 x 2.

117. ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, 1917--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of surety bonds filed by administrators appointed when deceased leaves no will, showing names of administrator and judge of probate, date, condition of obligation, signatures of witnesses and administrator, affidavit of surety before judge of probate, date; oath that deceased died without will; oath to make inventory; date sworn, signatures of administrator and judge of probate. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of administrator. Hdw. on printed form. 376 pp. (240 used) 17 x 11 x 2.

118. LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, 1917--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of letters authorizing executors named in will to settle estates, showing state, county, date, names of deceased and executor, oath to render an inventory within a year, date issued, signature of judge of probate, date recorded, book, page, Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on printed form. 372 pp. (151 used) 16 x 11 x 2.

119. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION WITH WILL ANNEXED, 1918--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of letters issued to administrators appointed when executor named in will does not qualify, showing by whom issued, to whom, date of probate of will, oath to pay debts and make an inventory, date issued, book and page recorded. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of administrator. Hdw. on printed form. 372 pp. (13 used) 17 x 11 x 2.

120. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1917--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of letters issued to administrator when deceased leaves no will, showing state, county, name of probate judge, deceased, administrator, oath to make inventory, date issued, signature of probate judge, date recorded, book, page. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of administrator. Hdw. on printed form. 374 pp. (254 used) 16 x 11 x 2.

121. LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP, 1917--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of letters of guardianship, showing by whom issued, to whom, name of petitioner, name of guardian, name of estate, name of minor, residence, guardian's obligations, date issued, signature of probate judge, date recorded, book, page. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of guardian. Hdw. on printed form. 376 pp. (103 used) 17 x 11 x 2.

122. APPRAISEMENTS & INVENTORIES, 1917--. 1 vol.

Record showing items and estimated value of real and personal property of deceased, and oath of appraisers; in most cases, transcribed signatures; in some cases, date of recording and name of judge of probate. Arr. chron. under name of estate. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on ruled form. 376 pp. (224 used) 17 x 11 x 2.

123. ANNUAL RETURNS, 1917--. 1 vol.

Record of annual and final accounts of guardians, committees, executors, and administrators, showing name of estate, date, item, amount of each item of receipt and expenditure. Arr. chron. by year under estate. Hdw. on ruled form. 588 pp. 16 x 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

124. RECORD TAXABLE INHERITANCES, 1923--. 1 vol. Last entry 1932.

Record of estates subject to state inheritance tax, showing name of estate, fiduciary's name, title and address; file number (estate papers); dates of qualification, when filed with commission statement under section 9, when filed copy of will with commission, when filed inventory and appraisal with commission (date); no entries for re-appraisal by order of court, re-appraisal 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. 150 double pp. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Accounts

125. CASH BOOK, 1917--. 1 vol.

Record of receipts and disbursements of probate judge for estates under his jurisdiction, 1918--; first seven pages show account of costs due and paid, kept by cases, 1917; also newspaper advertisements of sales. Arr. by accts. and chron. thereunder. Indexed by name of acct. Hdw. on ruled form. 376 pp. (23 used) 16 x 11 x 2.

126. SMALL ESTATES, S(ingle) E(ntry) LEDGER, June 1936--. 1 vol.

Record of settlement of small estates, showing name of estate, date, receipts and disbursements; also original invoices, bills, and receipts for balance pasted in. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on ruled form; receipts, etc. hdw. on printed form. 88 pp. (33 used) 12 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Court Procedure

127. ORDERS OF PROBATE COURT, 1917--. 1 vol.

Record of petitions, and resultant orders by probate judge, for letters dis-missory or final discharge, for committeeship, guardianship and others. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of petitioner, ward, or minor. Hdw. 592 pp. (263 used) 17 x 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Judge of Probate - Lunacy;
Marriages

(128-132)

Lunacy

128. COMMITMENTS TO STATE HOSPITAL, 1916--. 1 stack, 1 f. b.
Original lunacy commitment papers, including application for commitment to State Hospital, judge of probate's order to physician for examination, and medical certificate of insanity, showing history obtained by physician, family history, past history, physical examination, mental examination; order of commitment by judge of probate, superintendent of State Hospital's approval. No arr. 1916-33; chron., 1933--. Hdw. and typed on standard printed form supplied by the state. Stack, 4 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10; f. b. 5 x 5 x 11.

For other lunacy papers, see entry 141.

129. COMMITMENTS TO INSANE ASYLUM, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, J. FRANK MATTISON, PROBATE JUDGE, 1917--. 1 vol.
Record of commitments of lunatics to State Hospital and to Veterans' Hospital, Augusta, Ga., showing date committed, name of patient, whether pay patient or beneficiary, place committed to, date released, recommitted, remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of patient. Hdw. on ruled form. 136 pp. (19 used) 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.

Marriages

130. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1917--. 6 vols. (1-6).
Register of marriage licenses, each including transcripts of:
i. Affidavit of eligibility of contracting parties, showing for man and woman: name, age, race, residence, nationality, date sworn, signatures of party or parties making affidavits, and of probate judge;
ii. License, showing names of state, county, contracting parties, residence, ages, race, authorization to perform ceremony, date issued, signature of probate judge;
iii. Certificate of marriage, showing name of person who officiated, date of marriage, signatures of person who officiated, of contracting parties, date recorded, and name of probate judge.
Arr. chron. by date of recording. Indexed by name of man only, 1917-20; by name of man (in front) and by name of woman (in back), 1920--. Hdw. on printed form. 570 pp. 17 x 11 x 3.

131. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1916--. 24 f. d. (labeled by contained years).
Original marriage licenses returned by person who performed ceremony, each record 1916-36, includes affidavit, license, certificate; 1937--, includes only license and certificate. Arr. chron. by date of license, and numer. by serial no. of license. No index, but Marriage Licenses, 1932--, entry 130, shows license no. Hdw. on printed form. 5 x 5 x 11.

For affidavits, 1937--, see entry 132.

132. MARRIAGE LICENSES (Stubs), 1932--. 2 vols., 3 bundles.
Stubs of marriage licenses, 1932-37, showing serial number, date, names and addresses of parties, racial color; by whom affidavits of eligibility made; to whom delivered (no entries); remarks; original affidavit, 1937--, retained

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as stubs. Arr. numer. by serial no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. Vols., 500 pp., 1 stub each. 14 x 13 x 3; bundles, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.

For affidavits, 1916-36, see entry 131.

Pensions

(See also entry 141)

133. PENSION RECORD, GREENWOOD COUNTY, S. C., 1917--. 1 vol.

Record of distribution of state pension fund to Confederate veterans and widows in McCormick County, showing 1917-38, number of pensioner, check number, name of pensioner that money was sent for, name of pensioner the money was paid to, name of party that got the check, date check delivered, name of bank check was drawn on, location of bank, date of check, amount of check, class in which pensioner belonged; if pensioner is dead, date of death, name of party with whom pensioner lived at time of death, address; how check was delivered, remarks; shows, 1939-40, names of pensioners only; also certificates of deposit old soldiers pensions, 1932-33. Arr. chron. by year and alph. by name of pensioner thereunder. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. (54 used) $17\frac{1}{4}$ x 15 x 2.

For other certificates of deposits of pensions, see entry 135.

134. (PENSION RECEIPTS), Apr. 21, 1921-June 13, 1921. 1 vol.

Receipts given by pensioners to judge of probate upon receipt of pensions, showing amount, date, check number, sum, receipt number, signature of pensioner or person signing for pensioner. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 25 pp., 4 receipts each. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 x $\frac{3}{4}$.

135. CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, PROBATE JUDGE, OLD SOLDIERS PENSIONS, ETC., 1934--. 1 f. b.

Carbon copies of bank deposit slips of funds for old soldiers pensions, including per diem of pension board, 1933--., and of costs in estates, showing name of bank, date, amount of currency, silver, gold, checks deposited; reverse side shows purpose. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 5 x 5 x 11.

For certificates of deposits of pensions, 1932-33, see entry 133.

136. (CANCELLED PENSION CHECKS), July 1933-July 1935. 2 bundles.

1936-- not returned from bank until requested.

Canceled pension checks, including per diem of pension board, showing number of check, county, date, name of pensioner, amount, purpose, signature of probate judge. Arr. numer. by check no. and chron. by date issued. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 3 x 8 x 1.

137. (PENSION CHECK STUBS), July 1933--. 1 wire hook.

Pension check stubs, including per diem of pension board, July 11, 1933-July 2, 1938; only funeral expenses, August 1938--., showing number, date, purpose, pensioner, amount. Arr. numer. by check no. and chron. by date issued. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 3 x 2 x 3.

Liquor Permits
(See also entry 141)

138. (LIQUOR PERMITS), Dec. 1917-June 1919, 1933. 1 vol.
Carbon copies of liquor permits, showing number of permit (501-1000), name of person to whom issued, amount of liquor, carrier, where to be received, date permit issued, signature of probate judge; only one original issued for 1933 but never used. Arr. numer. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 100 pp.; 5 stubs to a page. 18 x 9 x 1.

139. S(ingle) E(ntry) LEDGER (Record of Liquor Permits), 1917-19.
2 vols.
Record of liquor permits issued, showing date, certificate number, name of applicant, office location, carrier, amount and kind of liquor, remarks (purpose). Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 174 pp. 12 x 9 x 1.

Correspondence

140. LETTERS, 1923--. 11 f. b., 2 f. d.
Correspondence concerning official business; also private correspondence, 1923-32. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. F. b., 12 x 12 x 3; f. d., 12 x 14 x 24. 11 f. b., 1923-32, vault; 2 f. d., 1933--, office.

Miscellaneous

141. (MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS), 1916-33. 1 stack.
Applications for liquor permits, lunacy papers, pension applications, pension checks, master's reports, and similar papers. No arr. No index. Typed, and hdw. and typed on printed form. 18 x 9 x 9.
For other master's reports, see entries 87, 108; for other lunacy papers, see entry 128; for other pension records, see entries 133-137; for other liquor records, see entries 138, 139.

142. RECEIPT BOOK (For Papers), 1929--. 1 vol. Last entry Dec. 30, 1937.
Record of instrument taken from office and returned, showing kind of instrument, date, remarks, taken out by, date, returned by, date. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. (1 used) 18 x 11 x 3.

XIV. MAGISTRATES

When McCormick County was formed in 1916, the magistrates then holding office and residing within the limits of the new county continued in office until their successors were appointed (Stat. XXIX, 721-22). In 1917 five

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magistrates were appointed, one each at McCormick Courthouse, Mt. Carmel, Plum Branch, Bell's Store and Young's Schoolhouse (Stat. XXX, 109). In 1921, the five districts were designated as No. 1 at McCormick Courthouse, No. 2 at Parksville, No. 3 at Willington, No. 4 at Hollingsworth, and No. 5 at Young's Schoolhouse (Stat. XXXII, 300). In 1922 another was added, with his office at Meriwether (Stat. XXXII, 797). In 1928, the number was reduced from six to one for the entire county (Stat. XXXV, 1958), with his office located at the county courthouse. In addition two more were appointed in 1929, with offices at Parksville and Willington; and provision was made for the three magistrates to be nominated in the primary election of 1930, and every two years thereafter (Stat. XXXVI, 918). This is the present status (Stat. XLI, 1288).

Any qualified elector of the county is eligible to the office of magistrate (Const. 1895, art. II, 2). The constitution of 1895 provided that magistrates be appointed and commissioned by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of two years (art. V, 20). It is customary for them to be nominated in the primary (Code 2365). Before qualifying for office, magistrates are required to take the constitutional oath (Const. 1895, art. III, 26), and the additional oaths to enforce the laws against gaming and sharing the profits of the office (Code 3043-44). Magistrates in McCormick County are required to post \$500 surety bond before assuming office (1935, Stat. XXXIX, 131). In addition to fees, they are paid yearly salaries: McCormick Courthouse \$400, Willington \$100, and Parksville \$100 (1939, Stat. XLI, 1288). The governor may suspend any magistrate for incapacity, misconduct or neglect of duty, and report suspension to the senate at its next session (Code 3707).

Magistrates have jurisdiction in such civil cases as the general assembly may prescribe, provided the value of the property in question does not exceed \$100, or that the case is not concerned with the title to land, or chancery matters (Const. 1895, art. V, 21; Code 257). They have exclusive jurisdiction in such criminal cases as the general assembly may prescribe, provided it may not extend to cases where punishment exceeds a fine of \$100, or imprisonment for thirty days (Const. 1895, art. V, 21; Code 924). Proceedings are instituted in criminal cases by information under oath (Code 930). In criminal cases beyond his jurisdiction, the magistrate may sit as an examining court (Const. 1895, art. V, 21; Code 3709); and he may hold an inquest when the coroner is sick, absent, or at a distance greater than fifteen miles from the place of inquiry (Code 3562). Magistrates may administer oaths and take depositions or renunciations of dower (Code 3714); and they may bind to keep the peace, not to exceed twelve months (Const. 1895, art. V, 21). Every civil action must be brought before a magistrate in the county where the defendant resides; and every criminal action in the county where the offense was committed (Const. 1895, art. V, 23). McCormick County magistrates have county-wide jurisdiction (Code 3776). Either party may demand trial by jury, to consist of six persons (Code 3710-11). Appeals are to the circuit courts (Code 286, 1024). Under the general law, each magistrate, subject to statute, may appoint one or more constables to execute his orders and serve his warrants (Const. 1895, art. V, 20; Code 3734).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

In 1926 constables in McCormick County were abolished, their duties to be performed by the sheriff's office (Stat. XXXIV, 1290). In 1935 the magistrate at McCormick was authorized to appoint a constable to assist the sheriff (Stat. XXXIX, 34; XLI, 1288).

Magistrates are required to make monthly reports of fines collected to the auditor and to the treasurer and they must turn in these collections to the treasurer (1871, Stat. XIV, 655; Code 3723, 3729). Under the general law, their accounts are required to be audited by the county board of commissioners, to whom they should submit their dockets at quarterly meetings (1875, Stat. XV, 863; 1898, XXII, 750; Code 3719, 3730). On demand of a person in whose favor he had rendered judgment, the magistrate must give a transcript thereof, which may be docketed in the court of common pleas, and entered by the clerk of court upon the abstracts of judgments (1870, Stat. XIV, 441; Code 273). Should the judgment become null, the entry becomes null. Although the magistrate's court is not a court of record, he is required to keep two records: a docket for criminal cases and a docket for civil cases. When he goes out of office these must be turned over to his successor, who will proceed with unfinished cases. (1839, Stat. XI, 14; XVII, 48; XXIV, 961-62; Code 3717.)

The records in the town of McCormick are at the home of the magistrate, Mr. H. C. Walker, on Pine Street. For reports, see entry 164.

143. MAGISTRATE'S CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1925-26, 1930--.

Record of criminal cases tried by magistrate at McCormick, showing date, title of case, offense, names of witnesses, jurors, and officer making arrest; magistrate's cost, fines; verdict and disposition of the case. Arr. chron. by date of trial. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 75 double pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

144. MAGISTRATE'S CIVIL DOCKET, 1925-26. 1 vol.

Record of civil cases, showing date, names of parties, cause of action, attorneys, witnesses, jurors, amount involved, disposition of case. Arr. chron. by date of trial. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 75 double pp. 12 x 9 x 1.

XV. SHERIFF

Although the sheriff is one of the most ancient of English officers, the title in early South Carolina was applied to the chief justice only, while the sheriff's duties were performed by a marshall until the circuit court act of 1769 established a sheriff for each circuit court district (Stat. I, 50; PR. II, 37; JGC 1671, p. 11; Grimké, Public Laws, pp. 268-75). In McCormick County the office dates from the formation of the county in 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 720).

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Any qualified elector of the county is eligible (Const. 1895, art. II, 2), and after nomination in the primary (Code 2365), the candidate is elected in the regular election by the voters of the county for a term of four years (Const. 1895, art. V, 30). Before assuming office he is required to take the oaths provided in the constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26), and the additional oaths to enforce the laws against dueling, gaming, and sharing the profits of the office (Code 3043-44). In 1919 the sheriff of McCormick County was required to give surety bond of \$5,000 (Stat. XXXI, 75), but the amount was reduced to \$2,500 in 1935 (Stat. XXXIX, 131). His annual salary in 1917 was set at \$1,000 (Stat. XXX, 463), and in 1920 increased to \$1,200 (Stat. XXXI, 783), where it has remained (1939, Stat. XLI, 1287). In the event of a vacancy in the office, the governor has full power to appoint a suitable person to serve the unexpired term (Code 3474). Until the governor appoints, the coroner assumes the office (Code 3475); and until the coroner takes charge, the clerk of court is responsible for the office (Code 3601). The coroner also acts as sheriff whenever the sheriff is directly interested in a case (Code 3477); and the sheriff should reserve a room at the jail for the coroner's use (Code 1946).

Subject to authorization of funds in the supply act, a sheriff may appoint one or more deputies to be approved by the circuit court, for a term of office to continue during his pleasure. He may require from the deputy such bond as he shall deem necessary to secure the faithful discharge of the duties. (Code 3486.) Every deputy previous to entering on his duties is required to take the oath prescribed by the state constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26), and the additional oaths relating to dueling and enforcing the law against gaming (Code 3488). From 1918 until 1924, appropriations in McCormick for a deputy were irregular (Stat. XXX, 965; XXXII, 491-92; XXXIII, 412, 1415). Thereafter regular appropriations were made each year until 1928 (Stat. XXXV, 1596), the year a rural policeman patrolled McCormick County (*infra*, p. 68). There are items of \$700 for a deputy in the supply act of 1929 (Stat. XXXVI, 590); \$1,200 for 1930 (Stat. XXXVI, 1903); \$1,000 for 1931 (Stat. XXXVII, 862), \$900 for 1932 (Stat. XXXVII, 1934); and no further provision until 1939 when an appropriation of \$600 was made (Stat. XLI, 1287).

The duties of the deputy sheriff are the same as those of the sheriff (Code 3488), chiefly to prevent law violation, and to arrest offenders. When constables were discontinued in McCormick County in 1926, their duties were devolved upon the sheriff and his deputy (Stat. XXXIV, 1290). The sheriff may appoint special deputies as the exigency may require, without the approval of the circuit judge (Code 3489).

The sheriff is the arm of the courts, to execute writs and processes, and to enforce orders and judgments (Code 3520). He is required to attend each session of the circuit courts (Code 3519). The sheriff has charge of the jail and all prisoners (Code 1938). He makes judicial sales (Code 3542), and once a month he has a regular sales day at the courthouse (Code 9072-73). The sheriff of McCormick County collected delinquent taxes 1916-27, 1929-31, a duty now performed by the tax collector (*infra*, p. 83). The sheriff of McCormick County is required to assist purchasers in getting

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

possession of lands bought for taxes (Acts 1935, p. 156-58). He is required to make a monthly report to the supervisor of all fees collected and turned over to the treasurer for general county purposes (1917, Stat. XXX, 464).

The required records of this office date back to immemorial usage, and, when McCormick County was created had already been standardized. The Writ Book is for civil cases, and is required to have a "true" index to all entries; the Execution Book should have a double index of cases entered "so that the name of every defendant in the execution may be entered in alphabetical order." The Sale Book also should have double indexes of the cases. The sheriff is also required to file alphabetically by defendants' names all mesne and final processes, and miscellaneous papers such as bail bonds, attachment bonds, and bonds for delivery of property. (Stat. XI, 26-27; Code 3511.) The Tax Execution Book (1900, Stat. XXIII, 305-7; Code 2861, 3546), has been handed over to the tax collector (infra, p. 83). Each sheriff is required to return to the court of general sessions on the first day, the names of prisoners, time and cause of confinement, and whether civil or criminal (Code 1948).

145. SHERIFF'S WRIT BOOK, 1916--. 2 vols. (1, 2).

Record of mesne civil processes (which begin court actions) served by sheriff, showing names of parties and attorneys, kind of process, kind of action (no entry), when lodged, by whom served, how served (name of person served on), when served, miles traveled, sheriff's cost. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff in vol. 1; no index in vol. 2. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 double pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

146. EXECUTIONS, 1916--. 1 vol.

Record of final processes (which end court actions) served by sheriff, showing kind of process, when lodged, original entry, names of parties and attorneys, debt interest and costs, amount received, date of levy, receipts; also some bills of costs and for printing. Arr. chron. Indexed in front by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form, bills pasted. 267 double pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

147. SALES, 1917-18. 1 vol.

Record of sales of property by sheriff, showing names of parties, description of property sold, when sold, to whom sold, amount of sale, names of sureties, etc., bond due, how applied. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 double pp. (2 used) 18 x 12 x 3. Treasurer's vault.

For tax collector's sales, see entry 190.

148. JAIL BOOK, 1917-29. 1 vol.

Record of prisoners committed to county jail, showing date of commitment, names of prisoners; no entries for number, by whom committed, offense charged, by whom released, date of release, number of days, rate per day, amount for dieting, commitment, discharge, total amount, remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 185 double pp. (16 used) 16 x 11 x 1 3/4.

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Rural Police; Coroner

XVI. RURAL POLICE (defunct)

Rural policemen in South Carolina originated in 1898 as peace officers for unincorporated mill villages of a hundred or more inhabitants (Stat. XXII, 793). In 1928 a rural policeman was provided for McCormick County, to be appointed for one year by the governor, upon the recommendation of the delegation, the sheriff and the magistrate at McCormick (Stat. XXXV, 1958). He was required to take the oath of office prescribed by the state constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26), and the additional oaths to enforce the laws against gaming and sharing the profits of the office (Code 3043-44). No mention was made of the customary surety bond. His salary was fixed by the delegation at \$1,200 annually (Stat. XXXV, 1596). In case of removal his commission would have been revoked in the same manner in which he was appointed (Acts 1928, 1958).

At the expiration of the appointee's term, this office was abolished in 1929. (Stat. XXXVI, 919).

For reports of the rural policeman, see entry 1 vi.

XVII. CORONER

The office of coroner, like that of the sheriff, was transplanted to South Carolina from England. In McCormick it originated with the formation of the county in 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 720).

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 profit (Const. 1895, art. II, 2). After nomination in the primary (Code 2365), he is elected by the qualified voters of the county at each alternate general election (Code 3553), for a term of four years (Code 3554). Before being commissioned by the governor, the coroner must take the oaths prescribed by the constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26); and the additional oaths to enforce the laws against dueling, gaming, and sharing the profits of the office (Code 3043-44). In 1919 a special act required the coroner of McCormick County to post a surety bond of \$5,000 (Stat. XXXI, 75), but this was repealed in 1935 (Stat. XXXIX, 131), and since then no bond has been required of him. In addition to fees (Code 3561), he receives \$100 annually as compensation (Stat. XXX, 464). If the coroner is found guilty of misconduct, neglect of duty or lack of capacity to properly discharge the duties of the office, he is removed and the office is declared vacant (Code 1515); the governor has full power to fill it by appointment until the next general election (Code 3555).

The jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the coroner have not changed since first instituted, and circumstances rather than constitutions or statutes have made him now a part time official. He holds inquests over

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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 summons 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). The technical skill necessary for inquests and post mortems are supplied by chemists (Code 1098), or by physicians paid from a separate appropriation for that purpose (Stat. XLI, 1289). The coroner is authorized to execute writs and processes directed to him against the sheriff (1706, Stat. II, 273). Hence 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 the sheriff (Code 3475). The coroner should have a room at the jail for prisoners in his custody (Code 1946).

The coroner keeps a record of all inquests in an inquisition book (Code 3563), which contains proceedings and evidence taken before the jury (1839, Stat. XI, 53). The original inquisition with signed evidence, is returned within ten days after the verdict to the clerk of the court of general sessions (ibid.; Code 3564), after having been endorsed by the coroner (Code 3565). When acting as sheriff, the coroner must make out a list of prisoners in jail. The original, signed by him and by the clerk or jailer, must be filed in the clerk of court's office. (Code 3569.) The coroner must also keep a separate record of his executions and leave the book in the sheriff's office (Code 3567).

149. CORONERS BOOK OF INQUISITIONS, 1917--. 1 vol.

Record of inquests, showing date of inquiry; physician's certificate of cause of death, sworn to before coroner; testimony of witnesses; verdict of jury; names of jurors. Arr. chron. by date of inquest. No index. Typed and hdw. on printed form. 408 pp. (77 used) 16 x 11 x 2. Clerk of court's vault.

For original inquisitions, see entry 67.

XVIII. AUDITOR

The office of county auditor in South Carolina dates from 1868, when it was created as part of the state financial system instituted in the general reorganization which followed the Civil War (Stat. XIV, 28-67; XV, 777-78). In McCormick County there has been no change in the office since it began to operate in 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 720).

Any qualified elector of the county is eligible to the office of auditor (Const. 1895, art. II, 2), but the duties make technical training in

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(Next entry 150, p. 72)

bookkeeping very necessary. He is nominated in the primary (Code 2365) and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate (Code 3093). Before assuming office he is required to take the oaths prescribed by the constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26), and the additional oaths regarding the enforcement of laws against gaming (Code 3043) and sharing the profits of the office (Code 3044). In 1919 the McCormick County auditor's bond was fixed at \$5,000 (Stat. XXXI, 75), and in 1935 it was reduced to \$2,500 (Stat. XXXIX, 131). The term of office begins on the first day of July and terminates the thirtieth day of June four years thereafter (Stat. XXXVIII, 152). As the auditor is both a state and county official, one-third of his salary is paid by the county and two-thirds by the state (Code 2700). His total annual salary has varied from \$1,000 in 1917 to \$2,000 in 1929 (Stat. XXXVI, 198); in 1939 it was reduced to \$1,650 (Stat. XLI, 1287). He is required to turn over to the county treasurer monthly all fees collected, to be used for ordinary county purposes (1931, Stat. XXXVII, 147). If the auditor should be found guilty of misconduct, persistent neglect of duty, or become otherwise ineligible, the governor has the power to remove him from office (Code 2701, 3098). In the event of a vacancy, it is filled by the governor with the consent of the senate (Code 3093). The auditor is ex officio a member of the board of jury commissioners (*supra*, p. 49), and since 1926 a member of the forfeited land commission (*infra*, p. 85). He is now also an ex officio member of the board of honor (*infra*, p. 102) because there are no living Confederate veterans in the county (information from Mr. C. W. Pennal, auditor).

The duties of the office concern assessment and return of property for taxation. In these the auditor may administer oaths to any person (Code 2730). On or before the first Tuesday in March of each year, the auditor with the local boards of assessors must seek out and discover all taxable property in the county not previously returned or listed with him (Code 2742). It is the duty of the auditor to lay before the assessors the tax returns, with a list of property not previously returned, stating in the column for remarks what he thinks should be the valuation of the property returned or listed (*ibid.*). The boards of assessors are required to carefully consider the returns and lists, and to assess fairly and impartially the value of all property in their respective tax districts, entering their assessments upon the returns and lists, and reserving the right to increase or lower the valuations of the auditor or of the taxpayer. Whenever the valuation and assessment of any property is fixed by these boards at a sum greater by \$100 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 board of equalization. (Stat. XXIII, 619; Code 2743.)

All males of McCormick County in good health between the ages of eighteen and fifty, with certain exemptions, are required to return themselves to the auditor for commutation road tax (Stat. XXX, 288-89; XXXIII, 65; XXXVII, 146; Code 4637; auditor's notice says twenty-one and fifty because he does not think the tax can be collected from minors; the senator approved the change). All males between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, with certain exemptions, are required to pay poll tax (Const. 1895, art. XI, 6; Code 2565).

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In 1927, a special act ratified an amendment to the state constitution of 1895 (art. VIII, 8) exempting from taxes except for school purposes, for five years from date of establishment, textile enterprises valued above \$100,000 (Stat. XXXV, 54-55). This exemption also applies to hydro-electric power companies (Stat. XXXV, 1085; Code 2592).

In 1932, the auditor of McCormick County was directed to place all property, both personal and real, on the tax books, wherever returns had not been regularly made for a period of ten years, and to assess all taxes which would have been assessed during that period (Stat. XXXVII, 1404). It is the duty of the auditor in McCormick County to appoint and advertise the places at which he will receive the annual returns of taxpayers' personal property (Code 2702). Real property is returned every fourth year (Code 2608) but annual returns are made of timber rights (1913, Stat. XXVIII, 197; Code 6573).

Records required by the state comptroller general are uniform throughout the state (1882, Stat. XVII, 1023; Code 2731). The returns of taxpayers are printed locally and show a slight variation. They must be preserved as public records for a period of five years (1898, Stat. XXII, 745; Code 2733). From these, each year after the correction by the boards of assessors and of equalization, and by the auditor from his record of conveyances, the auditor makes up the new tax schedules into "duplicates" for himself and the treasurer (1882, Stat. XVII, 1011, sec. 219; Code 2713). Upon his duplicate, the auditor enters each taxpayer's name, schedule of property, and a serial number which appears upon the treasurer's parallel record also, and again upon the tax receipt or the tax execution, as the case may be (ibid.). The comptroller general prescribes the system of bookkeeping (1882, Stat. XVII, 1023, sec. 245; Code 2731), and has the printed form made up into books for the auditor's and treasurer's duplicates. These are forwarded to the county offices and must be examined at least once a year by the comptroller general's office (1882, Stat. XVII, 1008, sec. 209; Code 2732). As property is bought and sold from day to day, the auditor enters the changes in ownership upon his register of conveyances so that he may correct his duplicates each year (Stat. XV, 761; Code 2727).

At the time of the financial officers' annual balancing of accounts known as the "settlement", the auditor receives from the treasurer all canceled warrants, school claims, and other vouchers of disbursements for the year. These he files by years as settlement papers, see entry 154. Four copies of the settlement sheets are signed by the county auditor; one copy is filed with the comptroller general, one with the treasurer, one with the county commissioners, and one remains with the auditor (1889, Stat. XX, 349; 1893, XXI, 401; Code 2841). The auditor is required to keep a journal of the board of equalization (1868, Stat. XIV, 48; Code 2747); a list of property exempt from taxes (1882, Stat. XVII, 1010; Code 2711); and his correspondence with the comptroller general (1882, Stat. XVII, 1017; Code 2729). After the duplicates are made up, he reports by school districts to the superintendent of education the names of persons listed for poll taxes (1890, Stat. XX, 718; Code 2708). He should make a permanent record of all abatements of taxes and file the petitions and notices (1900, Stat. XXIII, 307; Code 2734). He is

required to receive from the magistrates' monthly reports of money collected (1901, Stat. XXIII, 742; Code 3729); also quarterly reports of sales by dealers in explosives (1903, Stat. XXIV, 124; Code 1304); notices of the state tax commission assessments on corporations and merchants (1915, Stat. XXIX, 125; Code 2426); and reports from judges of probate on real estate devised in the county (1923, Stat. XXXIII, 117; Code 227). The auditor sends annually an abstract of the duplicate to the state comptroller general. He also sends abstracts of real and of personal property, of abatements, executions, nullas bonas, penalties, and additional. (1882, Stat. XVII, 1016; Code 2728.) All records required by law are on uniform blanks, and open to public inspection (Code 5277). The calendar year is the fiscal year (Const. 1895, art. X, 10).

The auditor of McCormick County keeps current volumes in his safe, and current papers in file drawers. When space is needed for new records, he transfers the old ones to his vault, where the vouchers are packaged each year and placed on the shelves. Some miscellaneous papers are in the vault, mixed.

Returns and Assessments

150. (RETURNS FOR TAXATION), 1916--. 106 vols. (labeled by contained year and school (tax) district number).

Original annual returns of taxpayers, showing name and race of taxpayer, school district, address, whether for city or county property, 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 or not liable to poll tax, road tax, dog tax; items of taxable personal property, value by taxpayer, by township boards of assessors, by county board of equalization; real estate owned at beginning of year, acres, value, buildings, value, total; real estate acquired since last return; real estate transferred since last return; oath as to verity of return, date, signature. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 500 pp. 14 x 8 x 5. 23 vols., 1916-25, jury room closet; 83 vols., 1925--., office.

151. (ASSESSMENTS BY STATE TAX COMMISSION), 1916--. 12 f. d.
1 stack.

Notices from state tax commission to auditor of assessments on banks, mills, power companies, railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, and merchants owning taxable property in the county, showing name of firm, location, items of property, value, total; also auditor's memorandum notes and adding machine slips. Arr. on notice by school district under twp., notices classified by type of business in mailing envelopes. No index. Typed on printed form. F. d., $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ to $5 \times 5 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$; stack, $2 \times 4 \times 9$.

152. AUDITOR'S TAX DUPLICATE, 1916--. 24 vols. (labeled by contained year).

Schedule of taxable property compiled from annual returns, entries 150, 151, showing taxpayer's name and number, items and value of taxable real property in towns and country, and personal property, the total tax and levy; also

abstracts, additional, and recapitulations of direct taxation entered. Arr. by school district and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. 19 x 29 x 3. 4 vols., 1916-19, jury room closet; 20 vols., 1920--., office.

For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 168.

153. ABATEMENT BOOK, 1916--. 1 vol. Last entry 1933.

Record of reductions in assessments and taxes, showing for duplicate charges the name of taxpayer, fiscal year, page and line of record, items of real and personal property, total; state, county, school, and special taxes; similar information for the abatement; polls abated; and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of abatement. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 52 double pp. 18 x 14 x 1.

For abatement papers, see entries 154, 187 vii, xiii.

Annual Settlements

154. (SETTLEMENT PAPERS), 1917--. 22 bundles.

Non-current canceled vouchers delivered to auditor by treasurer at time of annual settlement, including:

- i. County warrants, showing serial number, amount, date, payee, signatures of supervisor and clerk, stamped cancelation;
- ii. School claims, showing serial number, date, school district name and number, payee, amount, signatures of trustees and county superintendent, and stamped cancelation;
- iii. State treasurer's receipts for payments by county treasurer, with attached carbons of county treasurer's letters of transmittal showing purpose or source of funds;

also original petitions from taxpayers for abatement, showing description of property, reason for abatement, approval of township assessors, with endorsement showing name of taxpayer, amount of original assessment, corrected assessment, amount abated, recommendations of auditor and treasurer; also carbon abatement notices; also additional tax notices. Also contains some non-current Treasurer's and Magistrates' Reports, entry 164. Arr. by year in bundles. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10 x 8 x 4.

For supervisor's warrant stubs, see entry 4; for abatement records, see entries 153, 187 vii, xiii; for current vouchers, see entry 186; for duplicate school claims, see entry 196.

155. ABSTRACTS (and Annual Settlements), 1930--. 1 f. d.

Auditor's copies of Abstracts and Annual Settlement sheets sent to state comptroller general, including abstracts of duplicate, of real property, of personal property, of abatements, of additional, of executions, of nullas, and of penalties; all show statistical summaries which are also entered on Auditor's Tax Duplicate, entry 152. Arr. chron. by year under type, in folders labeled with title. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 13 x 14 x 27.

For treasurer's copies, see entry 187 iii.

Real Estate

156. RECORD OF CONVEYANCES, 1916--. 1 vol.

Register of current transfers of real property by deed, showing date of sale, date of entry, name of seller, name of purchaser, location of property as rural or urban, number of acres, lots, buildings, price paid, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of sale. For index, see entries 157, 158. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 16 x 20 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

157. DIRECT INDEX TO AUDITOR'S DEEDS, 1916--. 1 vol.

Index to Record of Conveyances, entry 156, showing names of grantor and grantee, number of acres, lots, value, book and page of record. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. Approx. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

158. CROSS INDEX TO AUDITOR'S DEEDS, 1916--. 1 vol.

Cross index to Record of Conveyances, entry 156, showing names of grantee and grantor, number of acres and lots, value, book and page of record. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. Approx. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

159. (REPORTS FROM JUDGES OF PROBATE ON REAL ESTATE), 1939--. 8 reports in 1 folder.

Reports on real estate devised in McCormick County, from probate judges of Abbeville, Spartanburg and Richland, showing name of estate, fiduciary, date, number of acres, location, names of heirs, remarks, and certificate of judge of probate, with seal. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed, Richland's on printed form, others on office letter head. 9 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

160. (FORFEITED LAND SALES), 1931--. 2 clipped files in 1 f. d.

Carbon copies of records connected with sales of lands forfeited for delinquent taxes:

- i. Land Sales Made by Tax Collector, Sept. 4, 1931--, showing name of owner, number of acres, amount of tax and expenses, name of purchaser;
- ii. Record of Sales by Forfeited Land Commission, Nov. 21, 1933--, showing receipt number, year of delinquency, number of acres, amount of taxes, execution fee, tax collector's costs, advertising cost, recording fee, commissions, and disbursements to treasurer, tax collector, newspapers, auditor.

Arr. chron. by date of sale. No index. Typed. File, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x $\frac{1}{4}$; f. d., 3 x 10 x 23. Safe.

For deeds of forfeited land commission, see entry 7; for treasurer's record, see entry 187 x; for tax collector's record of sales, see entry 190.

Tax Levies

161. (COURT ORDERS), 1937, 1938. 2 orders in 1 f. d.

Certified true copies of court orders to auditor directing him to levy taxes when no supply act was passed, with related documents including petition of

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Board of Equalization

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supervisor to court, rule to show cause why auditor should not levy, order of judge, certificate of clerk of court. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. F. d., 3 x 10 x 23. Safe.

For originals, see entry 82 iii.

162. (TAX TABLES), 1916--. 9 rolls, 2 pads.

Tables worked out by auditor for property values from \$10 to \$14,000 on assessments in the twenty school districts of the county. Arr. by school district. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. Rolls, 9 x 1; pads, 9 x 13 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

163. LEVY FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1930--. 1 f. d.

County auditor's annual tabulation of mills levied in twenty school districts of county, showing total mills for each, special school levy if any, school bond levy if any, general levy for county, mills for past indebtedness, for county bonds, and 3-mill levy. Arr. by school districts. No index. Typed. $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 10. Temporary file.

Reports and Correspondence

164. TREASURER'S AND MAGISTRATES' REPORTS, 1939--. 1 f. d. Some 1917-38 in (Settlement Papers), entry 154.

Office copies of treasurer's monthly report to comptroller general on collections; for description, see entry 1 ii; and original reports from county magistrates to auditor on collections, showing date, cases, collections, total for month, certificate of magistrate as to correctness and that he has turned in to treasurer all collections. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 5 x 5 x $10\frac{1}{2}$. Temporary file.

For supervisor's and treasurer's copies of treasurer's monthly report, see entries 1 ii, 187 iv.

165. DYNAMITE REPORTS, 1923--. 1 f. d. Last entry 1926.

Report of dynamite sold by dealers, showing name of purchaser, number of sticks, purpose, and date. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Hdw. and typed. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Clerk of court, vault.

166. (CORRESPONDENCE), 1922--. 1 f. d.

Official correspondence of auditor, 1925--. Also contains "Minutes of County Board of Equalization", 1922--, entry 167. Correspondence arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 13 x 24.

XIX. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

The board of equalization in South Carolina dates from 1868, when it was composed of the auditor, the treasurer, and the county commissioners (Stat. XIV, 46). It was set up in McCormick County in 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 728) under the law of 1900, which devolved the duties relative to valuation, assessment, and returns for taxation, upon township boards of assessors, special boards

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for cities and towns, and the county board of equalization. Members of township and special boards were appointed by the governor to serve terms coterminal with his; the chairmen of these boards were ex officio members of the county board of equalization. (Stat. XXIII, 284.)

Members of the county board of equalization are required to take an oath "fairly and impartially to equalize the value of the real and personal property---according to the provisions of law" (Code 2747). They receive two dollars a day when "actually engaged", the number of days not to exceed five for any one year, except years that real estate is to be assessed, when they are allowed ten. In addition they are allowed five cents a mile traveling expense when on duty (Code 2741).

The county board of equalization meets on the fourth Tuesday in March to review and equalize the property valuation fixed by the boards of assessors, so that taxation in the county as a whole may be on an equitable basis (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 decision may be made to the state tax commission. (1915, Stat. XXIX, 125-32.) 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).

The records of the board consist largely of corrections on the returns for taxation, see entry 150. The auditor, as the clerk of the board, is required to keep a record of its proceedings (Code 2747).

167. (MINUTES OF COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION), 1917-21. 1 vol.
1922-- in Correspondence, entry 166.

Record of proceedings at meetings of the county board of equalization, showing date of meeting, names of chairman and secretary, reports on personal property of taxpayers in various school districts, complaints of taxpayers and recommendations thereon, signature of secretary and of chairman. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw., 1916-21; typed, hdw. and typed on printed form, 1922--. 174 pp. (5 used) 12 x 8 x 3/4.

XX. TREASURER

Under the financial system set up after the Civil War the office of county treasurer was created (1868, Stat. XIV, 27-67).

The only qualifications of the candidate for the office are that he shall be a qualified elector of the county, and not hold simultaneously another office of honor and trust (Const. 1895, art. II, 2). 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 (Stat. XXXI, 127; Code 2789). Before entering

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upon the duties of his office he must subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the state constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26), and the oath with respect to dueling (Code 2789). The treasurer of McCormick County is required to post a surety bond of \$10,000 (Stat. XXXI, 75; XXXIX, 131). His salary is \$1,650 a year (Stat. XLI, 1287). As he is a statutory officer serving both the state and county, the state pays two-thirds of his salary and the county one-third (Stat. XXXVI, 197; Code 2700). He may be suspended and removed from office by the governor for cause (Code 2701, 2791). Vacancies are filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the governor with the consent of the senate (*ibid.*). The treasurer is an ex officio member of the board of jury commissioners (*supra*, p. 49); and since 1926 of the forfeited land commission (*infra*, p. 84).

The duties of the county treasurer are concerned with the collection, custody, and disbursement of county funds. His office is open from September 15th to December 31st for receipt of taxes without penalty (1882, Stat. XVII, 1023; Code 2795). He disburses upon warrants from the authorized officials all money of the county from whatever source derived. Under a special act of 1922 (Stat. XXXII, 1222), the treasurer of McCormick County is to require depository bond, or collateral security, of bank, or banks, handling county funds, in such amount fixed and approved by him and a majority of the county delegation. Under a general law the treasurer of McCormick County is required to attend at convenient places in the county for one or more days to collect taxes, and to publish notice of places he will attend thirty days prior (Acts 1879, p. 23; Code 2794). On the first of each month the county treasurer sends the state comptroller general a complete statement of the total collections to date (1882, Stat. XVII, 1027; Code 2802), and files copies with the superintendent of education, the county commissioners and the clerk of court. In this way he reports to the county commissioners the amount and character of funds collected for the county. He also sends the superintendent of education each month a segregation sheet which reports by school districts the collections and disbursements of poll tax and other school funds (entry 195 iii). (1882, Stat. XVII, 1027; Code 1564, 2801.) At the second term of the court of general sessions the treasurer submits an annual report showing the number, character and amount of claims paid by him on orders of the county commissioners and of the school authorities, and to whom paid, which is inspected by the grand jury and filed by the clerk of court (1882, Stat. XVII, 892; Code 2829). On November 1, the treasurer sends the state superintendent of education an annual report showing, by school districts, the amount of poll tax and all other school taxes collected by him for the fiscal year (1896, Stat. XXII, 169; Code 5398). On the first Wednesday in every month the clerk of court and the sheriff are required to file a report with the treasurer, showing a full and accurate statement of all moneys collected from licenses, fines, penalties, or forfeitures during the preceding month (1878, Stat. XVI, 753; Code 3544, 3612).

The records of the office throughout the state have a degree of uniformity. The state comptroller general prescribes the system of bookkeeping to be used (1893, Stat. XXI, 401; Code 2844), makes up the printed form of the books, and examines them at least once a year (1882, Stat. XVII, 1008; Code 2732). The Treasurer's Tax Duplicate is also a requirement (1872, Stat. XV,

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201; Code 2717). The Treasurer's Tax Execution Book (1882, Stat. XVII, 1027) was discontinued in 1933 because extra columns were added to the Duplicate. Since tax liens expire in ten years (1899, Stat. XXIII, 80; Code 2863), the treasurer's carbon copies of tax receipts (1882, Stat. XVII, 1023; Code 2795) need not be preserved for a longer period. On these receipts appear the numbers given to the taxpayers on the county auditor's Duplicate. Upon the reverse of these receipts the same numbers appear again on the tax execution form, which is printed there for use in case the taxes are not paid. Unpaid tax executions were made permanent records in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 255; Code 2152). In 1917 the treasurer of McCormick County was required by special act to keep a book in which to record, by townships, the names of all persons paying commutation road tax (Stat. XXX, 288-89). In 1892 the treasurer was required to keep a general account of Cash School Funds (Stat. XXI, 80; Code 2799). As he collects state taxes, which he remits to the state treasurer, he preserves the state treasurer's receipts (1882, Stat. XVII, 1026; Code 2800).

Each year the county treasurer safeguards as his vouchers of disbursements, the current canceled warrants, school claims, and state treasurer's receipts until he can deliver them to the county auditor at the annual settlement (Code 2840).

By amendment in 1933 (Stat. XXXVIII, 218, 591) the fiscal year (Const. 1895, art. X, 10) may be changed from January 1 to July 1. This change has not yet been made in McCormick County although the auditor's term of office begins on July 1 (supra, p. 69).

Tax Records

168. TREASURER'S TAX DUPLICATE, 1916--. 24 vols. (labeled by contained year).

Record of assessments and payment of taxes, showing name, address and serial number of taxpayer, number of acres, lots, and buildings, value of all taxable real and personal property, total value, total property taxes, poll tax, capitation road tax, dog tax, total taxes, date of payment, 1% penalty after January 1, 7% penalty after February 1, total taxes and penalties; 1930-31 shows also abatement columns. Also contains columns for Order Book (Road Tax Record), 1930--, entry 171; and Treasurer's Tax Execution Book, 1934--, entry 173. Arr. by school districts and thereunder alph. by name of taxpayer. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 18 x 15 x 2.

For auditor's parallel record, see entry 152.

169. (TAX RECEIPTS), 1916--. 108 vols.

Carbon copies of receipts issued to taxpayers by treasurer, showing date; name, address and serial number of taxpayer; school district; kind and amount of taxes due, amount paid, signature of treasurer. Also contains (Road Tax Receipts), 1929--, entry 170; (Dog License Receipts), 1923--, entry 172; and provision on reverse for (Tax Executions), 1923--, entry 174. Arr. numer. for each year by serial no. and also alph. by name of taxpayer

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under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 125 to 250 pp. 16 x 11 x 1 to 16 x 13 x 2.

170. (ROAD TAX RECEIPTS), 1918-23, 1930-31 (few). 65 vols. 1929-- on (Tax Receipts), entry 169.

Carbon copies of capitation road tax receipts, showing date, serial number and name of taxpayer, amount, year due, and signature of treasurer. Arr. numer. by serial no. and alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. Hdw. on printed form. 100 to 200 pp. 11 x 12 x $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

171. ORDER BOOK (Road Tax Record), 1924, 1930. 2 vols. Title varies: Day Book. 1930-- in Treasurer's Tax Duplicate, entry 168.

Memorandum record of capitation road tax due and paid, showing name of taxpayer and amount; 1924 also shows collections by months. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 50 and 100 pp. 15 x 6 x $\frac{1}{4}$ and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

172. (DOG LICENSE RECEIPTS), 1921-22. 5 vols. 1923-- on (Tax Receipts), entry 169.

Carbon copies of receipts for dog license and tag, showing serial number, date, owner, school district, amount, and signature of treasurer; also of stubs showing serial number, school district and amount. Arr. numer. by serial no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 100 pp. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.

173. TREASURER'S TAX EXECUTION BOOK, 1917-33. 15 vols. 1934-- in Treasurer's Tax Duplicate, entry 168.

Record of executions for collection of delinquent taxes, turned over to sheriff, 1917-27, 1929-31, and to tax collector, 1927-29, 1931--, showing name and serial number of taxpayer, number of acres, lots, buildings; value of realty and personalty, total value, total taxes and penalties; dog, poll, and capitation road taxes; total taxes and penalties; executions collected and paid to treasurer; executions nulla bona; treasurer's costs, sheriff's or tax collector's costs; remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 to 200 pp. 18 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2.

174. (TAX EXECUTIONS), 1918-22. 8 vols. 1923-- on reverse of (Tax Receipts), entry 169.

Stubs of executions turned over to sheriff for collection of delinquent taxes, showing serial number, name of treasurer, name of delinquent taxpayer, statement of taxes due and unpaid, order to sheriff to levy by distress and sale of personal property, and, if sufficient cannot be found, then by distress and sale of land; on reverse sheriff's certificate of findings. Arr. numer. by serial no., and also alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 125 pp. 16 x 23 x $\frac{3}{4}$.

175. RECORD OF COUNTY TAXES, 1918--. 2 vols.

File book of disbursements on warrants for ordinary county purposes, showing date and serial number of warrant, name of payee, amount; also gross receipts, 1918-27, showing date, items and amount. Arr. chron. by date of warrant under month and year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

176. CASH SCHOOL FUND, 1918--. 7 vols. Title varies: Journal. Record of school district receipts and expenditures, showing with slight variations for receipts: the date, item, 6-0-1, 4-mill tax, amount, 3-mill tax, amount special tax, sinking fund, poll tax, dog tax, cash balance and other sources, total; and for expenditures: date of payment, date of approval by school committee, school committee number, name of payee, name of person presenting, amount paid sinking fund, amount of warrant. Arr. numer. by school district no., and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1918-33; on ruled form, 1933--. 100 double pp. to 200 pp. $14 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ to $18 \times 12 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

177. BOND REGISTER, 1917--. 1 vol. Record of all bond issues of McCormick County, including jail, courthouse, highway, and schools, showing serial number of bond, date of bond issue, date due, amount of bond, rate of interest, interest due, amount of interest, where payable; also, when applicable, names of assignees, and date paid. Arr. chron. by date of bond issue, and numer. thereunder by serial no. of bond. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 125 double pp. $16 \times 11 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
For superintendent of education's record of bond issues, see entry 199.

178. MONEY RECEIPTS, 1924--. 3 vols. Title varies: Receipt Book. Carbon copies of receipts for fines and forfeitures, gas tax, state aid, and for all collections except taxes. Arr. chron. by date of receipt. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 40 to 80 pp. $12 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{4}$ to $12 \times 8 \times 1$.

179. CASH MEMORANDUM, 1918-23. 3 vols. Record of collection of taxes, itemized daily, showing serial number of receipt, school district, tax levy, poll tax, dog tax, penalty, 30 columns for special district taxes, and total tax. Arr. chron. by day under month, by year; 1922-23 arr. by school districts. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 180 pp. to 200 double pp. $12 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ to $16 \times 24 \times 2$.

180. LEDGER, July 1, 1939--. 1 vol. Treasurer's current memorandum of bills payable (notes), cash accounts of supervisor, bonds, advertising, and tax collector. Arr. by account. No index but table of contents shows names of accounts. Hdw. 90 pp. $12 \times 7 \times \frac{1}{2}$.

181. BILLS PAYABLE, 1930-35. 1 vol. Record of money borrowed on notes, showing date, drawer, in whose favor, where payable, time when due, amount, remarks. Arr. chron. by date of note. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 50 double pp. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times \frac{1}{4}$.

182. COUNTY TREASURER'S CASH BOOK, 1925--. 2 vols. Record of daily receipts and expenditures of treasurer, showing for receipts the date, name of person paying, serial number of receipt, explanation; apportionment to state, county, schools; total; and for disbursements the date of check, name of payee, number of warrant, explanation; whether charged to state, county, schools; total. Arr. chron. by date of entry under month by years. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 to 200 double pp. $17 \times 11 \times 1$ to $17 \times 14 \times 1 \frac{3}{4}$.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

Treasurer - Welfare Records; Vouchers
and Miscellaneous

(183-187)

Welfare Records
(See also entry 229)

183. CASH (Relief Accounts), 1937--. 4 vols.

Memorandum of checks authorized by department of public welfare for relief of county poor, showing for each account, date, check number, and amount. Arr. chron. by date of check under name of relief client. No index. Hdw. 25 to 152 pp. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{1}{4}$ to $8 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{2}$.

184. DORN BANKING CO. (Relief Account Check Stubs), Oct. 28, 1937--.
3 vols.

Stubs of checks issued by treasurer to relief clients as authorized on pay rolls of department of public welfare, showing check serial number (1-526), amount, date, payee. Arr. numer. by serial no. of check. Hdw. on printed form. 200 pp. (3 stubs each) $10 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{2}$.

185. (DPW PAY ROLLS), 1937--. 1 f. d.

Monthly pay rolls from department of public welfare, authorizing payments to relief clients, showing DPW form number, month, year, fund to which charged (general relief), names of clients, race, sex, county numbers, case numbers, amount from state funds, amount from county funds, signature and title of approving officer. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

Vouchers and Miscellaneous

186. (SETTLEMENT PAPERS), 1939--. 33 f. d.

Current canceled vouchers, which treasurer will deliver to auditor at time of annual settlement, including county warrants, school claims, and state treasurer's receipts; also canceled bonds and coupons, notes, treasurer's checks, and accounts of vital statistics registrars. Arr. chron. under type; school claims arr. by school districts. No index. Typed, hdw. and typed on printed forms. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $11 \times 13 \times 26$.

For supervisor's warrant stubs, see entry 4; for auditor's non-current settlement papers, see entry 154; for duplicate school claims, see entry 196.

187. (MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS), 1917--. 1 f. d., 7 boxes, 4 bundles, 2 file pins.

Sundry statements, abstracts, reports, bank deposit slips, and other miscellaneous papers connected with the administration of the treasurer's office, including:

- i. Treasurer's copies of monthly reports to comptroller general, for description see entry 1 ii; also attached certificate by auditor and treasurer of cash in banks, and bank certificate by cashier;
- ii. Treasurer's copies of Annual Settlement sheets, showing statement of receipts and disbursements for fiscal year, including balance for previous years, with debits and credits for state, county, school, and total of each for tax assessments, treasurer's cash account, delinquent tax account, and statement of indebtedness;

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

- endorsed with name of county, certificate of verity by auditor, treasurer, supervisor, superintendent of education, tax collector, witnessed by foreman of grand jury and comptroller general;
- iii. Treasurer's copies of abstracts sent by auditor to comptroller general, including abstracts of duplicate, of real property, of personal property, of executions, of nulla bonas, of abatements, of additional;
 - iv. Treasurer's copies of annual statement showing for debits the collections from delinquent taxes, miscellaneous collections, taxes for county purposes, and total collections from all sources; and for credits the amounts paid to state treasurer, payments for county warrants, notes and bonds, abatements allowed, and cash on hand;
 - v. Treasurer's copies of statement of state treasurer's receipts, itemized by check number, date and amount;
 - vi. Treasurer's copies of monthly statements of payments of county and school funds, showing amounts for county road bonds retired, interest paid on coupons, school bonds retired, interest paid, memorandum of borrowed money, and certificate of verity by auditor before notary;
 - vii. Original certificates of auditor on state taxes allowed treasurer; of dog tax abatements; of poll and capitation abatements; of financial condition of county, itemizing amounts for state, county, schools, total, and signatures of auditor and notary;
 - viii. Original reports of clerk of court on fees collected; for description, see entry 1 v;
 - ix. Treasurer's copies of segregation sheets sent monthly to superintendent of education, showing collections in each school district segregated under source as from state levy, county levy, road tax, bond levy, 3-mill, special, poll, school bonds, and totals;
 - x. "Abstract Tax Sales Deeds to Forfeited Land Commission for the year commencing January 1, 1931, and back" by tax collector, dated June 30, 1933, showing years, executions, acres of land, value, total taxable property, state tax, ordinary county, total taxes for county purposes, total for schools, total for state, county, and school; aggregate taxes for all purposes, signature of treasurer, signed certificate of tax collector; endorsed with title, and recapitulation showing state, total county, total school, and grand total;
 - xi. Original tax collector's monthly report to treasurer, 1931--, showing date of report, school districts, year of tax for each collection, amount collected for each execution, and summary of total executions collected in month, execution fees, mileage, and total, signature of tax collector; also attached stubs of tax receipts issued by tax collector to each taxpayer, entitled "Treasurer's Cash Slips", showing serial number, name of taxpayer, year due, tax district, amount, penalty, costs, total;
 - xii. Carbon copies of "Transcripts of all proceedings had in connection with, leading up to and culminating in the issuance of \$120,000 Highway bonds ... Jan. 16, 1928", including citation of law; reimbursement agreement with state highway commission, directions of delegation to board of county commissioners, extract from minutes of board of county commissioners, resolutions thereon;

affidavit of publication of notice of sale of bonds, contract for sale, certificates of clerk of court, supervisor, and treasurer; also some canceled bonds and coupons;

- xiii. Various abatement papers, including original abatement notices for poll and capitation taxes, showing serial number, date, taxpayer, school district, cause, and signature of auditor; also auditor's annual summary of abatements of capitation road tax for those over age, under age, physical disability, not in existence, paid in towns, dead, signatures of auditor and notary.

Current records arr. chron. by type, non-current bundled or boxed, mixed. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on printed form. F. d., 11 x 13 x 26; boxes, 7 x 10 x 10 to 3 x 12 x 12; bundles, 4 x 12 x 15 to 3 x 7 x 10; file pins, 8 x 10 x 8.

For commissioners' copy of clerk of court's reports, see entry 1 v; for clerk of court's records, see entries 46, 73, 77; for commissioners' copies of treasurer's reports to comptroller general, see entry 1 ii; for auditor's copies, see entry 164; for superintendent of education's copies, see entry 195 ii; for superintendent of education's copies of segregation reports, see entry 195 iii; for auditor's abatement records, see entries 153, 154; for auditor's copies of his report to comptroller general, see entry 155; for auditor's record of sales, see entry 160; for tax collector's record, see entry 190; for tax collector's reports to treasurer, see entry 192.

188. (CORRESPONDENCE), 1930--. 1 f. d.

Official correspondence of county treasurer. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 13 x 26.

XXI. TAX COLLECTOR

In McCormick County from 1916 until 1927, delinquent taxes were collected by the sheriff (Code 3546, 3548-50). In 1927 the office of tax collector was created (Stat. XXXV, 97-98); but it was abolished in 1929 (Stat. XXXVI, 228), and the duties of the office were devolved upon the sheriff. Revived in 1931 (Stat. XXXVII, 90), it is still functioning (1939, Stat. XLI, 1287).

The tax collector is appointed by the governor, upon recommendation of the county delegation (Stat. XXXVII, 1136). Any discreet person who is a qualified elector of the county is eligible (Code 2878), but anyone entering a political campaign to seek the office is declared ineligible for appointment (Stat. XXXVIII, 1358). Before assuming the duties of the office, he is required to take the oaths prescribed by the constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26), and to give a surety bond of \$5,000 (Stat. XXXIX, 131). His term of office is for one year, subject to removal by the governor upon the written request of the county delegation (Code 2878). The annual salary is \$1,200 (Stat. XXXVII, 90; XLI, 1287). He is authorized to employ such help as may be necessary to transport to the town of McCormick the personal

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property seized under tax executions; and when called upon, the deputy sheriff of the county acts as constable in the serving of arrest warrants for violation of tax laws (Stat. XXXVII, 1138, 1934).

Within sixty days after expiration of the time allowed by law for payment of taxes, the treasurer issues warrants or executions in duplicate, against defaulting taxpayers. These warrants or executions are directed to the tax collector, and authorize him to levy on such property of defaulters as is necessary to satisfy the delinquent taxes. (Stat. XXXVII, 90; Code 2878.) By virtue of the execution, the tax collector has the power to take exclusive possession of the defaulter's property, and proceed to advertise and sell it (Stat. XXXVII, 1137). When the defaulter pays the tax, the tax collector gives him a receipt on the reverse of the execution, and retains the stub to submit as a voucher with his monthly report to the treasurer. On the first of every month, he is required to make settlement with the county treasurer, and turn over all moneys for executions which have been paid; also to make monthly written reports to the county auditor "upon all executions with respect to non-payment, errors, nulla bona returns or any other necessary report"; but these are made only when he makes collections. He is required to report to the auditor any executions which are uncollectible. It is his duty to assist the auditor in placing upon the tax books any taxable property escaping taxation. (Ibid., p. 1138.) The county treasurer provides the tax collector with a book in which are listed by school district all delinquent taxpayers in alphabetical order (Stat. XXXVII, 1137).

189. SHERIFF'S TAX EXECUTION BOOK, 1916--. 20 vols.

Record of executions and payments for delinquent taxes, showing name and serial number of taxpayer, date of payment, number of acres, number of lots, number of buildings, value of realty, value of personalty, total value, total taxes, taxes and penalties, polls, penalty on polls, capitulation road tax, total taxes and penalties, executions collected and paid to county treasurer, executions nulla bona, treasurer's costs, sheriff's (tax collector's) costs, remarks. Also contains (Treasurer's Receipts), 1916-33, entry 192. Arr. numer. by school districts no., and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 to 200 double pp. 18 x 12 x 1 to 2. 1 vol., 1916-19, treasurer's vault; 19 vols., 1920--., tax collector's office.

190. (SALES BOOK), 1925--. 2 vols.

Record of sales of property for delinquent taxes, showing with some variations, date, name of owner and of purchaser, amount, terms, costs, taxes, balance; also clippings of advertisements. Arr., 1925-31, alph. by name of taxpayer; 1931--., chron. by date of sale. No index, 1925-31; indexed by name of delinquent taxpayer, 1931--. Hdw. on ruled form. 200 to 376 pp. 18 x 12 x 1 to 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For sheriff's sales, see entry 147; for auditor's record, see entry 160; for treasurer's record, see entry 187 x.

191. CASH BOOK, 1931--. 3 vols.

Record of collections by tax collector, showing date, serial number and name of delinquent taxpayer, school district, tax year, amount of taxes, fees, costs. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 double pp. 14 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.

192. (TREASURER'S RECEIPTS), 1933--. 1 folder in f. d. 1916-33 in Sheriff's Tax Execution Book, entry 189.

Original receipts from county treasurer to tax collector for tax money turned in monthly, showing month, year, total executions collected in month, execution fees, mileage, total, signature of treasurer; also attached carbon copies of tax collector's monthly report to treasurer. Arr. chron. by no. under year. No index. Typed. Folder, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11; f. d., 9 x 11 x 15.

For original reports to treasurer, see entry 187 xi.

XXII. FORFEITED LAND COMMISSION

In 1926 a forfeited land commission was provided for each county to take over duties previously performed by the state sinking fund commission in regard to lands sold for delinquent taxes. The composition of the board varies in some counties, but in McCormick County it follows the general law and is composed ex officio of the auditor, the treasurer, and the clerk of court as register of mesne conveyance. If designated by the legislative delegation, the supervisor as chairman of the board of county commissioners may become a member, but as yet he has not been so designated. The commission organizes by electing one member chairman and another secretary (Stat. XXXIV, 920-22; Code 2172).

The auditor buys in for the commission at the tax collector's sales all lands for which no bid is offered sufficient to pay the amount of taxes due (Stat. XXXIV, 921; XXXVI, 125, 1234; XXXVIII, 213; XL, 1718; Code 2167, 2172).

A special act of 1936 authorizes the forfeited land commission of McCormick County on the first Monday in November each year, to auction at the courthouse all lands and property acquired for cash at tax sales, and which it has been unable to dispose of prior to that date. Before each sale, three weeks notice is required to be given by publication in a newspaper circulated in the county. In case the highest bid offered is for less than the appraised value, or less than the total amount due against it, acceptance of the bid is subject to approval of the commission and the county delegation. If approved, the commission executes to the purchaser its official deed (Stat. XXXIX, 1479-80), which is recorded by the clerk of court in Deeds, entry 7.

The tax collector's record of purchases by the commission are entered on his (Sales Book), entry 190; for the auditor's copy of Forfeited Land Sales, see entry 160; for the treasurer's record, see entry 187 x.

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XXIII. COMMISSION TO APPORTION INDEBTEDNESS (defunct)

The constitution of 1895 provides that all new counties formed from portions of one or more old counties must bear a just share of the valid indebtedness of the parent county or counties (art. VII, 7). The act creating McCormick County in 1916 from portions of Abbeville, Edgefield and Greenwood counties, provided also for the appointment by the governor of a commission to apportion McCormick's share of indebtedness. The commission was composed of seven members, one citizen from each old county, two from McCormick County and two from any other county. Compensation was fixed at five dollars a day for not more than fifteen days and expenses for actual service, paid by McCormick County. (Stat. XXIX, 722.)

To assist in carrying out their duties and in arriving at the true indebtedness of each county, the commission was empowered to appoint an accountant, and, if it deemed necessary, an attorney, and to fix compensation for each. (Ibid.)

No separate records of this commission were found.

XXIV. BOARD AND SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

When McCormick County was formed in 1916, existing schools were transferred and the public school system was continued as already set-up under the general school law of 1896 (Stat. XXII, 156-73; XXIX, 727). Schools of the county are under the general control of a county board of education composed of two appointed members and a duly elected county superintendent of education (Stat. XXII, 159; Code 5335). The two members are appointed by the state board of education for a term of four years (Code 5335), unless sooner removed by the state board. No person may be appointed a member of the county board who is not competent to teach a first grade in school (Stat. XXII, 159). The superintendent must be a qualified elector of the county, and may not hold two offices of honor or profit at the same time (Const. 1895, art. II, 2). He is nominated in the primary (Code 2365) and elected in the general election for a term of four years (Code 5308). Before being commissioned and entering upon the duties of his office, he is required to subscribe the oaths prescribed in the constitution (1895, art. III, 26; Code 5308); and to post a surety bond of \$2,500 (1935, Stat. XXXIX, 131). His annual salary is \$800 (Stat. XXIX, 726; XLI, 1288). A special act of 1931 provided \$50 as expense money when traveling out of McCormick County on official business, but no subsequent supply act has made this provision (Stat. XXXVII, 863). If the superintendent should be found guilty of misconduct, persistent neglect of duty, incompetence or other disqualification, he must be removed and the office declared vacant (Code 1515). Vacancies are filled for the unexpired terms by the state board of education

(Stat. XXII, 156; Code 5309). The superintendent is ex officio chairman and clerk of the county board of education (Code 5349). Under certain conditions he may be a member of the jury commission (supra, p. 50).

The board of education acts as advisor to the superintendent, and settles school controversies, subject to appeal to the state board of education (Stat. XXII, 161; Code 5348). It is the board's duty to see that specified subjects are taught in the schools (Stat. XXII, 160; Code 5338). It also divides the county into school districts (Code 5350) and appoints the district trustees from the qualified electors and taxpayers residing in the respective districts (Code 5369). A law of 1937 provides that attendance teachers be appointed by the county board (Stat. XL, 556). Members of the board are exempt from military duty (Code 5405).

It is the duty of the superintendent of education to visit the schools of his county at least once a year, to note the course and method of instruction, and to make such recommendations as to him appear necessary to secure uniformity in the course of studies. He must acquaint himself with the character and condition of each school, and make such suggestions to the teachers, in private, as he may deem necessary for the good of the school. It is his duty to aid teachers in all proper efforts to improve themselves in their profession. (Stat. XXII, 157; Code 5310.) He aids the trustees of his county in making proper corrections in poll tax lists by sending them copies of reports made to him by the auditor and treasurer (Code 5326). As the superintendent is primarily a fiscal officer, to manage school funds, he is required to attend the annual settlement of the county treasurer with the comptroller general (Code 5312). He also submits an annual report to the grand jury of claims audited and paid (Stat. XXII, 158; Code 5321); and he reports to the treasurer by July 15 of each year all school claims approved by him for the preceding year (Stat. XXII, 158; Code 5323). For insurance purposes, both state and county superintendents of education, on request, must furnish the state sinking fund commission a complete list of school buildings, showing location, district number, and names and addresses of trustees (1918, Stat. XXX, 884; Code 2189).

One of the most important required records of this office is the minutes of the county board of education (1896, Stat. XXII, 161; Code 5349). A uniform statewide system of reports and other school records (1872, Stat. XV, 186; Code 5276) was already in effect when McCormick was established. On the fifteenth of each month the superintendent receives from the treasurer a "segregation sheet," which is an itemized statement of the amount of collections and disbursements by school districts on account of poll, dog, and special taxes, sinking fund, delinquent taxes, balance remaining on hand and 3-mill tax (Stat. XVI, 584; Code 1564). He also receives from the auditor a list of those liable for poll tax (Code 5393); and from the treasurer a list of those who have paid poll tax (Code 5395). The superintendent files copies of his annual reports to the county treasurer showing all claims approved by him for each school district during the school year (Code 5323); of his annual report to the grand jury showing claims filed, audited and paid (1896, Stat. XXII, 158; Code 5321); and of his annual report to the

state superintendent, containing complete statistical information on all schools within the county supported wholly or partly by public funds (Stat. XXII, 158; XXVIII, 191; Code 1558, 5313, 5378). Upon request of the county superintendent, the private schools in the county must report to him annually the number of pupils in regular attendance, the number of teachers employed, and such other facts as show the grade and amount of educational work done (1913, Stat. XXVIII, 191; Code 1560, 5377). In 1915 the teachers, principals and superintendents of schools were required to report all unexcused absences to the attendance officer or to the county superintendent (Stat. XXIX, 122; Code 5672). A law of 1937 requires attendance teachers appointed by the county board to enforce the attendance of children between seven and sixteen years old. Within thirty days after school opens, the trustees make a census of children of school age. This is filed with the superintendent, who certifies a list to the attendance teacher. (Stat. XL, 556-61.) Reports required by law are on uniform blanks, and open to public inspection (Code 5277).

Other standard requirements are duplicate school claims (1896, Stat. XXII, 167); and a register of claims (1896, Stat. XXII, 158; Code 5324). In 1924 a record of school bonds was directed to be placed in the office of the clerk of court as register of mesne conveyance (Stat. XXXIII, 998; Code 5311). Records of the bonded indebtedness of the school districts transferred from Abbeville County were placed in custody of the McCormick superintendent in 1916, see entry 200.

The superintendent's ledger is made up from very complete forms which include a section for the receipts and expenditures of each school district (1919, Stat. XXXI, 65; Code 5276), a record of school district bonds, and a section for the county board fund. Not until 1930 was the superintendent of McCormick County authorized to place 5% of all county school funds in this last special account, to be expended by the board in needy school districts (Stat. XXXVI, 1142-43). He also files copies of the various applications for state aid to needy schools. He is required to keep a record of all teachers and applicants for teachers' certificates, showing name, address, age, sex, race, and date of certificate (1896, Stat. XXII, 161; Code 5349). Usually the superintendent finds it convenient to have a school directory, which lists the teachers and trustees of each school, but this is not required.

Within thirty days after a school opens, the trustees make a census of the school children, a copy of which is filed with the county superintendent, and he certifies a list to the attendance teacher (Stat. XL, 556-61). In McCormick County the census made in 1937 is merely checked each succeeding year. The superintendent also must keep a record of pupils enroled in each school district and of all transfers to other districts (1896, Stat. XXII, 166; 1929, XXXVI, 69; Code 5372-73).

McCormick County is among the thirty-six counties participating in the rental text book system, and records were instituted in 1936, when the state school book commission was appointed (Stat. XXXIX, 1549).

Reports

193. ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, 1933--. 6 vols.
(labeled by years).

Office copies of annual reports of county superintendent to state superintendent of education, showing for both Negro and white, name of school, district number, length of session, statistical information on yearly enrollment and attendance, number of teachers employed, amount of salaries, value of school houses, etc., remarks; itemized expenditures and receipts, and information in regard to facts i. e., pupils enrolled each grade, branches taught, number of pupils pursuing each, average length school term, average salary paid teachers, number and name of district in which pupils conveyed to school at public expense, number of pupils, cost, salary, expense superintendent of education, money borrowed, outstanding bonds, buildings erected during year, etc. Arr. by sec. under year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 50 loose-leaf pp. 10 x 14 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

194. (PRINCIPAL'S OR TEACHER'S ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT TO CO. SUPT.), 1935--. 1 bundle.

Shows number of teachers, serial number of district, name of school, dates term began-end; number boys, girls and total enrollment for session for each grade, total days attendance for session (boys, girls, total), average daily attendance for session (boys, girls, total); record of promotions and non-promotions (elementary grades only); grade number, number dropped, number promoted, number failed, number neither promoted nor failed; value school property; buildings, grounds, apparatus for elementary only; high only; both; total; record of transportation; number of teaching positions and grade of certificates; new school property; total value new and old school property; report of library; academic and professional training of teachers; number and type of schools receiving state aid and non state aid; receive state, district, or county funds; teachers first year; experience and years of each teacher, principal, etc. for elementary and high schools; signature of principal, of teacher, date and clerk board of trustees, date approved by county superintendent. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 4.

195. (MONTHLY REPORTS), 1927--. 2 f. d., 1 spindle file.
Monthly reports including:

- i. Duplicates of county superintendent's report of enrollment and average attendance to the state department of education, 1939--, showing month, school district number; white and Negro enrollment and average attendance for accredited high, non-accredited high, and elementary schools;
- ii. Duplicates of treasurer's reports to state comptroller general, 1929--, showing for receipts, disbursements, and balance on hand: amounts for state, county, school, and total; affidavit and signature of treasurer;
- iii. Carbon segregation sheets, from treasurer to superintendent, 1927--, showing date, school district number, amount for state, county, roads, county bonds, 3-mill, special, poll, school bonds, totals;

- iv. Original attendance reports, 1937-38, of teachers to superintendent, showing date, name of school, school district number, enrollment, average attendance for elementary and high, and signature of teacher.

Arr. chron. under above classification. No index. Hdw., hdw. on printed ruled form. F. d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 17 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 24; reports, 11 x $8\frac{1}{2}$.

For commissioners' copies of treasurer's report to comptroller general, see entry 1 ii; for treasurer's copies, see entry 187 i; for treasurer's copies of segregation reports, see entry 187 ix.

Financial Records

Claims

196. (CLAIMS AND CORRESPONDENCE), 1916--. 5 f. d.

General files containing:

- i. Duplicate school claims, signed by trustees of school district and countersigned by superintendent of education, in payment of school expenses, showing date, name and number of school, superintendent's number, payee, amount, itemized list of merchandise or services, and teacher's monthly attendance report;
- ii. General office correspondence.

Claims, partially arr. chron. by school districts; correspondence, no arr. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on printed form. 5 x 10 x 24 to 14 x 12 x 24.

For canceled school claims, see entries 154, 186.

197. SETTLEMENT BOOK, 1930--. 1 vol.

File book of claims, showing date, claim number, school district, payee, and amount; also receipts, 1930-31, showing date and amount. Arr. chron. and by claim no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 403 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.

Ledger

198. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S LEDGER, 1916--. 13 vols. and 9 unbound vols.

Accounts, showing receipts and expenditures of school district and county board funds, standardized since 1928 into three sections: (1) Receipts for each school district by name and number with 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 sales, insurance adjustments, and other); (2) County Board Fund (double sheet), showing for receipts the date, amount, and total under sources from which credited, and for expenditures a list of warrants with date, superintendent's number, payee, and purpose under appropriate heading; (3) Expenditures (double sheet) for each school district by 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.

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Arr. chron. by date, usually numer. under school district, on white sheets for white schools and yellow for Negro. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 50 double pp. 20 x 20 x 1.

Bonds

199. RECORD SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS, 1911--. 1 vol.
Record of school district bonds issued, 1911-35 and maturing 1931-44, showing name of school district, date of issue, amount, date of maturity, denomination, rate of interest, interest due period, sale price, date of payment. Arr. chron. by date of issue under school district. Indexed by name of school district. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 double pp. (4 used) 13 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.

For treasurer's record of bond issues, see entry 177.

200. (BONDS AND REPORTS), 1912-25. 1 f. d.
Two original records:

- i. Bonds issued in 1912 for school purposes in the portion of Abbeville County later becoming McCormick County, which were canceled by McCormick in 1919 and 1924; also coupons;
 - ii. Monthly reports of the supervising industrial teacher to county superintendent, 1925, showing month ending, state, county, date, name of school or community visited, brief description of work done, remarks, and signature of teacher.
- Arr. under above classification. No index. Bonds, engraved; reports, hdw. on printed form. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 17.

State Aid

201. APPLICATION FOR STATE SUPPORT FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES, 1934-37.
1 bundle.

Duplicates 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, name of school with list of teachers, race, number of months school will operate, date of opening session, total enrollment for previous session, state aid term, average attendance state aid term, grades, subjects taught, number periods or hours taught, number of years experience in public schools, grade of certificate, monthly salary contracted for session, total salary according to salary schedule; certificates of county superintendent, superintendents and principals of schools, and trustees of school districts. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.

202. (HIGH SCHOOL APPLICATION), 1934, 1937--. 1 f. d.
Annual applications of county superintendent to state board for recognition, accreditation and state aid, showing name of school, number of school district, special tax, other schools in district, number and names of teachers, receipts and expenditures, financial status; report on building, equipment, teachers; amount aid expected, certificates of secretary of high

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school board, county superintendent of education, and county auditor. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 24$.

203. (RECEIPTS), 1934-37. 22 sheets.
Carbons of transmittal from state treasurer to county superintendent for state aid for transportation, teachers' salaries, county board fund (De La Howe), agriculture, giving name and number of district, amount. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

Teachers

204. (TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES), 1925, 1934--. 13 certificates.
Original certificates issued by S. C. Department of Education to teachers in McCormick County, left here for recording and not called for, showing name and address of teacher, kind of certificate, date issued, facsimile signatures of governor and state superintendent of education and genuine signature of director of S. C. Department of Education; renewals stamped on back. Arr. by year. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

205. (REGISTER OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES), 1916-20, 1934--. 4 vols.
Record of teachers' certificates showing date, name of teacher, kind of certificate, number, date of expiration. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 100 to 180 pp. $8 \times 7 \times \frac{1}{4}$ to $12 \times 7 \times \frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1916-20, probate judge's vault; 3 vols., 1934--., office.

Census

206. ANNUAL ENUMERATION REPORT TO SECRETARY OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1931-33. 1 bundle.
Census reports, 1933, showing district number, county, oath of enumerator, name of youth, age; for ages 6-20 years: number not attending school, male, female; for 7-13 years: number not attending school, male, female; for 6-20 years: deaf, blind, crippled, male and female; also district secretary's summarized report, 1931-32, showing district number, name, county; for ages 6-20, male and female; for ages 7-14, male and female; for ages 6-20, deaf, blind, etc., male and female; signature and oath enumerator. Arr. by race. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. $11 \times 13 \times 3$.

207. WHITE IN SCHOOL (School Census), 1937. 4 f. d. Title varies: Negro in School; White not in School or Disabled; Negro not in School or Disabled.
Census of children between ages of seven and sixteen made by attendance teacher showing date, county, district number, name of 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; number of children in family and age; name and address of teacher. Arr. alph. by name of child under race, as in school or out of school. No index. Hdw. on printed cards. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

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Rental Textbooks

208. (DISTRICT RENTAL LEDGER), 1937. 1 vol.

Record of rental textbooks, showing name of county, name and address of school, district number, date delivered, name of principal, amount, rental, sale price of book, date paid, person paid, amount paid, value of books returned. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of principal. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 43 pp. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x 1.

209. TEACHER'S DELIVERY AND RETURN FORM, 1938--. 2 bundles.

Duplicate list of rental books delivered and returned, showing date, district number, county, number of volumes, titles, sale price, rental price, total, rental total, sales total, damages, signature of teacher. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 11 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.

210. (RENTAL SCHOOL BOOK FORMS), 1938--. 35 sheets.

Various papers concerning rented textbooks, such as invoices, copies of requisitions and remittance sheets for money collected and sent to the central depository. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 16 x 11 to 17 x 13 .

School Buildings

211. INSURANCE, 1916--. 2 f. d.

Insurance policies on school property in the county; notes for money borrowed from state sinking fund commission; petitions on elections, bond issues for school districts, appointments of school trustees, etc., and related correspondence. No arr. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on printed form. $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 17 .

212. (BLUE-PRINTS), n. d. 1 rolled bundle.

Architect drawings of schools, and of a proposed community school to be secured from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which did not materialize. No arr. No index. Blue-print. 36 x 5 in diameter.

213. QUESTIONNAIRE (Survey), 1935. 1 bundle.

Information on McCormick County schools collected by the 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 bond), assessed valuation of taxable property in district by five-year periods, itemized statement of indebtedness; value of building, equipment, furniture, site and total; site location, area, playground apparatus, etc. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed 13 pp. form. 14 x 10 x 4 .

WPA Records

214. SUMMARY, October 31, 1935. 1 vol.

WPA survey of literacy, showing county, district number, race, name of statistician, number miles traveled, number homes visited, average miles from schools; grades completed of father, mother; children in school, children out of school 6-14, out of school 14 up, other, total; adult school attendance, type of school interested in; literacy of parents and children, number cannot read, cannot write, interested, physical defects, serious illness parents, children; and general information on religion and other matters; also "human interest" story. Arr. by race. No index. Hdw. on mimeographed form. 100 loose-leaf pp. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 x 1.

215. (EDUCATION PROJECT), 1937--. 1 bundle.

Records of WPA education projects which formerly used superintendent's office, including:

- i. Monthly recreation reports, with statistical information on playgrounds, organized athletics, music, reading, dramatics, picnics, and miscellaneous;
- ii. Individual time reports of continuation WPA teachers, showing county, date, name of teacher, address, name of school, type of class, number of pupils enrolled, average attendance, total hours worked, rate pay per hour, amount due, total, and signatures of teacher and county superintendent or his proxy;
- iii. List of illiterates in county;
- iv. Carbon copies of WPA teachers' semi-monthly, monthly and annual reports, showing name of teacher, date, place worked, number pupils enrolled, average number of pupils taught, total hours worked, signatures of teacher and proxy of superintendent of education;
- v. Project proposals for building, remodeling, and beautifying school property;
- vi. Carbon copies of time sheets for pay rolls, showing names and time of workers; and related correspondence.

No arr. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on printed and printed ruled form. 12 x 10 x 7.

XXV. BOARD OF REGISTRATION

The election law of 1882 created 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). Under the general law of 1896 (Stat. XXII, 37), a board of registration was provided for McCormick County in 1916, to consist of three persons appointed by the governor with the approval of the senate for a term of two years. Any competent and discreet person who is a qualified elector of the county is eligible to the board. The governor has authority to remove any member for incapacity, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and vacancies from any cause are filled by the governor, with the

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

consent of the senate. (Code 2269.) Members of the board are required to take the oath prescribed by the constitution (art. III, 26). Each member receives \$200 per year for election years and \$75 for other years (Code 2270).

It is the duty of the board of registration, after examination of qualifications, to register and issue certificates of registration to the qualified electors who apply for registration (Code 2267, 2278). Those who are denied registration may appeal to the courts (1896, Stat. XXII, 38, sec. 8; Code 2273).

The board makes two copies of an enrollment book for each precinct, showing name, age and place of residence of each voter. At the time of election, these are turned over to the commissioners of election to be distributed among the managers of election. (1896, Stat. XXII, 44; 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, 36; Code 2267). 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).

For registration books, see entries 52, 53.

XXVI. COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION

Commissioners of election in South Carolina, after two centuries of evolution, date from 1868 (Stat. XIV, 138-43). In McCormick County they originated in 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 720).

Thirty days prior to every general election the governor appoints in each county two commissions of three commissioners each, one commission for state and county officers, and one for presidential electors, senators and members of congress. Each of the commissions appoints three managers of election for each polling place. All commissioners and managers are required to take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of 1895 (art. III, 26), and the oath with respect to dueling (Code 3044). None of the commissioners may be removed, except for incompetence or misconduct. (Stat. XXII, 29, sec. 2; Code 2299.) To assist them in their duties, the managers of election may appoint a clerk who is also required to take the constitutional oath and the oath with regard to dueling (Stat. XXII, 30; Code 2300). Each commissioner, manager and clerk receives one dollar a day while actually employed, not to exceed three days (Code 2316).

The commissioners and managers at their first meeting proceed to organize by appointing one of their number chairman. The chairman in each

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

instance is empowered to administer oaths. (Code 2300.) The commissioners provide the ballot boxes for each precinct, and the managers of election see that the voting is carried on according to law (Stat. XXII, 31, sec. 8; Code 2306). The managers are required to obtain evidence of payment of taxes of any electors offering to vote (Code 2307). At the close of the election the managers and clerk publicly open the ballot boxes and count the ballots (Stat. XXII, 33, sec. 11; Code 2309). 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 the clerk of court, see entry 57. 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.)

XXVII. 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 which matched the federal funds, including McCormick. When the funds were exhausted the department ceased to function, and was abolished in 1937. The permanent state department of public welfare was then created to operate 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; Stat. XL, 496-517.)

The state board, elected 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 as the chief executive and administrative officer of the department, who 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, co-operates with federal agencies to administer federal funds, studies social problems from the standpoint of cause and cure, makes surveys, gathers statistics, and formulates policies and methods 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. (Stat. XL, 496-517.)

The McCormick County department began to operate on August 6, 1937 (Annual Report, 1938, p. 1). It is 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. (Stat. XL, 499.) Compensation is fixed at \$3 a day, not exceeding \$75 a year, each, and mileage at the rate of five cents a mile for travel in attending meetings (*ibid.* p. 500). Vacancies for unexpired terms are

filled by the state board (ibid. p. 499). The county department operates under a county director, appointed for an indefinite term by the county board, subject to approval of the state department. The annual salary of the director is fixed by the state board with consideration to his qualifications in an amount not to exceed \$1,200. The county board may supplement this with any funds at its disposal other than supplied them through the state department. (Ibid. p. 500.) Other personnel elected by the board consists of a director, a case worker, and a clerical stenographer.

The county board, as 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 maintaining such "standards of work, procedure and records" as may be required by the state department (Stat. XL, 499, 501). 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 assistance should 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. (Ibid. pp. 501-3.)

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 the clerk of court, who files the report in his office as a public record. (Ibid. p. 501.) In addition the board furnishes such reports and data as may be required by the state department and the Federal Government (ibid.). The state department under the plan approved by the Federal Social Security Board supplies county departments with uniform blanks for applications, reports, affidavits, etc. These at present, consist of thirty statistical DFW 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 file in writing the applications and reports of investigations and examinations. These reports form the case records. All case records contain confidential information which concern living 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 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. (Stat. XL,

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504, 507-10, 514.) The McCormick records are kept in the office on the second floor of the Dorn Bank Building on the corner of Pine and Augusta Streets.

Administrative Records

216. ANNUAL REPORT OF McCORMICK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, 1938--. 2 reports.

Shows historical background of county and department, organization and personnel, functions of county board and county department, statistics on work during year, statements of costs and of problems. Arr. by topic. No index. Mimeographed. 6 pp. 8½ x 11.

For clerk of court's copy, see entry 85.

217. SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE DAILY REPORT SHEET, 1937--. 1 bundle, 1 clipboard file.

Daily work sheet of social workers, showing date, name of worker, total miles a day, case name, person or agency contacted, category; for field visit, original investigation, reinvestigation, other; for client, collateral or office contact, signatures of worker and director and total amount of mileage. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. Bundle, 9 x 11 x 6; clipboard file, 9 x 11 x 2.

218. MISC(ellaneous) FILE, 1937--. 2 f. d. Title varies: Correspondence. File for administrative matters including: minutes of county board monthly meetings, and of district study group meetings of Saluda, Edgefield and McCormick Counties; administrative pay rolls; travel and subsistence vouchers, change in status of personnel, applications, commodity forms, per diem and expense accounts of board members, monthly budgets to state department, requests for supplies, forms canceling checks of clients who have died, resource directory for McCormick; CCC statistics etc., and related and general correspondence. Arr. in folders with subject written on tab. No index. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. 12 x 12 x 24.

219. MEMORANDUMS, 1937--. 5 vols. (I, II, three unlabeled). Title varies; Bulletins; Manual.

Miscellaneous collection of administrative instructions, including:

- i. Bulletins and memoranda issued through state department on policies and various phases of the work in South Carolina, showing date, subject, by whom issued, and serial number;
- ii. Manual of instructions from state department on how to fill out various forms with illustrations, records to be kept and how to keep them, etc.;
- iii. Memoranda issued by field supervisor on various phases of work, instructions for records, etc., showing date, to whom, from whom, and subject.

Arr. chron. by date of issue. Indexes for i and iii, show date, subject, by whom issued, and serial no.; no index for ii but table of contents. Mimeographed. 300 loose-leaf pp. 11½ x 9 x 1.

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County Board of Public Welfare -
Case Records

(220-224)

220. (REFERENCE SHELF), 1937--. 12 vols., 4 pigeonholes.

Miscellaneous material for reference on case work and on various agencies handling different phases of case work, including annual reports of South Carolina county departments of public welfare; statistics on activities and accomplishments of assistance agencies, of CCC camps, and South Carolina department of public welfare division of research and statistics; issues of The Survey, material on delinquency and textbooks. No arr. No index. Printed and mimeographed. 200 to 296 pp. Vols., $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ to $9 \times 7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$; pigeonholes, $6 \times 12 \times 10$.

Case Records

221. (INTAKE BOOK), 1937--. 4 vols.

Carbon register of all clients applying at office, showing name of client, sex, address, race, person interviewed, relation to applicant, others in family, request, complaint, old, new, remarks, case number, disposition - accepted for investigation, classification, not accepted for investigation, signature of interviewer and date. The originals are detached and given to case worker. Arr. chron. by date of client's visit. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 100 pp. $12 \times 9 \times 1$.

222. (MASTER INDEX), 1937--. 2 f. b.

Current index to DPW Cases, entry 224; (DPW Case Statistical Cards), entry 225; Commodity Cases, entry 226; Suspended Cases, entry 230; Approved Cases, entry 231; Closed Cases, entry 232; showing case name, address, cross reference, alias, case number, date of application, marital status; first name, age, category, and date closed of man, woman, and others in household. Also contains cross reference cards, showing county, name of person, race, address, name of head of case, case number and address. Arr. alph. by case name. Typed on printed cards, white for white cases, blue for Negro, and yellow for cross reference. $4 \times 6 \times 12$.

223. CASE REGISTRATION LEDGER, 1937--. 1 vol.

Numerical register of cases, showing county, case number, race, surname, man's first name, woman's first name and maiden name, date registered, date closed. Arr. by case no. No index. Hdw. on typed form. 50 loose-leaf pp. $19 \times 9 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$.

224. DPW CASES, 1937--. 4 f. d.

Active family case records for the blind, old age assistance, and dependent children, 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 and related correspondence. Also contains (DPW Case Statistical Cards), 1937-39, entry 225, and ERA & WPA Records entry 234. Arr. by case no., filed in manila folders showing case name and no. on tab. For index, see entry 222. Hdw. and typed on printed form and typed. $12 \times 12 \times 24$.

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225. (DPW CASE STATISTICAL CARDS), 1939--. 2 letter f. b. Subtitled by name of social worker. 1937-39 in DPW Cases, entry 224. Shows county, case number and name, (surname, and if a man, first name, middle name, and birthplace; if a woman, first name, maiden name and birthplace); four spaces for dated addresses, whether location urban or rural, etc., race or color; number of years received relief prior to 1937; description of home; amount of rent, number of rooms, number of beds, bath, toilet, type of lights, water supply, cooking facilities; district, worker and date; changes in household, date, category applied for, individual case number, persons sharing in assistance, relationship to head, marital status, sex, date of birth, grade completed in school, individual categories, usual occupation, employed, unemployed, income, year came to state, county, city; previous residence; remarks, date filled and signature of worker; reverse of card shows monthly status of case and record of cash relief received. Arr. alph. by case name under applications received this month, applications approved this month, applications rejected this month, applications pending, open cases, and closed this month. (Master File), entry 222, serves as index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 10 x 12 x 5.

226. COMM(odity) CASES, 1937--. 1 f. d. Active cases of service which are opened for commodities of food and clothing only, showing information as in entry 224. Arr. by case no. with case name and no. on tab. For indexes, see entries 222, 227. Hdw. and typed on printed form and typed. 12 x 12 x 24.

227. SERVICE CARDS (Index), Current. 1 f. b. Current index to Commodity Cases, entry 226, and to cases for service now with social worker, which when completed are filed in Closed Cases, entry 232, showing name of client (surname, first, middle, case number, address, sex, race; CCC, in camp date, out camp date; WPA, working, not working; out town inquiry-letters, telegram, received date, answer date, other (specify); relief date, no relief, and reason for service. Arr. under: CCC Applications, Commodities, Service, OTI, Applications referred by DPW. Typed on printed ruled cards. 5 x 6 x 11½.

228. CCC CAMP FILE (Index), 1937--. 1 f. b. Index to case records now with social worker, which when completed are filed in Closed Cases, entry 232, of boys who applied for CCC placement only, showing with slight variations, case number, name and address, application date, allottee, when accepted, when discharged and kind of discharge, date. Arr. alph. by case name under: boys in camp, boys out of camp, new applications, pending applications, rejected applications, eligibility established; on white cards for white cases and blue for Negro. Hdw. on ruled cards and hdw. 4 x 6 x 12.

229. ("PAY ROLLS"), 1937--. 3 vols. Carbon copies of pay rolls of clients receiving monthly benefit checks in the categories of old age, the blind, aid for dependent children, showing, 1937-July 1939, by whom typed, checked and verified; month, year, voucher

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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, pay roll voucher number, name of client, for the sum of, amount of assistance paid in dollars and cents; July 1939--, showing name of client, race, sex, county number, case number, amount of check; total for page and signature of approval by chief auditor for state department. Arr. chron. by date of month; one vol. for each category. No index. Typed on printed ruled form. 65 to 195 loose-leaf pp. 17 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

For treasurer's records, see entries 183-185.

230. SUSPENDED CASES, current. 1 f. d.

Open cases which were removed from DPW Cases because of lack of funds, showing information as in entry 224. Arr. by case no., with case name and no. on tab. For index, see entry 222. Hdw. and typed on printed form and typed. 12 x 12 x 24.

231. APPROVED CASES, current. 1 f. d. Subtitled: Waiting List.

Cases which have been approved for monthly benefit checks for categories of old age, the blind, or aid to dependent children but have not been placed in DPW Cases for lack of funds, showing information as in entry 224. Arr. by case no. with case name and no. on tab. For index, see entry 222. Hdw. and typed on printed form and typed. 12 x 12 x 24.

232. CLOSED CASES, 1937--. 4 f. d. (labeled by contained case nos.).

Family service and CCC case records of the department of public welfare which are no longer eligible for aid and have been closed for various reasons, showing information as in entry 224. Arr. by case no., filed in manila folders with case name and no. on tab. For indexes, see entries 222, 227, 228. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form and typed. 12 x 12 x 24.

233. (REVIEW CASE REGISTER), 1937--. 1 vol.

Memorandum register of cases for reviewing, showing case name, case number, name of worker, date of application, date of review. Arr. chron. by date of application. No index. Typed on typed form. 200 loose-leaf pp. (16 used) $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x 1.

234. ERA & WPA RECORDS, 1933-37. 6 f. d. (labeled by contained case nos.). Reopened cases in DPW Cases, entry 224.

Family case records inherited by the temporary department of public welfare from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; also cases certified to WPA by DPW and turned over to the department of public welfare, some of which were temporary drought relief and rural resettlement cases, showing information as in entry 224. Arr. by case no. filed in manila folders with case name and no. on tab. For index, see entry 235. Hdw. and typed on printed form and typed. 12 x 12 x 24.

235. (INDEX TO ERA & WPA RECORDS), 1933-37. 3 f. b.

Non-current index to ERA & WPA Records, entry 234, showing case name, address, alias, man's, woman's and children's first names, ages, occupation,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

(Next entry 236, p. 104)

case number, cross reference, date of application, marital status; some stamped TDPW, TDR. Arr. alph. by case name. Hdw. on printed cards, white for white cases and yellow for Negro. $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$.

XXVIII. BOARD OF HONOR

When McCormick County was created, applications of Confederate veterans for state pensions were made, under a general law of 1900, to a county board of pensions composed of four ex-Confederate soldiers or sailors elected by representatives from each township, who in turn elected a practicing physician as the fifth member. Their oaths were required to be filed in the clerk of court's office. The board's chief duty was to compile a list of veterans approved for pensions, which, after being approved by the state board, was certified to the clerk of court and recorded in a book designated "Approved Pension Rolls." All applications approved by the county board, and related papers, were required to be filed before the first of February each year in the office of the state comptroller general for examination by the state board of pensions. Each county board was required to keep a book in which were listed the names of applicants for pensions, and whether approved or disapproved. This record was required to be deposited in the office of the clerk of court, who was to certify to the comptroller general the number of pensioners still alive and entitled to a pension, paid upon warrant of the comptroller general. (1900, Stat. XXIII, 409-14.)

Under an act of 1919 which placed upon an "Honor Roll" all Confederate veterans and widows of veterans, the county pension board was composed of three veterans named by a state commissioner of pensions. The duties were defined by a state board of pension commissioners. Applications for pensions were required to be made in duplicate, under oath, attested by two witnesses, and filed with the county board of pension commissioners. The county board made the findings of facts, and forwarded them with memoranda of the testimony of witnesses, and their own recommendations, to the state pension commissioner. The duplicates remained on file in the office of the judge of probate, who became clerk of the county board. When the state commissioner finished his list, he certified it to the comptroller general, who drew his warrant on the state treasurer in favor of the judge of probate. Pensioners were required to give the judge of probate receipts to be kept on file in his office. (1919, Stat. XXXI, 275-78.) In 1923, Negroes who had served the Confederacy became eligible for small pensions (Stat. XXXIII, 107; Code 4983).

Under the present law of 1929, the pension board was abolished and a board of honor consisting of three Confederate veterans, was created for each county, with the judge of probate as clerk. Members of the board were elected by the veterans every two years at a called meeting. Their names were forwarded to the comptroller general, to whom they are required to report each year a list of bona fide pensioners. Compensation of a board member was two dollars a day for not more than five days a year. When the number of veterans

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

was reduced to two, the clerk of court became a member; when the number was reduced to one, the judge of probate was eligible for membership; when there were no veterans remaining in the county, the auditor became a member. (1929, Stat. XXXVI, 176-79; Code 4978-4988.)

The judge of probate is required to keep a "complete list of all enrolled, the amount paid or payable to each, and receipt from the pensioner for all such payments" (1929, Stat. XXXVI, 177). In 1937 the state comptroller general assumed the duty of paying Confederate pensions (Stat. XL, 639).

At present there are no living veterans in McCormick County, but seven widows receive pensions.

For records of Confederate veterans, see entries 133-137.

XXIX. HEALTH UNIT

In 1926, the McCormick board of county commissioners was directed to appoint a reputable physician of the county as county physician and health officer, to cooperate with the state board of health in the enforcement of laws, rules and regulations of the state board, and to supervise the control of any epidemic diseases in the county (Stat. XXXIV, 1290). His duties were entirely distinct from those of the physician who is still retained by the county for the purpose of looking after the health of prisoners only (1939, Stat. XLI, 1295).

In 1936, McCormick, Saluda and Edgefield Counties organized a tri-county health district under the bureau of rural sanitation of the state board of health, with a full time health officer, assisted by one or more sanitary inspectors for the three counties, and one clerk and one public health nurse for each county (Fifty-Seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health, July 1, 1935-June 30, 1936, pp. 8, 94).

The director, or health officer, must be a graduate physician registered in South Carolina, specially trained and qualified in preventive medicine and public health work. The nurse must be a graduate registered in South Carolina, and must meet other requirements of the United States Public Health Service and the state board of health. All other personnel employed must be properly qualified and trained for the special work undertaken and must meet the requirements and qualifications of the United States Public Health Service and the state board of health. (Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938, p. 102.) The annual cost to each county in the tri-county district is from \$900 to \$1,000 (Fifty-Seventh Report of the State Board of Health, July 1, 1935-June 30, 1936, p. 94).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

(236-237)

Control of communicable diseases such as smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, typhus fever, tuberculosis and syphilis is one of the chief functions of all health work. County departments are carrying on an intensive program for better infant, preschool and school hygiene and improved sanitary conditions, as well as case finding, certification of indigency, and transportation of crippled children. Newspaper articles and the distribution of pamphlets are part of the educational activities of the health department. Personal contact with individuals and small groups has given much valuable information to the public. (Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938, pp. 105-114.)

The records of the county health department are usually prescribed by the state board of health and not by statute. All records are in the office in the courthouse.

236. LETTER FILE AND REPORTS, 1936--. 3 letter f. b., 3 f. d. Title varies: Prenatal Case Records and Reports; Infant & Pre-School Records.

Weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual statistical and narrative reports of the health unit, chiefly to the state board of health on poliomyelitis, public health nursing, venereal disease, morbidity, well-baby and prenatal work, and all phases of health work in county; also related and general correspondence. Arr.alph. by subject or addressee. No index. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. Letter f. b., 12 x 12 x 5; f. d., 12 x 13 x 23.

237. FAMILY CASE FOLDERS, 1936--. 2 f. b.

Case records, 1939--., showing family name, race, date of first contact, family case number; successive addresses and sanitation notes (3 spaces for each): city or village, street address or RFD, open country, township, road directions, economic status, number of rooms, telephone, whether screened or not; whether water supply safe, questionable, unsafe; whether excreta disposal sanitary or unsanitary; source of first information about family; household roster for husband, wife, children, and others in family, name, sex, date of birth, living at home, date of death, immunizations, tuberculin tests, occupation or school enrollment or cause of death: special conditions or social problems; also

- i. Maternity record, date, date first day of last menstrual period, estimated date of confinement, name of patient, address, white or colored, age, para, number months pregnant, by whom to be delivered, name of family physician, abnormal history, abnormal physical findings, hemoglobin, measurements, interspinous, intercrystal, intertrochantetric, blood pressure, Wasserman, Kahn, urine, G. C. smear, temperature, present weight, usual weight, presentation, baudelocque; previous pregnancies: seven spaces for number months, whether alive or stillbirth, whether labor normal, if miscarriage number months; on reverse are instructions to patient on first visit to clinic; follow-up home visits: date, home or clinic, blood pressure, urine, weight, remarks;

- ii. Infant and preschool health supervision records, family name, child's name, family number, source of first information, reason for first visit, date of birth, sex, number of months of prenatal care, whether delivered by physician, midwife or other, where delivered, birth weight, condition at birth, whether birth registered, number months breast fed, number months bottle fed, age when first walked, talked and cut first tooth; date and type of immunization tests, date and type of diseases, date and type of clinic visited; remarks; recommendations of physicians or dentists; date, in regard to, recommendations, whether physician or dentist, result obtained and date; record of visits; observations, general habits, immunization, date of last medical examination, nurse and other services rendered and remarks;
- iii. Communicable disease visiting record, showing family name, first name, family number, source of first information, type of case, reason for first visit, whether case has been visited by health officer, name of physician in charge, address, date of onset, where taken sick, probable source of infection, contacts of case besides family; immunizations: type and date; kind, date and results of tests taken; date and kind of communicable disease patient has had; whether patient isolated, practicing concurrent disinfection, milk handler in household, date case was placarded and date released; reverse shows advice given and service rendered, and laboratory examinations;
- iv. Tuberculin home visiting record, family name, first name, family number, source of first information about case, type of case, whether physician or clinic supervising case, occupation of patient, probable date of onset, probable source of infection, present symptoms, condition on first visit; clinical findings and physician's recommendations; name of sanatorium, date of admission, date and condition when discharged; reverse shows record of visits by nurse and remarks;
- v. Orthopedic case record, showing name of patient, state, private or Shriners, other, address, county, date of birth, sex, race, parent or guardian, address, diagnosis orthopedist, diagnosis of medical doctor, family physician, address; reverse shows date of visit, orthopedist's recommendation, progress of patient, nurses' progress notes;
- vi. Midwife record, showing county, date, class, name, address, age, race, marital status, date certificate issued, date renewed, date revoked or suspended and reason; able to read or write, general mental fitness; general physical, vision, hearing; special training, extent of experience, dates of immunizations; laboratory examinations: date, test, result; subsequent treatments: date, nature of treatment and by whom; reverse shows date of meeting, inspection of bags, grades and statistics, person conducting class, remarks;
- vii. Medical history card for clinic, showing name, address, age, sex of patient; name and address of doctor; recommendations: medical diagnosis, type of treatment, nature of handicap, deformity described, name of hospital, recommendations, date interviewed, date

examined, date treated, general remarks, and signature of doctor; reverse is a survey card, showing name of patient, whether male or female, white or colored, date of birth, street address, city, county, father's and mother's names; physical disability: nature, walk unaided, walk with apparatus, bed case, wheel chair, other, age at onset, duration, cause, disease, accident, congenital, other, previous treatment, nature, by whom treated, name of family physician; education status; name of school, address, grade, whether attending school or not, mental capacity, whether child needs transportation or appliances; economic condition: father's and mother's occupation, employer and weekly earnings, income from other sources, general remarks and date of interview.

Arr. alph. by case name under general and orthopedic. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed cards. 6 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

238. PHYSICAL RECORD CARD, 1936--. 1 f. b.

Record of examinations of school children for physical defects, showing county, school; name of child, sex, color, place of birth, date of birth; father's name, address; whether child has had measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox, hookworm, treatment, vaccination, toxoid, typhoid bacterin, scarlet fever antitoxin, name and address of family physician, date of examinations, age, grade, height, weight, eyes, ears, throat, nose, teeth, skin, nutrition, mentality, heart, lungs, deformities and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of child under name of school. No index. Hdw. on printed cards. 6 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

239. IMMUNIZATION RECORDS, 1939--. 2 f. b.

Record of immunization of school children, showing county, name of child, age, color, sex, parent's name, address: with spaces for first, second and third doses for toxoid, typhoid bacterin, smallpox, whooping cough, tuberculin test. Arr. alph. by name of child under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed cards. 4 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18.

240. (VENEREAL DISEASE CASE RECORDS), 1936--. 1 f. d.

Clinical case record, showing case number, date, name of patient, race, sex, age, marital status, address, occupation, by whom referred, diagnosis, whether infectious or not; previous treatment: name of physician, address, duration of treatment, type, doses, other; history: pertinent to family, patient's past, present illness, and chief complaints; physical examination: general appearance, weight, temperature, pulse, blood pressure, hemoglobin test, skin and mucous membranes genito anal, cardio-vascular, neuro-muscular, eyes, other defects, Romberg's sign, hearing, speech, gait, bones and joints, glands, respiratory, abdominal viscera, other manifestations, general outlook, name of examiner; lapses in treatment: date of lapse, date of home visit, reasons for lapses in treatment, action taken, results, worker; contacts: name, address, sexual or casual, relation to case, age, date and result of examination; final disposition of case and date; on reverse of folder is treatment outline: date and treatment recommended; date, type and result of laboratory test; drug and dose of treatment whether arsenical or heavy metal; progressive data, also physicians' and clinic's case reports, copies of report of contact of venereal disease to state board

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

of health, and case transfer report. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on printed cards. 12 x 12 x 24.

241. LABORATORY SLIPS, 1936--. 1 box.

Hygienic laboratory reports on specimens for syphilitic tests, showing from which doctor, date, physician's address, name of patient, race, sex, age, marital status, occupation, number of test, results of former tests, whether under specific treatment, date last treatment, physician's clinical diagnosis: whether syphilitic, doubtful, or non-syphilitic. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 4 x 10 x 10.

242. TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM, 1936--. 2 vols.

Tuberculosis clinic record, showing for original examination place of examination, date, file number, patient's name and address; if child, name and address of parent or guardian; family physician's name and address; age, race, sex, occupation, marital status, weight, height, usual weight, sleeping conditions, temperature, pulse, tuberculin reaction, previous diagnosis; contact history: family, others, past, present; present symptoms, remarks; physical findings: diagram of anterior and posterior chest, right and left X-ray; diagnosis, recommendations to family physician and signature of clinician. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 100 loose-leaf pp. 9 x 12 x 1 to 11 x 9 x 1.

243. SANITARY INSPECTOR REPORTS (Foodhandlers' Permits), 1936--.

3 manila folders.

Application for permit to handle foods, showing county, date, number; section (1) filled in by applicant: name, address, employed by, class of employment, age, color, sex, height, color hair, color eyes, weight, and signature; section (2) filled in by physician: whether applicant has been vaccinated, had contagious or infectious intestinal disease, had typhoid immunization within past three years and date of first, second and third doses, evidence of any type of tuberculosis, syphilis or gonorrhea, certificate of physician, date and signature and address of physician; also duplicate permit issued by sanitary inspector. Arr. chron. by date of issue of permit. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

XXX. FARM AND HOME EXTENSION SERVICE

Home demonstration work began to take form in South Carolina on August 16, 1910, when Miss Marie Cromer was appointed collaborator in the farm and home demonstration work. In the fall of 1911 arrangement was made for Miss Cromer to make her headquarters at Winthrop College, in charge of state-wide work with girl's canning and poultry clubs. (Notes of Lonny I. Landrum, State Home Demonstration Agent, from records at Winthrop College.)

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.,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

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 (Stat. XXXVI, 1053-54).

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. Appointments for each county are subject to approval of the respective delegations. Demonstration work for Negroes is administered through the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College. No definite term is provided by law for agents, but they are usually employed for one year at a time, and, as reappointment is customary, they hold office indefinitely. Counties may supplement salaries and expenses from county funds. ("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; Stat. XXXVI, 1053-54.) Counties frequently aid this work by making additional appropriations for special purposes. McCormick County made its first appropriation, \$800, for a farm agent, for 1917 and 1918 together (Stat. XXX, 965). In 1930 the McCormick County supply act provided \$432 for clerical help for the farm and home demonstration agents (Stat. XXXVI, 1903). Since 1931 (Stat. XXXVII, 863) the county has been providing regularly for office rent (Stat. XLI, 1288).

The duties of farm and home agents are concerned chiefly with organizational and informative work. Farm agents go from farm to farm teaching the best methods of cultivation and how to increase fertility of soil by rotation of crops and the use of livestock and legumes. They assist in the distribution of hog cholera serum; they spray orchards; make tests of milk production; and help educate farmers in the importance of farm sanitation, fly extermination, and cattle tick eradication. ("Report of Clemson Agricultural College" in Reports and Resolutions, 1914, I, 554-57.)

The records are chiefly correspondence, carbon copies of reports to headquarters, and papers relating to club work. Since 1933, agricultural adjustments and soil conservation have been conducted through the county farm agents, who have handled production contracts and benefit checks.

For records, see Inventory of Federal Archives in the States, No. 39, South Carolina.

Cooperative Soil Conservation Board;
Cotton Weigher

XXXI. COOPERATIVE SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD (potential)

Under special laws, a move for the control of soil erosion as part of the agricultural extension program, was begun in 1935 in connection with the executive boards of several counties (Stat. XXXIX, 913-15). The following year the general assembly assented to the provisions of a federal statute (public act No. 461, 74th Congress) which provided a permanent policy of federal aid to the states for the purpose. The trustees of Clemson College were authorized to present state plans, and to administer, receive and disburse federal grants of money to the state for the work. (Stat. XXXIX, 1531-32.)

In 1937 a county cooperative soil conservation board was authorized for McCormick County, consisting of three members, one of whom was named as treasurer, all to be appointed by the county delegation, for a term of two years. The county farm demonstration agent was designated as ex officio secretary of the board. Compensation for the three members of the board was fixed at three dollars a day each, not to exceed twelve days a year. (Stat. XL, 396.)

The duties of the board are to promote the control of erosion within McCormick County, and such other farm practices as tend toward the improvement of farm land; to enter into contracts with the farmers for the terracing of their land; and to direct the terracing program. The board is authorized to make requisition before the county board of commissioners and to borrow not exceeding \$5,000 for the purchase of suitable machinery. It is the duty of the ex officio secretary to keep the books and accounts of the board. (Stat. XL, 396-97.)

This board has not been appointed (D. Austin Shelley, county agent).

XXXII. COTTON WEIGHER

A general law of 1896 provided for the election by boards of county commissioners of public cotton weighers for the various cotton markets of the state (Stat. XXII, 57; Code 6402). In McCormick County a special law of 1922 provided that at the primary election the managers of the precincts at McCormick should provide a box for the election of a cotton weigher for the town. Before assuming office he is required to be sworn by the clerk of court to discharge the required duties, and to post a surety bond of \$500 approved by the clerk of court and filed in his office. The compensation of the weigher is fixed by McCormick Democratic Club, not exceeding twenty cents for each bale weighed, one-half paid by the buyer and one-half by the seller. (Stat. XXXII, 783; Code 6402, 6440.) For sufficient cause, the county board of commissioners may remove the weigher from office after giving him ten days' notice to show cause why he should not be removed; and the board may fill the vacancy (Code 6404).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 18-21

In case of inability from sickness, or other cause, the weigher may appoint a deputy, who before entering upon his duties must take the oath of office required of the weigher. The weigher is responsible on his bond for the official acts of his deputy. (Code 6404, 6440.) It is the duty of the weigher to provide a platform and scales with ample facilities for handling and weighing all cotton sold on the market. In McCormick he uses the railroad platform and scales. He is required to weigh fairly and promptly all cotton sold on his market, and to issue his ticket showing the weight of each bale. The weigher is required to mark and number each bale of cotton as indicated by tags of buyer, and to keep the cotton of each buyer together. When requested it is his duty to adjust all differences or disputes between buyers and sellers as to proper deductions to be allowed from water, dampness, damaged cotton or any false packing. To insure accuracy, he must test the scales every morning before weighing. (Code 6404, 6405, 6440.)

Under the general law the cotton weigher is required to make a monthly report of the cotton weighed to the board of county commissioners (Code 6405). Since the McCormick board does not own the scales, and does not collect fees for reimbursement of the cost of scales, this report is not made (Information from J. A. Talbert, clerk of court).

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McCORMICK COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1916--.
(Compiled from records of County Officers,
in secretary of state's office, Columbia).

County Supervisor

J. H. Lyon, 1916-23
W. O. Graves, 1923-32, 1936--
Geo. H. McCain, 1932-36.

Sheriff

F. F. Edmunds, 1916-21
R. LeRoy Milton, 1921-28
W. T. Strom, 1928--.

County Commissioners

T. Eugene Mann, 1916-21
W. O. Graves, Jr., 1916-23
G. H. McCain, 1921-25
B. P. Talbert, 1923-25
Chas. C. Morgan, 1925-36
Thos. A. Downtin, 1925-29
B. N. Edmunds, 1929-32
J. L. Jennings, 1932--
H. E. Freeland, 1936--.

Coroner

L. S. Ridlehoover, 1916-26
John C. Morgan, 1926-29
T. J. Lyon, 1929-30
M. L. B. Sturkey, 1930-34
Jas. L. Strother, 1934--.

Auditor

C. W. Pennal, 1916--.

Permanent Highway Commission

J. J. Dorn, chairman, 1917-21
T. A. Downtin, 1917-21
Albert Gibert, 1917-21
W. D. Morrah, 1917-21
N. G. Brown, 1919-21
W. K. McDonald, 1919-21
C. C. Reynolds, 1919-21
Dr. W. G. Blackwell, 1919-21.

Treasurer

Wade H. Parks, 1916-27
T. J. Price, 1927-37
Ruth Price Duncan, 1937--.

Tax Collector

Thomas J. Sibert, 1927-29
J. T. Fooshe, 1931--.

Clerk of Court

John Arch Talbert, 1916--.

Supt. of Education

T. J. Price, 1916-25
W. M. Talbert, 1925-29
W. H. Parks, 1929-33
Jas. W. Corley, 1933-37
E. P. Bentley, 1937--.

Judge of Probate

L. G. Bell, 1916-32
J. Frank Mattison, 1932--.

Rural Policemen

J. F. Mattison, 1928-29.

PUBLICATIONS
of
The South Carolina Historical Records Survey Project
The University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

- No. 1, Abbeville County, Columbia, April 1938
No. 2, Aiken County, Columbia, December 1938
No. 3, Allendale County, Columbia, August 1938
No. 4, Anderson County, Columbia, August 1939
No. 17, Dillon County, * Columbia, December 1938
No. 21, Florence County, Columbia, August 1938
No. 27, Jasper County, Columbia, October 1938
No. 31, Lee County, Columbia, January 1937
No. 35, McCormick County, Columbia, June 1940
No. 37, Oconee County, Columbia, June 1939
No. 40, Richland County, Columbia, April 1940

In preparation:

- No. 41, Saluda County
No. 11, Cherokee County
No. 39, Pickens County
No. 32, Lexington County

* Supply is exhausted.

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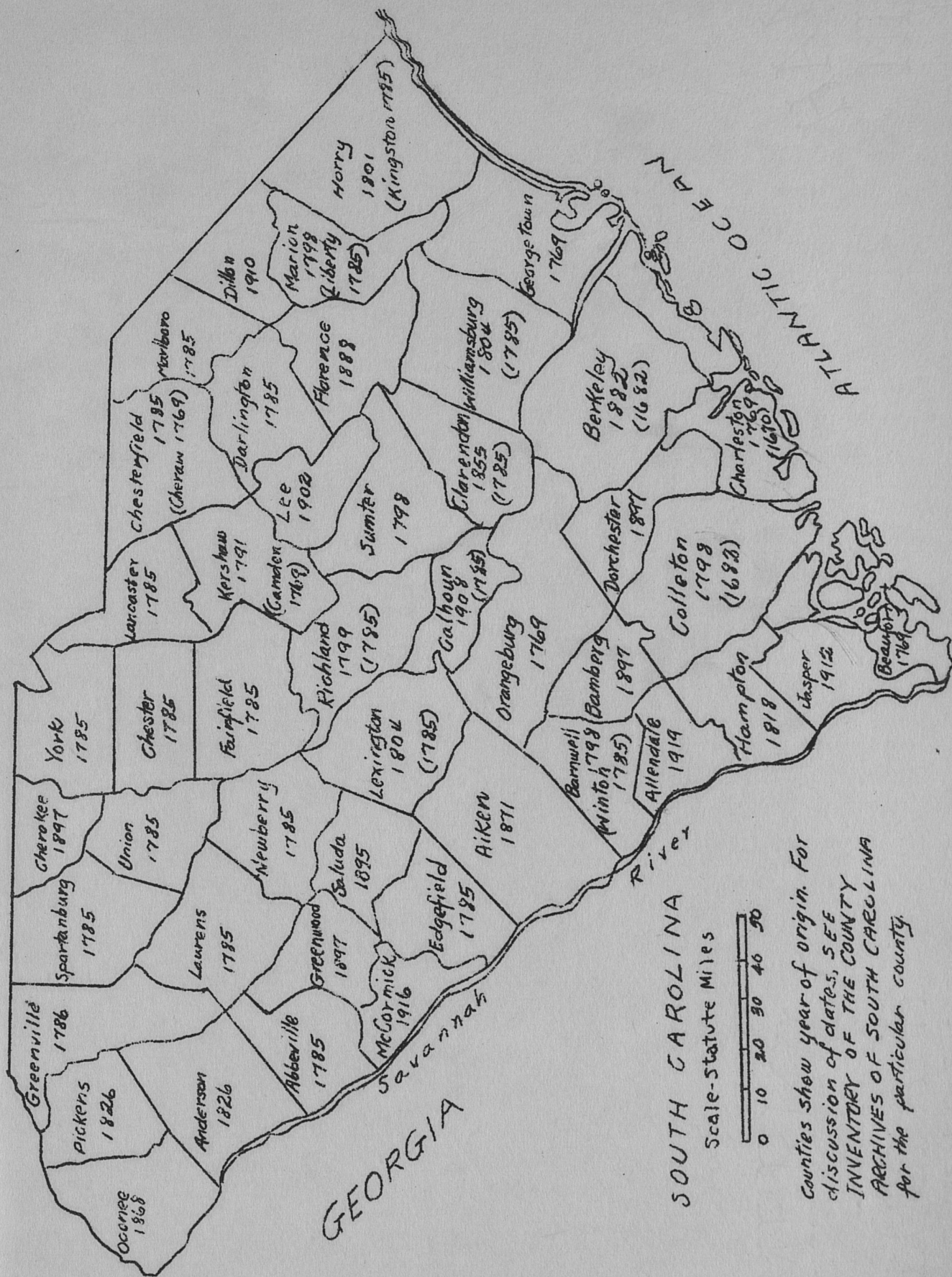
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NORTH CAROLINA



Counties show year of origin. For discussion of dates, SEE INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA for the particular county.

