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INVENTORY OF
THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NO. 17
DILLON COUNTY

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

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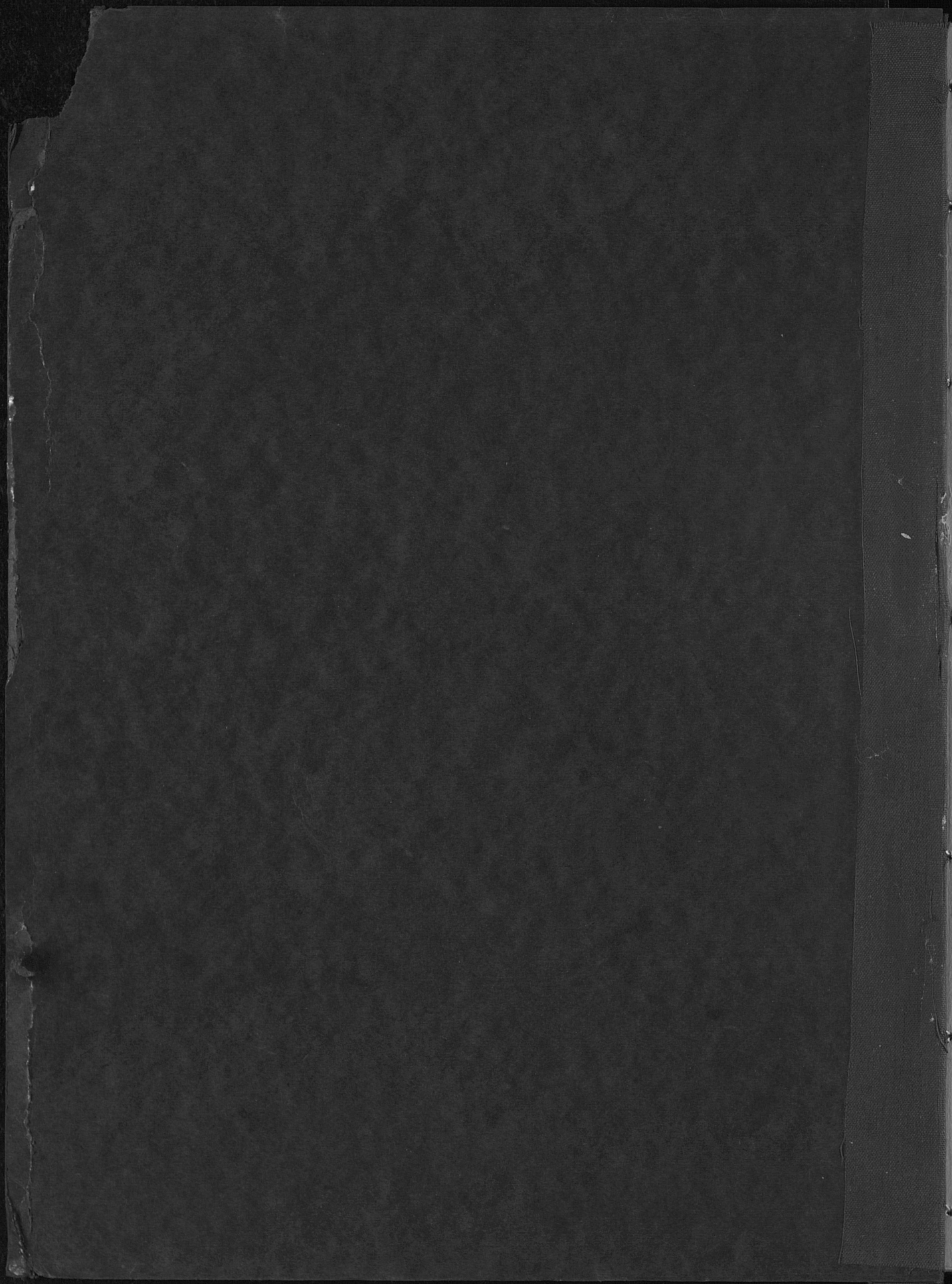
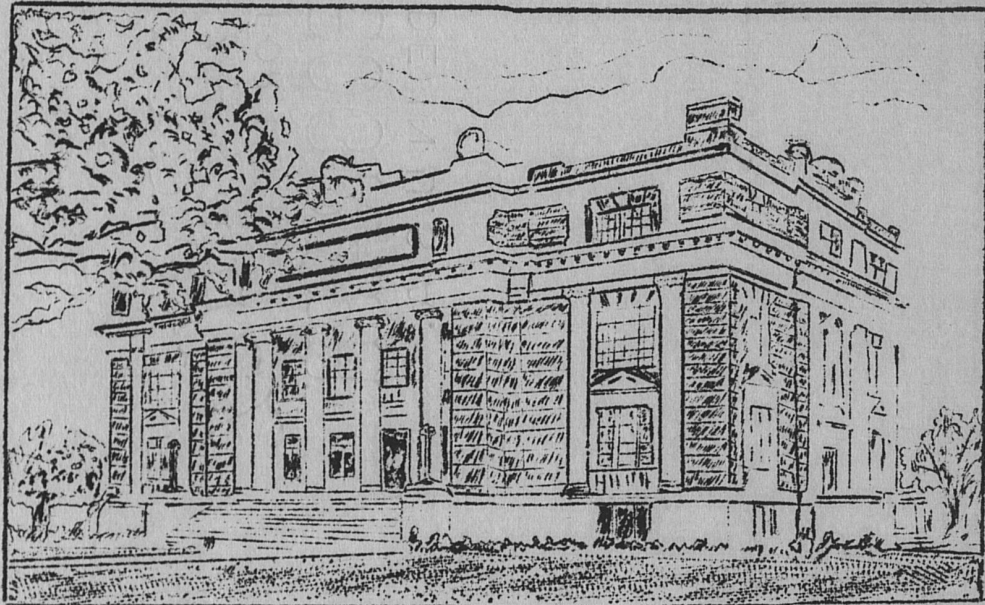


EXHIBIT OF THE
DILSON GORETT COURT HOUSE



DILSON GORETT COURT HOUSE

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The Historical Records Survey,
Chicago, Illinois



DILLON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

INVENTORY OF COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared by

The Historical Records Survey
Division of Women's and Professional Projects
Works Progress Administration

No. 17. DILLON COUNTY (DILLON)

* * * * *

Columbia, S. C.
The Historical Records Survey
December 1938

The Historical Records Survey

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FOREWORD

The Inventory of County Archives of South Carolina is one of a number of bibliographies of historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Dillon County, is number 17 of the South Carolina series.

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carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political,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

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

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

The Survey was organized and has been directed by Luther H. Evans, and operates as a nation-wide project in the Division of Women's and Professional Projects, of which Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Assistant Administrator, is in charge.

HARRY L. HOPKINS
Administrator

PREFACE

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

In South Carolina the Historical Records Survey was begun on March 1, 1936. Through Professor R. L. Meriwether, head of the department of history, it has enjoyed the active aid of the University of South Carolina, which, as co-sponsor of the project, is contributing the offices of state headquarters. The officials of the Works Progress Administration in South Carolina have always given every cooperation in the administration of the project.

The Dillon unit of the Survey was opened on July 1, 1936, with William Douglas Hamer of Clio as sole member, under the general supervision of Mrs. Mae Higginbotham of Florence. The first listing of the records was completed on October 15, and the first condensation of the inventory was undertaken by Mrs. Higginbotham, assisted by James C. Robinson and Mary Saleeby. A complete recheck was then made and many entries were added to the first list. The inventory was completely revised in the state office by Roberta Chestnut under the supervision of Robert W. Barnwell, Jr., who made the final recheck from the records in May 1938. Florence Worthy typed the final draft; Vivian Barnette rechecked contents and citations; Lena Lanning made the index; Paul Jordan drew the illustrations and cut all stencils; Mrs. Willah Brown did the proofreading; Mrs. Mary Kind and James C. Lever constituted the binding unit.

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

July 1, 1938

Anne K. Gregorie

Anne K. Gregorie
State Director
Historical Records Survey

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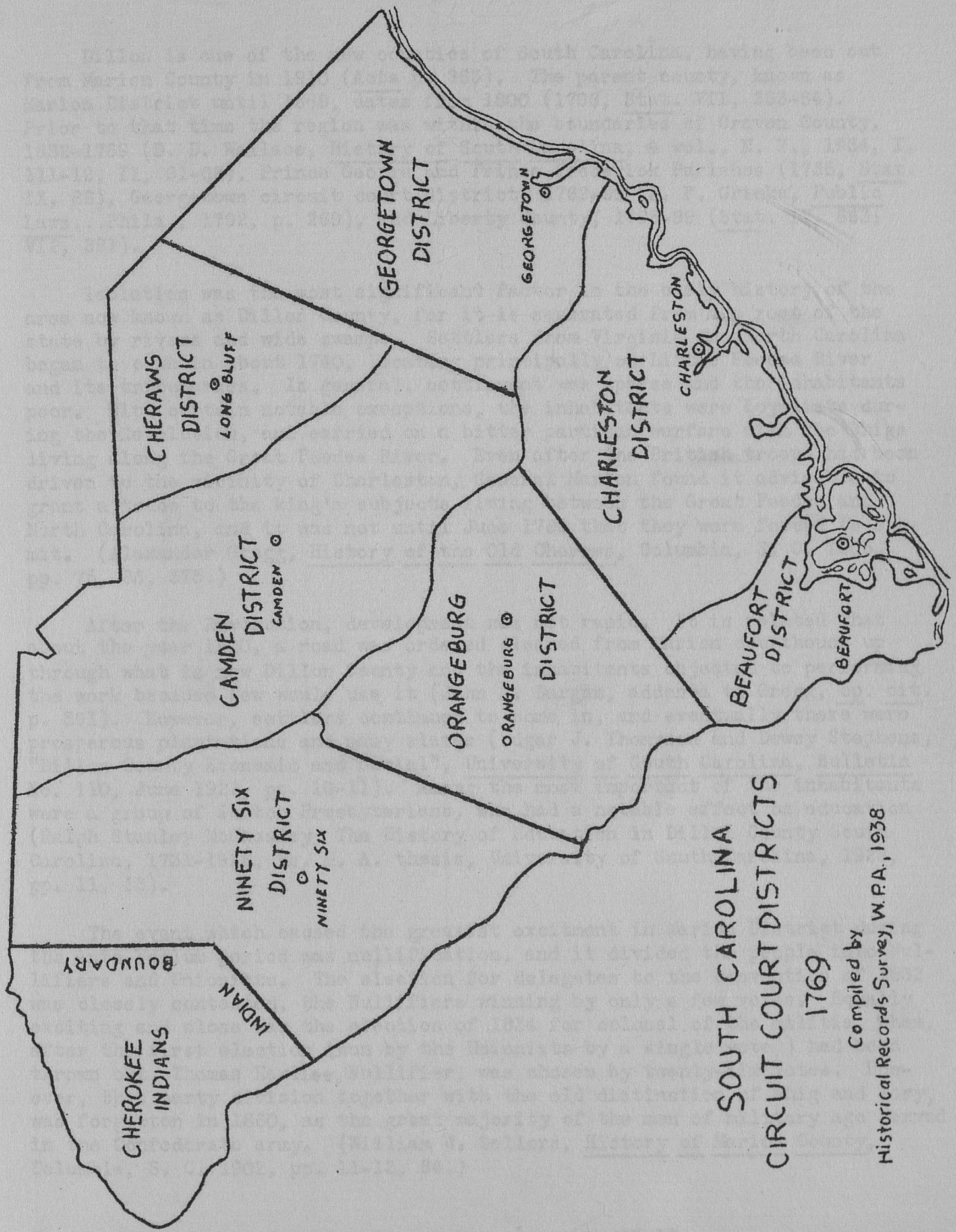
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SOUTH CAROLINA
CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS

1769

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

1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

Dillon is one of the new counties of South Carolina, having been cut from Marion County in 1910 (Acts p. 363). The parent county, known as Marion District until 1868, dates from 1800 (1798, Stat. VII, 283-84). Prior to that time the region was within the boundaries of Craven County, 1682-1769 (D. D. Wallace, History of South Carolina, 4 vol., N. Y., 1934, I, 111-12, II, 61-62), Prince George and Prince Frederick Parishes (1735, Stat. IX, 88), Georgetown circuit court district, 1769-99 (J. F. Grimke, Public Laws...Phila., 1792, p. 269), and Liberty County, 1785-99 (Stat. IV, 663; VII, 291).

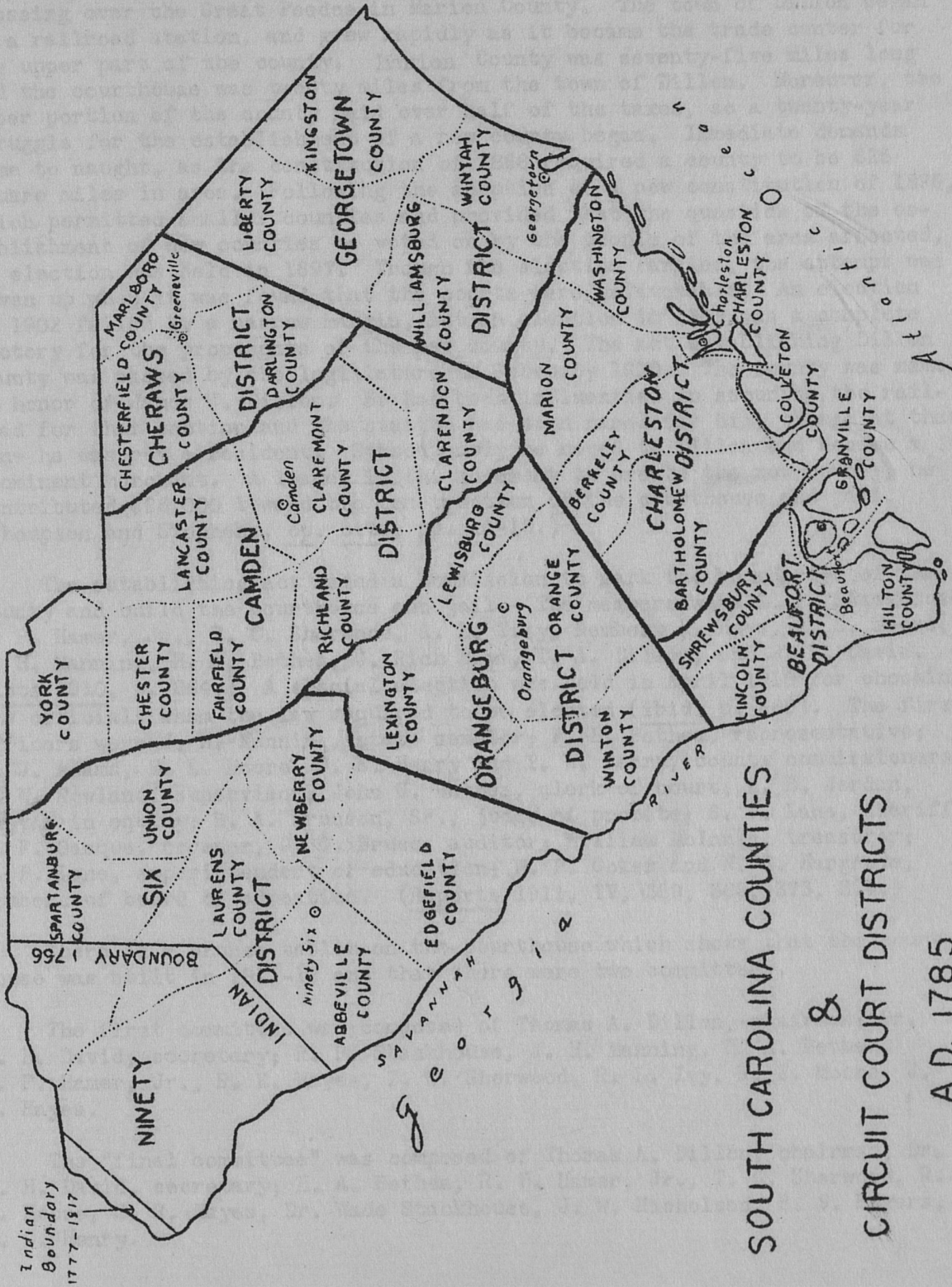
Isolation was the most significant factor in the early history of the area now known as Dillon County, for it is separated from the rest of the state by rivers and wide swamps. Settlers from Virginia and North Carolina began to come in about 1740, locating principally on Little Peedee River and its tributaries. In general, settlement was sparse and the inhabitants poor. With certain notable exceptions, the inhabitants were Loyalists during the Revolution, and carried on a bitter partisan warfare with the Whigs living along the Great Peedee River. Even after the British troops had been driven to the vicinity of Charleston, General Marion found it advisable to grant a truce to the king's subjects living between the Great Peedee and North Carolina, and it was not until June 1782 that they were forced to submit. (Alexander Gregg, History of the Old Cheraws, Columbia, S. C. 1905, pp. 75, 86, 375.)

After the Revolution, development was not rapid. It is related that about the year 1800, a road was ordered cleared from Marion courthouse up through what is now Dillon County and the inhabitants objected to performing the work because few would use it (John J. Dargan, addenda to Gregg, op. cit. p. 591). However, settlers continued to come in, and eventually there were prosperous plantations and many slaves (Edgar J. Thompson and Dewey Stephens, "Dillon County Economic and Social", University of South Carolina, Bulletin No. 110, June 1922, pp. 10-11). Among the most important of the inhabitants were a group of Scotch Presbyterians, who had a notable effect on education (Ralph Stanley McChesney, The History of Education in Dillon County South Carolina, 1731-1928, Ms. M. A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1928, pp. 11, 13).

The event which caused the greatest excitement in Marion District during the ante-bellum period was nullification, and it divided the people into Nullifiers and Unionists. The election for delegates to the convention of 1832 was closely contested, the Nullifiers winning by only a few votes. Equally exciting and close was the election of 1834 for colonel of the militia, when, after the first election (won by the Unionists by a single vote) had been thrown out, Thomas Harllee, Nullifier, was chosen by twenty-six votes. However, this party division together with the old distinction of Whig and Tory, was forgotten in 1860, as the great majority of the men of military age served in the Confederate army. (William W. Sellers, History of Marion County, Columbia, S. C. 1902, pp. 11-12, 84.)

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

North Carolina



SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
&
CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS

A D. 1785

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

Modern Dillon County is the result of a railroad. In 1887 the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad built a short cut from Wilson, North Carolina, to the crossing over the Great Peedee in Marion County. The town of Dillon began as a railroad station, and grew rapidly as it became the trade center for the upper part of the county. Marion County was seventy-five miles long and the courthouse was twenty miles from the town of Dillon. Moreover, the upper portion of the county paid over half of the taxes, so a twenty-year struggle for the establishment of a new county began. Immediate demands came to naught, as the constitution of 1868 required a county to be 625 square miles in area. Following the adoption of a new constitution of 1896, which permitted smaller counties and provided that the question of the establishment of new counties be voted on by the people of the area affected, an election was held in 1897. Though the election carried, the attempt was given up when it was found that the courts were unfavorable. An election in 1902 failed by a narrow margin, but an election in 1909 was a complete victory for the proponents of the new county. The act establishing Dillon County was passed by the legislature in February 1910. The county was named in honor of James W. Dillon. He had been influential in securing the railroad for that section and the station had been named for him, though at that time he was not a resident. Subsequently he moved to Dillon and became a prominent merchant. A leader in the movement to create the new county, he contributed \$25,000 toward the construction of the courthouse and jail. (Thompson and Stephens, op. cit., pp. 10-15.)

The establishing act named a commission to mark the boundaries of the county and build the courthouse and jail. The members were R. P. Stackhouse, R. P. Hamer, Jr., T. C. Sherwood, R. L. Ivey, Rembert K. Hays, R. S. Moore, J. H. Manning, H. A. Bethea, J. Rich Hays, T. A. Dillon, and J. H. David. (Acts 1910, p. 864.) A special election was held in April 1910 for choosing the officials whom the law required to be elected (ibid. p. 866). The first officers were J. H. Manning, state senator; P. L. Bethea, representative; W. J. Adams, E. L. Moore, J. E. Henry and T. W. Berry, county commissioners; J. W. Rowland, supervisor; John C. Bethea, clerk of court; A. B. Jordan, master in equity; R. A. Brunson, Sr., judge of probate; S. V. Lane, sheriff; B. F. Gasque, coroner, C. G. Bruce, auditor; William McInnis, treasurer; J. P. Lane, superintendent of education; W. P. Coker and N. B. Hargrove, members of board of education. (Reports 1911, IV, 359, 365, 373, 374.)

There is a bronze tablet on the courthouse which shows that the courthouse was built in 1911-12 and that there were two committees.

The first committee was composed of Thomas A. Dillon, chairman; Dr. J. H. David, secretary; R. P. Stackhouse, J. H. Manning, H. A. Bethea, R. P. Hamer, Jr., R. K. Hayes, T. G. Sherwood, R. L. Ivy, R. S. Moore, J. R. Hayes.

The "final committee" was composed of Thomas A. Dillon, chairman; Dr. J. H. David, secretary; H. A. Bethea, R. P. Hamer, Jr., T. C. Sherwood, R. S. Moore, J. R. Hayes, Dr. Wade Stackhouse, J. W. Nicholson, R. S. Rogers, J. C. Henry.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

Dillon County is roughly triangular in shape, with North Carolina to the northeast, Marlboro County to the northwest, and Marion County on the south. A small portion of Florence County touches it on the southwest, as does a portion of Horry County on the southeast. The boundary with Marlboro is very old, being part of the line which separated Georgetown District from Cheraw District in 1769. The boundary with Marion County is irregular. The principal natural boundaries are the Great Peedee and Lumber Rivers, which separate Dillon from Florence and Horry Counties respectively. There have been no boundary changes since the formation of the county.

The area of Dillon County is 471 square miles. In 1930 the population was 25,733, distributed as follows: native white, 13,265; foreign born white, 34; Negro, 12,067; Indian 365; Mexican 2. The county seat in 1930 had a population of 2731.

Though small in area and population, Dillon County is one of the most progressive counties in the state. It has some industries, notably cotton mills, but agriculture is the prevailing occupation of the people. Dillon County has fertile soil and its per capita crop value is one of the highest in the state. Cotton and tobacco are the chief money crops. (Thompson and Stephens, op. cit. p. 79; South Carolina . . ., prepared by Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry of Clemson College, Columbia, S. C., 1927, p. 207.)

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

Counties in South Carolina date back to 1682, but the early counties functioned as units of local government only for a brief period in a portion of the coastal region. These counties existed in name until the American Revolution but were merely vaguely defined divisions, used only in describing the general location of land grants. In portions of the province, especially the region near the coast, parishes were established, but the only local government in most of the back country was vested in magistrates and, to a certain extent, the militia organization. The only court in the province met at Charleston,

This condition existed until 1769, when South Carolina was divided into seven precincts or districts for circuit courts. These districts were Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Orangeburg, Cheraw, Ninety Six, and Camden. (Grimke, Public Laws, pp. 268-73.) Present day Dillon County was within Georgetown District. A district sheriff was appointed by the governor. The judges and clerk of court were provincial rather than district officers. These districts were judicial units only and not administrative ones. If any matter arose, such as laying out a road, building a bridge or clearing a stream, the general assembly would appoint commissioners to supervise the work and to levy the necessary taxes.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

Up to the time of the Revolution the parishes were the election districts. Most of them were near the coast and consequently the back country had little or no representation in the assembly. In 1775 election districts were created for the first time in many parts of South Carolina for the purpose of choosing members to the provincial congress, a revolutionary body. The districts were arbitrarily fixed by a committee having no legal authority, but the constitutions of 1776 (art. XI) and of 1778 (art XII) recognized and increased the number of these election districts.

There had long been a demand for county courts and in 1783 an act was passed providing for surveys to divide the state into counties (Stat. IV, 561). In 1785 thirty-four counties were established (Stat. IV, 661-64), but all of these did not function. Among them was Liberty County (*ibid.* p. 663), which included what is now Dillon County. The county court was intended to be not merely a judicial body but also an administrative one, but it was never set up in Liberty County.

In 1800, under a complete reorganization of the judicial system, the county courts and also the old circuit court districts were abolished (Stat. VII, 287, 291). New circuit court districts were created which were much smaller in size and which in a large part of the state were identical in area with the defunct counties. Thus Marion District had the same boundaries as Liberty County (Stat. VII, 284). Each district had its sheriff, clerk of court, ordinary, commissioner of equity, and for a time a commissioner of location. In a large part of the state the district was also the election unit. However, in the lower part of the state the parishes continued to function for this purpose. Also a few counties continued to function as subdivisions of districts, so there was no uniformity in the organization of local government. The matter is further complicated by the fact that up until 1824 the equity districts did not coincide with the law court districts, as usually several of the latter were combined to form one of the former.

Administrative matters whether in parish, district or county were attended to by various sets of commissioners, notably, commissioners of roads, commissioners of public buildings, commissioners of the poor, commissioners of schools. (Stat. VII, 299; IX, 292; V, 399, 535, 639.) Some of these were elected by the voters, but usually they were chosen by the general assembly. (Stat. IX, 274, 289.) The governor of the state had very little power in the appointment of local officers. The state made annual appropriations for the free schools, administered by local commissioners. The other sets of commissioners had power to levy taxes for their respective purposes. However, government was simple and the expenditures were small. The roads were kept up largely by men performing road duty or else using their slaves.

This type of government existed until the end of the ante-bellum period, when South Carolina for her constitution of 1861 adapted the constitution of 1790 to the constitution of the Confederate States. After the fall of the Confederacy in 1865, a new state constitution was adopted and the state government was reorganized very much along the old lines. This constitution was overthrown by the Reconstruction acts passed by Congress in 1866, and a military government was set up.

In 1868 another state constitution was adopted which brought about a number of changes, and went much more into details in its stipulations about local government than had any previous constitution of South Carolina. The parishes as units for representation were abolished, and the judicial districts were again called counties. For the first time the formation of new counties by the legislature was regulated and the provision made that no county could be reduced in size to less than 625 square miles. (Art. II, 3.) The court of equity was abolished, and its functions divided between the courts of common pleas and of probate (art. IV, 16, 17). The latter was the successor of the court of ordinary (art. IV, 20). The office of county school commissioner was created (art. X, 2). The duties of several of the ~~sets~~ of commissioners were combined and placed under one group of three elected county commissioners (art. IV, 19). These had charge of roads, public buildings, the poor, and they were required to make out a budget of expenses for the ensuing year and submit it to the state comptroller general.

From this time dates the practice of having all levies for county expenses passed each year in an act of the general assembly. The duties of the tax collector were divided between the auditor and the treasurer. Boards of assessors were also created. These fiscal officers were appointed by the governor, who, since 1868, has exercised more power than formerly. The counties were subdivided into townships, which were intended as units of government, but have amounted to little except as road and tax districts. The school districts also date from this period.

The decade from 1890 to 1900 saw considerable change in county government. The most outstanding was the adoption of a new constitution in 1895, but there were also several very important acts of the legislature. The constitution changed the requirements for the formation of counties, reducing the minimum area to 500 square miles for old counties and 400 square miles for new ones, and also making all changes in the boundaries of counties dependent on the approval of the voters of the area affected (art. VII, 2, 3, 4, 7). Provisions for several of the county officers, notably the county commissioners and the superintendent of education, were left to statutory enactments. Since then there have been a great many changes affecting county administration, so that the governing body varies not only between counties but from time to time in the same county. The influence of the legislative delegation over administrative affairs has steadily increased. Up until 1920 there were a great many changes in the boundaries of counties, but the easy means of communication made possible by the state highway system, together with the increased cost of maintaining a county government, has put an end to the formation of new counties. The duties of the government have steadily grown more complicated, and there are a number of agencies such as health units and farm demonstration agents, which are supported in part by federal and state funds.

It is exceedingly difficult to distinguish between state and county government in South Carolina. The government is and has always been highly centralized. All county laws and tax levies are passed by the state legislature. Several of the important county officials, notably the treasurer and auditor, are appointed by the governor and are, in a way, state officers,

as they are part of the machinery for the collection of state taxes and property assessments. The circuit courts are most certainly state courts and the county clerk of court can be considered a state officer also. A county is primarily a judicial and an election district. On the other hand a county is a body politic. It can sue and be sued and can issue bonds (Code 2975).

Following the precedent of the constitution of 1868, the present constitution of 1895 makes clear the status of the county. As a creation of the state legislature, the county is an agency of the state for administrative, judicial, and political purposes. All matters which concern the county must be passed upon in the state legislature.

County government falls naturally into two major groups of offices, the administrative and the judicial. The administrative group is concerned largely with fiscal matters, and consists of the board of commissioners, the auditor, the treasurer, and the superintendent of education. The legislative delegation works in close touch with these, controlling assessments, supplies, and more or less of the appointments. The judicial group consists of the courts of record, and the allied office of the clerk of court as register of mesne conveyance for the registration of contracts and property titles out of which so much court business arises. Various boards carry on miscellaneous functions such as safeguarding the public health, the registration of voters, and the holding of elections.

Administration

The administrative board has undergone more changes than any other in Dillon County. When the county was organized there were four elected commissioners and a supervisor (Acts 1910, pp. 864-66). Since that time there have been several changes in the number of commissioners, the mode of electing them, and their official titles. Today there is a governing body of six commissioners, one elected from each township by the voters for two years (Code 4254). Though the board of county commissioners is given charge of the business and financial affairs of the county yet the legislative delegation has become to a great extent the real administrative body, as the tax levy for the county is passed on by the state legislature. This tendency has been aided by the increasing complexity of government and the matters for which county money must be spent. One need only compare the one page devoted to Dillon County in the state appropriation act of 1910 (Acts, p. 811) with the minutely itemized Dillon County supply acts of 1937 (Acts, pp. 979-89), which cover eight pages, to understand that the board of county commissioners has become mainly a body for awarding contracts and issuing warrants in payment of claims within narrow limits prescribed by the delegation.

Judicial System

The principal courts held at the county courthouse are the circuit courts of general sessions and common pleas. The counties are grouped into

fourteen judicial circuits. Darlington, Marlboro, Chesterfield and Dillon form the fourth circuit (Code 50). Each circuit has a solicitor elected by the voters (Const. 1895, art. V, 29) and a resident judge elected by the state legislature. The judge must reside in his circuit but holds court in all parts of the state. (Const. 1895, art. V, 13.) This is essentially the same system provided in the constitution of 1868 (art. IV, 13, 29), and has undergone no important changes since the formation of Dillon County.

From the standpoint of records, the most important officer in the county is the clerk of court of common pleas, who is ex officio the clerk of the court of general sessions. He also has charge of the registration of titles to property and other similar records. There have been no essential changes in this office since the formation of the county.

The office of master has existed in Dillon County since the beginning (Acts 1910, p. 866). On the consent of both parties, certain civil cases are referred to him by the court, thus relieving the docket.

The judge of probate presides over a court having original jurisdiction in matters concerning wills, administration of estates, guardianship, and juvenile delinquency. There has been a moderate growth in the complexity of the duties. (Infra p. 40.)

At present Dillon County has seven magistrates (Acts 1937, p. 980) but the number changes from time to time. The magistrates have limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, subject to appeal to the circuit courts. Their warrants are served by constables who vary in number; at present there are two. In 1912 the rural policemen took over their duties, and in 1918 the rural policemen were abolished, so constables resumed their duties. The supply act of 1938 provided for two rural policemen or deputy sheriffs. (Infra p. 47.)

The sheriff enforces the orders of the courts and in this respect his duties have not changed since the formation of Dillon County. The office of tax collector has been created to collect delinquent taxes under execution, a duty which the sheriff formerly performed (Acts 1933, pp. 252-54).

Finances

State, county, and school taxes on property assessments are collected by the same officers, so that the state and county governments overlap in financial matters. The two chief officers, the auditor and the treasurer, are appointed by the governor, receive the larger portion of their salary from the state, and must follow the general system of bookkeeping prescribed by the comptroller general. (Code 2698, 2789, 2700, 2844.)

The auditor receives the returns of taxpayers, and, with the assistance of the town and township boards of assessors, fixes the valuation. There is also a county board of equalization to whom a taxpayer may appeal if he believes the valuation is fixed too high. Further appeal may be made to the

state tax commission (Code 2780, 2781). The taxes are paid to the county treasurer, who transmits the state's portion to the state treasurer. The county treasurer is custodian of the county and school funds, which he disburses only by order of the board of county commissioners on the one hand or the school trustees and the superintendent of education on the other. (Code 2795, 2799, 2800.)

The essentials of the above described system were established in 1868 (Stat. XIV, 28-67). There are two financial agencies of recent origin.

A forfeited land commission composed of the auditor, treasurer and clerk of court, was created in 1926 to dispose of land sold under execution for non-payment of taxes and bid in by the state and county. Formerly this had been handled by the state sinking fund commission. (Acts, pp. 920-22.)

The office of tax collector was created in 1933 (Acts, pp. 252-54), but as early as 1924 the supply act appropriated for a "tax collector per sheriff" (Acts, p. 1361). Previously the sheriff had performed this duty.

Education and Culture

At the time Dillon County was formed the board of education consisted of an elected superintendent of education and two members appointed by the state board of education (1896, Stat. XXII, 159-62). Today the county superintendent is appointed by the governor, and the board members are appointed by the state superintendent of education, one member from each high school district (Acts 1932, pp. 1117-18). The real development in school affairs has been a trend towards a centralized state system. Today the state pays the teachers for eight months of the year (Acts 1937, pp. 649-52). While the powers of the county superintendent extend to nearly all school matters, his principal duty is the overseeing of expenditures. He keeps an account of available funds and expenditures for each school district, and he must countersign warrants issued by the trustees before the county treasurer may honor them (Code 5382).

In 1913 a library was established for the town of Latta at Latta. By an act of the legislature in 1930 it became a county public library but remained under the control of the original association (Acts, p. 1724).

Elections

Since 1898 the registration of voters has been handled by the board of registration consisting of three members appointed by the governor (Stat. XXII, 703-4; Code 2269). Previously there had been a supervisor of registration and two assistants (1882, Stat. XVII, 1111-15).

Before elections are held, the governor appoints two sets of commissioners, one for county, district, and state officers and one for federal officers (Code 2299). After the election they become boards of canvassers and decide

protested returns subject to appeal to the state board of canvassers (Code 2310).

To understand the government of South Carolina one must realize that the general election is eclipsed in importance by the Democratic party primary. The point of significance is that officers like the auditor, the treasurer, and master, though legally and technically appointed by the governor, are, for all practical purposes, elected, since they are nominated in the primary.

Welfare and Conservation Agencies

The care of paupers heretofore has been one of the duties of the county board of commissioners. Dillon has no county home but each year has made appropriations for paupers, pauper burials and medical supplies. In 1937 a county board of public welfare was set up (infra p. 65) which is taking over responsibility for the poor.

Since 1931 the county has maintained a service officer who assists World War veterans in drawing up the papers for obtaining compensation from the federal government (Acts, p. 679).

The bi-county health unit was established in 1923 and operates under the bureau of rural sanitation of the state board of health (James E. Hunter, Jr., ed., Legislative Manual, Columbia, 1938, p. 263). It is supported in part by the county but receives state and federal funds. There is a county board of health which approves expenditures.

The county farm demonstration and home demonstration agents operate under the direction of the extension departments of Clemson College and of Winthrop College respectively. They date from 1914 when federal funds were made available for education work in agriculture outside of colleges (U. S. Stat., vol. 38, part 1, pp. 372-74).

The county agency for approving the applications for pensions by Confederate veterans and their widows went through a number of changes, being known variously as county examining board (Acts 1888, p. 26), county pension board (Acts 1919, p. 275), and board of honor (Acts 1929, p. 177). In 1937 the matter was taken over by the state comptroller general (Acts p. 639), until in 1938 the distribution of pensions was returned to the judge of probate as clerk of the board of honor.

Since 1935 Dillon County has been a forest fire control district.

Roads

Probably the question of roads was the most important reason for the establishment of so many new counties and the frequent changes in boundaries during the period between 1880 and 1920. Shortly before 1920 the movement

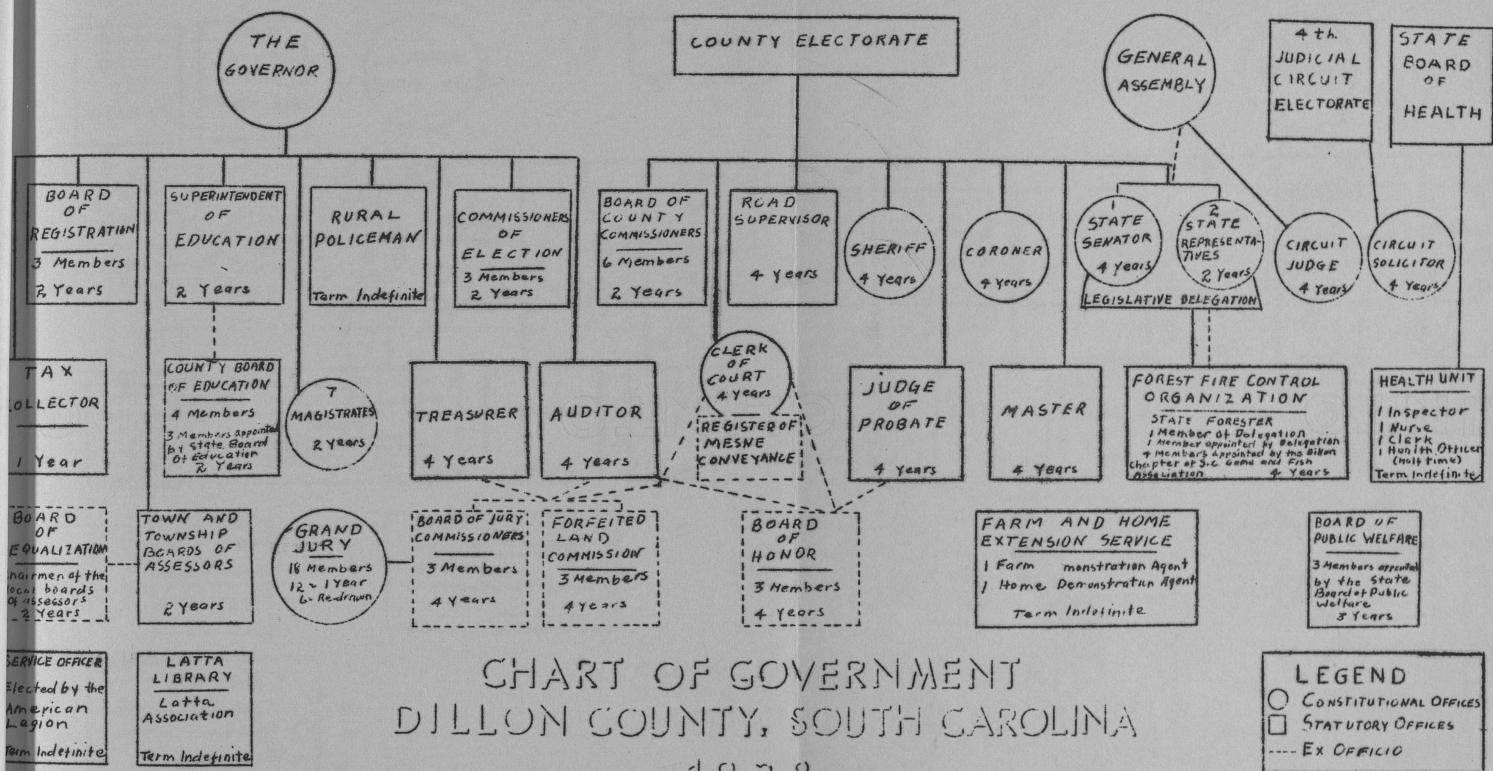


CHART OF GOVERNMENT
DILLON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

1938

for the construction of permanent highways began. This was an important duty of the county commissioners at the time Dillon County was formed. Since 1931 there has been an elected road supervisor to oversee this work (Acts pp. 192-93). Much of the work on the roads is performed by the chain gang.

Record Keeping

The code prescribes the records for most of the county officers, so that there is a considerable amount of uniformity throughout the state as to the most important records. Moreover, the state comptroller general regulates the bookkeeping system for tax collections and school accounts and furnishes the forms (Code 2844). In general, the records of Dillon County conform to the stipulations of the code, though a close examination of this inventory will show that several required records are not kept or else are recorded in an unorthodox way. In Dillon County, as elsewhere in the state, there is a tendency to cease making transcripts, which means that the entire dependence is on original papers which may easily be lost or misplaced.

All indexing is alphabetical and usually there is a direct and a cross index in separate volumes. The Cott system, which is sub-indexed by family name, is used for mesne conveyance registrations, and is practically the only example of the use of loose leaf volumes for indexing.

By law, returns for taxation may be destroyed after five years (Code 2733) and duplicate tax receipts need be kept only ten years (Code 2863). A general law of 1937 provides that when any county is confronted with the problem of caring for obsolete records, they may be removed to the University of South Carolina, at Columbia (Acts p. 402).

There is no noticeable duplication of records in Dillon County. However, sound bookkeeping requires that the treasurer's records be paralleled by those of the auditor, the county board of commissioners, and the superintendent of education.

3. HOUSING, CARE AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The Dillon County courthouse is the original one and was completed in 1912. It is fireproof, modern in design, well lighted and ventilated, clean and attractive in appearance. Though not a large building, it ranks as one of the best courthouses in the Peedee section. Its location on a paved street, on the edge of town, renders it comparatively free from dust and soot.

All of the records of the county except those of the master, the magistrates, and the Latta Library, are kept in the courthouse. The most important records offices are on the first floor. Each of these offices has an adjoining vault. Most of these vaults are small and in describing the locations, usually these vaults have been treated as part of the office, except in the

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

case of the clerk of court. The second floor is devoted to the court room and offices for the judge and jury. On the third floor there is a vacant room, 18' x 20', which is used for storing the old records of several offices.

The office of the board of commissioners is located on the first floor and is approximately 15' x 20'. The adjoining vault is 4' x 8'. With the exception of the current account books and the correspondence, the records are kept in the vault. A few of the older records are in the storage room on the third floor. There is room for additional equipment in the office, but not in the vault.

The clerk of court has an office on the first floor, 14' x 20' x 12' high, and a large records vault 20' x 18' x 20' high. The vault contains over 90 percent of the records. It is fitted with a long table and stools for the use of the public. The records are in daily use. The shelves and file boxes are all of metal. Additional equipment will soon be needed but there is ample space for the records for many years. There is a gallery about ten feet from the floor and no shelving has been as yet placed above that. Only a few current records are kept in the office.

The master keeps his records in his private office, which is located on the second floor of the Dillon Herald Building, about three blocks from the courthouse.

The judge of probate has an office 20' x 15' on the first floor of the courthouse. Adjoining it, is a vault irregular in shape but roughly 6' x 8'. The cash book and the indexes are kept in the office. All other records are in the vault. The shelving is metal, and there are chairs and a large table in the office for use of the public.

The magistrate does not have an office in the courthouse, but uses his private office on the second floor of a building on Railroad Avenue, which is the main business street of the town of Dillon.

The sheriff's office is approximately 14' x 20' and is on the first floor of the courthouse. His records are few in number and very little equipment is needed. There is a small vault which is used for storing confiscated property rather than records.

The coroner keeps his records in the office of the sheriff.

The auditor and the treasurer share a large room on the first floor of the courthouse. In the center is a space 9' x 15' for the use of the public when making returns and paying taxes. This is separated from the office space of the treasurer and the auditor by partitions fitted with grating and windows as in a bank. The office space of the treasurer is roughly 16' x 12', part of which is taken up by a vault 4' x 6', which projects into the room. The auditor's space is about 20' x 15' and in addition there is a vault 6' x 8'. The equipment is adequate only for the records in the office and the vault, and there is no space for expansion in either of the vaults. The old

List of Abbreviations, Symbols and Explanatory Notes (First entry, p. 20)

records have been removed to the storage room on the third floor. There is no equipment in this room and the records are in heaps on the floor.

The tax collector's office is in the basement. It is approximately 18' x 20' and has an adjoining vault 6' x 8'. The shelving is of wood but there is a metal safe. Records are not numerous and the space is quite adequate.

The office of the county superintendent of education is on the first floor of the courthouse. It is approximately 14' x 18'. The vault is irregular in shape but is approximately 4' x 8'. The shelves and file boxes are metal. Additional equipment will soon be needed. There is room for expansion in the office but not in the vault.

The basement has recently been renovated and office space provided for the health unit, the department of public welfare, the home demonstration agent, the farm demonstration agent, and the Dillon depository for the Latta Library. These offices have few permanent records, but they perform a large amount of administrative work and are very crowded.

The Latta Library has a building in the town of that name, which was obtained partly through the aid of Andrew Carnegie.

There has been very little change of officials during the history of Dillon County, so nearly all of the records have been preserved. However, some of the offices, notably the county commissioners, the auditor and the treasurer are faced with a problem of storing old records. Perhaps after careful selection, some of the records in the storage room should be destroyed. At the same time, the tax duplicates and account books should be arranged better. In general the records of Dillon County are better cared for than those of any other county in the Peedee section. There is an atmosphere of neatness and the officials seem to take a pride in their records.

4. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Acts.....	<u>Acts and Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina</u> (see explanatory note)
alph.....	alphabetical or alphabetically
approx.....	approximate or approximately
arr.....	arranged or arrangement
art.....	article
bd.....	board
chron.....	chronological or chronologically
co.....	county
Code.....	<u>Code of Laws of South Carolina 1932</u>
comr., comrs.....	commissioner, commissioners
const.....	constitution of South Carolina (see explanatory note)
cont'd.....	continued
ed.....	editor
educ.....	education
f. b.....	file box
f. d.....	file drawer

List of Abbreviations, Symbols and Explanatory Notes (First entry, p. 20)

FERA.....	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
hdw.....	handwritten
ibid.....	ibidem, the same reference
infra.....	below, subsequent page in this book
JCHA.....	Journal of Commons House of Assembly
JGA.....	Journal of General Assembly
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
op. cit.....	work cited
p., pp.....	page, pages
Phila.....	Philadelphia
PR.....	Public Records (see explanatory note)
Stat.....	<u>Statutes at Large of South Carolina</u> (see explanatory note)
supra.....	above, previous page in this book
supt.....	superintendent
supv.....	supervisor
treas.....	treasurer
twp., twps.....	township, townships
U. S.....	United States
vol., vols.....	volume, volumes
WPA.....	Works Progress Administration
--.....	current
'.....	feet
%.....	percent
x.....	by

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

Exact titles of records are written in solid caps without parentheses. In the absence of titles, descriptive titles have been assigned, which are written in solid caps and enclosed in parentheses. 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.

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

Unless otherwise specified it may be assumed that:

- All records are in good condition;
- All locations of records are in courthouse, with appropriate official; usually distinction is made between office and vault;
- All dimensions are in inches, in the sequence of height, width, thickness;
- All page numbers and book dimensions are average unless limits of variation are given;
- All indexing is alphabetical;
- All index entries follow immediately the material indexed;
- All dates are inclusive, but frequently overlap,

List of Abbreviations, Symbols and Explanatory Notes

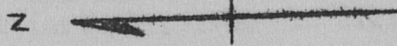
Citations from the code give numbers of sections unless volume and page are indicated; citations from the statutes are for first editions except vol. XII, a reprint of 1874. Citations in support of one statement are included within the punctuation of the sentence. A citation serving more than one sentence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

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

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

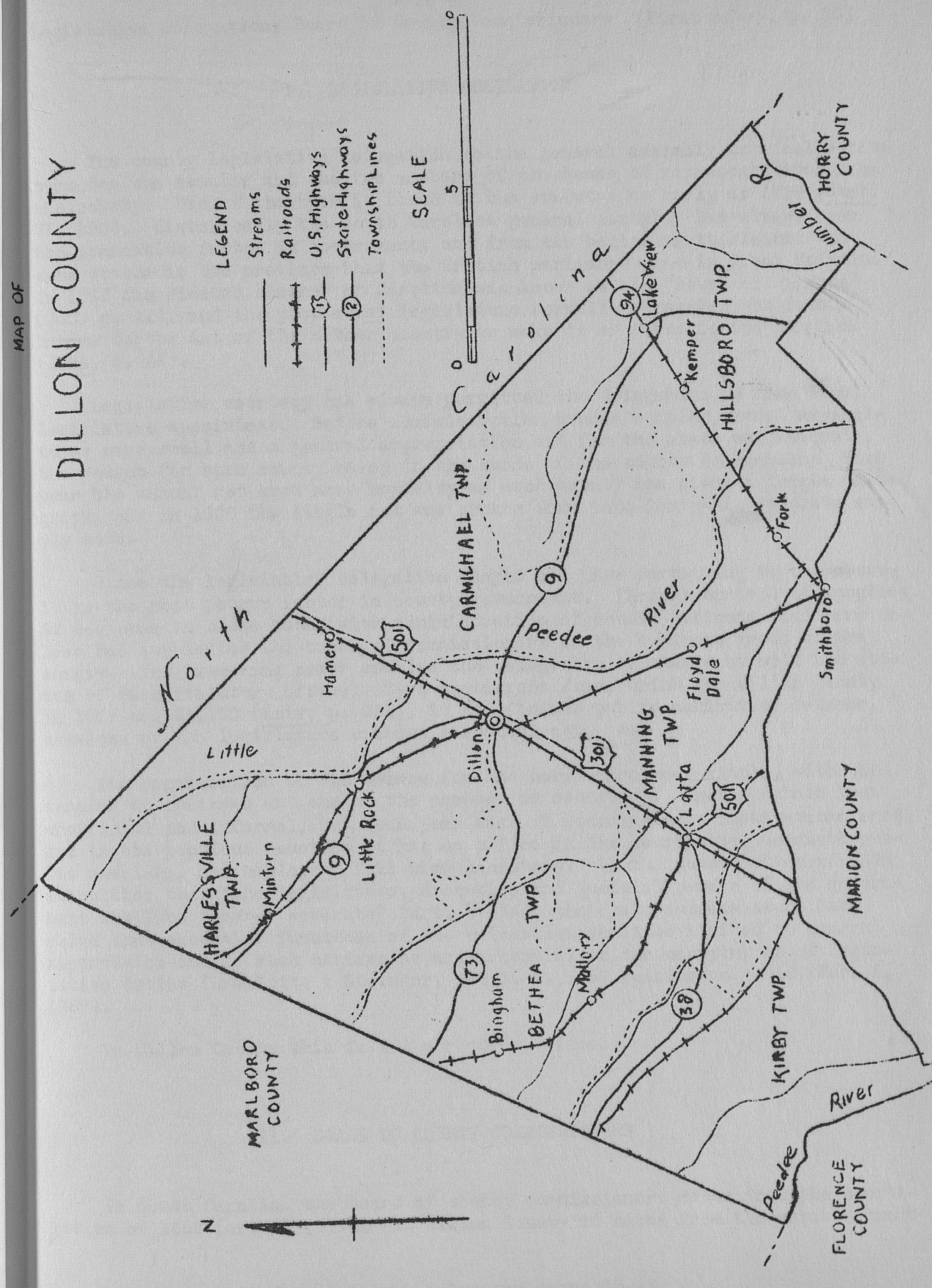
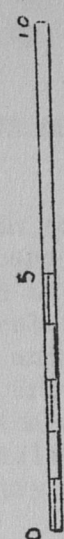
The constitutions under which South Carolina has been successively governed are: The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (1670-1719) by John Locke; The British Constitution (1670-1776); The Constitution of South Carolina 1776; The Constitution of South Carolina 1778; The Constitution of the State of 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.

DILLON COUNTY



- LEGEND**
- Streams
 - Railroads
 - U.S. Highways
 - State Highways
 - Township Lines

SCALE



I. LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

The county legislative delegation to the general assembly is a collective term for the senator and the two members of the house of representatives from the county. Use of the term is found in the statutes as early as 1826 (Stat. VI, 290). Historically the South Carolina general assembly has always been the dominating factor in government, and from the beginning it claimed the same status in the province that the British parliament had in Great Britain. In 1692 the elected chamber of Carolina was known as the "house of Commons" (JGC, p. 41), and the provincial legislature formally reenacted the famous Habeas Corpus Act of the mother country to make it of force in the province (JCHA, p. 22).

Legislative courtesy has always permitted the delegation to name local legislative appointees. Before administration became complex, local expenditures were small and a general appropriation act for the state was adequate, the budget for each county being in the hands of the county delegation. Each year the annual act grew more unwieldy as each county was given a longer paragraph, and in 1920 the single act was broken down into forty-six separate supply acts.

Since the legislative delegation shapes all laws pertaining to the county, it is the most potent factor in county government. Through control of supplies it has come in close touch with administration of county business, and more or less has supplanted the board of commissioners as the business group of the county. The lawmaking power enables the delegation to change at will the status of each statutory office. By a contingent fund, which for Dillon County in 1937 was \$1,100 (Acts, p. 981), it can finance public activities between sessions of the legislature without a special act.

The organization of the delegation has heretofore been simple, with the senator as chairman and one of the members as secretary. Meetings have been unofficial and informal, but each year sees it becoming more institutionalized, and in the populous counties it has an office in the courthouse, conducts public hearings, and employs a full time secretary. As the constitution of 1895 stipulates that "the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the government shall be forever separate" (art. I, 14), the state supreme court has ruled that executive functions of the delegation shall be limited to general supervision and to such matters as are essential to the carrying on of legislative duties (Bramlette v Stringer, 195 S. E., 257 opinion no. 1416, Feb. 8, 1938).

In Dillon County this is not a records office.

II. BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

In South Carolina the board of county commissioners dates from the constitution of 1868 (art. IV, 19). In Dillon County it dates from the establishment

of the county (Acts 1910, pp. 864-67).

Although Dillon is a new county its administrative body has undergone seven changes since its formation. The establishing act provided for the election of four county commissioners and a supervisor for a term of four years (Acts 1910, pp. 864-66). The next year the office of supervisor was abolished and a new board of eight members was named in an act of the legislature with provision that their successors should be appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the legislative delegation. Term of office varied from two to four years. (Acts 1911, pp. 59-60.) In 1914 the administration of county government was placed in charge of a supervisor and an advisory board of three district commissioners, all of whom were elected by the voters for terms of two years, the county being divided into three districts for choosing the commissioners (Acts, pp. 603-606). In 1918 the office of supervisor was abolished and the commissioners were allowed to employ a road supervisor (Acts, pp. 862-64). An act of 1920 provided that the commissioners be appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the legislative delegation (Acts, pp. 889-92), and in 1921 the number of commissioners was increased to six, one being appointed from each township (Acts, pp. 132-35). In 1930, it was provided that a commissioner should be elected by the voters in each of the six townships of Dillon County, the term of office being two years (Acts, pp. 1330-31). Finally in 1931 it was enacted that the road supervisor should be elected (Acts, pp. 192-93).

The board of commissioners is organized under a chairman and conducts the administration of the county's business. An accurate account of the disbursement of funds is kept, showing the cost of maintaining all public institutions and property, and performing all public work, particularly the construction and upkeep of roads and bridges. The chairman must visit the chain gang and other working crews at least once a week. Road and bridge building materials, food and clothes for the chain gang, and all other supplies must be purchased by the board upon competitive bids. (Code 4256.)

The chief duty of the commissioners is the auditing of claims against the county. Each bill must be submitted, itemized, accompanied by affidavit (Code 3871), upon a printed form called a claim. If approved, the commissioners issue a warrant or order on the treasurer. The warrants and the account books must show against which township or fund each expenditure is made (Code 4257). The general laws of the state with respect to the administration of county affairs, to which the Dillon County commissioners are subject (Code 4263), require a Minute Book (1893, Stat. XXI, 490; Code 3867) and a File Book of claims audited (1875, Stat. XV, 994; Code 3872). Moreover, the book-keeping system may be prescribed by the comptroller general (Code 3876).

The county commissioners employ a clerk who keeps the office open and performs the clerical work (Code 4257). In the past they also employed a county attorney who was required to attend all of the meetings of the board and give advice when called upon (Acts 1914, p. 606; Code 4261). No appropriations have been made for the attorney since 1932 (Acts, p. 1798).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

1. MINUTES OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, 1910-21, 1930--. 2 vols.
Record of proceedings at meetings of the board, showing members present and business transacted. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 200 to 372 pp. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ to $17 \times 12 \times 2$. 1 vol., 1910-21, storage room; 1 vol., 1930--, office.
2. CLAIMS RECORD COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, 1910--. 6 vols.
(1, 2, four vols. unlabeled). Title varies: Claim Book of Dillon County; Claims Audited File Book.
Record of county claims audited by the commissioners, showing claim number, date, in whose favor, nature of claim, amount claimed, amount allowed, distribution according to account to which charged, as salaries, bridges, jail expenses, post mortems, lunacy examinations, courthouse funds, supplies and roads. (the last distributed under township for which expended). Separate vols. for road accounts and for other county expenditures, 1910-15. Arr. numer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 130 to 252 double pp. $17 \times 14 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ to $18 \times 17 \times 2$. 2 vols., 1910-15, storage room; 4 vols., 1916--, office.
3. COUNTY CLAIMS PAID, 1925--. 23 f. b. (2715-7000, 1-5800, 1-2796).
Original claims, itemized, with affidavits of claimants, showing claim number, name and address of claimant, amount and nature of claim, amount allowed, signatures of commissioners and of supervisor. Arr. number. by claim no. Hdw. and typed on printed form. $12 \times 5 \times 15$. Office.
4. IMPORTANT OFFICE RECORD LEDGER OF DILLON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, 1910--. 17 vols. Title varies: Ledger; Supervisor's Ledger.
Ledger accounts of county expenditures, showing date, purpose, amount and to what account charged; also shows amount appropriated in supply act, 1917--; and warrant numbers, 1923--. Arr. by accounts; road expenditures arr. under twps. Indexed by account or twp. Hdw. on ruled form. 274 pp. $16 \times 10 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Office.
5. CORRESPONDENCE, 1912--. 20 letter files.
General correspondence of the county commissioners. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent by year. Hdw. and typed. $20 \times 20 \times 6$. 4 letter files, 1912-21, storage room; 16 letter files, 1922--, office.

III. ROAD SUPERVISOR

This office had its origin in the county supervisor (Acts 1910, p. 666), who was chairman of the board of county commissioners. In 1918, when the office of supervisor was abolished, the county commissioners were authorized to employ a road supervisor (Acts, p. 862). Under the county government act of 1931 the road supervisor became an elected county official to manage the "construction, maintenance and repair of roads, highways and bridges" (Acts, p. 193), but he was not given a seat on the board of county commissioners. In 1934 his term was increased from two to four years (Acts, p. 1201). He is required to keep a record of all expenses, including maintenance of the chain

gang, and to make weekly reports to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, showing work done and the township or school district to which charged.

6. LEDGER, 1937---. 1 vol.

A special record kept by road supervisor, showing itemized statement of expenditures in each township, list of prisoners on chain gang with dates of commitment and release; also shows inventory of equipment in this office. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 471 pp. 14 x 9 x 2. Commissioners' office.

IV. CLERK OF COURT AS REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE

As a separate office, the register of mesne conveyance dates from 1731. In Dillon County it has never existed as a separate office and the clerk of court has performed the duties since the formation of the county in 1910 (Stat. XXVI, 866; Code 3629). In this connection, he receives fees for recording contracts, deeds and mortgages for real estate, chattel mortgages, statutory liens, renunciations of dower, marriage settlements, and all other sealed instruments relating to ownership of real or personal property (1928, Stat. XXXV, 1185; Acts 1935, pp. 444-45; Code 3635, 8875). Before a deed for transfer of ownership of land may be recorded, it must be probated (Code 3632) and have the auditor's endorsement that it has been entered upon his records (Code 3534). It is the register's duty to enter 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).

Most of the records had been separated into standard series at the time Dillon County was formed, including: deeds (1872, Stat. XV, 6; Code 3635); real estate mortgages (1882, Stat. XVII, 1053; Code 3635); chattel mortgages (ibid.); index to chattel mortgages of \$100 and less, which is really an abstract (ibid.); index to crop liens, which is likewise an abstract (1874, Stat. XV, 788; XVI, 713-14; Code 8774); transcripts of surety bonds of county officials (1866, Stat. XIII, 434; Code 3051); mechanics' liens (1869, Stat. XIV, 220; Code 8735); attachment of real estate (1870, Stat. XIV, 476; Code 532); homestead exemptions (1880, Stat. XVII, 514; Code 9086); charters of corporations (1869, Stat. XIV, 297; Code 7718).

Records added since the formation of the county are: contracts of cooperative marketing associations (1924, Stat. XXXII, 1072; Code 8890); file book for instruments recorded (1911, Stat. XXVII, 152; Code 8889); federal tax liens (1928, Stat. XXXV, 1207); sheriff's delinquent tax notices, which is a register of mortgage holders who desire to be notified should certain property be put up for sale for delinquent taxes (1926, Stat. XXXIV, 912; compare Stat. VII, 276 and XXVII, 699).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

Real Property

Deeds and Plats

7. RECORD OF DEEDS, 1910--. 33 vols. (1-33).

Transcripts of titles to real estate, powers of attorney, rights-of-way, homestead allotments and similar sealed instruments, showing names of parties, description of property, consideration, renunciation of dower (when necessary), signatures of witnesses and seal of office; before whom signed; also contains contracts, agreements and papers confirming final title to all types of property, 1933--. Arr. chron. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. 800 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

For prior transcripts of contracts and agreements, see entry 14.

8. DEEDS GRANTOR, 1910--. 3 vols. (A-Z).

Direct index to deeds, and to some instruments in Miscellaneous Records, entry 14, showing name of grantor, name of grantee, volume, page, date of instrument, date recorded, and description of property. Arr. alph. by name of grantor; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x 3. Vault.

9. INDEX TO DEEDS GRANTEE, 1910--. 3 vols. (A-Z).

Cross index to deeds, and to some instruments in Miscellaneous Records, entry 14, showing name of grantee, name of grantor, volume, page, date of instrument, date recorded, description of property. Arr. alph. by name of grantee; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x 3. Vault.

10. PLAT BOOK, 1910--. 3 vols. (1-3).

Manuscript maps of real estate holdings with notations by surveyor. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner. Blue prints pasted, also hdw. on surveyor's linen. 300 pp. 18 x 29 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Mortgages

11. MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE, 1910--. 31 vols. (1-31).

Title varies: Record of Mortgages Real Estate; Real Estate Mortgages; Farm Loan Mortgages.

Transcripts of mortgages on real estate, with renunciations of dower, transfers of mortgages to another party, release of mortgagor, and affidavits of subscribing witnesses; also contains mechanics' liens, 1933--. Vol. 12 contains only farm loan and federal land bank mortgages. Arr. chron. Hdw., typed, hdw. and typed on printed form. 800 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

For prior transcripts of mechanics' liens, see entry 14.

12. INDEX TO MORTGAGES, MORTGAGOR, 1910--. 3 vols. (A-Z).

Direct index to mortgages of real estate, showing name of mortgagor, name of mortgagee, book, page, date of mortgage, date of record, whether satisfied, description of property; also an index to some of the instruments recorded in Miscellaneous Record, entry 14. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x 3. Vault.

13. INDEX TO MORTGAGES, MORTGAGEE, 1910--. 3 vols. (A-Z).

Title varies: Mortgages of Real Estate Mortgagee.

Cross index to mortgages real estate, showing mortgagee, mortgagor, book, page, date of mortgage, date of record, whether satisfied, description of property; also an index to some instruments recorded in Miscellaneous Record, entry 14. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 500 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x 3. Vault.

14. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1910-32. 1 vol.

Transcripts of mechanics' liens and of a few contracts, agreements, and papers not recorded elsewhere. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of party of first part in entries 8 and 12 and by name of party of second part in entries 9 and 13. Hdw. and typed. 800 pp. 18 x $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Vault.

For subsequent contracts and instruments conferring title, see entry 7; for subsequent mechanics' liens, see entry 11.

Personal Property

15. MORTGAGES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1910--. 70 vols. (1-49, 49A, 50-56, 56A, 57-68). Title varies: Record of Mortgages of Personal Property.

Transcripts of various types of liens and chattel mortgages over \$100, including mortgages on crops and livestock, showing names of parties, description and value of property involved. Arr. chron. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 670 to 821 pp. 18 x 13 x 3 to 9 x 14 x $4\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

16. INDEX TO MORTGAGES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY OVER \$100, MORTGAGOR, 1910--. 7 vols. (A-Z). Title varies: Index to Mortgages Chattel over \$100, Mortgagor.

Direct index, showing name of mortgagor, name of mortgagee, book, page, date of instrument, date recorded, whether satisfied, description of property. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x 3. Vault.

17. INDEX TO MORTGAGES PERSONAL PROPERTY, MORTGAGEE, 1910--. 6 vols. (A-Z). Title varies: Index to Mortgages Chattel over \$100, Mortgagee.

Cross index, showing name of mortgagee, name of mortgagor, book, page, date of instrument, date of record, whether satisfied, description of property. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x 3. Vault.

18. INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES \$100 AND LESS (Record), 1910--. 4 vols.

Record in abstract of chattel mortgages of \$100 and less, showing date of presentation, mortgagor, mortgagee, date of mortgage, date of maturity, amount, character of debt, date of settlement, description of chattels pledged. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 14 x 18 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

Statutory Liens

19. FEDERAL TAX LIEN INDEX (Record), 1931--. 1 vol.

Record in abstract of liens for non-payment of federal tax, showing name and address of taxpayer, collector's serial number, date filed, amount of tax with interest, penalties, costs, total, date discharged. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. 18 x 13 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Attachments of Real Property

20. RECORD OF SHERIFF'S DELINQUENT TAX NOTICE, 1926--. 1 vol.

Register of mortgage holders to be notified if certain property is to be sold for taxes, showing name of mortgagee, post office address of owner of mortgage, name of grantor or mortgagor, kind of instrument, book of record, page recorded, date filed with sheriff, sheriff's receipt, clerk's certificate of sheriff's notice to mortgagee. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 199 double pp. 15 x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

21. RECORD OF ATTACHMENTS, 1929--. 1 vol.

Record in abstract form, showing date of warrant, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, sum demanded, date of return, remarks concerning return of constable or other officers. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 16 x 12 x 1. Vault.

Business Registrations

22. CHARTER BOOK, 1910--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of charters, renewals of charters, and certificates of increase of control stock granted by secretary of state to businesses and other incorporated organizations operating in Dillon County. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of organization receiving charter. Hdw. and typed. 428 pp. 18 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

23. THE CONTRACT OF S(outh) C(arolina) COTTON GROWERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, 1921--. 1 vol. Last entry 1930.

Record in abstract of contracts of Dillon County cotton growers' of the South Carolina Cooperative Association, showing name of member, contract number, address, date of contract, date recorded; also shows copy of contract in front of volume. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of member. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. 11 x 10 x $1\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

24. THE CONTRACT BOOK OF TOBACCO GROWERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, 1921--. 1 vol. Last entry 1924.

Record in abstract form of contracts signed by members of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, showing name of member, contract number, address, date of contract, date recorded; copy of contract in front of volume. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of member. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 73 pp. 18 x 10 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Clerk of Court

Surety Bonds

25. OFFICIAL BOND RECORD, 1910--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of surety bonds given by county officials for faithful performance of duty, showing name of official, names of sureties, date, amount and condition of bond. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of official. Hdw. and typed. 200 pp. 20 x 11 x 2. Vault.

Miscellaneous

26. RECORD OF INSTRUMENTS FILED, 1925-27, 1934. 1 vol.

Discontinued, as recordings are kept up to date.

Record of instruments filed for recording, giving date of filing; mortgagor, grantor or obligor; mortgagee, grantee or obligee; nature of instrument. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor, grantor or obligor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 640 pp. 18 x 13 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

V. CLERK OF COURT

The office of clerk of court came to South Carolina with the ancient English court system, and in Dillon County it dates from the formation of the county in 1910 (Stat. XXVI, 866).

The clerk of court is a constitutional state official elected for a term of four years (Const. 1895, art. V, 27). As clerk of the circuit court of common pleas (infra p. 34) he is ex officio clerk of the circuit court of general sessions (infra p. 29), and he is custodian of all papers filed in civil or criminal actions; he is required to be present when the courts meet; to keep a record of all judgments, sentences, and orders; and to report to the sheriff the names of all who do not obey them. He administers the oath of office to magistrates and constables (1839, Stat. XI, 78; Code 3603); he collects and delivers to the county treasurer all 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). Petitions and other records connected with the establishment of drainage districts are also filed in his office (Acts 1911, pp. 92-113; Acts 1920, pp. 663-704; Code 6157-6210).

The clerk of court is also the official custodian of a number of miscellaneous enrollments and registrations: the roll of magistrates and constables (1839, Stat. XI, 73; Code 3586), of notaries public (1911, Stat. XXVII, 139; Code 3461), of county officers, (1905, Stat. XXIV, 964; Code 3622), of physicians and surgeons (1905, Stat. XXIV, 939; 1920, XXXI, 1004; Code 5153), of certified public accountants (1915, Stat. XXIX, 157; Code 7093), of Confederate veterans (1902, Stat. XXIII, 1033; Code 3623), and enlisted men discharged from the service of the United States (1923, Stat. XXXIII, 98; Code 8893). He keeps a record of public bond issues (1916, Stat. XXIX, 922; Code 8891); he was required to register automobile ownership (Acts 1906, p. 79) until the

Clerk of Court

formation of the state highway department in 1917 (Acts p. 320), and he issues licenses to peddlers (1876, Stat. XVI, 64; 1893, XXI, 407; Code 7120), dealers in lightning rods (1920, Stat. XXXI, 1022; Code 7126), pawnbrokers (1900, Stat. XXIII, 427; Code 7129), and to circuses and showmen (1875, Stat. XV, 845; Code 6327). Since 1914 (Stat. XXIX, 29), by order of the state board of health, he has been custodian of the duplicate copies of birth and death certificates filed by local registrars. By law he is responsible for the registration books of qualified electors when the records are not in the custody of the board of registration, which may keep them "as long as may be necessary to enable them to perform their duties" (1896, Stat. XXII, 44; Code 2285). Moreover, in 1915, copies of the enrollments of political clubs were required to be filed in this office (Stat. XXIX, 167-68; Code 2359).

In 1917 under the "quart a month" law, cancelled liquor permits and record of deliveries of alcoholic liquors by common carriers were filed in his office (Stat. XXX, 69-70). National prohibition suspended the operation of this law 1919-33, but it was technically in operation until 1935 when retail of intoxicating liquor was again allowed (Acts 1935, pp. 325-41).

The principal records of the clerk of court are: Common Pleas, entries 58-74; General Sessions, entries 46-57; and Mesne Conveyance, entries 7-26.

Registers and Licenses

27. RECORD OF COUNTY OFFICERS, 1910--. 1 vol.

Register of county officers including magistrates, constables and notaries public, showing name, office, date of commission, date of qualification, by whom appointed or elected, signature, expiration of term, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of officer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 pp. 16 x 11 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

28. (REGISTER OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS), 1910--. 1 vol.

Register of persons licensed to practice medicine, showing date of filing, name, residence, place of birth, whether practicing by diploma or license, date issued, by whom granted, before whom verified; also includes dentists, chiropodists, chiropractors, and veterinarians. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of licensee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 16 x 10 x $\frac{3}{4}$. Vault.

29. RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN CORPORATIONS, 1918--. 1 vol.

Record of unincorporated business firms in the county, showing date, name of establishment, town, owner's or partner's address, whether retired, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of establishment. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 700 pp. 15 x 12 x 2. Vault.

30. RECORD OF BOND ISSUES, 1917--. 1 vol.

Record of twenty-seven bond issues for county and schools, showing headings for roll number, name of body issuing bonds, date plat filed, date petition filed, number of freeholders signing petition, number of resident electors

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

Clerk of Court - Military Records;
Voters and Elections

signing petition, proof of number of freeholders, proof of number of electors. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 213 double pp. 18 x 13 x 2. Vault.

31. COUNTY LICENSE FOR HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS, 1910--. 1 vol.
Stubs of licenses issued by county for all purposes, showing date, name of licensee, purpose, length of time and amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 150 pp. 10 x 12 x 3/4. Vault.

Military Records

32. OFFICIAL ROSTER OF SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-18. 2 vols. (vol. I, White; vol. II, Colored).
Service record of men and women, showing name, serial number, residence, branch of service, date and place of entry, place of birth, age, organization 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. 1420 pp. 11 1/8 x 8 1/4 x 2. Vault.

33. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DISCHARGE RECORD - WORLD WAR, 1918-19. 1 vol.
Transcripts of honorable discharges of soldiers and sailors who served in the World War, showing name and description of person, date of enlistment, date of discharge, and service record. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of soldier or sailor. Typed on printed form. 747 pp. (127 used) 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

Voters and Elections

34. REGISTRATION BOOK STATE AND COUNTY, 1928--. 36 vols.
Registers of qualified voters, showing number of registration certificate, name, address, age of voter, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of voter under precinct. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 30 pp. 15 x 10 x 1/4.
Record room.

35. REGISTRATION BOOK FEDERAL, 1928--. 36 vols.
Registers of certified voters, showing number of registration certificate, name, address and age of voter, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of voter under precinct. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 30 pp. 15 x 10 x 1/4.
Record room.

36. (REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES STUBS), 1928--. 39 vols.
Stubs of registration certificates, showing number of certificate, date, county, township, election precinct; name of voter, age, occupation, residence, duration of residence, and whether naturalized. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 200 pp. 12 x 8 1/2 x 1/2. Record room.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

37. DEMOCRATIC CLUB ENROLLMENT, 1930--. 2 folders.
Official lists of enrolled members of Democratic party, showing name and precinct. Arr. alph. under precinct. No index. Typed. 35 pp. 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.
Office.

Vital Statistics

38. BIRTH CERTIFICATES, 1915--. 2 f. d. and 38 pads.
Duplicate birth certificates, showing certificate number, name, race and sex of child, place of birth, names of parents, and signature of attending physician or midwife. Arr. alph. by name of child by years, 1915-35; arr. chron. under registration district, 1936--. Hdw. on printed standard U. S. forms. F. d., 12 x 13 x 24; pads, 50 pp. 7 x 8 x $\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

39. BIRTHS, 1915--. 1 vol. Last entry 1935; will be brought up to date in near future.
Index to birth certificates, showing name, date, sex, race or color, volume, page, father's name and mother's maiden name. Arr. alph. by name of child. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 18 x 14 x 3. Vault.

40. DEATHS (Certificates of), 1915--. 2 f. d. and 19 pads.
Duplicate certificates of deaths, showing personal and statistical particulars and medical certificate of death. Arr. alph. by name of deceased by years, 1915-34; arr. chron. under registration district, 1936--. No index. Hdw. on printed standard U. S. forms. F. d., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 24; pads, 50 pp. 7 x 8 x $\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

41. DEATHS, 1915--. 1 vol. Last entry 1935; will be brought up to date in near future.
Index to Dillon County deaths, giving name, date, sex, color, volume, page, father's name and mother's name. Arr. alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 18 x 14 x 3. Vault.

Alcoholic Liquor Permits

42. 1 QUART A MONTH PAPERS, 1917-18. 1 f. d.
Statements by common carrier of alcoholic liquors delivered, with the cancelled permits upon which the deliveries were made, showing date, name of office of common carrier, name of consignee, kind and amount of liquor. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

Drainage District Records (See also entries 129, 130)

43. DRAINAGE RECORD, Oct. 1914--. 1 vol. Last entry 1916.
Transcript of papers connected with Pigeon Bay and Gum Swamp Drainage Dis-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

tricts, including petition for establishment, bond of petitioners, and appointment of board of viewers. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of taxpayer. Typed. 588 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

44. DILLON CATFISH DRAINAGE DISTRICT LIEN FOR DRAINAGE TAXES, Aug. 1927--. 1 vol.

Record of establishment of Dillon Catfish drainage district, showing certification of its establishment and list of property owners with tract number, amount of benefit, amount of cost, interest and total. Arr. numer. by tract no. No index. Typed and pasted. 124 pp. (9 used) 13 x 9 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

45. DRAINAGE PAPERS, 1914--. 1 f. b.

Papers and plats concerning establishment of drainage districts. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

VI. CIRCUIT COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The state circuit courts are the criminal court of general sessions and the civil court of common pleas. These are English in origin and sat in Charleston only, until the circuit court act of 1769 divided the province into seven judicial districts (J. F. Grimké, Public Laws..., Phila. 1790, pp. 268-73). This law became effective in 1772 after the completion of court-houses and jails. Each district had regular sittings of the courts of general sessions and common pleas, but the court in Charleston alone was a court of record, empowered to issue processes. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, the judges of the law courts refused to exercise their functions (Const. 1776; Stat. I, 130); and the constitution of 1776, therefore, provided for continuation of pending cases (art XVIII) and for election of judicial officers by joint ballot of the general assembly and of the legislative council (art. XIX). The constitution of 1778 merely altered the terminology to senate and house of representatives (art XXVII). In 1780, when Charleston surrendered to the British, courts were discontinued, until revived in 1783 with all former powers and jurisdiction (Stat. VII, 206-7). In 1789, the circuit courts were given "complete, original and final jurisdiction", authorized to issue processes and to keep records, but the clerks of court were enjoined to send abstracts of judgments to Charleston (Stat. VII, 253-57). This had scarcely been passed when the adoption of the Federal constitution necessitated the state constitution of 1790, which vested judicial power in such superior and inferior courts of law and equity as the legislature might establish, with judges commissioned during good behavior (art. III, 1). In consequence, the judicial system was reorganized in 1791 by a comprehensive law, under which two new circuit court districts were laid off; and in all nine districts the courts were on a parity, with complete, original and final jurisdiction as courts of record, empowered to issue processes (Stat. VII, 260-65).

On January 1, 1800, the nine law court districts were abolished, and replaced by twenty-five new districts (1798, Stat. VII, 283-89; 1799, pp. 290-300). The system then instituted continued without basic change until swept away in the 1860's by war and reconstruction.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

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

The judge of the circuit courts is elected by the general assembly for a term of four years (Const. 1895, art. V, 13, 14). He 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.

The court of general sessions handles criminal cases exclusively. 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 records of this state court are always kept in the courthouse of the county to which they pertain. The principal papers of record in each case are the indictment, the arrest warrant, the verdict and the sentence, which are assembled in a package, numbered, and filed as a "roll", according to immemorial practice and terminology of the court. Coroners' inquisitions (Code 3564), magistrates' returns (Code 944), appeals (Code 1026), recognizances (Code 1075, 1090) and sheriff's returns (Code 3585) are among the other records filed. The principal volumes are the sessions index, the miscellaneous index, the dockets, the court journal, and record of fines and forfeitures, which have been standardized since 1839 (Stat. XI, 71-73). Record of pardons was added in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 122; Code 3586) and record of persons tried for crime, in 1900 (Stat. XXIII, 442; Code 3586). Reports of county officers, which should be submitted to the court for the grand jury, are seldom found, and have probably been replaced by the audits which the legislative delegation authorizes from time to time. The record of forfeited weapons dates from 1913 (Stat. XXVIII, 198), but is seldom kept.

Sessions Cases

46. SESSIONS COURT ROLL, 1910--. 15 f. b. (rolls A 1-937, B 1-191),
Title varies: Sessions Papers.

Original papers for criminal cases, including affidavits, inquisitions resulting in true bills, indictments, warrants for arrest and appearance, recognizances, verdicts and sentences. Arr. numer.; convictions filed under A, acquittals etc. under B. Hdw. and typed, usually on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

47. GENERAL SESSIONS INDEX, 1910--. 1 vol.

Index to Sessions Court Roll, showing date, name of defendant, charge, verdict, sentence, and roll number. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. 16 x 10 x 1. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

48. MISCELLANEOUS SUPREME COURT ORDERS ETC., 1910--. 2 f. b. and 9 compartments from which file boxes have been removed. Title varies: Miscellaneous Court Orders, Supreme Court Decision.

Miscellaneous original papers relating to court of general sessions and court of common pleas; include decisions in cases appealed to state supreme court; also include inquisitions which did not result in a true bill. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed, usually on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

Calendars

49. SESSIONS DOCKET, 1910--. 2 vols.

List of cases docketed for trial, showing number of cause, number of term, name of defendant, attorneys, order of last court, event of suit. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. 16 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1910-March 1937, vault; 1 vol., 1937--, office.

50. CONTINGENT DOCKET, 1911--. 1 vol.

List of criminal causes not ended and which may be called on motion of the solicitor, including rules, bills in which defendants have not been arrested, and other causes not struck off, showing number of cause, number of term, name of defendant, cause of action, attorney, order of last court, event of suit. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Office.

Minutes

51. SESSIONS JOURNAL, 1910--. 1 vol. Last entry 1935.

Record of transactions of the court, including list of jurors, presentments of the grand jury, testimony of witnesses, verdicts of juries, sentence of court, order for levy of penalties, and other matters specially ordered entered by court. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant. Hdw. 748 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

For memorandum record, see entry 52.

52. MINUTES OF THE COURT, 1926--. 6 vols.

Memorandum record of proceedings of the court of general sessions and the court of common pleas, showing names of jurors, names of parties to causes, verdicts, judgments, rules, and other similar matters. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 270 to 480 pp. 13 x 6 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 x 9 x 1. 4 vols., 1926-35, vault; 2 vols., 1936--, office.

For official records, see entries 51 and 72.

Records of Clemency

53. RECORD OF PARDONS, 1910--. 1 vol.

Record in abstract of prisoners pardoned, showing name, date of conviction,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

date of pardon, offense. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 175 pp. 14 x 8 x 3/4. Vault.

Jurors and Court Costs

54. JURORS PAY BILLS, 1920--. 3 vols. Missing: 1927-34. Stubs of warrants issued to pay jurors, showing name of juror, number of days, mileage, amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 250 pp. 18 x 13 x 2. Vault.

55. WITNESS PAY BILLS, 1910--. 4 vols. Stubs of pay bills for witnesses, giving date, name, number of miles traveled and amount paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 250 pp. 16 x 14 x 3. 1 vol., 1910-15, storage room; 3 vols., 1916--, vault.

56. JURORS' RECORD, 1910-23. 1 vol. Discontinued. Lists of grand and petit jurors; this record was kept to prevent a man serving more than once a year. Arr. alph. by name of juror for each term of court. No index. Hdw. and typed. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Vault.

Forfeitures

57. FINES AND FORFEITURES, 1910--. 1 vol. Record of collections from persons fined by court and from forfeited bonds, showing name, cause of fine, when fined, by whom fined, amount of fine, to whom due, by whom collected, why not collected, when paid over, to whom paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 18 x 13 x 8. Vault.

VII. CIRCUIT SOLICITOR

Criminal cases tried at the county courthouse in the court of general sessions are prosecuted by a circuit solicitor, who is "an officer of the executive department" (Code I, 1083, citing "State v. Singleton, 84 S. E. 989") of the state government. There are fourteen circuits in South Carolina; Dillon, Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marlboro Counties form the fourth circuit (Code 50).

During the early years of South Carolina, the prosecution of indictments at each session of court was conducted by an "attorney generall" appointed by the court (1692, JGC, pp. 44, 59; Stat. I, 440), who was authorized in 1769 to appoint deputies when the circuit court act of that year extended his duties to six courthouses outside of Charleston (Grimke, Public Laws, pp. 268-73). Revision of the court system in 1791, provided for three circuit solicitors "to do the duty of the State's Attorney" on the three circuits outside of Charleston, to give their counsel and advice to the governor and other

state officers in matters of public concern, to assist the attorney general in all suits or prosecutions in behalf of the state in Charleston, and attend the sessions of the legislature to draft and engross the bills and acts (Stat. VII, 274). Apparently the attorney general prosecuted cases in the courts of Charleston, and in 1798 he was assigned the eastern circuit consisting of Charleston, Georgetown, Colleton, and Beaufort Districts (Stat. VII, 285). In 1808 the attorney general and the solicitors were required to defend the rights of the state in all cases wherein its rights might be involved (Stat. V, 571). An act of 1812, which remained in force until after the Civil War, provided for the election of solicitors by joint ballot of the senate and house, and fixed a surety bond (*ibid.*, 675). In 1837 the attorney general and the solicitors were given the duty of examining into and reporting upon the condition of district offices (Stat. VI, 577). When the constitution of 1868 went into effect, the solicitor became a constitutional state official, elected by the voters of his circuit for a term of four years (art. IV, 29). At the discretion of the attorney general, he might be present at any trial and take over the management of the prosecution (1868, Stat. XIV, 87; Code 3116).

Under the present constitution of 1895, the status of the solicitor is unchanged, but in the event of his failure to attend court, the ancient right of the court to appoint pro tem a member of the bar in his place has been confirmed (art. V, 29). Should the solicitor cease to reside in his circuit the office becomes vacant (1876, Stat. XVI, 152; Code 3125). Whenever duty does not require him to prosecute, the solicitor enjoys full liberty to defend any prisoner (1791, Stat. VII, 275; Code 3126).

The legal business of the state has greatly increased in volume and complexity. There are now an attorney general, two assistant attorney generals and fourteen solicitors, whose duties in civil and criminal matters are practically unchanged from those of 1791 when originally instituted. The obligation of 1837 to inquire into and report upon the condition of offices has practically become obsolete, although still in force (Code 3131).

VIII. 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 present jury is based upon an act of 1902 (Stat. XXIII, 1066). In Dillon County it dates from the year the county was established (1910, Stat. XXVI, 869-70).

The constitution of 1895 provides that no person may be tried for 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). 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), 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 (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); and the clerk of court then issues writs of venire facias to the sheriff 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 (1871, Stat. XIV, 694; Code 976). To these are added six drawn from the grand jury of the preceding year (Code 973). Pay bills for grand jurors are issued by the clerk of court; see entry 54.

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; see entry 51. Indictments of the grand jury are made in a mandatory capacity, and bring the accused to trial; they are filed in the sessions rolls; see entry 46.

Except as an adjunct to the court of general sessions, the grand jury has lost much of its ancient importance. 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).

IX. BOARD OF JURY COMMISSIONERS

In South Carolina the board of jury commissioners dates from 1871 (Stat. XIV, 690) and in Dillon County from the formation of the county in 1910 (Stat. XXVI, 870). The present board is organized under an act of 1902, to consist of the county auditor, the county treasurer, and the clerk of the court of common pleas (Stat. XXIII, 1066; Code 607), with the provision that vacancies at the time for preparing the jury list or for drawing the juries, shall be filled by the county superintendent of education, the sheriff, or an appointee of the presiding judge, in the order named (Code 622). The board serves without compensation (Code 624). It is not a records office.

X. CIRCUIT COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

As a circuit court of South Carolina, this court dates from 1769 (supra, p. 29). In Dillon County its sessions began in 1910.

The state circuit court of common pleas for civil cases only, must sit in each county at least twice a year (Const. 1895, art. V, 15, 16). By law

it convenes immediately after the court of general sessions and is presided over by the same judge. The judge determines the issue to be tried, and declares the law which is applicable. The petit jury examines the evidence as to facts brought out at the trial, and after deliberation gives its verdict. The judge then signs his judgment or decree, and the sheriff enforces the terms.

The records of this state court also are kept in the courthouse of the county to which they pertain. The principal records are the Judgment Rolls or original papers of record in each suit, the direct and cross indexes to judgments, Abstract of Judgments, Pleadings and Judgments, confessions of judgments, the rules book, the calendars, and the court journal, which have been standardized since 1839 (Stat. XI, 71-73; Code 3586). The record of estreats has been inherited from the colonial justices (1743 Stat. III, 603; 1803, V, 465), and although still required (Code 3586), has become obsolete. Book of orders appointing receivers of judgment debtors dates from 1870 (Stat. XIV, 494; Code 3586). Index to undertakings is kept under the second rule of the circuit court (Code I, 1241-42). Filing of undertakings (Stat. XIV, 521) and of lis pendens (Stat. XIV, 455), have been required since 1870. Accounts of derelict estates have been kept by the clerks of court since 1873 (Stat. XV, 413; Code 8980); reports of the judge of probate as public guardian have been filed since 1880 (Stat. XVII, 464; Code 8627, 8630). Masters' reports are kept under the sixteenth circuit court rule (Code I, 1246).

Judgments

58. JUDGMENT ROLLS, 1910--. 100 f. b. (1-2782).

Original papers of civil judgments, including summonses, complaints, answers, decrees, orders, executions, master's reports. Arr. numer. by roll no. For index, see entries 60 and 61. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

For transcripts, see entry 62.

59. ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENTS, 1910--. 2 vols.

Shows names of parties, cause of action, attorneys, date of judgment, amount, how obtained, costs, kind of execution, date of issue, sheriff's returns, when renewed, satisfaction; also shows volume and page of pleadings and judgments, 1921--, entry 62, thus eliminating Index to Pleadings and Judgments, entry 63. Arr. numer. by roll no. For index, see entries 60 and 61. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. 16 x 14 x 2. Vault.

60. PLAINTIFF'S INDEX TO ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENT, 1910--. 2 vols. (A-Z).

Direct index to Judgment Rolls, entry 58, and to Abstract of Judgment, entry 59, showing number of roll, date, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, volume and page. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. 10 x 14 x 3. Vault.

61. DEFENDANT'S INDEX TO ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENT, 1910--. 2 vols. (A-Z).

Index to Judgment Rolls, entry 58, and to Abstract of Judgments, entry 59, showing number of roll, date, name of defendant, name of plaintiff, volume

and page. Arr. alph. by name of defendant; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. 10 x 14 x 3. Vault.

62. PLEADINGS AND JUDGMENTS, 1910--. 9 vols. (1-9).

Transcripts of all papers of civil judgments, including lis pendens, complaints, affidavits of service, answer, decree, order by publication (when required), order of reference, masters' reports, reports on sales, orders confirming sale; also contains petitions and orders for appointing judge of probate as guardian, 1927--. Arr. chron. For index, 1910-20, see entry 63; 1921--, see entry 59. Hdw., 1910-15; hdw. and typed, 1916-19; typed, 1918--. 750 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

For original judgment rolls, see entry 58; for original lis pendens papers, see entry 68; for former transcripts of petitions and orders for appointment of public guardian, see entry 73.

63. INDEX TO PLEADINGS AND JUDGMENTS, 1910-20. 1 vol.

Shows date, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, volume and page. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For subsequent index, see entry 59.

Calendars

64. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 1, 1910--. 2 vols.

List of civil cases on issues of fact to be determined by the jury, showing number of cause, term, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, cause of action, date of note of issue, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, remarks. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Typed on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Vault.

65. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 2, 1910--. 1 vol.

List of civil cases on issues of law to be determined by the judge, showing number of cause, term, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, cause of action, date of note of issue, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, remarks. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Typed on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Vault.

66. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 3, 1910--. 1 vol.

List of civil cases undefended in which judgment goes by default, showing number of cause, term, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, cause of action, date of note of issue, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, remarks. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Vault.

Initiatory Proceedings

67. LIS PENDINGS (sic) FILE, 1934--. 1 vol.

File book of pending cases involving title to real estate, showing year,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

names of parties, and date of filing. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 pp. 18 x 11 x 1. Vault.

68. LIS PENDENS, 1910--. 2 f. b.

Original papers of pending cases involving title to real estate, showing names of parties and property involved. No arr., 1910-28; arr. chron. by years, 1929--. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Office.

For transcripts, see entry 62.

69. COMPLAINTS, dates change as filing proceeds. 2. f. b.

Temporary file of original papers for cases not yet decided, being principally complaints of plaintiff and answers or demurrers of defendants. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed, usually on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Office.

Attachments, Injunctions, and Bonds

70. RECORD OF ATTACHMENTS, 1910--. 1 vol.

Record of personal property attached, showing date of warrant, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, sum demanded, date of return, return of constable or other officer. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 149 double pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 2. Vault.

71. WARRANT OF ATTACHMENTS, UNDERTAKINGS ETC., dates change as filing proceeds. 2 f. b. Title varies: Warrant Attachments.

Temporary file of original papers for civil cases not yet decided, being principally warrants for attachment of property, with affidavits of plaintiff, and surety bonds for injunctions or stays of execution. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed, usually on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Office.

Minutes

72. COMMON PLEAS JOURNAL, 1910--. 1 vol. Last entry 1934.

Record of proceedings of court of common pleas from the opening to the adjournment, including motions refused, statement of each case called, manner of disposition and every order of reference; names of jurors comprising each jury, whether upon trial before judge or jury, or by default; awards confirmed, confessions of judgment during court, final judgment, copies of all orders passed or motions granted and other matters specially ordered by the court to be entered. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Typed. 748 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

For memorandum records, see entry 52.

Estate Records

73. GUARDIAN JOURNAL, 1910-25. 1 vol.

Transcripts of petitions and orders for appointment of judge of probate as

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

public guardian, and returns of property handled. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. and typed. 588 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.
For subsequent records, see entry 62.

74. GUARDIAN APPOINTED BY ORDER OF COURT, 1910--. 1 f. b.
Last entry 1936.

Original papers relating to appointments of public guardians, including petitions, orders and returns. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

XI. MASTER

The master is a statutory official of the court of common pleas, who assists the judge by hearing and reporting on matters referred to him.

The office in South Carolina was originally attached to the court of equity, probably even before 1721, when the master is mentioned in the act reorganizing that court after the overthrow of the proprietary government (Stat. VII, 164). In 1868, when the court of equity was merged with the court of common pleas, the trial of civil cases by referee was provided for in all counties (Stat. XIV, 135). In 1878, after the old régime had resumed its control of local government, laws were passed to restore the office of master in ten counties (Stat. XVI, 608-10, 766). Subsequently other counties have replaced the referee with the master. In Dillon County the office of master has existed since the establishment of the county in 1910.

In most counties, the master is appointed by the governor, which was the case in Dillon County (Acts 1911, p. 85) until 1932. Since then the master has been elected in the general election (Acts 1931, p. 38). The term of office is now four years, though at times it has been only two years (Acts 1934, p. 1201).

The master's hearings are under court order and concern cases praying for equitable relief; and he grants orders for the partition of estates and the admeasurement of dower when such are not contested. All of his orders are subject to revision by the presiding judge at the succeeding term of court or by the resident judge at chambers (Code 3696, 3698).

He attends the sittings of the court of common pleas in all cases in which he has acted officially, and makes such sales as the court orders in granting equitable relief (Code 3692-93). He makes an annual report to the court on the different estates in his hands, with full account of the moneys he has received and paid out, showing vouchers for these (Code 3701). His required records are a ledger for the accounts of the funds in his hands, and a reference book for the proceedings in cases referred to him (Code 3702). In Dillon County the latter record is merely in the form of a docket, as the clerk of court transcribes the master's report in full; see entry 62. For originals of the master's reports, see entry 58.

75. (REFERENCE BOOK AND DOCKET), 1910--. 1 vol.

Docket of cases referred to master, showing title of case, date, name of attorney, names of witnesses, purpose and remarks. Arr. alph. by title of case. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 1000 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Office, Dillon Herald Building.

76. LEDGER, 1910--. 5 vols. (1-5).

Combination ledger and sales record; on left, shows complete record of sale, including title of case, name of attorney, date of decree, property sold, name of purchaser, date, amount of sale, distribution of costs; on right, shows ledger accounts of receipts and disbursements. Arr. alph. by title of case. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 20 x 15 x 4. Office, Dillon Herald Building.

77. CASH JOURNAL, 1910--. 2 vols.

Record of receipts and disbursements of funds by master, showing title of case, receipt number, charges, credit, ledger folio, deposits. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 double pp. 20 x 10 x 3. Office safe, Dillon Herald Building.

78. VOUCHER AND RECEIPT BOOK, 1910--. 5 vols. (1-5).

Receipts of money paid out by master, showing date, amount received from sale, debit, amount paid, credit, receipt number, signature of person receiving money. Arr. number, by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Office safe, Dillon Herald Building.

XII. JUDGE OF PROBATE

This office began in South Carolina in 1671, when wills were proved by oath before the governor as ordinary, presiding over the grand council as a court of orphans (JGC, pp. 42, 49). The governor remained the sole ordinary until the outbreak of the Revolution, when the general assembly elected an ordinary for the office in Charleston (JGA, March-April 1776, Columbia, 1906, p. 7). The constitution of 1778 directed that each of the seven circuit court districts should have an ordinary (art. XXIV), but these offices did not open until 1782. They were continued in Georgetown and the other districts where county courts did not function, until reorganization of the court system in 1798-99 (Stat. VII, 249, 283, 290). On January 1, 1800, ordinaries elected by the general assembly for indefinite terms, took office in each of the twenty-five circuit court districts (Stat. VII, 294). In 1812 the term was fixed at four years (Stat. V, 674). In 1815 the office became elective by the people of each circuit court district (Stat. VI, 11-13). Under the constitution of 1868 the court of ordinary was replaced by a constitutional probate court (art. IV, 20), which combined the functions of the defunct court of ordinary in matters testamentary and of dower with those of the defunct court of equity in regard to guardians and trustees. In 1868, by legislative enactment, the probate court became a civil court of record (Stat. XIV, 76). The constitution of 1895 made the probate court dependent upon the gener-

al assembly in all counties except Charleston, where alone it remained a constitutional court (art. V, 19).

The judge of probate is a statutory official elected for a term of four years (Code 3640). His title is derived from his duty to prove or test the genuineness of the wills brought to his office, and he officially approves them before they may be recorded. His duties are concerned with transmission of property and with domestic relations. The court over which he presides is a civil court of record with original jurisdiction in matters testamentary and of administration, in business pertaining to minors and allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons not able to take care of their own affairs. Appeals are to the court of common pleas (Code 230). Proceedings are usually instituted by petition, and the rules of practice are made by the state supreme court in all cases not provided by law. Upon petition, and after publication of citation, a surety bond is signed by a representative of the estate, and the judge issues letters authorizing the fiduciary to perform his duties. When no other guardian can be found, the judge of probate must act as public guardian (1880, Stat. XVII, 464; Code 8623, 8630). When an estate is "derelict" because no executor or administrator qualifies, the judge must appoint the clerk of court to act as fiduciary (1873, Stat. XV, 413). The judge must file all original papers and keep an alphabetical index in a book so that they may be located (1839, Stat. XI, 48). He must make transcripts of all papers pertaining to estates, and index each book (Code 3648). He must report to the state tax commission the value of each estate and file a copy of the statement in the package with other estate papers (1922, Stat. XXXII, 807; Code 2489), after recording it upon his register. Since 1882, he has been required to keep an Index to Lands Devised, with a full description of the property, in order that the tracing of land titles may be simplified (Stat. XVIII, 131; Code 3648). In 1824 he was authorized to order sale or division of real estate not to exceed \$1000 (Stat. VI, 248-51); in 1882 all suits for partition of real estate were placed under the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas (Stat. XVII, 982), but the judge of probate is still required to keep a record of division and sale of real estate (Code 3648) in aid of assets. At all times his cash book, showing his accounts with individual estates, is open to inspection as a public record (1839, Stat. XI, 48; Code 3648). Since 1923 he has been required to report to the auditor descriptions of real estate changing hands by inheritance (Stat. XXXIII, 117; Code 227).

In addition to the records for the transmission of property, he is required to keep a file book in which he records every paper filed in any suit in his court (Probate Court Rules, I; Code I, 1237), and a calendar or docket of cases (ibid.), a journal for every judgment, sentence, and act or order in his official capacity (1839, Stat. XI, 48); and an index to every decree for the payment of money, which he must enroll with the court of common pleas that it may receive the force of a judgment against the estate concerned (1840, Stat. XI, 118; XVI, 711; Code 3648). Once a year he must make a full report of all affairs in his charge to the court of common pleas, to which he is responsible for performance of his duties as public guardian (Code 8627).

Under certain conditions, he may commit insane persons to the State Hospital (1894, Stat. XXI, 836-41); and incorrigible children to reformatories (1912, Stat. XXVII, 764; Code 247). Since 1911 he has been required to issue marriage licenses and to keep a marriage register (Stat. XXVII, 131-33; Code 8557-61). In 1919, he became clerk of the county pension board (Acts, p. 277), to disburse state pensions to veterans, widows, and faithful servants of the Confederacy, a duty which he continued when this board was replaced by the board of honor in 1929 (Acts, p. 176; Code 4981). In 1937, the state comptroller general assumed this duty (Acts, p. 639) but in 1938, the duty was returned to the judge of probate. Under the "quart a month" law of 1917 (Acts, p. 70), he issued permits to import by public carrier intoxicants from "wet" states, until the 18th amendment to the federal constitution went into effect on January 1, 1919. Upon national repeal in 1933, he resumed this duty until a state law of 1935 repealed state prohibition (Acts, p. 325).

Transmission of Property

79. GENERAL INDEX TO ESTATES, 1910--. 1 vol.

General index to files of original estate papers and also to the transcripts of wills, bonds, letters, inventories, appraisements, and sales, showing name of estate, name of executor, administrator or guardian, roll number, and volume and page in the various series of transcripts. Arr. alph. by name of estate; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 3. Vault.

80. WILLS, 1910--. 10 f. b. (1-271).

Original papers of estates devised by will, including wills, petitions to prove wills, letters testamentary, warrants of appraisement, inventory and returns of appraisers; also newspaper clippings of creditors' notices and final discharge notices. Arr. numer. by roll no. For index, see entry 79. Hdw. and typed, usually on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

81. GUARDIANSHIP PAPERS, 1910--. 10 f. b. (1-308).

Original papers of estates of minors and wards, including letters of guardianship, orders and returns. Arr. numer. by roll no. For index, see entry 79. Hdw. and typed, usually on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

82. ADMINISTRATION (Papers), 1910--. 16 f. b. (1-518).

Original papers of estates administered by appointees of the court, including letters of administration, bonds, appraisements, returns; also newspaper clippings of citations, creditors' notices and final discharge notices. Arr. numer. by roll no. For index, see entry 79. Hdw. and typed, usually on printed form, $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

83. WILLS, 1910--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of wills admitted to probate, together with the probate and certificate thereof. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 79. Hdw. 800 pp. 18 x 13 x $3\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

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84. BONDS, 1910--. 2 vols.

Transcripts of surety bonds given by administrators and guardians to insure proper performance of their duties. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 79. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form. 500 to 604 pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 2 to 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

85. LETTERS, 1910--. 3 vols.

Transcripts of letters testamentary, dismissory, of guardianship, of administration, and of administration with will annexed. Arr. chron. under above classes. For index, see entry 79. Hdw. on printed form. 500 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

86. INVENTORIES, APPRAISEMENT AND SALES, 1910--. 4 vols.

Transcripts of warrants of appraisement and itemized lists of real and personal property, with value set by appraiser or amount realized by sale. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 79. Hdw. 625 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

87. RETURNS, 1910--. 4 vols. Title varies: Returns of Probate Court.

Transcripts of annual and final returns by executor, administrator and guardian, showing receipts and expenditures of funds for which they are responsible. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 88. Hdw. 800 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

88. INDEX TO RETURNS, 1910--. 1 vol.

Index to Returns, showing name of decedent, minor or ward, name of executor, administrator or guardian, roll number, volume, and page. Arr. alph. by name of estate; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 3. Vault.

89. PETITIONS AND ORDERS, ETC., 1910--. 5 vols.

Transcripts of petitions to prove wills and for letters of administration and guardianship, with orders of judge of probate regarding same. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 90. Hdw. 600 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

90. INDEX TO PETITIONS, ORDERS, ETC., 1910--. 1 vol.

Index to petitions and orders, showing name of decedent, minor or ward, name of executor, administrator or guardian, roll number, book and page. Arr. alph. by name of estate or ward; sub-indexed in Cott system. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 3. Vault.

91. LAND DEVISED RECORD, 1910--. 1 vol.

Record of transfers of real estate by inheritance, showing name of deviser, names of devisees, description of lands devised, date of will, where recorded. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of deviser. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 544 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Vault.

92. REAL ESTATE, 1915--. 1 vol. Last entry 1916.

Record of proceedings for sale of real estate in aid of assets. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 348 pp. 18 x 13 x 2. Vault.

This record is unnecessary as Cash Book, entry 94, carries a record of sale of real estate.

93. RECORD TAXABLE INHERITANCE, 1922--. 1 vol.

Record of estates reported to state tax commission, showing name of estate; name, title, and address of fiduciary; office file number, date of qualification of fiduciary; dates of filing with commission statement under section 9, copies of will, inventory, and appraisal; date non-taxable certificate received; date of payment of tax, remarks; and other columns for reappraisal, extension of time and other information when necessary. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. 14 x 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1. Vault.

Financial Records

94. CASH BOOK, 1910--. 1 vol.

Record of receipts and disbursements of funds handled by judge of probate, including estates of \$500 and less, property of absent heirs and sales of real estate in aid of assets. Arr. by accounts. Indexed by name of account. Hdw. on ruled form. 548 pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 3. Vault.

For separate record of sale of real estate, 1915-16, see entry 92.

95. FEE BOOK, PROBATE JUDGE, 1916--. 1 vol.

Record of fees paid to judge of probate, showing date, amount of fee and source of fee. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of party paying fee. Hdw. on ruled form. 480 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Vault.

Marriage

96. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1911--. 43 f. b. (1-22954).

Original marriage licenses with affidavits as to age of parties and certificate of officer performing ceremony. Arr. numer. by license no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

97. MARRIAGE REGISTER, 1911--. 6 vols. (one unlabeled, 2-6).

Record in abstract of marriages, showing name of man, residence, age, color; name of woman, residence, age, color, date of issue, name and title of minister or officer performing ceremony, date of marriage, and date of return. Arr. alph. by name of man. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 to 300 double pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 2 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x 3. Vault.

Lunacy and Juvenile Cases

98. LUNACY PAPERS, 1910--. 3 f. b. (1-338).

Original papers relating to insane persons committed to state hospital. Arr. numer. by roll no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

99. CRIMINAL MINORS, 1910--. 2 f. b. (1-65).

Original papers for cases of incorrigible children, including petitions, af-

fidavits, summonses, and orders. Arr. numer. by roll no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

100. JOURNAL, 1910--. 1 vol.

Records of proceedings in cases of juvenile delinquency, showing name, age, offense, and disposition of case; also proceedings in cases of lunacy, showing name, age, and date committed to state hospital; also transcripts of committee bonds. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of minor or insane person. Hdw. 748 pp. 18 x $13\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Pensions

101. PENSIONS, 1920--. 1 f. b.

Applications for pensions from Confederate veterans and widows of Confederate veterans. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13. Vault.

102. PENSION RECORD, 1916--. 1 vol.

Record of distribution of state pension funds paid by clerk of court, 1916-19, and by judge of probate, 1920--, showing check number, name of pensioner, name of party receiving check, and date delivered, name and location of bank on which drawn, date and amount of check, class of pensioner, if pensioner is dead, date of death, name of party with whom living at time of death, how check delivered, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 double pp. $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Maps

103. MAP OF DILLON COUNTY, 1919-20.

Map of Dillon County, showing streams, boundaries, political subdivisions, roads and railroads. Printed. 1 inch = 1 mile. 34 x 42. Office.

XIII. MAGISTRATES

The magistrate is an English institution which came to South Carolina with the settlers.

Magistrates as justices of the peace were the first local representatives of law in what is now Dillon County. Under the constitution of 1776 (art. XIX), justices of the peace were nominated by the general assembly and commissioned by the state president during his pleasure. Under the constitution of 1778, they were nominated by the senate and house jointly and commissioned by the governor (art. XXVII). The constitution of 1790 made no change in regard to them (art. VI, 2). Under the constitution of 1868 they were known as justices of the peace or trial justices and were elected by the qualified voters of the county (art. IV, 21). Under the constitution of 1895 the term magistrate has been restored and they are appointed by the governor

with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of two years (art. V, 20). They are usually nominated in the primary (Code 2365).

When Dillon County was formed from Marion County in 1910, the magistrates residing within the new county were held over in full authority (Stat. XXVI, 867-68). There are now seven magistrates in Dillon County, one for each of the districts of Dillon, Latta, Lakeview, Hamer, Kirby, Little Rock, and Fork (Acts 1937, p. 980).

Each magistrate has exclusive jurisdiction in his respective district in criminal cases wherein the punishment does not exceed a fine of \$100 or thirty days in prison (Code 3709); and in civil cases involving property not in excess of \$100. A magistrate may sit as an examining court, administer oaths, and take depositions and renunciations of dower (Code 3714). He may bind to keep peace not to exceed twelve months (Const. 1895, art. V, 21). Proceedings are instituted in criminal cases by information under oath (Code 930). Trial may be by a jury of six (Code 3711), and cases may be appealed to the circuit court (Code 1024). There are two constables in Dillon County (Acts 1937, p. 980) who execute writs and warrants of the magistrates (Code 3738).

Each magistrate is required to keep two books, one for civil cases and the other for criminal cases (Code 3717). Once a month he is required to make a report in writing to the auditor and the treasurer of moneys collected and the title of each case (Code 3729).

104. MAGISTRATE'S CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1933--. 2 vols. Missing: 1910-32. Record of petty criminal cases tried before the magistrate at Dillon, showing date, title of case, offense, witnesses, jurors, officer, magistrate's cost, fines, constable's cost, verdict and disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Magistrate's office, over Cash Drug Store, Railroad Avenue, Dillon, S. C.

105. MAGISTRATE'S CIVIL DOCKET, 1919--. 2 vols. Missing: 1910-18. Record of civil cases tried before the magistrate at Dillon, showing date of summons; how, when, where, and by whom served, etc.; names of parties, cause of action, appearance, witnesses, day of trial, names of jurors, amount, disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 65 double pp. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Office.

XIV. SHERIFF

In early South Carolina the sheriff's title was applied to the chief justice (Stat. I, 50; PR II, 37) and the sheriff's duties were performed by a marshal (1671, JGC, p. 11). The circuit court act of 1769 abolished the office of provost marshal of the province and established a sheriff elected

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

general
by the assembly for each of the circuit court districts (Grimke, Public Laws, 270). Under the state constitutions of 1776 (art. XXI), 1778 (art. XXVIII), and 1790 (art. VI, 2), the sheriff was a constitutional officer elected by the state legislature for terms varying from two to four years. In 1808 the office was made elective by the voters in each district for a term of four years (Stat. V, 569). The constitution of 1868 continued this (art. IV, 30).

The constitution of 1895 (art. V, 30) has not altered the term or the office of sheriff. He attends each session of the circuit courts (Code 3519), and as the arm of all courts, he executes writs and processes directed to him, and enforces orders and judgments (Code 3520). In preserving the peace, he may call to his assistance any person (Code 1952) and in the duties of his office he is assisted by one or more deputies (Code 3486). The sheriff has charge of the jail and all prisoners (Code 1938). Every sixty days he has a settlement with the county treasurer (Code 2856, 3547), and once a month he makes statements in writing to the auditor and treasurer of fines and moneys collected (Code 3544).

The sheriff is required to keep as public records in his office a Writ Book, an Execution Book, and a Sales Book (Code 3511).

Until 1933 when the office of tax collector was created (Acts, pp. 252-54) the sheriff had charge of the collection of delinquent taxes under execution.

106. WRIT BOOK, 1910--. 2 vols.

Record of mesne processes served by sheriff to bring persons into court, showing names of parties, attorneys, kind of process, kind of action, when lodged, by whom served, how served, when served, miles, sheriff's costs. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Office.

107. EXECUTION BOOK, 1910--. 1 vol.

Record of final processes received by the sheriff for carrying out the orders of court, showing kind of process, when lodged, names of parties, debt of interest and cost, attorneys, amount received, date of levy, receipts. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 399 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Office.

108. JAIL BOOK, 1910--. 7 vols.

Record of persons in Dillon County jail, showing name of prisoner, offense, date of arrest, date of commitment, by whom committed, sentence, when to be released, released, how released, remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of prisoner, 1922-25; no index, 1910-21, 1926--. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 158 to 300 pp. 12 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 x 10 x 2. 3 vols., 1910-25, 1936--., jailer's office; 4 vols., 1926-35, sheriff's office.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

XV. RURAL POLICEMEN

Rural policemen, constables, and deputy sheriffs have very similar duties which overlap and are constantly being shifted from one to the other. The rural police originated in South Carolina during the 1890's from the state's attempt to enforce the dispensary laws and from the need to maintain order in unincorporated mill villages when industrialization began.

An act passed in 1912 provided rural policemen for Dillon County. The governor was authorized to appoint not less than two or more than four men upon the recommendation of the majority of the county board of commissioners. They served at the pleasure of the county board of commissioners, and were under the general control of the sheriff. Their duties were to patrol the county twice weekly, to arrest without warrant, prevent and detect crime, and remain on duty ten hours daily, with night duty when necessary. They were to act as mounted police and take over the duties of the dispensary constables, who were abolished. The police were required to report to the sheriff twice a week and to act as constables to all magistrates without extra pay. (Acts 1912, pp. 903-905.)

In 1918 all acts relating to rural police were repealed (Acts 1918, pp. 776-77). The next year an act provided for the appointment of two rural policemen by the governor upon the recommendation of the sheriff, to be removed by him at pleasure. Their duties were the same as those of the former rural policemen except the duties of the dispensary constables. (Acts 1919, pp. 158-160.) In 1925 the number of policemen was reduced to one (Acts, p. 694); in 1928 the number was raised to two (Acts, p. 1847), and again reduced to one in 1929 (Acts, p. 815). In 1933 the supply act provided for a deputy sheriff or rural policeman and the two offices seem to have been combined (Acts, p. 829). Subsequently the number has varied from year to year. The supply act of 1938 (Acts, p. 2358) provides for two deputy sheriffs for this work.

This is not a records office.

XVI. CORONER

The office of coroner was transplanted from England to South Carolina, and as early as 1692 it was combined with the clerk of the crown and peace (JGC, p. 11). In Dillon County it dates from 1910 (Stat. XXVI, 866).

Formerly the office was of great importance in civil as well as criminal procedure and overlapped with the sheriff's, whose duties he was required to perform in all cases wherein the sheriff was personally interested (Stat. XI, 54). None of the state constitutions has made any basic change in the office, and it is circumstances rather than constitutions or statutes that have reduced the coroner to a part time official.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

The coroner is a constitutional official elected for a term of four years (Const. 1895, art. V, 30). His duty is to make inquest into the cause of sudden or mysterious death. His office is historically closely related to that of the sheriff; he is the only official who legally may arrest the sheriff (if necessary), he must act as sheriff during a vacancy of that office, and he is not allowed to act under any order or appointment of the sheriff (Code 3559, 3566). The coroner is required to keep a book of inquisitions (Code 3563), and to file original inquisitions with the clerk of court (Code 3564). In case the coroner is sick, absent, or there is a vacancy in the office, any magistrate in the county may take his place (Code 3562).

109. INQUISITION RECORD, 1910--. 2 vols.

Transcripts of testimony and verdicts of coroners' inquests into cases of violent or mysterious death. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of deceased. Hdw. 575 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Sheriff's vault.

For original inquisitions, see entries 46, 48.

XVII. AUDITOR

The office of county auditor was created in South Carolina in 1868 as a part of the financial system set up after the Civil War (Stat. XIV, 28-67). In Dillon County it dates from 1910 (Stat. XXVI, 868).

The auditor is a combination state and county official, two-thirds of his salary being paid by the state and one-third by the county (Code 2700). In 1931 a local law provided that Dillon's auditor be elected in the general election (Acts, p. 31). In 1934 this was repealed, and now he is nominated in the primary (Code 2365) and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate (Code 2698) for a term of four years (Acts 1934, p. 1222). From January 1 to March 1, he receives the returns of the taxpayers (1871, Stat. XIV, 623; Code 2703), and compiles the information into tax duplicates for himself and the treasurer (Code 2713), upon each of which every taxpayer is given a number that appears again upon his tax receipt, or tax execution if delinquent. The auditor keeps a permanent record of all abatements of taxes (1900, Stat. XXIII, 307; Code 2734); a record of current conveyances of real estate (Code 2727); and he sends an abstract of the duplicate to the comptroller general (Code 2728), who prescribes the system of bookkeeping and examines his books annually (Code 2731-32). Each year the comptroller general appoints a day for the settlement of the treasurer with the auditor as to taxes collected and funds disbursed. The settlement sheet is signed in duplicate by the county commissioners, the superintendent of education, the treasurer, and certified by the auditor. The foreman of the grand jury is required to be present. One copy of the settlement is sent to the comptroller general, and the other filed in the auditor's office. (Code 2836-41.) The cancelled vouchers become the records of the auditor and are filed in his office.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

110. (TAX RETURNS), 1918--. 135 vols.

Sworn statements by taxpayers, showing itemized real and personal taxable property. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district under twp., for each year. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 200 to 1000 pp. 10 x 15 x 2 to 10. 63 vols., 1918-32, storage room; 72 vols., 1933--, vault.

111. AUDITOR'S DUPLICATE, 1910--. 29 vols.

Detailed tax schedule of taxable property, showing school district, name of taxpayer, residence, real estate, total value of all taxable property, total tax, poll, road tax, dog tax, description, household furniture, mules, horses and other property, bank returns, 50 percent penalty for non-return of personal property. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district under twp., for each year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 350 double pp. 18½ x 29 x 3. 11 vols., 1910-19, storage room; 18 vols., 1920--, vault.

112. ABATEMENT BOOK, 1910--. 24 vols.

Record of tax reductions on property over-assessed or erroneously assessed, showing name of taxpayer, land, lots, buildings, personal, total taxable property, state taxes, county taxes, school taxes, total taxes charged, abatement, date, number, poll, road, dog, polls abated by county auditor, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district under twp., for each year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 pp. 17 x 14 x ½. 11 vols., 1910-24, storage room; 13 vols., 1925--, vault.

113. CONVEYANCE REAL ESTATE, 1910--. 2 vols.

Record of current conveyances of real property, showing date of sale, date of entry, names of seller and purchaser, property outside of cities and towns, number of acres, property in cities and towns, price paid, remarks. Arr. chron. under school district under twp. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 16 x 20 x 2. Vault.

114. COUNTY AUDITOR'S SETTLEMENT BOOK, 1914--. 3 vols.

Subtitle varies: State Taxes, County Taxes; School Taxes.
Record of annual settlement of county treasurer with county auditor, showing amount of taxes treasurer was charged, amount collected, tax executions, and tax executions nulla bona. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 pp. 16 x 11 x ½. Vault.

115. SETTLEMENT RECORD, 1914--. 48 f. b., 3 wooden boxes, 8 cardboard boxes, 2 cigar boxes, and 15 bundles. Title varies: Vouchers and other Settlement Records; Abstracts, Vouchers Etc.; Vouchers - Settlement Records Etc.

Auditor's unbound records, showing cancelled school and county warrants, abstracts of the tax duplicate, abstracts of real and personal property, settlement sheets, tax executions, comptroller general's order for refunds, returns from tax commission fixing valuation of property of railroads, corporations, and merchants. Arr. chron. No index. F. b., 10½ x 5 x 13 to 4 x 8 x 13; wooden boxes, 12 x 10 x 26 to 10 x 20 x 22; cardboard boxes, 14 x 14 x 14 to 5 x 9 x 9; cigar boxes, 2 x 8 x 5; bundles, 4 x 6 x 10. 48 f. b., 1914--, vault; others in storage room.

116. CASH (Book), 1910--. 2 vols.

Record of money paid to county treasurer for other purposes than taxes, including magistrate's fines, court funds, licenses, money borrowed, insurance, state aid and gifts from improvement associations for schools. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 200 double pp. 12 x 10 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

XVIII. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

The county board of equalization dates from 1868 (Stat. XIV, 48), and was instituted in Dillon County in 1910 by carrying over the members of the board then existing in Marion County who resided within the limits of the new county (Stat. XXVI, 873).

The county board of equalization is composed of the chairmen of the town and township boards of assessors. The town and township boards of assessors are appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the legislative delegation, the term being two years. (Stat. XXIII, 3, 116; Code 2737.) The board of equalization meets in March of each year, and at other times when necessary, in the office of the auditor, who acts as clerk and is required to keep an accurate journal of proceedings and orders of the board (1868, Stat. XIV, 49; Code 2747). Its duty is to equalize the burdens of taxation by raising or lowering the assessed value of real or personal property which has been returned below or above its true value. If a person whose property has been over-assessed cannot secure relief from the county board of equalization, he may appeal to the South Carolina Tax Commission (Code 2427).

No records of this board were found.

XIX. TREASURER

Although various county court minutes show that the justices appointed county treasurers in 1788, the forerunner of the county treasurer was the tax collector, who was named for each parish or vaguely defined tax district by the general assembly in the annual appropriation act. He inquired into the taxable possessions of his neighbors, and assessed and collected the taxes, which he remitted to the state treasury. He levied upon defaulting taxpayers by warrant upon the sheriff (or the coroner) and held distress sales at the district or the county courthouse (Stat. VII, 276-77). His tenure was renewable during good behavior, until 1791, when it was limited to the pleasure of the legislature (Stat. V, 192); and in 1812 it was fixed at four years (ibid., p. 674). In 1836 the office became elective by the voters (Stat. VI, 558); and it passed out under the financial system set up after the Civil War, when the office of county treasurer was created (1868, Stat. XIV, 67).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

The county treasurer is a combination state and county officer, two-thirds of his salary being paid by the state and one-third by the county (Code 2700). It is customary for the governor to appoint the person nominated in the primary. In 1931, an act was passed, providing that the treasurer of Dillon County be elected in the general election (Acts, p. 31). In 1934 this act was repealed (Acts, p. 1222). He is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate (Code 2789) for a term of four years.

The treasurer collects state, county, and school taxes. The state taxes are transmitted to the state treasurer and county and school funds are disbursed upon presentation of warrants from the county commissioners and the superintendent of education respectively. Since the treasurer has the responsibility for the safety of the county's money, he is under the most rigid regulations of all the county officers, and his bond may not be less than \$20,000 (Code 2789). The comptroller general prescribes the system of book-keeping (Code 2844), and examines his books at least once a year (Code 2732). Each month he sends the comptroller general a complete statement of total collections to date (Code 2802), he reports twice a month to the county commissioners on the amount and character of funds collected for the county, and he reports once a month to the county superintendent of education on the collection and disbursements of school funds (Code 2801).

The treasurer's duplicate has been required since 1872 (Stat. XV, 201; Code 2717). The tax execution book, which dates from 1882 (Stat. XVII, 1027) was discontinued in 1934 because extra columns were added to the Duplicate. Since tax liens expire in ten years (Code 2863), the treasurer's carbon copies of tax receipts (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. Since 1927 tax executions have been printed on the reverse of these receipts, for use in case the taxes are not paid. In 1892 the treasurer was required to keep a General Cash Account of school funds (Stat. XXI, 80; Code 2799). The paid warrants and any other voucher for disbursements such as bond coupons are kept by the treasurer (usually in his safe) until the annual settlement, when they are turned over to the auditor (Code 2836, 2838).

The treasurer collects taxes for any drainage district within the county and keeps a drainage tax book for each (Acts 1920, pp. 680-81; Code 6175).

Taxation

117. TREASURER'S TAX DUPLICATE, 1910--. 30 vols. (labeled by years). Record of taxes to be collected, showing name and residence of taxpayer, post office address, date of payment, number of acres, number of lots, number of buildings, value of all taxable real estate, value of all taxable personal property, total value of all taxable property, total tax levies, poll tax, road tax, dog tax, total for collection, penalties, date of payment; also shows, 1934--, tax executions, date paid, nulla bona, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district under twp., for each year. No index.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

Hdw. on printed ruled form. 350 double pp. 18 x 13 x 3. 11 vols., 1910-19, storage room; 19 vols., 1920-- , vault.

For prior record of tax executions, see entry 119.

118. (TAX RECEIPTS), 1910-- . 177 vols.

Carbon copies of tax receipts issued by treasurer for taxes paid, showing receipt number, name of taxpayer, date, and amount. Arr. numer. by receipt no.; and alph. by name of taxpayer under school district under twp. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 200 pp. 16 x 11 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 159 vols., 1910-35, storage room; 18 vols., 1936-- , office.

119. TREASURER'S TAX EXECUTION BOOK, 1910-33. 22 vols. (labeled by years). Missing: 1915, 1924, 1929.

Record of unpaid taxes turned over to sheriff and to delinquent tax collector for collection, showing number, name of taxpayer, date of payment, items and value of realty and personalty, total value, total taxes and penalties itemized, executions collected and paid to county treasurer, executions nulla bona, treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district under twp., for each year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 99 to 203 double pp. 18 x 12 x 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Storage room.

For subsequent records, see entry 117.

General and School Accounts

120. DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY TREASURER, 1924-- . 1 vol.

Record of taxes collected, and distribution according to purpose for which levied, showing number of mills and amount for each; and grand total for state, county, and school. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 498 pp. $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 29 x 3. Vault.

121. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' WARRANTS PAID, 1910-- . 4 vols.

Title varies: County Settlement Book; 1 vol. has additional title, Ledger.

List of county warrants paid by treasurer, showing date, in whose favor, warrant number, and amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 300 pp. 16 x 11 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 3 vols., 1910-28, storage room; 1 vol., 1928-- , vault.

122. COUNTY SCHOOL WARRANTS PAID BY TREASURER, 1910-- . 3 vols.

Title varies: School Settlement Book.

List of school warrants paid by treasurer, showing date, warrant number, to whom paid, and amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 198 to 300 pp. 16 x 11 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 x 14 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1910-16, storage room, 2 vols., 1917-- , vault.

For duplicates of warrants, see entry 135.

123. CASH BOOK, 1910-- . 9 vols. Title varies: Cash Journal.

Record of receipts and disbursements; under receipts, shows date, amount and source; under expenditures, shows date, warrant number, amount of school and county expenses, distributions according to purpose and total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 149 to 251 double pp. 19 x 21 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 x 23 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. 2 vols., 1910-30, storage room; 7 vols., 1916-- , vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

Treasurer - Sinking Fund; Drainage
District Taxes; Correspondence

(124-130)

124. TREASURER'S SCHOOL LEDGER, 1927--. 3 vols.

Ledger accounts of county treasurer with state treasurer, county commissioners, school districts; also bond accounts. Arr. by accounts; school accounts arr. numer. by school district nos. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 300 pp. 12 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1927-29, storage room; 2 vols., 1929--, vault.

125. TREASURER'S CASH, 1920-24, 1928--. 3 vols.

A subsidiary record of receipts and disbursements, which is transferred to the permanent account books. Arr. chron. No index. 250 to 598 pp. 16 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 x 9 x 2. Vault.

126. LEDGER, 1918-19, 1922-26. 2 vols.

Record of accounts for county and schools, showing itemized receipts and disbursements. Arr. chron. under accounts. Indexed by name of account. Hdw. 144 to 500 pp. 15 x 11 x 2 to 17 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Storage room.

Sinking Fund

127. BILLS PAYABLE SINKING FUND, 1912--. 1 vol.

Record of bills payable of county commissioners, and school district bonds; also bonds issued by the county and various school districts, showing date, by whom bonds issued, amount, interest, payments. Arr. chron. under above classifications. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 588 pp. 19 x 23 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

128. (NOTES RECEIVABLE), 1932--. 1 vol.

Record of securities held by county sinking fund, showing with whom invested, type of security, amount, interest, when sold, difference between original volume and sale price; also contains a record of property deeded to forfeited land commission and disposition of same, showing former owner, description of property, year of taxes and amount, to whom sold, to whom deeded, amount of payment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 152 pp. 17 x 16 x 1. Vault.

Drainage District Taxes

129. DRAINAGE TAX ASSESSMENTS DILLON CATFISH DRAINAGE
DISTRICT, 1928--. 2 vols. Title varies: Dillon
Catfish Lien for Drainage Taxes.

Record of drainage tax assessments, showing names of taxpayers, amounts, and when paid. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of landowner. Hdw. and typed. 188 pp. 12 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Correspondence

130. LETTERS, 1924--. 39 letter files.

General correspondence and other papers, including those relating to supple-

mental tax returns, public bond issues, and drainage districts. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 12 x 3. Vault.

XX. TAX COLLECTOR

The tax collector handles only delinquent taxes under execution and the office must not be confused with that of the ante-bellum tax collector, who was the forerunner of the county treasurer (supra, p. 50).

Formerly tax executions were handled by the sheriff. In recent decades several of the counties created the office of tax collector to relieve the sheriff of this duty. The annual supply acts for Dillon County from 1924 to 1931 (excepting those for 1926 and 1928) provided for a tax collector, who was merely an assistant to the sheriff. In 1933 the office of tax collector was created as a separate office.

The tax collector of Dillon County is appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the board of county commissioners. The term is one year, but he may be removed at any time on the written request of the commissioners. Within sixty days after the time allowed by law for the payment of taxes, the treasurer issues executions in duplicate for the tax collector to serve against delinquent taxpayers. The tax collector seizes and sells as much property as is necessary to pay the taxes due. The tax collector has all the powers and duties formerly vested in the sheriff relating to delinquent taxes. Each month the tax collector makes a written report to the treasurer and the auditor showing amount collected, errors, and nulla bona. (Acts 1933, pp. 252-54.) He is also subject to directions from the comptroller general (Code 2861).

The principal record is the Sheriff's Tax Execution Book, which is a standard form for use in all counties of the state.

131. SHERIFF'S TAX EXECUTION BOOK, 1910--. 14 vols. Missing:

1915-17. Title varies: Sheriff's Tax Executions.

Record of delinquent taxes to be collected by sheriff 1910-32, and by tax collector 1933--, showing execution number, name 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, dog tax, road tax and penalties, executions collected and paid to county treasurer, executions nulla bona, treasurer's cost, sheriff's cost, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district under twp. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 99 to 300 double pp. 18 x 12 x 1 to 2. 5 vols., 1910-19, storage room; 7 vols., 1920-26, auditor's vault; 2 vols., 1927--, office.

132. SALES BOOK, 1910--. 1 vol.

Record of property sold for taxes by sheriff 1910-32, and by tax collector

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

1933--, showing names of parties, description of property sold, when sold, to whom sold, amount of sales, names of sureties, bond due and how applied; also shows sales under execution from court, 1910-32. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 397 double pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

133. DELINQUENT TAX COLLECTOR'S CASH BOOK, 1933--. 4 vols. Record of delinquent taxes paid, showing date, district number, amount of taxes paid, execution cost, 2 percent commission, mileage, total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Office.

XXI. 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. The composition of the forfeited land commission varies in some counties, but in Dillon County it follows the general state pattern, being composed of the auditor, treasurer, and clerk of court. When land is sold for delinquent taxes and no bid is offered adequate for the amount of taxes due, the land is bought in by the auditor for the state and county. It is the duty of the forfeited land commission to take charge of this land and resell it as soon as it can be done advantageously, so that it may again be placed on the tax books and yield revenue. (Acts 1926, pp. 920-22; 1929, pp. 125-27; 1933, pp. 212-14.)

The accounts of this office are kept by the treasurer; see especially entry 128.

XXII. BOARD OF EDUCATION

The board of education can probably be dated from 1811 as the commissioners of free schools (Stat. V, 639-41), and in 1870 was known as the board of examiners (Stat. XIV, 343-46). Under the present name it has existed only since 1896 (Stat. XXII, 159-62). In Dillon County it dates from 1910.

When Dillon County was organized, the board of education, like that of most counties of the state, consisted of an elected county superintendent of education as chairman and two members appointed by the state board of education. Beginning in 1924 changes have been made which have placed Dillon foremost in educational matters in the state, although it is a rural county. The old school districts were continued for elementary schools but the county was divided into three high school districts. The board of education consists of three members appointed by the state superintendent of education on the recommendation of the legislative delegation. Since 1933 it has been required that there must be one resident member in each of the three high school districts. The county superintendent of education is appointed by the governor

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

on the recommendation of the county board of education. He is ex officio a member of the board of education, but his vote is inferior to that of the other members in case of a tie. The length of term of office has varied; at present it is two years for the county superintendent of education and for the other members of the board. The board of education has oversight of the finances of the school districts and administers a special fund for the whole county. On approval of the board the superintendent purchases supplies for all of the schools. Warrants issued by the district trustees must be approved by the board and countersigned by the superintendent of education before the treasurer may pay them. The board of education also acts as a tribunal in matters concerning the school law, subject to appeal to the state board of education. The superintendent keeps the records, collects statistics, makes reports, visits the schools of the county and advises with the trustees on the selection of teachers and other school matters. (Acts 1924, pp. 1156-59; 1925, pp. 691-93; 1928, pp. 1291-93; 1931, p. 389; 1932, p. 1117-18, 1937, p. 202; Ralph S. McChessney, The History of Education in Dillon County, 1731-1928; master's thesis, ms., University of South Carolina.)

The superintendent of education is required to keep a record of the proceedings of the board and a register of teachers' certificates (1896, Stat. XXII, 161; Code 5349). Duplicates of warrants countersigned by him are filed in his office (1896, Stat. XXII, 167; Code 5375). In 1892 a general cash account was required (Stat. XXI, 79-80), which was essentially the same record as the present day superintendent's ledger. This is made up on a form printed as a uniform series for the state. The form of account books and reports are subject to the regulations of the state superintendent of education and the state fiscal officers (1919, Stat. XXXI, 65-66; Code 5276). A register of claims was required in 1896, and an annual report of claims allowed is required to be made to the grand jury (1896, Stat. XXII, 158; Code 5321, 5324). At the end of each school year the county superintendent files a standardized annual report with the state superintendent of education, giving a complete statistical record of all schools in the county (1896, Stat. XXII, 151-52, 158; 1913, Stat. XXVIII, 191; Code 5274, 5378). At least once every three years a school census is taken (Acts 1934, pp. 1236-37). A record of school district bonds is required to be kept by the county superintendent and filed in the office of the register of mesne conveyances (Acts 1924, p. 998; Code 5311).

134. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION MINUTES, 1910--. 8 vols.
Record of proceedings at meetings of county board of education, including record of enrollment for each school district. Arr. chron. No index.
Typed. 200 pp. 13 x 10 x 2. Vault.

135. VOUCHERS, 1915--. 6 f. b. and 5 bundles.
Duplicate of warrants issued in payment of school expenditures, showing date, number, school district, in whose favor, purpose, amount, signatures of trustees and of county superintendent of education. Arr. by school district for each session. No index. Hdw. on printed form. F. b., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13; bundles, 5 x 8 x 10. Office.

For treasurer's list of school warrants paid, see entry 122.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

136. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S LEDGER, 20 vols.
Record of receipts and expenditures of school funds, showing date, amount and sources for receipts, and date, warrant number, in whose favor, amount and purpose of expenditures. Arr. by school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 19 x 20 x 2. Office.

137. CASH SETTLEMENT BOOK, 1910-17. Discontinued.
Register of school claims approved, showing date of claim, date of approval, claim number, school district number, name of person in whose favor, purpose and amount. Arr. numer. by claim no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 299 double pp. 19 x 14 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Storage room.

138. RECORD OF TEACHERS CERTIFICATES, 1911--. 1 vol.
Register of certificates of persons teaching in Dillon County, showing number, grade, date, name of teacher, residence, age, sex, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 199 pp. 12 x 18 x 1. Office.

139. (CORRESPONDENCE), 1925--. 4 f. d.
General correspondence and other papers of the county superintendent of education. Arr. chron. and topically. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 13 x 24. Office.

XXIII. LATTA LIBRARY

In 1913 a library was established in the town of Latta in Dillon County, being supported by a one mill levy on all property in that school district. Funds for the library building were obtained from Andrew Carnegie and a lot was given by Mr. C. F. Bass. In 1929 the Latta Library offered the facilities for a circulating service in the entire county, and the next year it was declared a public library of Dillon County and a special levy placed on all taxable property in the county for its support. It remained under the management of the Latta Library Association and retained the name Latta Library. Moreover, the Latta District continued the special one mill levy in addition to the county-wide tax. Books are sent out to schools and to depositories for the use of people in all parts of the county. A branch has been established in the town of Dillon, being given space in the basement of the courthouse. (Information obtained from Mrs. C. E. Bethea, Librarian of Latta Library; Acts 1912, pp. 696-97; 1913, p. 361; 1930, p. 1724.)

Administrative Records

140. (REPORT OF LIBRARY), 1914--. 1 vol.
Reports of meetings of association, showing activities of association and annual reports of librarians, showing circulation, financial report of the treasurer, expansion of work, etc. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 400 pp. (300 used) 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 x 2. Library.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

141. (EXECUTIVE RECORD), 1937--. 1 f. d.
General correspondence and bills for books and other supplies. Arr. alph. by name of writer. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 13 x 24. Library.

Circulation Records

142. (BORROWERS' RECORD), 1931--. 1 vol.
List of members, showing names, and numbers assigned to each. Arr. numer. by no. given to member. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 11 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Library.

143. (BORROWERS' FILE), 1931--. 1 cardboard box.
Membership cards, showing name of borrower, number, residence, and date joined. Arr. alph. by name of borrower. No index. Hdw. 8 x 7 x 15. Library.

144. (CHARGING FILE), 1914--. 1 cardboard box.
Card record of books borrowed by each member, showing date due, number of borrower, title, author, accession number of book. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 8 x 7 x 13. Library.

145. (INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND DEPOSITS RECORD), 1931--. 1 cardboard box.
Cards for books sent to deposits and schools, showing title, author, accession number, date charged, name of teacher, school, deposit, and date obtained. Arr. alph. by schools and deposits. No index. Hdw. 5 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15. Library.

146. COUNTY OUT FILE RECORD, 1935--. 1 f. b.
Card record of books sent to schools or depositories, showing title, author, accession number, school or deposit which has the book, date of deposits, where in county books may be located. Arr. alph. by title. No index. Hdw. 5 x 11 x 26. Library.

147. COUNTY IN FILE RECORD, 1935--. 1 f. b.
Cards similar to those in entry 145, for books which are in library at the time, showing title, author, accession number, and data showing to whom they were formerly lent. Arr. alph. by title. No index. Hdw. 5 x 10 x 37. Library.

148. (DAILY CIRCULATION BOOK), 1936--. 3 vols.
Daily record of books read, by group, taken directly from library, showing date, number of books taken, name of individual taking book, number books read by group, fiction and non-fiction charged to individual; also circulation of magazines. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 15 x 6 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Library.

149. (RECORD BOOK OF CIRCULATION OF DEPOSITS ALL OVER COUNTY), 1932--. 3 vols.
Shows date, number of books deposited, and number of books read. Arr. by routes; also arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 226 pp. 6 x 4 x 1 to 10 x 5 x 1. Library.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

150. (RECORD OF READERS OF ADULT DEPOSITS IN COUNTY), 1936--. 1 vol. Shows names of adult persons who read books obtained from the deposits. Arr. alph. by name of deposit. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 11 x 9 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Library.

Catalogues

151. ACCESSION BOOKS, 1914--. 4 vols. Record of books acquired by library, showing accession number, author, title, publisher, year, cost, and classification. Arr. numer. No index. Hdw. 50 to 300 pp. 10 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 x 9 x 2. Library.

152. ADULT CARD CATALOG, 1931--. 15 f. d. (A-Z). Cards, showing author, title, classification, publisher, date, and place of publication. Arr. alph. by author, subject, and title. No index. Hdw. 4 x 6 x 17. Library.

153. (ADULT SHELF LIST), 1914--. 5 wooden f. d. Cards, showing accession number, name of author, publisher, date, and place of publication, cost, or name of doner. Arr. numer. by accession no. No index. Typed. 4 x 6 x 17. Library.

154. JUNIOR CARD CATALOG, 1931--. 15 f. d. (A-Z). Cards, showing author, title, classification, publisher, date and place of publication. Arr. alph. by author, subject, and title. No index. Hdw. 4 x 6 x 17. Library.

155. (JUNIOR SHELF LIST), 1914--. 3 wooden f. d. Cards, showing number given to book, name of author, publisher, date of publication, cost of book, or name of giver. Arr. numer. by book no. No index. Typed. 4 x 6 x 17. Library.

156. PICTURE AND PAMPHLET RECORD, 1936--. 1 vol. List of pictures and pamphlets owned by library, showing name of picture or pamphlet. Arr. numer. by picture or pamphlet. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 12 x 6 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Library.

157. CLIPPINGS FILE BOOK, 1935--. 1 vol. Index to clippings in files, showing titles. Arr. alph. by subject of clippings. Hdw. 100 pp. 10 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. Library.

XXIV. BOARD OF REGISTRATION

As early as 1716, the enrollment of voters in a book was required in South Carolina (Stat. II, 684). However, the first statewide registration of electors made prior to an election seems to have been during Reconstruction, the purpose being to temporarily disenfranchise all persons who had held office under the Confederacy or enlisted in its service. In 1867, in accordance

with the Reconstruction acts passed by Congress, the military authorities divided the state into precincts and appointed a board of registration for each (Robert H. Woody and Francis B. Simkins, South Carolina During Reconstruction, Chapel Hill, 1932, p. 71). The constitution of 1868 was the first that directed the general assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of voters (art. VIII, 3). The resulting act of 1868 gave this duty to the managers of elections (Stat. XIV, 136) until they were relieved in 1882 by the creation of supervisors of registration for each county (Stat. XVII, 1111). The constitution of 1895 made registration a prerequisite for voting and required reenrollment of registered voters every ten years (art. II, 4). By the election law of 1896 a board of registration was provided for each county (Stat. XXII, 34), to consist of three persons appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of two years (Code 2269). In Dillon County the board of registration dates from 1910, the first members being appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the commissioners named to mark the boundaries and build the courthouse (Acts, p. 869).

The board conducts the registration of qualified voters, those who are denied registration having a right to appeal to the courts (Code 2273). They make two copies of an enrollment book for each precinct, showing name, age and place of residence of each voter. At the time of elections, these are turned over to the commissioners of election to be distributed among the managers of election. They are returned to the board of registration after the election. (Code 2286.) All records and books are deposited with the clerk of court for safekeeping, as public records open to inspection at all times and removable solely by the board, which may keep them only so long as may be necessary to perform its duties (Code 2285).

For records, see entries 34-36.

XXV. COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION

The commissioners of elections had a long line of predecessors before being set-up in 1868 (Stat. XIV, 136-43) and in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 29). In Dillon County they date from 1910 (Stat. XXVI, 867).

At least thirty days before an election the governor appoints two commissions of three persons each, one to conduct the election for state, circuit, and county officers, and the other the election of members of congress and presidential electors. These commissioners in turn appoint three managers (Code 2299), and provide the boxes for each polling place in the county (Code 2306). After the election each commission becomes a county board of canvassers. A statement of each protest as well as the total vote for each candidate must be sent to the governor and the secretary of state. Duplicate copies are also filed in the office of the clerk of court. (Code 2310-15.) The county board of commissioners audits and pays the expenses of the election (Code 2316).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

XXVI. BOARD OF HONOR

In 1866 the provisional state government made the first attempt to aid disabled Confederate veterans by an appropriation of \$20,000 for artificial legs (Stat. XIII, 401), but the Republican government which immediately followed was not friendly to the idea.

The first state pension act, passed in 1887 (Stat. XIX, 826), required the clerk of court to keep a record of applications and the state comptroller general to make payments. The next year a county examining board was created (Stat. XX, 26).

The constitution of 1895 provided that the general assembly should make liberal provision for annual pensions to indigent or disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors and to widows of Confederate veterans (art. XIII, 5), which was put into effect in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 185); and until 1919 the pensions were paid by the comptroller general through the clerk of court. A reorganization effective 1920 made the judge of probate secretary of the county pension board, charged him with the duty of paying the pensions, and keeping the records in his office (Acts 1919, pp. 275-78). In 1923, faithful Negroes who had served the Confederacy became eligible (Acts, pp. 107-8).

Under the law of 1929, a board of honor was created for each county, to consist of three Confederate veterans, with the judge of probate as clerk. When the number of veterans is reduced to two, the clerk of court may become a member; when the number is reduced to one, the judge of probate; when there are no veterans remaining in the county, the auditor may become a member. (Acts 1929, pp. 176-79.) In 1937 the state comptroller general resumed the duty of paying Confederate pensions (Acts, p. 639), but in 1938 it was returned to the judge of probate.

For pension records, see entries 101, 102.

XXVII. SERVICE OFFICER

In 1927 the state of South Carolina created a service bureau for the purpose of assisting ex-service men in securing the benefits to which they are entitled under federal legislation and under the terms of federal insurance policies issued to them (Stat. XXXV, 158; Code 2967). Beginning in 1931, various counties made provisions for county service officers. The Dillon County supply act for that year (Acts 1931, p. 679) and for each succeeding year has carried an appropriation to the American Legion for a service officer.

His files are regarded as the property of the organization, and therefore are not listed as records of a county office.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

XXVIII. COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

The bureau of rural sanitation of the state health department was set-up in 1910 through aid from the Rockefeller Foundation for the eradication of hoodworm. The county health units function under the bureau of rural sanitation, and are financed from state and federal as well as county funds. A standard health unit has a health officer, a nurse, a sanitary officer and a clerk. ("Fifty-seven Annual Report of the State Board of Health" pp. 7, 94, in Reports of Officers, Boards and Committees, 1936.)

The health unit in Dillon County dates from 1923 (Acts, p. 359) although a county nurse had been provided in 1920 (Acts, p. 1246). Since 1933 Dillon and Marion Counties have together formed a bi-county health unit. One health officer serves the two counties, Dillon County having its own inspector, nurse, and clerk. (Information furnished by state department of health.) In 1933 (Acts, p. 831) and each year since, the expenditure of the appropriation for the health unit has been placed under the supervision of a county board of health. This board consists of three persons, named each year in the county supply act, who are required to report to the legislative delegation (Acts 1938, p. 2362).

As the health unit is primarily for service rather than record keeping, such records as it has are on cards filed in the office, and they belong to the state board of health rather than to the county. They form the basis of the reports the health unit makes to the state board of health and are incorporated in the annual report of the state board of health to the legislature.

Although the state health department has charge of vital statistics, they are not reported through the health unit. Local registrars file duplicate birth and death certificates with the clerk of court; see entries 38-41.

Correspondence and Reports

158. CORRESPONDENCE FILE, 1928--. 1 f. d.
General correspondence of the health department. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 13 x 24. Office.
159. WEEKLY MORBIDITY REPORT, 1937--. 1 f. d.
Reports from physicians on the number of cases of different diseases treated. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on mimeographed form. 11 x 16 x 24. Office.
160. LABORATORY AND RABIES, 1936--. 1 f. d.
Cards, showing reports from the state laboratory on samples sent in from Dillon County, including tests for malaria, rabies, venereal disease, and analysis of water. Arr. alph. by name of person having test made. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 6 x 16 x 30. Office.
161. (FOOD HANDLERS' APPLICATION BLANKS), Aug. 1937--. 1 letter file.
Applications by food handlers to obtain permit, with a statement by a physi-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

cian as to health, showing name, age, color and freedom from infection with various diseases. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 12 x 3. Office.

162. TYPHOID INOCULATIONS, 1936--. 1 folder.
Lists of persons inoculated against typhoid fever, showing dispensary point, number, name of patient, address, and date of treatments. Arr. alph. by dispensary point. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 9 x 12 x 1. Office.

163. QUA(r)TERLY REPORTS, 1936--. 2 f. d.
Carbon copies of condensed quarterly reports to state board of health. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 11 x 13 x 24. Office.

164. MIDWIFE RECORD, 1936--. 1 f. b. and 1 folder.
Record cards of licensed midwives, showing date, name and address of patient and data concerning health, fitness for work, dates of inspections, of equipment, and number of deliveries. Arr. alph. by name of midwife. No index. Hdw. on printed form. F. b., 6 x 8 x 12; folder, 9 x 11 x 1. Office.

Examinations

165. PRENATAL RECORD, 1936--. 1 f. d.
Card record of prenatal examinations, showing name and address of patient, date, name of physician or midwife, history, examination, and health condition of patient. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on printed card. 14 x 5 x 24. Office.

166. CRIPPLED CHILDREN, 1935--. 1 f. b.
Card record of orthopedic cases, showing name, age, color, address and history of patient. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on printed card. 6 x 8 x 13. Office.

167. SCHOOL EXAMINATION CARDS CURRENT, 1935--. 1 f. d.
Card record of physical examinations of school children, showing name, address, sex, color, age, school, names of parents and data on history and health. Arr. alph. by name of child under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed card. 11 x 16 x 30. Office.

168. TUBERCULOSIS CASES, 1928--. 2 f. b.
Cards, showing name, age, color, date, address, by whom reported, data on past history, present symptoms and home condition of patient; also shows townships 1937--, this serving as an index to Tuberculosis Record, entry 169. Arr. alph. by name of patient; old cases kept separate from active ones. No index. Hdw. on printed card. 6 x 8 x 13. Office.

169. TUBERCULOSIS RECORD, July 1937--. 1 f. d.
Correspondence and other papers relating to tuberculosis cases. Arr. alph. by name of patient under twp. For index, see entry 168. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 13 x 24. Office.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

170. NAMES OF PELLAGRINS, 1930-Aug. 1937. Approx. 100 cards in 1 f. d. Card record of families having cases of pellagra, showing name, address, number of household, number in family who have pellagra. Arr. alph. by family name. No index. Hdw. on printed card. Cards, 3 x 6; f. d., 6 x 16 x 30. Office.

For subsequent records, see entry 171.

171. SINGLE ENTRY LEDGER (Memorandum Book), Sept. 1937--. 1 vol. Various notes and items of information; includes a list of pellagra cases, showing name and address of patient. Arr. chron. and by topic. No index. Hdw. 137 pp. 12 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Office.

For prior records of pellagra cases, see entry 170.

XXIX. FARM AND HOME EXTENSION SERVICE

The county farm and home demonstration agents are more closely connected with the United States Department of Agriculture than with county government. Beginning in 1914 under the Smith-Lever Act, the federal government has appropriated money for agricultural education outside of colleges on condition that it be supplemented by local and state funds (U. S. Stat., vol. 38, part 1, pp. 372-74). Since 1929 the state has appropriated a sufficient amount to ensure each county having at least one home and one farm agent (Acts, pp. 1053-54) but prior to that time the provisions of the supplementary funds were left to the counties, so that the number of agents varied from year to year.

The federal funds are obtained through Clemson Agricultural College and all agricultural extension work in the state is under the supervision of the director of the Clemson extension service, who is 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. No definite term of office is provided by law for the agents, but they are usually employed for one year at a time. Reappointment is customary so that they hold office indefinitely. The appointments for each county are subject to the approval of the legislative delegation. ("Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of Clemson Agricultural College 1936" pp. 8-9, 19-20, in Reports of State Officers, Boards and Committees 1937; James E. Hunter, Jr., ed., Legislative Manual 1938 pp. 238-41; Acts 1929, p. 1054.)

At first the duties of the county agents consisted largely of organizational and informative work and the records were chiefly correspondence and copies of reports to headquarters together with some relating to club work. Since 1933, the agricultural adjustment and soil conservation work have been conducted through the county farm agent's office, which also handles production contracts and benefit checks. Records connected with this consist of

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

County Board of Public Welfare

third copies of various forms of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the original work sheet of admeasurements.

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

XXX. COUNTY BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

When the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was superseded in 1935 by the Works Progress Administration, its unexpended 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 allocations of the FERA funds with local appropriations. All counties participated except Lee, Saluda, and Newberry. In March 1937 the funds were exhausted and the department expired. (Acts 1937, p. 515.)

In 1937 a state department of public welfare was created, to function under the South Carolina board of public welfare, the members of which are elected by the general assembly. This state department supervises and administers the public welfare activities and functions of the state, cooperates with federal agencies to administer federal funds granted the state, and studies social problems from the standpoint of cause and cure. (Acts, pp. 496-517.)

The same act created in each county a local department under a county board of public welfare, made up of three members appointed by the state board upon recommendation of the legislative delegation. Their terms of three years expire in rotation. The county board acts as the representative of the state department in administering welfare activities in the county, 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." It also prepares and submits a budget to the state department, and maintains such "standards of work, procedure and records" as may be required by the state department. (Ibid., pp. 499-501.)

The county board keeps a record of activities and accounts of all funds received and expended. Once a year it makes a report of its activities, receipts, and disbursements to each member of the legislative delegation, to the foreman of the grand jury, and to the clerk of court, who files the reports as a public record. In addition, it furnishes such reports and data as may be required by the state department or by the federal government. (Ibid., pp. 499-501.)

At the time of the final recheck of Dillon County records, the county board and the county department of public welfare were not sufficiently under way for their records to be inventoried.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

XXXI. COUNTY FOREST FIRE CONTROL ORGANIZATION

The state forestry commission of South Carolina was organized in 1927, being assigned the duties of investigating general forest conditions in the state with reference to their preservation. Also they have the duty of co-operating with the federal government in distributing funds allotted to the state for forestry purposes. The administration of the state forestry department is in the hands of a state forester, appointed by the commission. (Acts 1927, pp. 367-69.) The policy of the department is to work through local agencies, and many counties have established forest fire control organizations.

In 1935 Dillon County was made a forest fire control organization district, subject to the direction of the state forestry commission. At the same time a county forestry board was established to act in an advisory and executive capacity. The state forester is one member and has full voting power; one must be a member of the legislative delegation, and the delegation chooses an additional member; finally, four members are chosen by the Dillon County chapter of the South Carolina Game and Fish Association. The term of office is four years. Meetings are held in February and October of each year to approve or modify the forest fire control plan set up by the state commission, and to fix the budget. Wardens, patrolmen, and towermen are appointed by the board on the recommendation of the state forestry commission, and act as field representatives of the state forester. A tax not exceeding a half mill, is placed on all taxable property in the county, to carry on this work. (Acts 1935, pp. 270-72.)

The chief records are reports to the state forester and are included in the inventory of state records.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 15-17

DILLON COUNTY OFFICIALS

(From records in secretary of state's office, Columbia)

County Supervisor

J. W. Rowland, 1910-14
R. J. Moody, May-Dec. 1914
C. W. Rogers, 1914-16
W. C. Easterling, 1916-18

County Commissioners

W. J. Adams, 1910-12
E. L. Moore, 1910-12
J. E. Henry, 1910-12
T. W. Berry, May 6-23, 1910; 1912-14
M. S. Britt, 1910-12
Hiniard Rogers, 1912-14
Charles P. Hayes, 1914-16
J. D. Coleman, 1914-16
Dr. Wade Stackhouse, 1914-16
W. B. Gaddy, 1916-20
J. N. Hargrove, 1916-20
J. S. Bethea, 1917-20
P. A. George, 1920-21
L. Cottingham, 1920-21
J. B. Arnette, 1921-23, 1925-33
Jas. McLellan, 1921-25; 1927-29;
1930-37
D. G. Manship, 1921-22
A. H. Hasty, 1921-23
J. H. McLaurin, 1921-23
E. A. Bethea, 1921-25; 1927-29;
1930-35
Vernon Hayes, 1922-23
Duncan McLaurin, Jr., 1925-29
C. L. Moody, 1927-29; 1935--
J. V. Hayes, 1927-29
H. M. Rogers, 1929-37
M. B. Booth, 1929-31
J. D. Fore, 1930-35
J. H. Stackhouse, 1931-35
John Huggins, 1933-37
Lacy M. Lundy, 1935-36
Francis H. Richardson, 1935-37
J. C. Hartley, 1936--
J. F. Meares, 1937--
D. L. McInnis, 1937--
C. C. Thomas, 1937--
J. B. Berry, 1937--

Road Supervisor

Geo. E. Bond, Sr., 1933-34
Wm. M. Allen, 1934-35
Roy C. Sawyer, 1935-37

Road Supervisor (cont'd)

F. H. Richardson, 1937--

Clerk of Court

John C. Bethea, 1910-21
Sam McLaurin, 1921--

Master

A. B. Jordan, 1910--

Judge of Probate

R. A. Brunson, 1910-12
J. C. Davis, 1912--

Sheriff

S. V. Lane, 1910-21
C. S. Bethea, 1921-27
W. E. Allen, 1927--

Coroner

B. F. Gasque, 1910--

Auditor

C. G. Bruce, 1910-16
Jno. W. Gaddy, 1916-19
David S. Allen, 1919--

Treasurer

Wm. M. Innis, 1910-16
John R. Watson, 1916-31; 1933--
John W. McKay, 1931-33

Tax Collector

W. E. Hall, 1933-38
C. L. Moody, 1938--

Superintendent of Education

Joe P. Lane, Apr.-Dec. 1910
R. S. Rogers, 1910-21
H. M. Moody, 1921-25
O. M. Mitchell, 1925-28
Mrs. J. N. Hargrove, 1928-33
G. G. McLaurin, 1933--

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