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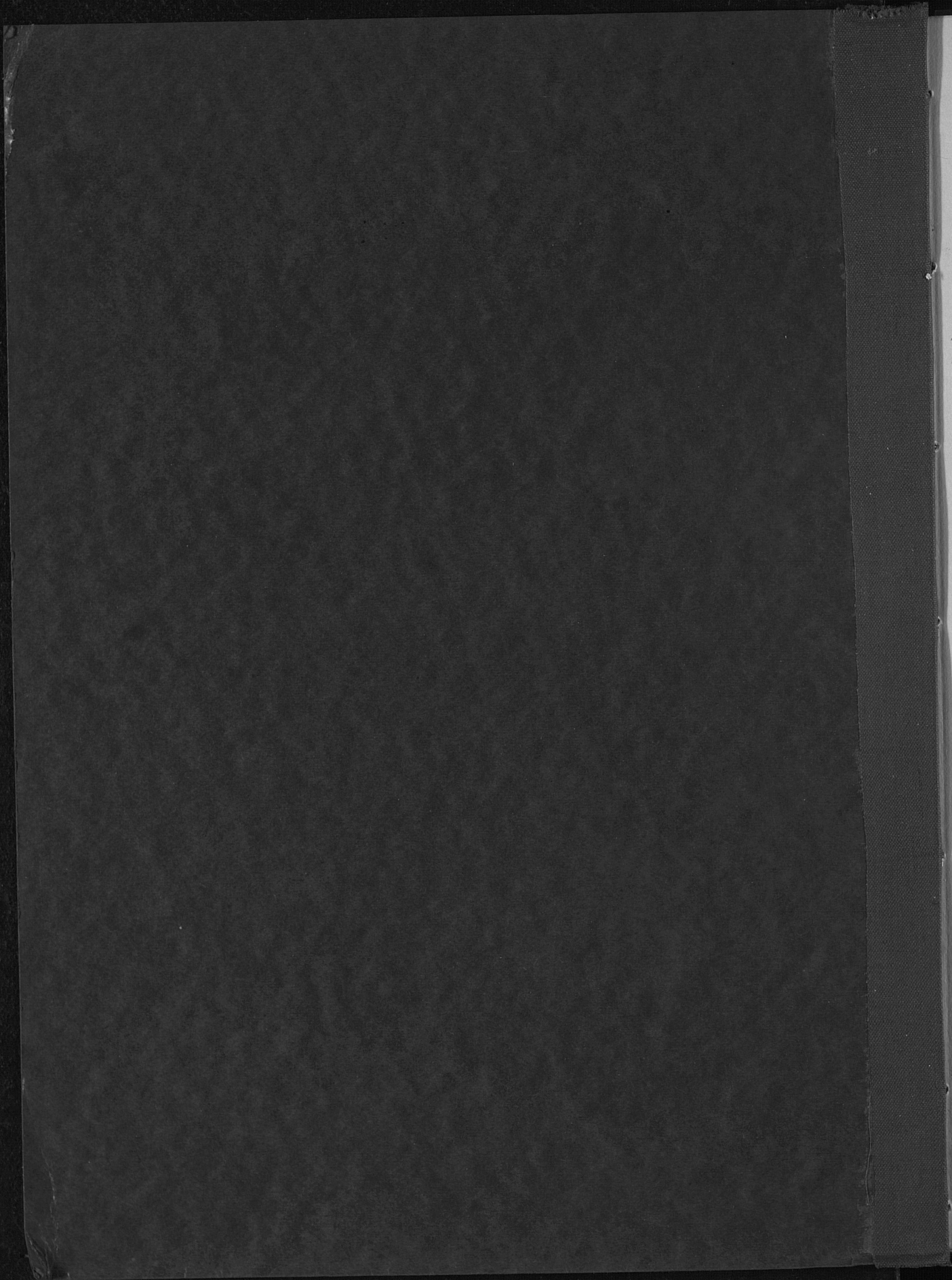


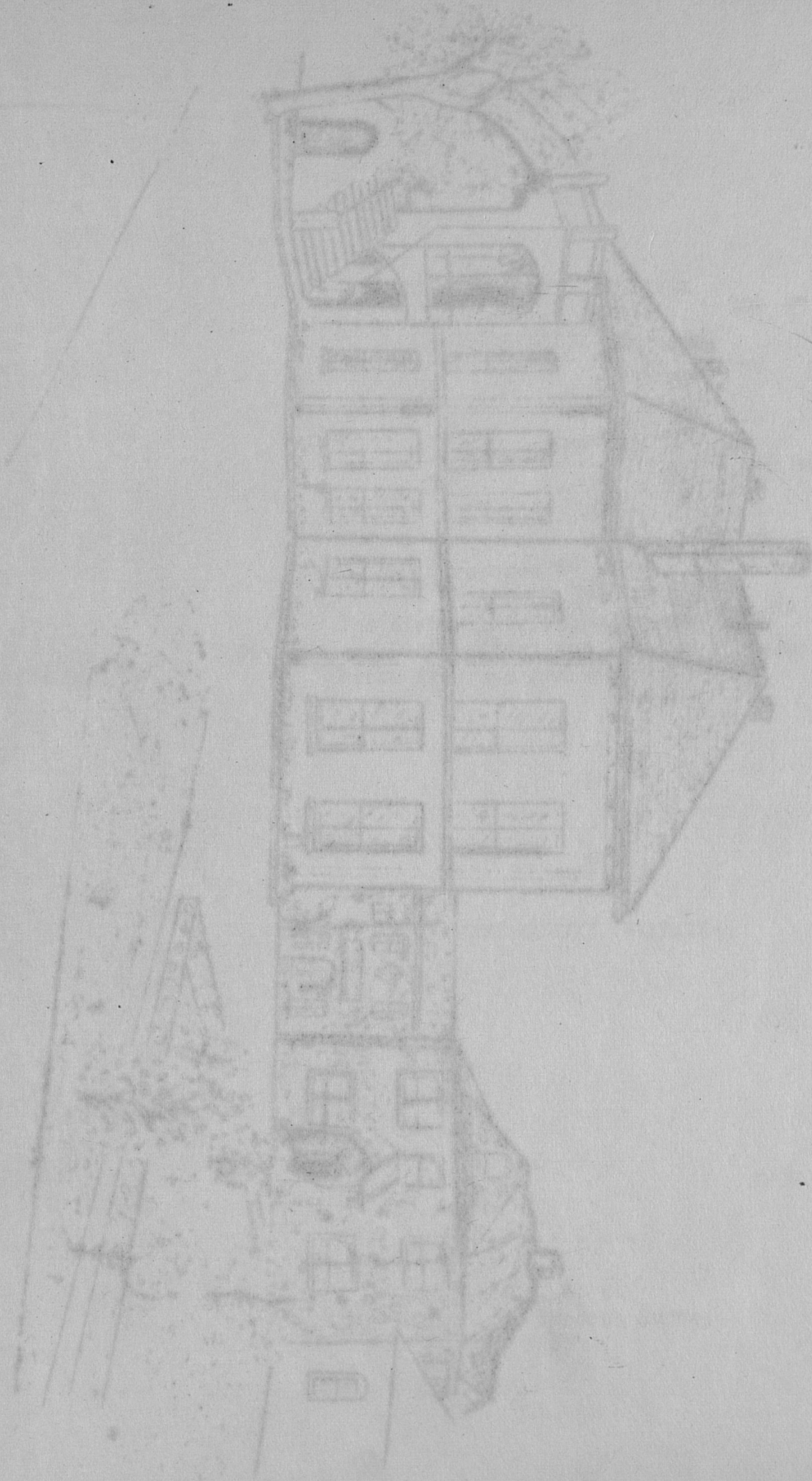
INVENTORY OF
THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

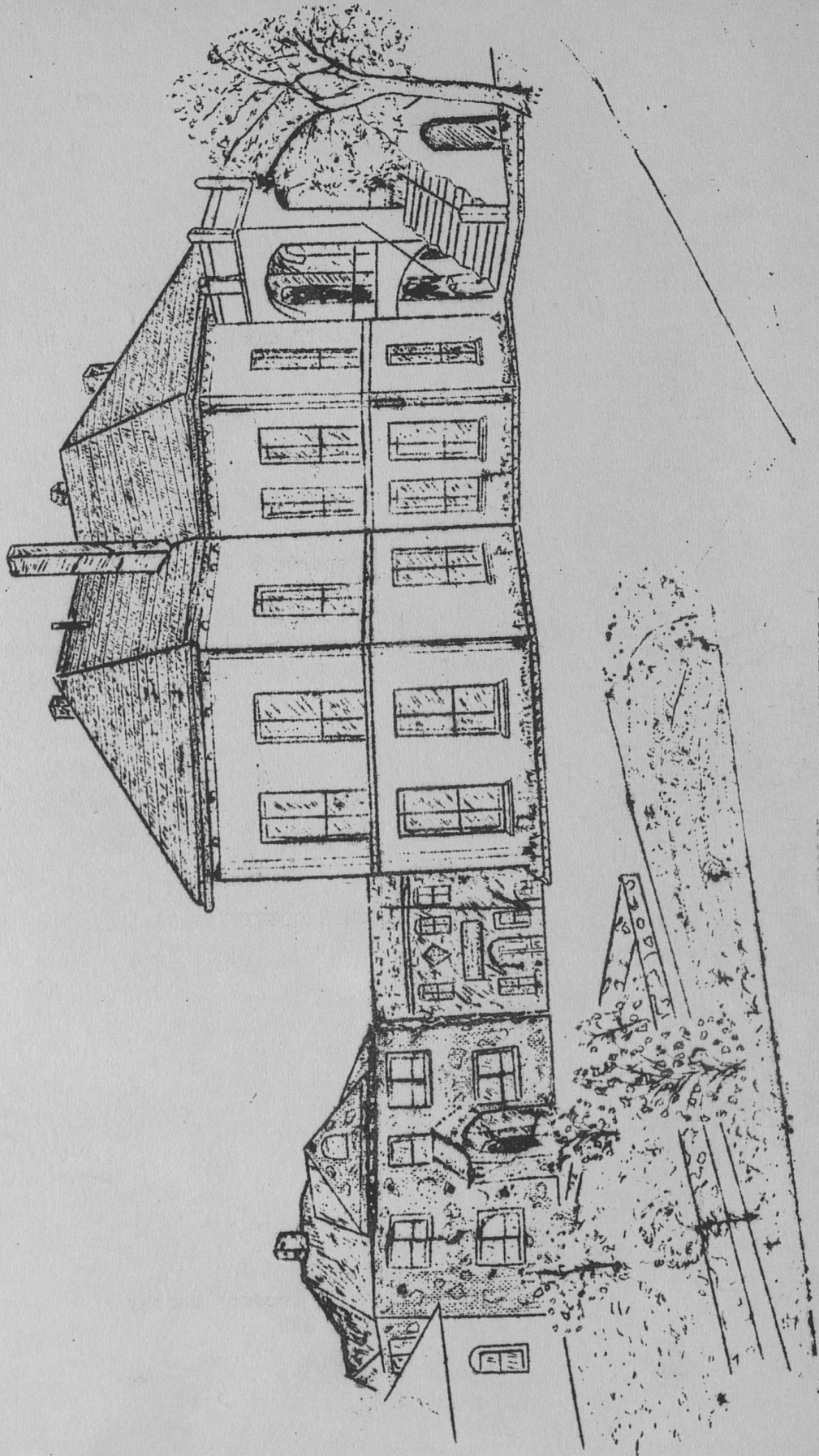
NO. 37
OCONEE COUNTY

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

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OCONEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
showing County Office Building in rear

INVENTORY OF COUNTY ARCHIVES

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared by

The Historical Records Survey
Division of Professional and Service Projects
Works Progress Administration

No. 37. OCONEE COUNTY (WALHALLA)

* * * * *

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

OCONEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
showing County Office Building in rear

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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 Oconee County, is number 37 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carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political,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 to describe precisely and in detail the organization and functions of the government agencies whose records they list. The county, town, and other local inventories for the entire country will, when completed, constitute an encyclopedia of local government as well as a bibliography of local archives.

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

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

F. C. HARRINGTON
Administrator

PREFACE

The Historical Records Survey was begun on a nation-wide scale as part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, and became in October 1936 an independent part of Federal Project No. 1. Under the national leadership of 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 local units of government. In each state the counties are numbered in alphabetical order, and treated as separate units, each with an introductory section giving the historical background and a description of the present government and records system. All records are organized under the office of origin, which is carefully described as to history, functions, and required records. Each type of record is given a numbered entry showing the comprehensive dates for which it is extant, the quantity, an interpretation of contents, and details as to nature of recording, indexing and location. State, municipal, church, and other records will be described in separate publications.

The Historical Records Survey was begun in South Carolina on March 1, 1936. From the beginning it has had the active aid and cooperation of the University of South Carolina, through Professor Robert L. Meriwether, head of the department of history. Acknowledgments are also gratefully accorded the officials of the Works Progress Administration, in particular Mrs. M. D. Davies, director of the Division of Professional and Service Projects, for splendid support and cooperation.

The Oconee unit was opened on May 18, 1936, by Marvin M. Smith, of Wallalla. On May 25, Frances Walker, of Westminster, was assigned to the unit, and Mr. Smith was transferred to the state staff in Columbia for state-wide field work. Miss Walker completed the survey of county records on June 18, and in August was transferred to Columbia to specialize on church records. The legal and historical research and the preparation of introductory essays are the work of the state office; the pattern of the inventory is the work of the national office of the Survey. The first draft of the inventory was checked from the records by Mr. Smith in November 1937; and was spot checked in February 1939, by Fred A. Wood of Anderson, who added the records for the Board of Public Welfare and the Soil Conservation Board. The final draft was typed by Florence Worthy; essays, citations, and entries were checked by Vivian Barnette, who also drew the floor plans and did most of the mimeographing; illustrations were cut by Paul Jordan and Sallie Hester; the index was prepared by Lena Lanning; Mrs. Willah Brown proof read the stencils of the text, which were cut by Sallie Hester.

The forty-six separate volumes 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.

April 24, 1939

Anne K. Gregorie

Anne K. Gregorie
State Director
Historical Records Survey

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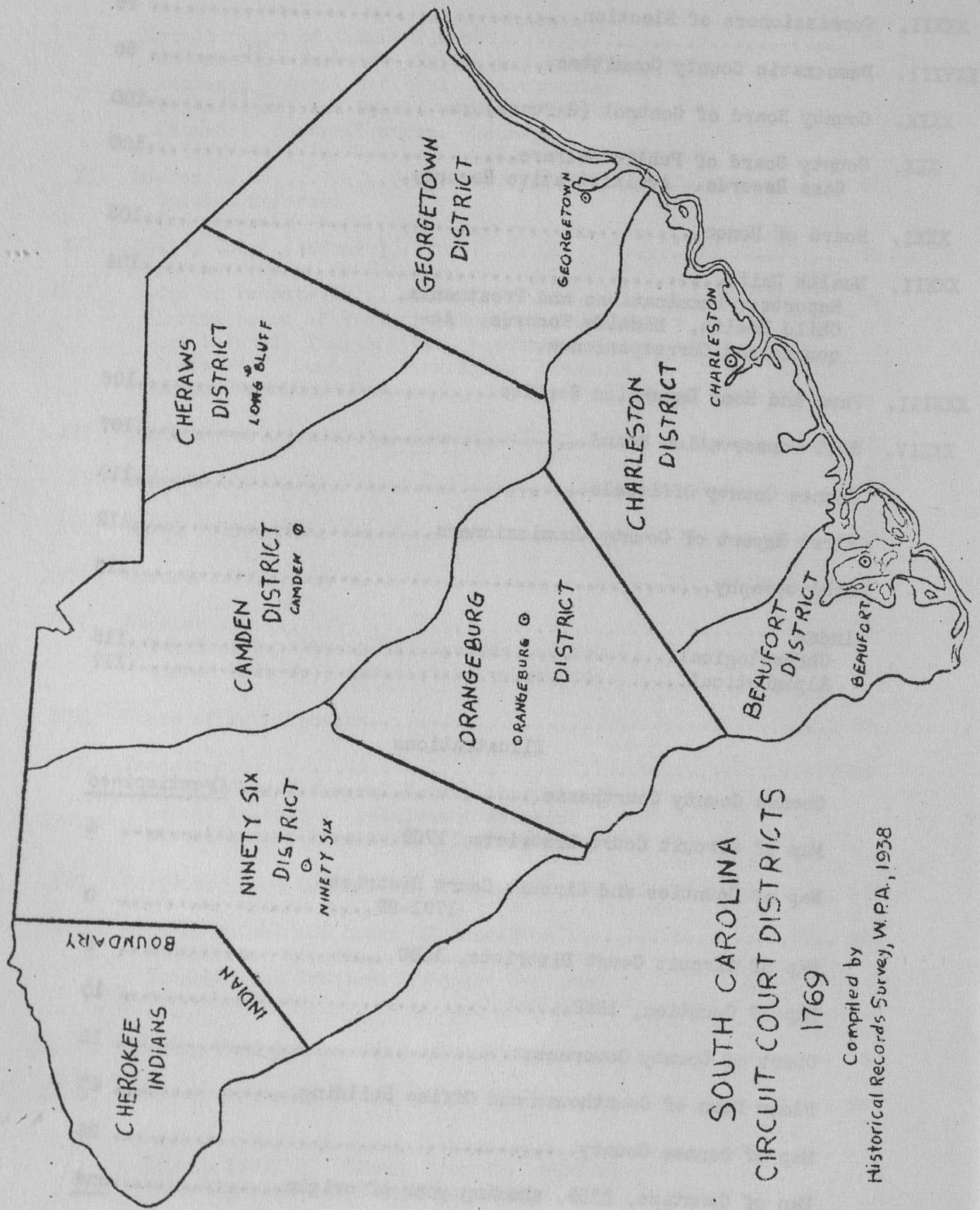
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SOUTH CAROLINA
CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS
1769

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

1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

The first white man to enter the area now called Oconee County is supposed to have been DeSoto, who, in 1540, on his expedition to the Mississippi, is said to have crossed the southern part of the county in the vicinity of the present community of Fair Play near the Georgia state line.

The name of the county is of Indian origin, and is said to have been bestowed by refugee Creek Indians from Mexico, whose town Uk-oo-na was on Cane Creek near Seneca (J. W. Daniel, "Seneca", in M. C. Doyle, Historic Oconee, n. p., 1935, p. 9). It has also been suggested that Oconee may have been derived from Wocunny, a name of the Cherokee Indians (D. D. Wallace, History of South Carolina, N. Y., 1934, I, 448), whose lower settlements were within the limits of the present county for more than a century after the English settled at Charleston.

The oldest building in the county, Oconee Station, a stone edifice near Walhalla, is said to have been erected as a military post at the time of the French and Indian War, when Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Montgomerie, with 1200 Highlanders and 350 Carolinians, brought fire and sword to the Cherokee villages. When the Indian boundary was fixed in 1762, the Cherokee remained in possession, and they held the country until, during the Revolution, their crushing defeat in 1777 was followed by expulsion.

The evacuated area was officially barred to settlement until the end of the war and reserved as bounty lands for faithful soldiers of the Revolution. Because vagrants gave little heed to this law, the region was attached to Ninety Six District, whose justices of the peace were given full jurisdiction. (Stat. IV, 411.)

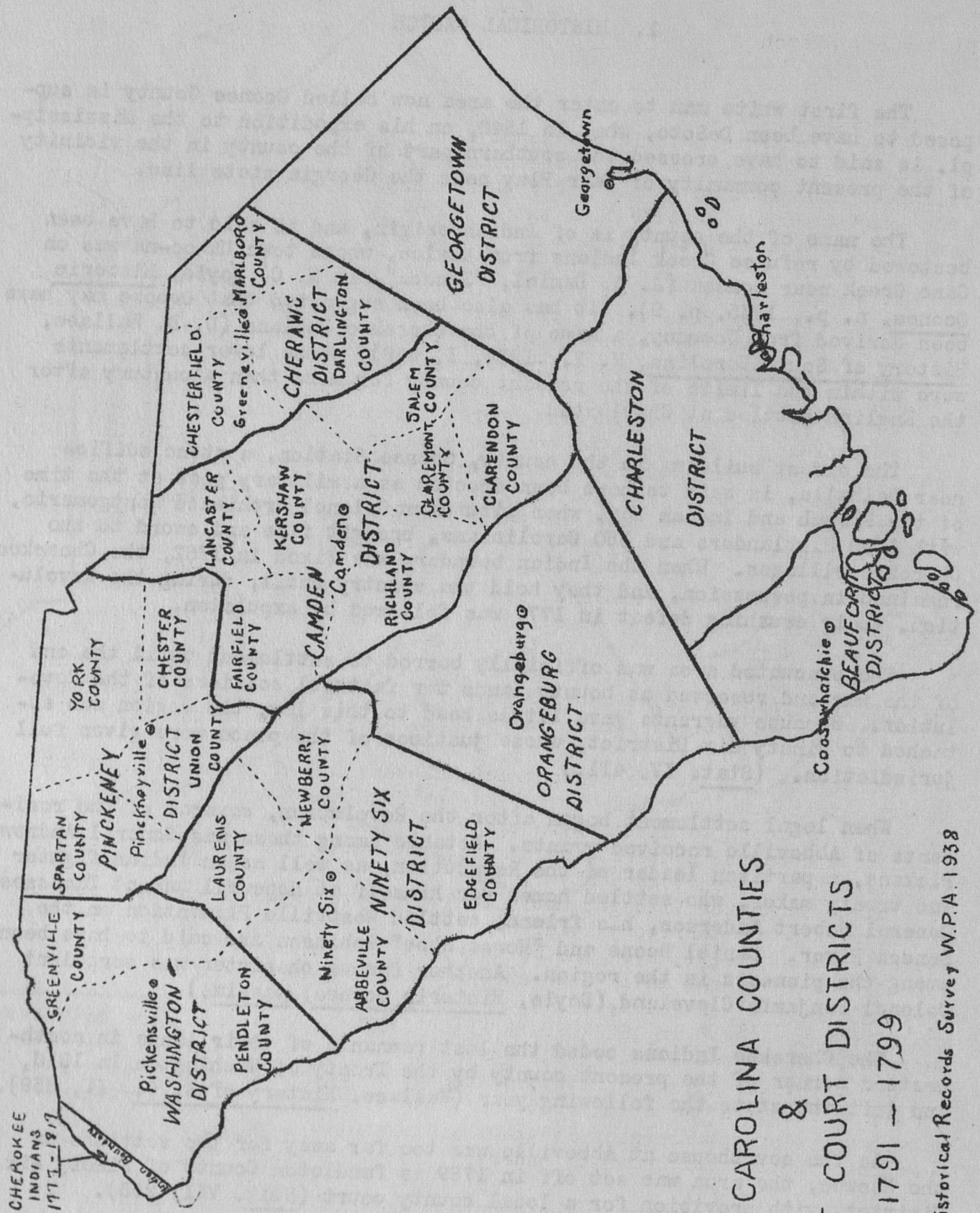
When legal settlement began after the Revolution, several of the residents of Abbeville received grants. Notable among these was General Andrew Pickens, a partisan leader of the Revolution, as well as an Indian fighter and treaty maker, who settled homes for himself at Hopewell and at Tamasee. General Robert Anderson, his friend, settled Westville Plantation on the Seneca River. Daniel Boone and "Horse Shoe" Robinson are said to have been among the pioneers in the region. Another famous character was corpulent Colonel Benjamin Cleveland. (Doyle, Historic Oconee, passim.)

The Cherokee Indians ceded the last remnants of their lands in northwestern corner of the present county by the Treaty of Washington in 1816, and left the state the following year (Wallace, History of S. C., II, 339).

As the courthouse at Abbeville was too far away for the settlers on the Keowee, the area was set off in 1789 as Pendleton County of Ninety Six District, with provision for a local county court (Stat. VII, 253).

Two years later, Ninety Six District was divided and Pendleton became a county of the new Washington District (Stat. VII, 262). The Washington

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25.



SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
&
CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS

1791 - 1799

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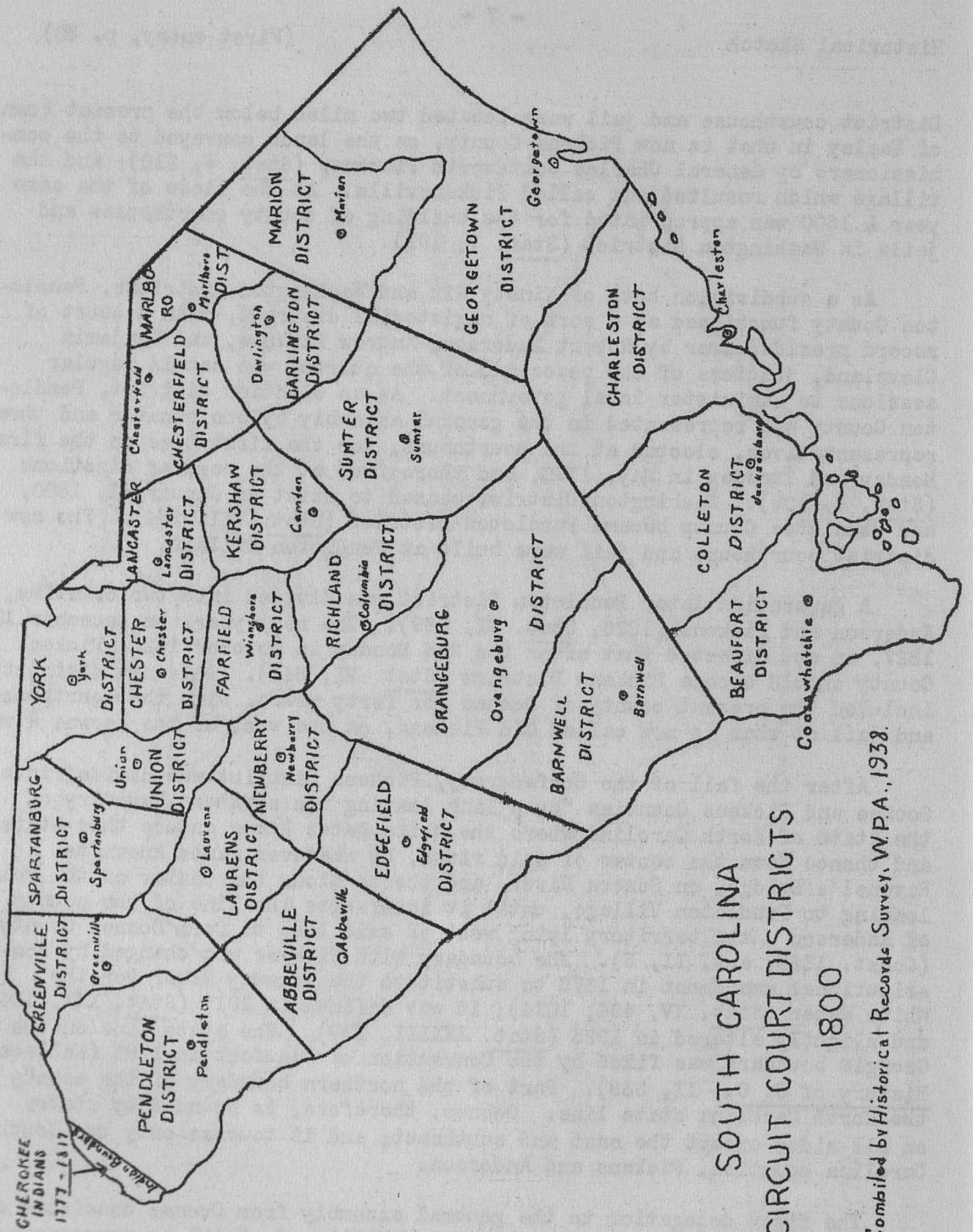
District courthouse and jail were located two miles below the present town of Easley in what is now Pickens County, on the lands conveyed to the commissioners by General Charles Coatsworth Pinckney (Stat. V, 210); and the village which resulted was called Pickensville. At the close of the same year \pm 1500 was appropriated for the building of county courthouses and jails in Washington District (Stat. V, 191).

As a subdivision both of Ninety Six and Washington Districts, Pendleton County functioned as a sort of magisterial district, with a court of record presided over by Robert Anderson, Andrew Pickens, and Benjamin Cleveland, justices of the peace and of the quorum, who sat in regular sessions to administer local government. As an election district, Pendleton County was represented in the general assembly by one senator and three representatives, elected at the courthouse, for the first time on the first Monday and Tuesday in May, 1790, and thereafter at the regular elections (Stat. V, 105). Washington District ceased to exist on January 1, 1800, and Pendleton County became Pendleton District (Stat. VII, 284). The new district courthouse and jail were built at Pendleton village.

A generation later Pendleton District was divided into two counties, Anderson and Pickens (1826, Stat. VI, 289). The next year, on December 19, 1827, an act directed that after the 2nd Monday in October 1828, Pickens County should become Pickens District (Stat. VI, 341). This new district included the present county of Oconee for forty years, with the courthouse and jail at what is now called Old Pickens, on the west of the Keowee River.

After the fall of the Confederacy, Pickens District was divided into Oconee and Pickens Counties "by a line leaving the southern boundary of the State of North Carolina where the White Water River enters this State, and thence down the center of said river, by whatever names known, to Ravenel's Bridge, on Seneca River, and thence along the center of the road leading to Pendleton Village, until it intersects the line of the county of Anderson ... the territory lying west of said line to form Oconee County" (Const. 1868, art. II, 3). The boundary with Pickens was changed by constitutional amendment in 1875 to substitute the Toxaway River for the White Water (Stat. XV, 494, 1014); it was defined in 1917 (Stat. XXX, 164); and slightly altered in 1923 (Stat. XXXIII, 237). The state line on the Georgia boundary was fixed by the Convention of Beaufort in 1787 (Wallace, History of S. C., II, 338). Part of the northern boundary of the county is the North Carolina state line. Oconee, therefore, is bounded by states on all sides except the east and southeast; and it touches only two South Carolina counties, Pickens and Anderson.

The first delegation to the general assembly from Oconee consisted of D. Bieman as senator, and O. M. Doyle and William C. Keith as representatives. A special election for county officers was set for June 2 and 3, 1868. The directory of county officers, published in 1869, gave the following: clerk of court, J. W. Stribling; judge of probate, Richard Lewis; sheriff, J. H. Robins; auditor, L. B. Johnson; treasurer, David Sanders; school commissioner, Richard S. Porcher; county commissioners, James



Zachary as chairman, A. Lay and W. R. Davis; coroner, J. W. Holleman.
(Keowee Courier, Walhalla, S. C., May 29, 1868; Jan. 22, 1869.)

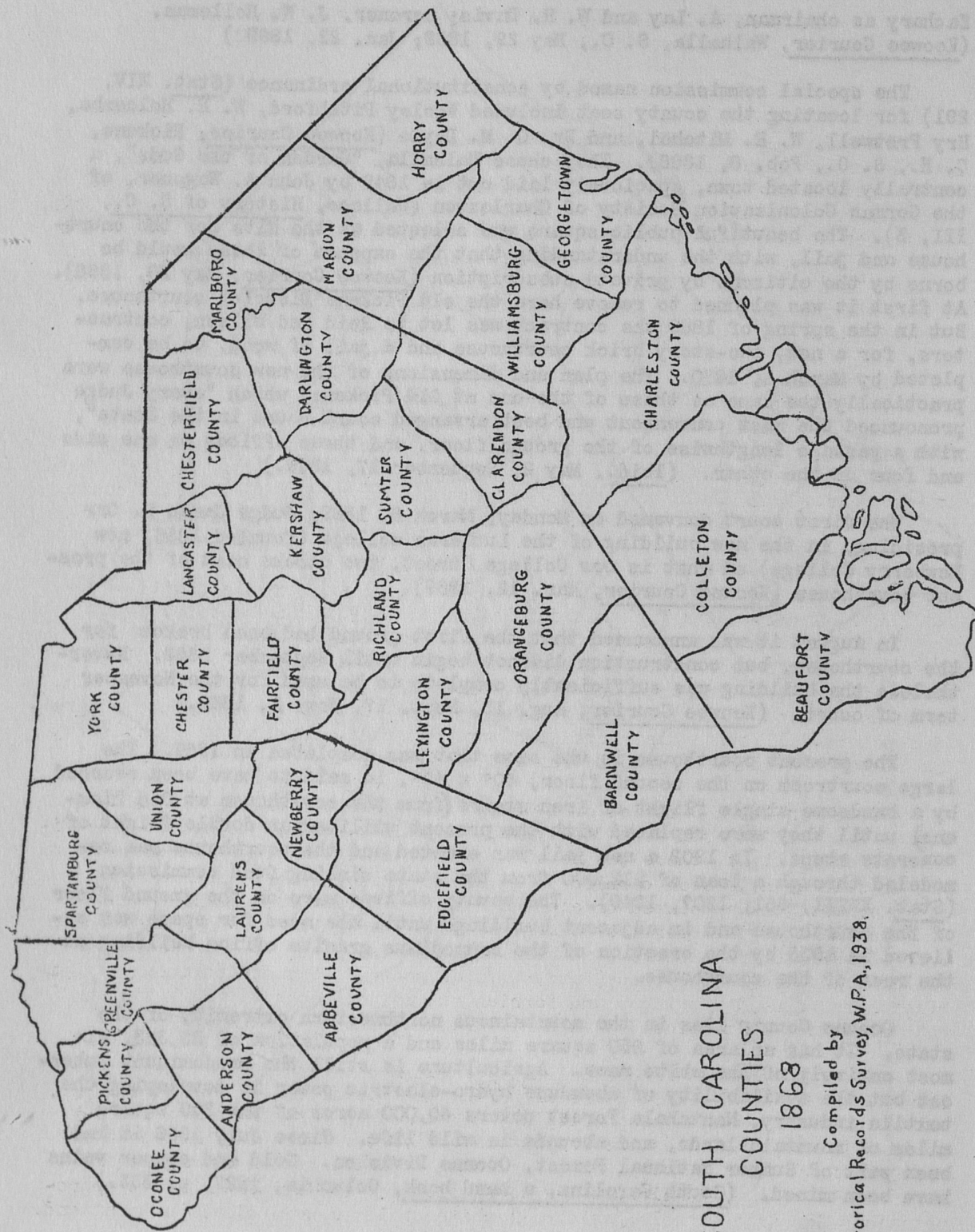
The special commission named by constitutional ordinance (Stat. XIV, 291) for locating the county seat included Wesley Pitchford, W. E. Holcombe, Bry Fretwell, W. E. Mitchel, and Dr. O. M. Doyle (Keowee Courier, Pickens, C. H., S. C., Feb. 8, 1868). They chose Walhalla, "Garden of the Gods", a centrally located town, spaciouly laid out in 1849 by John A. Wagener, of the German Colonization Society of Charleston (Wallace, History of S. C., III, 3). The beautiful public square was selected as the site for the courthouse and jail, with the understanding that the expense of these would be borne by the citizens by private subscription (Keowee Courier, May 29, 1868). At first it was planned to remove here the old Pickens District courthouse. But in the spring of 1869 the contract was let to Reid and Wilson, contractors, for a new, two-story brick courthouse and a jail of wood, to be completed by March 1, 1870. The plan and dimensions of the new courthouse were practically the same as those of the one at Old Pickens, which "every Judge pronounced the most convenient and best arranged court house in the State", with a passage lengthwise of the ground floor, and three offices on one side and four on the other. (Ibid., May 2, September 17, 1869.)

The first court convened on Monday, March 8, 1869, Judge James L. Orr presiding, in the new building of the Lutheran college (founded 1856, now Newberry College) on what is now College Street, two blocks east of the present courthouse (Keowee Courier, Mar. 12, 1869).

In August it was announced that the first ground had been broken for the courthouse, but construction did not begin until September 1869. Nevertheless the building was sufficiently complete to be used for the November term of court. (Keowee Courier, Aug. 13, Sept. 17, Nov. 5, 1869.)

The present courthouse is the same that was completed in 1869. The large courtroom on the second floor, 60' x 40', is said to have been reached by a handsome single flight of iron stairs (from the courthouse at Old Pickens) until they were replaced with the present utilitarian double flight of concrete steps. In 1902 a new jail was erected and the courthouse was remodeled through a loan of \$12,000 from the state sinking fund commission (Stat. XXIII, 861, 1207, 1249). The county offices were on the ground floor of the courthouse and in adjacent buildings until the need for space was relieved in 1933 by the erection of the commodious granite office building at the rear of the courthouse.

Oconee County lies in the mountainous northwestern extremity of the state. It has an area of 650 square miles and a population of 33,363, almost entirely of the white race. Agriculture is still the predominant interest but the availability of abundant hydro-electric power is developing the textile industry. Nantahala Forest covers 40,000 acres of the 200 square miles of mountain lands, and abounds in wild life. Since July 1936 it has been part of Sumter National Forest, Oconee Division. Gold and copper veins have been mined. (South Carolina, a hand book, Columbia, 1927, p. 333.)



SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTIES

1868

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

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

Development of County Government

The tribal government of the Cherokee Indians held sway over the area now comprised in modern Oconee County until after the Revolution. Immediately preceding that war, the English Government had established a sort of consular service among the various Indian tribes, through white Indian agents, who fostered trade and attempted to build up friendly relations. The series of Indian treaties for land cessions brought in their train the complicated English laws for land titles; and, with the granting of vacant land to settlers, the justices of the peace came in as the first exponents of local government.

The enlarged jurisdiction of the justices of the peace as members of the Pendleton county court of 1789, made them not only the judicial body but also the administrative unit for road work, care of the poor, and tax assessments for the county (Stat. VII, 211-42), until they were replaced two years later by three county court judges (Stat. VII, 266). In 1799 the county courts were abolished, and Pendleton District as a circuit law court unit was erected within the limits of the defunct Pendleton County (Stat. VII, 284)..

Under the constitution of 1790, the circuit law court districts, 1800-1868, were merely units for the administration of justice under the common law. The local officials were the sheriff, the coroner, the clerk of court (who also served as register of mesne conveyance and later as commissioner of location), the ordinary, and the justices of the peace and of the quorum. These were state officers paid by a fee system. Equity circuits were entirely separate. Election districts also were separate. Finance was handled by the state in a single appropriation act each year.

Since Pendleton District of 1800 and Pickens District of 1827, of which Oconee was then a part, were merely judicial units, without district-wide financial obligations, there was no single administrative body. Administration may be said to have been carried on by the general assembly through various local commissions appointed or elected for special purposes as need arose. Commissioners of the poor took charge of destitute children and administered poor relief. Commissioners of public buildings repaired the courthouse and jails, allocated office space, and supplied record books and equipment. Commissioners of roads, bridges and ferries supervised necessary work within road districts that coincided with militia beats (see entry 3).

The free schools of colonial days operated only in the parishes of the low country. In the first years after the settlement of the Cherokee lands, education was a private responsibility to be met by parents as best they could. In many instances the Presbyterian ministers were the early school masters of the back country. But beginning in 1811, school commissioners were appointed in each circuit law court district to administer state appropriations for free schools, which all white children were eligible to attend.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

(First entry, p. 30)

Governmental Organization and Records System
Status of the County

The constitution of 1868 under which Oconee County came into existence centralized local administration in a county board of commissioners (art. IV, 19) which took over the duties of commissioners of the poor, commissioners of public buildings and commissioners of roads, bridges and ferries. A county school commissioner (art. X, 2), a county auditor and a county treasurer (Stat. XIV, 28-67) completed the set-up for local financial administration. Although road building, providing of offices, purchasing of supplies, and relief of the poor, were made functions of the county board, its primary duty was the supervision of expenditures of county funds in the custody of the county treasurer, levied upon assessments by the county auditor.

Judicial functions remained in the state circuit courts of general sessions and common pleas, the last assuming equity jurisdiction; in the probate court, which replaced the court of ordinary; and in the trial justices, who performed the duties of magistrates.

No change was made in law enforcement, which remained the responsibility of constables, the sheriff, and the coroner (Const. 1868, art. X, 21, 30)

Status of the County

The constitution of 1865 (art. I, 3) made judicial districts also election units. The county assumed the status of both a judicial and election unit by the constitution of 1868, and became an agency of the state for administrative, political and judicial purposes. The area of both old and new counties was fixed at not less than 625 square miles, and the power of the state was defined to organize new counties within this limit by the alteration of boundaries. (Art. II, 3.) A statute of 1868 made the county a corporate body for certain specified purposes (Stat. XIV, 132). The constitution of 1895, now in force, continued the status of the county as a judicial and election district, as well as a body politic and corporate (art. V, 16, 17; VII, 9). Counties as creations of the state legislature are subject to its alteration, provided that all questions relating to their formation, names, county seats, and boundaries, are first submitted to the voters in the area affected. When one-third of these petition the governor, naming the boundaries for a new county and complying with other requirements, he submit the question of the creation of the county, its name, and county seat, to a referendum. If two-thirds of the registered voters in the area approve, the legislature establishes the new county at the next session. The new county must contain not less than 400 square miles, 1/124 of the state's population and \$1,500,000 in taxable property. The parent county may not be reduced to less than 500 square miles, 15,000 inhabitants and \$2,000,000 taxable property. It may not be cut within eight miles of its courthouse, and its boundaries must not pass through an incorporated town. In shape, neither the new county nor its parent may be more than four times as long as its least central width. The general assembly may provide for the consolidating of two or more counties. It can group the counties into judicial circuits and congressional districts. It can establish or alter voting precincts and townships. (Art. VII, 1-14; Code 3028.)

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

Governmental Organization and Records System -
Present government in Oconee County

(First entry, p. 30)

Present Government in Oconee County

The system of county government instituted in 1868 has deviated from the original plan because in 1890 the county board of commissioners lost constitutional status, and the way was thus opened for statutory variations in the executive body. The constitution of 1895 made no change in county government and did not restore the board of county commissioners to constitutional status. State government, and the county government which has developed from it, are so closely interwoven that there is no rigid line of demarcation between their spheres.

County government is largely controlled by the county members of the state legislature, commonly called the legislative delegation. This group, through legislative power to change the county executive, and through control of salaries and supplies in the annual supply act, has come to be the central factor in county government.

In Oconee County today the details of county government are administered by an advisory board made up of an elected supervisor, as chairman, and two other members appointed by the governor. The principal duty of the board is to audit claims against the county, but it also has supervisory control of highways, bridges, and all county property. The department of public welfare created in 1937 (Acts, p. 496) is relieving this board of welfare duties. The state children's bureau in 1924 assumed responsibility for destitute children (Stat. XXXIII, 1190; XXXV, 359; XXXVI, 1374). Since 1917 the state highway department (Stat. XXX, 321) has been taking county roads into the state system. The most important duty remaining to the board after the auditing of county claims is the purchasing of county supplies.

The funds for county expenditures are raised by taxes assessed by the county auditor under the direction of the legislative delegation. State, county and school taxes are collected by the treasurer and under execution by the sheriff. Disbursements are made upon warrants countersigned by the supervisor and by the superintendent of education.

The constitutional three-mill school tax (Const. 1895, art. XI, 6), the poll tax, and special levies for school districts, are now overshadowed by state funds for schools from taxes under the jurisdiction of the state tax commission. Since the formation of this powerful body in 1915 (Stat. XXIX, 125), local taxation has steadily decreased in importance. The school system is a state system, financed by the state for eight months of the year, and by the county for only one month. The teachers are state employees, elected by school district trustees. The superintendent of education, as chairman and clerk of the county board of education, is the chief school administrator. His duties are primarily fiscal but are also supervisory, and, with the other two members of the board, he arbitrates controversies in the school districts.

For the coordination of the fiscal affairs of the county, Oconee has created a unique office in the county comptroller, who has authority at all times to require county officers to submit their records for his inspection and supervision (Acts 1933, pp. 66-69, 162).

Justice is administered by the magistrates; by the judge of probate, who also has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders; by the resident circuit judge; and by the visiting circuit judges who preside at the regular terms of the state circuit courts. Appeals from the magistrates and the probate court are taken to the circuit courts, which, in recent years, have decreased in relative importance through increased local use of the federal district courts. Records of the circuit courts are kept by the clerk of court, who also registers deeds and many other records not connected with the courts.

Law enforcement is in the hands of constables, who work under the magistrates; the rural policemen, who work under the legislative delegation; and of the sheriff, who is the chief law enforcing officer. His powers theoretically are shared by the coroner, but this office has now been reduced to a part time basis with the major duty of conducting inquests, which may be performed by a magistrate in the coroner's absence.

The judge of probate, the clerk of court, the sheriff, and the coroner, after nomination in the primary (Code 2365) are elected by the county electorate in the regular elections.

The scope of administrative county government is being steadily enlarged through state and federal funds for public health, social security, and conservation of natural resources.

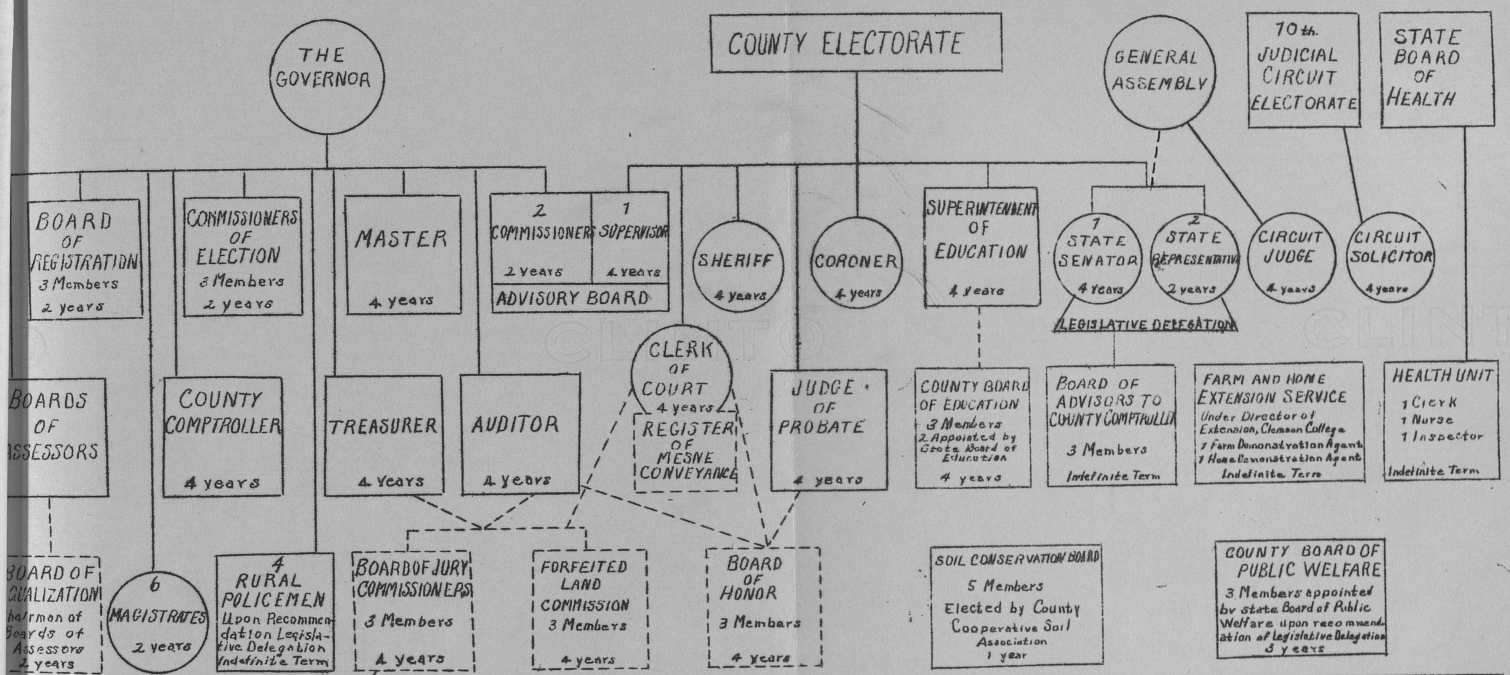
Under the bureau of rural sanitation of the state health department, public health services have been rendered since 1936 by the health district comprised of Oconee and Pickens Counties. These services are chiefly concerned with maternal and child health, and control of venereal diseases, tuberculosis, hookworm and malaria. Certificates of births and deaths are made by local registrars appointed by the bureau of vital statistics of the state health department. The clerk of court is required to keep duplicate certificates and to certify the number to the state department before the registrars may be paid by the county treasurer.

The farm and home extension service, "the contact agency between the farm people, and state colleges of agriculture and home economics and the U. S. Department of Agriculture" is administered from headquarters at Clemson College. Home demonstration is carried on through Winthrop College. (J. E. Hunter, ed., Legislative Manual, Columbia, 1938, p. 238.)

Records System

The records system of Oconee County is based upon the general plan of preserving the original papers of record in files, and making abstracts or transcripts in volumes. The county board is required to furnish record books, supplies, and equipment adequate to the needs of each office (Code 3877). The quality of paper, ink, typewriter ribbons, and bindings, insures permanence of the records.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25



**CHART OF GOVERNMENT
OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
1939**

LEGEND

- Constitutional Offices
- Statutory Offices
- Ex Officio Connections

GRAND JURY
12 Electors
(4 ones down from jury box)
12 - 1 year
6 - 2 years

By law, returns for taxation may be destroyed after five years (Code 2733). Since tax liens expire in ten years (Code 2863), tax receipts (Code 2795) need not be preserved for a longer period. A general law of 1937 provided 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).

The code requires indexing to be alphabetical, in most cases direct and cross. The Cott system of indexing, sub-indexed by family name, is used for mesne conveyance registrations, and is practically the only example of the use of loose leaf volumes. Penalties have been provided by law for the non-keeping of certain records (Code 8709; Circuit Court Rule I, Code I, 1241), and officials are required to give surety bonds which may be sued upon by the public when aggrieved by the non-performance of duty (Code 3054). In general, both the records and duties of county officers are prescribed by law and penalties are provided for certain violations (Code 1508, 1592). Each official receives a copy of the acts every year and a set of the code at each revision every ten years. As the county retains an attorney to give legal advice, every official may know what is required for his office. The state attorney general and the circuit solicitors are required to examine county offices annually and to report any negligence of official duties (Code 3131).

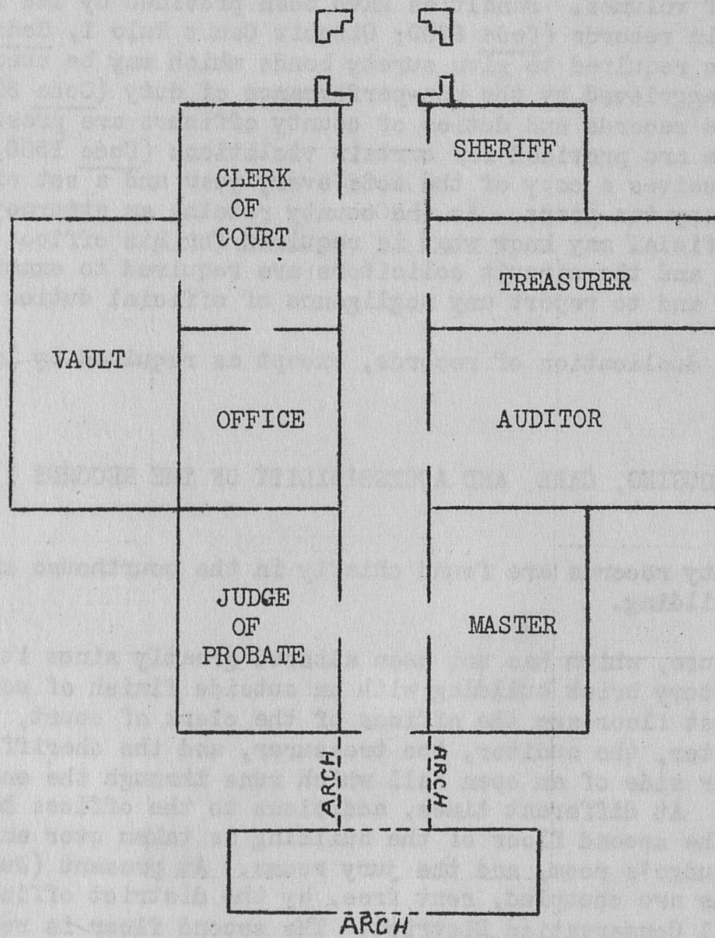
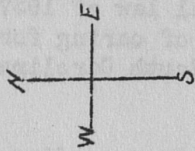
There is no duplication of records, except as required by law.

3. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

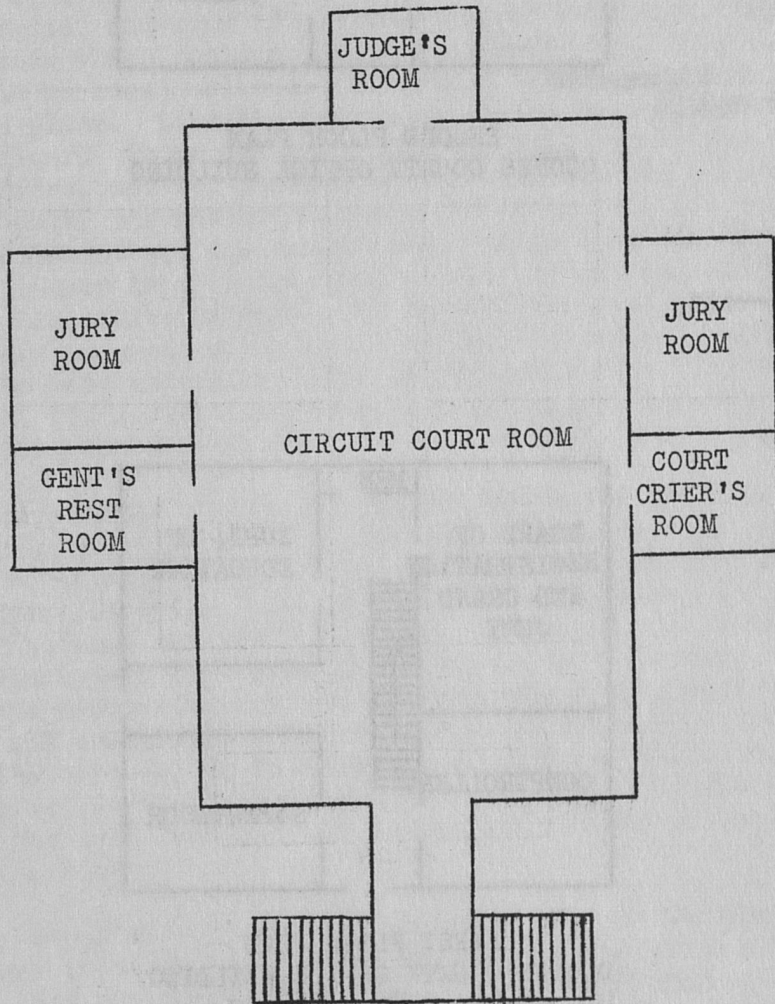
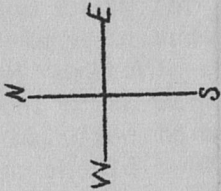
Oconee County records are found chiefly in the courthouse and the county office building.

The courthouse, which has not been altered greatly since its construction, is a two-story brick building with an outside finish of concrete plaster. On the first floor are the offices of the clerk of court, the judge of probate, the master, the auditor, the treasurer, and the sheriff. These are located on either side of an open hall which runs through the entire length of the building. At different times, additions to the offices have provided more room. The second floor of the building is taken over entirely by the courtroom, the judge's room, and the jury rooms. At present (July, 1938) two of the jury rooms are occupied, rent free, by the district office of the upper Savannah Soil Conservation District. The second floor is reached by two flights of brick steps covered with concrete. The approximate dimensions of the courthouse are 56' x 63' x 82'. The condition of the building is good, as it has been painted and the roof repaired. Dust is not a problem except when fires in the winter cause more soot than usual. Ventilation is good. As the offices are closed at night by law (Code 1583, 3584), drop lights from the ceilings are adequate as auxiliaries to daylight.

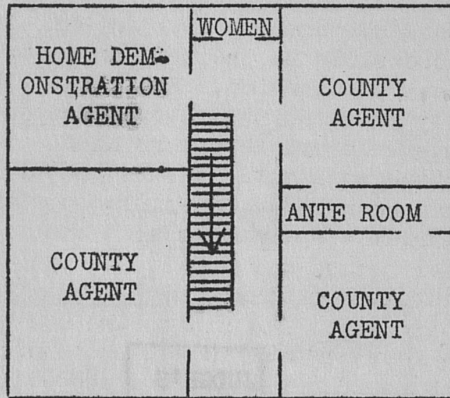
Since the clerk of court has the largest quantity of records, his office consists of three rooms, which will be called the reception room, the



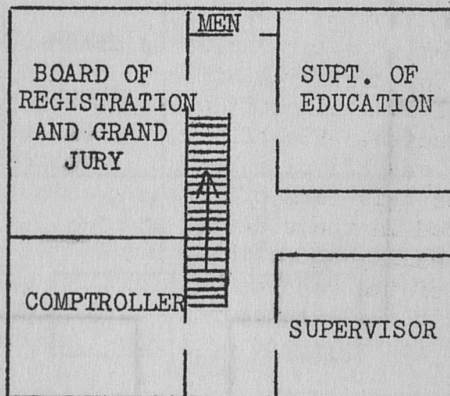
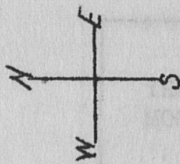
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 OCONEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
 SCALE. 1 IN. : 16 FT.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OCONEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SCALE. 1 IN. : 16 FT.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OCONEE COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OCONEE COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING
SCALE. 1 IN. : 16 FT.

supply room, and the records vault. The reception room contains a register of instruments filed and the temporary index. These volumes are on the desk and are easily available for reference. The clerks work in this room at desks and tables. The supply room has old records in a high bookcase or cabinet, inaccessible to the ordinary user, as they are too high and too dusty for easy examination. Some of the more current records are stored here in orderly piles on the floor. Supplies, such as forms, blanks, and janitor's materials are kept here also. The records vault, a concrete and brick structure with metal sashes containing reinforced glass panes, is believed to have been added after the courthouse was completed. The windows should be barred. The vault was at one time in two parts with two combination-lock steel doors, and a wall between. In recent years this wall has been completely removed, making a vault measuring 11' x 15' x 26' with four 8' x 5' windows. The vault, the only one in the courthouse, is much over-crowded, and even if all the shelves were used there would yet be many volumes which could not be housed properly. Many non-current volumes of little business value are necessarily kept here for lack of another suitable place. Like the remainder of the courthouse, the vault has a concrete floor. There is ample room and table space for a reasonable number of users, and for current volumes and unbound records of legal value. In the vault, the master's records prior to 1933 are kept on top of the filing equipment and are occasionally taken down for reference by means of a step ladder kept in the vault. All of the records of the clerk of court are in his office or vault, or in the storeroom near the courthouse, and all are in good condition. The lack of suitable space has led the grand jury to make recommendations of various kinds: (1) a record room in the jail, (2) a new courthouse, and (3) an enlargement of vault space by remodeling the courthouse.

The next largest set of related records is in the judge of probate's office, which is ample for use as an office, but the storage of all records from 1868 to date leaves him little space. At present his need for space and equipment is acute. His office, which measures 11' x 14' x 20', contains 20' of volumes and 234 file boxes. All business is transacted here, and his clerk uses this same office to do the necessary recording. Capacity has been reached in the shelving and the filing equipment. In spite of this, all are easily accessible, but little room is left for examination. The care of the records is meritorious. Until more space is found, it is not worth while to suggest equipment. Of the several proposed plans the most feasible and economical is that of erecting a vault in the adjacent office.

The master keeps his old records prior to 1933 in the clerk's vault. The remainder are in his office, which measures 11' x 16' x 20'. Office space is ample, and equipment sufficient. However, if filing equipment were provided, all of his records could be stored in his office.

The auditor has a large office in which all records are kept, except a few volumes in the storeroom. His office is divided into two parts by a partition. The front part contains the tax duplicates from 1868. The other part of the office is used for record storage as well as a place to

conduct the affairs of his office. The tax duplicates are all on steel rollers and are filed chronologically in a modern metal filing cabinet. A few volumes, for which there is no space, are kept on top of the cabinet or on tables. It has been recommended by the grand jury that adequate equipment be purchased for the auditor. The second part of the room is believed to have been added to the courthouse after it was first completed. In this part are found small miscellaneous series of records, and also the cancelled vouchers of the treasurer. These are kept in file cabinets, each containing four drawers. The equipment in this part of the office is sufficient for several years. This office, like the others in the courthouse, has a wooden ceiling, plaster-on-brick walls, and a concrete floor. There are two windows, each 7' x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', and the room measures 11' x 26' x 16'.

The treasurer has a long narrow office, 11' x 26' x 10', similar in construction to that of the auditor. The two windows have wooden sashes, measuring 7' x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ '. A large portion of his records are found in the storeroom. The others are kept in a steel cabinet and on steel roller shelves in his office. While the treasurer is able to conduct business in his office, it is desirable that he be provided with two or three times his present floor space.

The sheriff has an office with approximately the same floor space as the treasurer's. The bound records are kept in a wooden cabinet and the unbound records are filed in a metal filing cabinet. While the space here is small, the room measuring only 11' x 14' x 10', it is adequate for the records part of the sheriff's office. This is one of the few offices in the state which is still heated by means of an open fireplace, the other offices being heated by separate stoves or circulators. The sheriff also keeps some records at the jail, chiefly the jail books.

The county office building, 30' x 35' x 42', was constructed in 1933, financed as a work project by the Federal Government, with much of the materials supplied by the county. The building is made of stone given to the county by the owners of the west shaft of the tunnel on Stumphouse Mountain, about three miles west of Walhalla. The building is two stories high, box-shaped, with a hip roof. The inside of the wall is lined with hollow tile, which in turn is covered with plaster. The first floor is made of concrete. The second floor is made of wood, as are the steps. The lighting is good, the fixtures having the proper shades and candle-power necessary. The rooms are small, averaging 10' x 14' x 12', and have about four windows each.

On the first floor of this building are the board of registration, the county comptroller, the superintendent of education, and the county advisory board. Equipment here is in keeping with the building, being more modern than that in the courthouse. The county comptroller's office has filing equipment and a large metal safe; auxiliary equipment, such as desks, makes it possible to examine any records. Since this office originated in 1933, the records are not voluminous. The office of the superintendent of education is about the same size as the comptroller's, but has many more records, and some have been placed in the storeroom. Equipment

is chiefly wooden cabinets, which adequately care for the records in the office. Lack of space is noticeable and about 100 percent more is needed.

The board of registration uses one of the first-floor rooms jointly with the grand jury, but both of these are displaced at times by workers from the county agent's office. There are no records except the registration books, which at the time of the survey were found in the county supervisor's office. The supervisor has an office approximately the same size as the other four on this floor. It is well-equipped with a steel cabinet, a safe and a conference table. At present it is being used also by WPA administrative workers. The four offices on the first floor are separated by a hall, in which is the stairway leading to the second floor. Underneath the stairway, in a locked closet, are most of the non-current records of the supervisor.

On the second floor of the county office building are the farm demonstration agent, and the home demonstration agent. They use all the four rooms on this floor, two of which were occupied until the spring of 1938 by the county health department. The office of the soil conservation agency is located in the Keowee Courier Building on Short Street.

The county health department is now located in the 300 block of West Main Street, in a residence which provides ample room for all needs, including records storage, but being a frame building, the records are in danger of destruction by fire. The department of public welfare has two rooms in Ex-Governor Martin F. Ansel's old home.

Near the courthouse and the county office building is a small brick building without windows, which is used by the janitor to store coal, tools and supplies. It also contains records which have overflowed from the treasurer's, the auditor's, the superintendent of education's and other county offices. These records are neatly stacked on shelves, but are inaccessible, the building being locked most of the time. They are also quite dusty and are mixed. Many are in danger of destruction because the space is needed, and because they are not of current legal value. They should be removed to a safer place of much larger size (the room is about 12' x 16' x 10'), or all should be sorted and placed in the proper office. It was suggested at one time that an extra room be built at the jail and these records placed where there might be room for examination and proper filing.

The coroner deposits his inquisition book and the original inquisition papers with the clerk of court, and these are found in the vault in good order. His current inquisition book is at his home in Westminster, S. C.

Mr. J. B. S. Dendy, clerk of the county advisory board keeps in his private office on Short Street his current ledger of county accounts.

The county and federal agencies which occupy county property are in need of about 100 percent more floor space. Much of the equipment is filled to capacity. Approximately 25 percent more storage equipment is needed. There is a great need of vaults, since there is only one in the courthouse.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

At present there is much agitation for a new courthouse and jail; but, while there is a strong possibility that the jail may be erected, there is not much likelihood that a new courthouse will be built at any time in the near future.

Generally, only the current records of an office receive careful attention, but many of the earlier records are in danger of being lost or destroyed. In some cases the most valuable records are not entered in the proper books.

Only one fire of consequence has damaged records in the county. In 1924 in the office now occupied by the master, but then by the treasurer, fire destroyed some of the treasurer's records. The tax duplicates in the storage room show the effects of this. The courthouse itself was not damaged to any extent.

4. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Acts.....	Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina (see explanatory note)
acct., accts.....	account, accounts
alph.....	alphabetical or alphabetically
arr.....	arranged or arrangement
art.....	article
bd.....	board
chron.....	chronological or chronologically
co.....	county
Code.....	Code of Laws of South Carolina 1932
comr., comrs.....	commissioner, commissioners
const.....	constitution of South Carolina (see explanatory note)
cont'd.....	continued
CWA.....	Civil Works Administration
ed.....	editor
educ.....	education
f. b.....	file box
f. d.....	file drawer
FERA.....	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
hdw.....	handwritten
HJ.....	House Journal
ibid.....	ibidem, the same reference
infra.....	below, following page in this book
JCHA.....	Journal of Commons House of Assembly
JGA.....	Journal of General Assembly
JGC.....	Journal of Grand Council
MS.....	manuscript
n. d.....	no date given
n. p.....	no place of publication given
no., nos.....	number, numbers

numer.....	numerical or numerically
p., pp.....	page, pages
passim.....	here and there, everywhere
pkg., pkgs.....	package, packages
PR.....	Public Records (see explanatory note)
S. E.....	<u>Southeastern Reporter</u>
sic.....	just as given
SJ.....	Senate Journal
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
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 are in courthouse in office to which records belong;
- 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.

Citations from the code give number of section unless volume and page are indicated; citations from the statutes are for first editions except vol. XII, a reprint of 1874.

(First entry, p. 30)

Abbreviations, Symbols, and Explanatory Notes

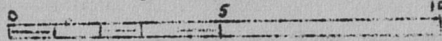
Public Records, 1663-1782, is a series of transcripts in 36 volumes, in the office of the Historical Commission, World War Memorial, Columbia; the first three volumes have been published in facsimile by the Commission under the explanatory title Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to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

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

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

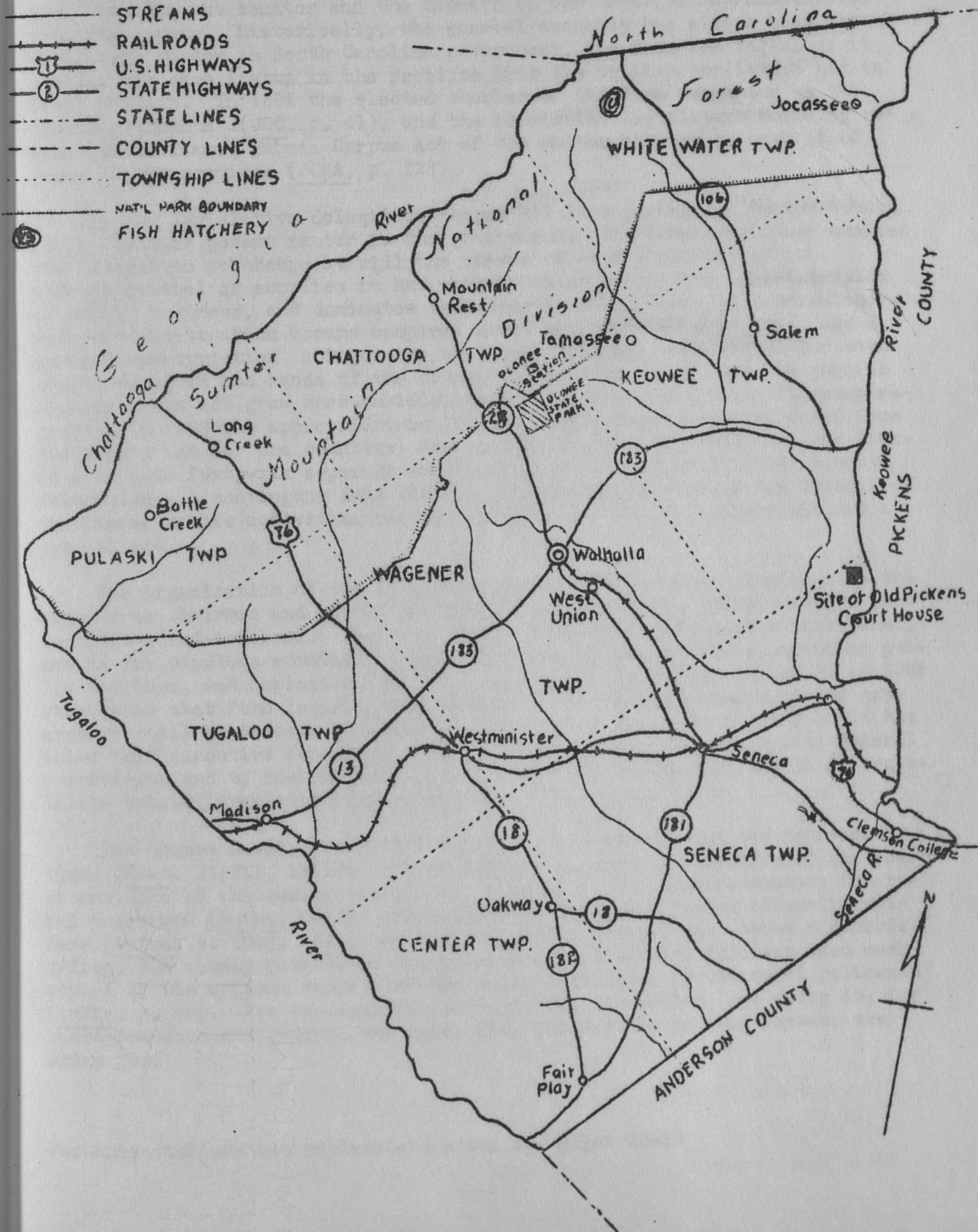
MAP OF OCONEE COUNTY

SCALE

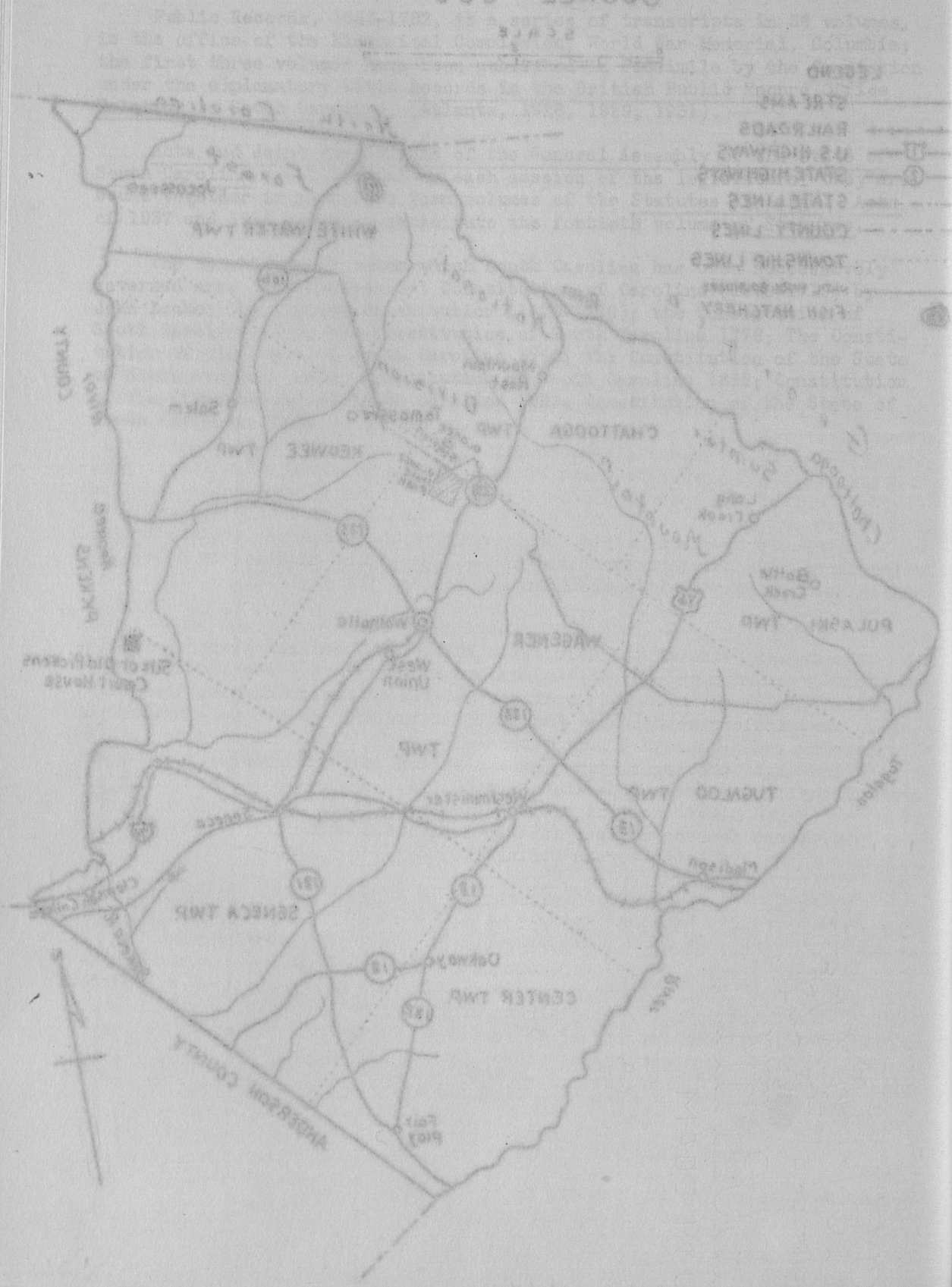


LEGEND

- STREAMS
- +— RAILROADS
- (1)— U.S. HIGHWAYS
- (2)— STATE HIGHWAYS
- - - STATE LINES
- - - COUNTY LINES
- - - TOWNSHIP LINES
- - - NAT'L PARK BOUNDARY
- ⊙ FISH HATCHERY



OCONEE COUNTY



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I. LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

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

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

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

The Oconee County delegation consists of a senator and two representatives (Stat. XXXVII, 1111). The delegation appoints the members of the board of advisors to the county comptroller (*infra*, p. 95), and recommends the rural policemen (*infra*, p. 76) and members of the county board of public welfare (*infra*, p. 100). Although the delegation has not yet become a records office, the county senator as chairman of the delegation receives each week copies of the written reports of the daily activities of the rural policemen (*infra*, p. 76). For commissions issued by the delegation, see entry 45; for correspondence and orders, see entry 238; for reports on bond issues, see entry 244.

II. SUPERVISOR AND ADVISORY BOARD

In Pendleton and Pickens Districts, 1800-1868, public services relating to poor relief and public works were performed by commissioners of the poor (Stat. V, 175-76), commissioners of roads (Stat. IX, 558-66, 570, 576), and commissioners of public buildings (Stat. VI, 321).

These three boards of commissioners became defunct in 1868, when their jurisdiction, powers and duties were devolved upon a single board of county commissioners (Const. 1868, art. IV, 19). The five temporary special commissioners named in the constitutional ordinance which created Oconee County in the same year, served until replaced (Stat. XIV, 291-92) by the three elected county commissioners. This constitutional board had "jurisdiction over roads, highways, ferries, bridges, and in all matters relating to taxes, disbursement of money for county purposes, and in every other case that may be necessary to the internal improvement and local concerns" of the county. It was authorized to punish for contempt, and to enforce its orders, warrants, or processes, through peace officers. Its judgments, like those of other courts of inferior jurisdiction, could be appealed to the circuit courts. (Const. 1868, art. IV, 19; Code 1870, in Stat. XIV, 504) In 1890 the board lost constitutional status by referendum (Stat. XX, 649) and became a statutory body. Under a general law of 1894, the existing board was abolished, and its powers and duties were devolved upon a board of county commissioners consisting of an elected county supervisor, and the chairmen of township boards of commissioners (Stat. XXI, 481-91, 756). Under the general county government act of 1898 these were abolished and replaced by a county board made up of an elected supervisor, and two commissioners appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the delegation (Stat. XXIII, 1-4). In 1914 Oconee repealed the general law, and, under a special law, set up a new board of county commissioners of similar name, composition and duties (Stat. XXVIII, 624). This board was replaced in 1919 by the present county advisory board (Acts, p. 27), composed like its predecessors, of the supervisor and two members appointed by the governor upon recommendation of a majority of the legislative delegation for a term of two years (Code 4685). It is usually referred to as the county board.

The supervisor is nominated in the primary (Code 2365) and elected in the regular elections for a term of four years (Code 3818). He qualifies by giving a surety bond of \$15,000 (Code 4689) and taking an oath of office (Code 3044). He has general jurisdiction over highways, bridges, and ferries, over paupers, and tax levies and disbursement of county funds for county purposes. He may administer oaths to anyone in matters pertaining to his office. (Code 3819.) If designated by the delegation, he may be an ex officio member of the forfeited land commission (*infra*, p. 90). All papers signed by the supervisor should be authenticated by a seal, a description of which is to be filed with the clerk of court, the sheriff, the treasurer, and the secretary of state (1894, Stat. XXI, 488; Code 3857). The supervisor is required to report to the state comptroller general before January 5, a detailed account of all the doings of the board for the annual report to the general assembly (1896, Stat. XXII, 206; Code 2134).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

The county advisory board as successor to the board of county commissioners, has inherited its jurisdiction, powers and duties. It meets on the first Friday of each month to audit all claims against the county, to plan county work, and to select officers and employees working under the supervisor (Code 4686). Its authority to bind out destitute children as apprentices (1893, Stat. XXI, 487; Code 3852; *infra* entry 45) is probably latent in favor of supporting them in the Carolina Orphan Home at Columbia (Code 4976; Acts 1932, p. 1160). The board has joint control with the supervisor over the chain gang and poorhouse (Code 4688). In 1920 it was authorized to pay the expenses of dangerously ill indigents committed to Oconee Hospital at Westminster upon affidavit of an examining physician approved by the judge of probate (Stat. XXXI, 1595).

The board as a governing body has had ex officio duties. In 1875 under a special law, the commissioners in Oconee County became ex officio commissioners of health and drainage (Stat. XIV, 849). In all counties from 1894 (Stat. XXI, 482) until 1899 (Stat. XXIII, 3, 4) the board of commissioners acted ex officio as the board of equalization (*infra*, p. 82). From 1896 (Acts, p. 16) until 1902 (Stat. XXIII, 1066) the board prepared the jury lists each year (*infra*, p. 55).

To aid in carrying on its regular duties, the board, with the approval of the delegation, employs a clerk, a county attorney, a county physician, and a steward of the poorhouse.

The clerk performs the clerical duties of the office, records the minutes of board meetings (Code 3867), and posts such ledgers and account books as may be necessary for the business of the office. The county attorney receives an annual retainer for general legal services, and additional fees for special actions against the county (Acts 1936, p. 2539). The county physician also receives an annual retainer (Acts 1936, p. 2539) and attends the prisoners and paupers. He is not associated with the county health unit. Separate fees are provided for post mortems, inquests, and lunacy examinations. The superintendent of the county farm apparently serves also as steward of the county home. (Acts 1936, p. 2539; Ms supply act 1939; Code 4689.)

A special law of 1920 set up a county highway commission consisting of five qualified electors appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the legislative delegation, to serve until the program outlined in the act was completed, not to exceed four years. The commission was empowered to administer funds from federal and state aid, and a \$400,000 bond issue for highway improvement; and to employ an engineer and such assistants as necessary. The records, consisted of contracts, claims, and itemized reports to the court of general sessions. (Stat. XXXI, 1595-1602.) In 1923 the commission was abolished and replaced by a special highway commission of three men named in the act to complete within twenty-four months construction of unpaved roads in cooperation with the state highway department. It administered funds from federal aid, the county's share of gasoline tax, and a one mill tax. The required records were an account of all expenditures, a record of their acts and doings, and a complete annual statement of work and expenditures filed with the clerk of court. (Stat. XXXIII, 794-96.) The supply acts of 1926

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

(Acts, p. 625) and 1927 (Acts, p. 1306) carried appropriations to be turned over to the highway commission. For treasurer's records of the commission, see entries 214, 216.

The records of the supervisor's office in general follow the requirements of 1868. In Oconee the minute book of the board has not been kept separate from the book of miscellaneous records (1868, Stat. XIV, 129). The office is required to keep a file book in which all claims are registered numerically, and in addition a memorandum of each is entered upon the minutes (1868, Stat. XIV, 131). Claims are presented upon a special printed form, itemized and accompanied by affidavits of claimants (1874, Stat. XIV, 944-45; Code 3671). Upon approval by the board, the supervisor issues a warrant or order on the treasurer, countersigned by the clerk of the board (1878, Stat. XVI, 364; Code 3874). The board is required to send an annual estimate of the county's expenses to the state comptroller general on or before January 5, to be submitted by him to the general assembly, in order to provide the necessary taxation (1868, Stat. XIV, 132; 1894, XXI, 489; Code 3864), but in practice this is handled through the delegation in the county supply bill (Acts 1916, p. 1252). The advisory board receives a copy of the roll of jurors and constables made out by the clerk of court, showing the name, time of service, amount due each, and term of court (1878, Stat. XVI, 412; Code 3594). Since 1878, the county board has been required to make an annual examination into the sufficiency of all county officer's bonds and to report to the state comptroller general within ten days (Stat. XVI, 699; Code 3053). The board keeps a record of roads and bridges (Acts 1903, p. 26); and, when the general assembly convenes, furnishes a certified annual statement of receipts and expenditures of each county office to the legislative delegation (Acts 1936, p. 2541). The advisory board is required to make an annual report to the court of general sessions on the first day of the first term, including an "itemized statement of all amounts ordered to be paid by them for the preceding fiscal year, condition of highways and bridges and the poor farm, and all other matters relative to the welfare of the county" (1894, Stat. XXI, 485; Code 3824). The board also makes financial reports to the county comptroller, see entry 2, and to the grand jury, entry 92. The form of bookkeeping may be prescribed by the state comptroller general (1886, Stat. XIX, 656; Code 3876), and the records of the office are open to inspection by the public (Code 3867).

Minutes and Reports

1. MINUTE BOOK, 1887-- . 3 vols. Missing: 1869-86. Title varies: Miscellaneous Record. 1868 in Journal Com(missioners) Roads 2d. Reg(iment) S(outh) C(arolina) Militia, entry 3.

Minutes of the meetings of the county board of commissioners, now the advisory board, showing date and place of meeting, members present, claims approved, petitions for roads and bridges, contracts let for machinery, reports of moneys collected by clerk of court, treasurer, magistrates, and re-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

Supervisor and Advisory Board -
Claims and Warrants

ports of the superintendent of the county home. Arr. chron. No index.
Hdw., 1887-1928; typed, 1928--. 300 pp. 11 x 9 x 2 to 16 x 11 x 2. 2
vols., 1887-1928, under staircase.

2. (REPORTS), 1938--. 1 bundle.

Monthly reports of the advisory board to comptroller, itemizing expendi-
tures by county, showing claim number, payee, amount paid, total, and
signatures of chairman and clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 11 x
5 x 16.

For similar reports to grand jury, see entry 92.

3. JOURNAL COM(missioners) ROADS 2D. REG(iment) S(outh) C(arolina)
MILITIA, 1830-68. 1 vol.

Journal of proceedings at meetings of commissioners of roads and bridges
for second regiment South Carolina militia in area of Pickens District,
now Oconee County, showing place and date of meeting; members present;
elections of chairmen; resolutions for opening roads, building bridges,
awarding contracts, laying off road districts, "posting & pointing" roads,
and for issuing liquor licenses; reports of committees; proceedings for
disciplining those who failed to obey orders, and for granting certifi-
cates to those excused from road duty; signatures of secretaries and
clerks. Also contains Minutes Book, September 26, November 2, 1868, en-
try 1, of board of commissioners of Oconee County, showing names of work
defaulters, election of clerk, resolutions for survey of townships, and
for advertising notices of meetings and of rendering accounts. Arr. chron.
No index. Hdw. 300 pp. (200 used) 14 x 8 1/2 x 2. Clerk of court, office.

Claims and Warrants

4. (CLAIMS), 1913--. 28 pigeon holes and 5 f. b.

Original claims audited by county board, showing serial number, date,
name and address of claimant, and whether for supplies or services, with
itemized bills and affidavits of claimants. Arr. by claim no. No index.
Hdw. on printed form. Pigeon holes, 6 x 6 x 10; f. b., 11 x 5 x 16. Pi-
geon holes, 1913-35, under staircase.

For other claims, see entry 220.

5. CLAIMS AUDITED (County), 1883--. 11 vols. Missing: 1889-94.

Title varies: Claim Record; Accounts Audited.

File book of claims and checks charged against accounts for ordinary coun-
ty expenses, showing claim number, in whose favor, by whom presented, na-
ture of claim, amount of claim, amount allowed, date of action, on account
of (names of accounts), date of payment, check number, to whom payable, and
remarks. Also contains, 1895-1906, minutes of the county board of control,
(infra, p. 100). Arr. chron. by claim no. under acct. No index. Hdw. on
printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2 to 19 1/2 x 17 x 2. 10 vols.,
1882-1936, under staircase.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

6. ACCOUNTS AUDITED (Township), 1897-1911. 1 vol.
Combination ledger and file book, for the claims audited by county board for township road expenses and other appropriations, showing claim number, in whose favor, by whom presented, nature of claim, amount of claim, amount allowed, date of action, on account of, date of payment, check number, to whom payable, and remarks. Arr. by acct. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 480 double pp. (123 used) 22 x 16 x 1. Storage room.

7. CHECK BOOK, 1922--. 100 vols.
Carbon copies of county checks (warrants) on treasurer issued by supervisor and his clerk in payment of approved claims. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 125 pp. 14 x 10 x 1. 97 vols., 1922-36, under staircase. For cancelled checks, see entries 190, 206.

8. SETTLEMENT BOOK 1895--. 5 vols. Title varies: Commissioner's Book.
File book of county checks (warrants), showing date, name of payee, check number, amounts charged against ordinary county funds, against commutation road funds, and total; and record of annual settlement. Arr. by check no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2. 4 vols., 1895-1936, under staircase.
For the auditor's settlement papers, see entry 190; for the treasurer's parallel record, see entry 215.

9. CANCELLED VOUCHERS, 1929--. 4 f. b.
Cancelled juror's and witnesses' pay bills paid by treasurer and sent to supervisor; filed separately from claims because of bulk. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 11 x 5 x 16.
For clerk of court's record, see entry 94.

10. LEDGER, 1913--. 3 vols.
Record of warrants issued against appropriations; also record of borrowed money, county Confederate pensions, road tax collections by districts, and outside poor accounts. Arr. alp. by name of payee under acct. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 275 pp. 15 x 9 x 1 to 11 x 15 x 3. 1 vol., 1936--, of-fice of J. B. S. Dendy, clerk to board.

Miscellaneous

11. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS 1921--. 3 f. b.
Original contracts, audit reports, blue-prints, insurance policies, officers' reports on fees, and other papers of varied nature. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 16.
For probate office copies of judge's reports of fees, see entry 171.

Correspondence

12. LETTERS "RECEIVED", 1921--. 5 letter files.

Original letters received by board from various sources on matters pertaining to the office. Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 12 x 3. Office of J. B. S. Dendy, clerk to board.

13. LETTERS "ANSWERED", 1921--. 5 letter files.

Carbon copies of correspondence carried on in the conducting of the official business of the advisory board. Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Typed. 12 x 12 x 3. Office of J. B. S. Dendy, clerk to board.

III. CLERK OF COURT AS REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE

Although the fundamental constitutions of 1669 provided that deeds be registered (art. 81; Stat. I, 52), the register of mesne conveyance as a separate office dates from 1731 (Stat. III, 296), and existed only in Charleston throughout the royal period. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, the general assembly elected a register of mesne conveyance for the province (JGA, March-April, 1776, Columbia, 1906, p. 7). The constitution of 1778 authorized a register in each circuit court district (art. XXIX). When county courts were organized in the back country in 1785, they were authorized to record deeds, which were proved by oath in open court before being transcribed by the clerk, who was further required to transmit memorials of the recorded instruments to the secretary of state (Stat. VII, 234). Under the circuit court act of 1799 the clerk of court became the ex officio register in all districts except Charleston and Georgetown (Stat. VII, 296). In Oconee County the register has never existed as a separate office. In 1896 the office of register of mesne conveyance was abolished in all counties except Charleston and Greenville, and the duties devolved upon the clerk of court (Stat. XXII, 122).

The clerk as register 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 (1791, Stat. V, 159; XI, 80; 1898, XXII, 746-47; XXXV, 1186; Code 3635, 8875). Before a deed may be recorded, it must be probated (1880, Stat. XVII, 319; Code 3632), and must have the auditor's endorsement of having been entered upon his records (1882, Stat. XVII, 1016; Code 3634; Stat. XL, 105). 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).

In 1872, deeds were separated from mortgages, with separate direct and cross indexes (Stat. XV, 6). Ten years later, mortgages were subdivided into real and personal, each with separate indexes, and chattel mortgages for \$100 and less were relegated to abstracts on an index (Stat. XVII, 1053;

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

Code 3635). In 1874, crop liens had been reduced to a similar record (Stat. XV, 788; XVI, 411, 713-14; Code 8774). A record of bonds of county officers has been required since 1866 (Stat. XIII, 434; Code 3051). In 1869, mechanics' claims for unpaid wages or materials became a statutory lien against the property upon which used (Stat. XIV, 220; Code 8735). In 1869 the record of charters became a requirement (Stat. XIV, 297; Code 7718); and from 1887 until 1900 the clerk issued charters to churches and societies (Stat. XIX, 545; XXIII, 390). When a charter is cancelled for non-payment of taxes or other cause, the secretary of state certifies the fact to the clerk of court, who records it upon the face of the record (1934, Stat. XXXVIII, 1322). Record of attachments of realty dates from 1870 (Stat. XIV, 476; Code 532); and the homestead exempted by the constitution of 1868 (art. II, 32) from attachment for debt has been a registry record since 1880 (Stat. XVII, 514; Code 9086). Certificates of contingent liability and descriptions of insured property of mutual fire insurance associations have been registered since 1910 (Stat. XXVI, 548; Code 8085). A file book of instruments recorded (Stat. XXVII, 152; Code 8889) has been required since 1911. In 1916 a general law authorized the registry of sound titles to real estate under the Torrens plan (Stat. XXIX, 942-58). In many counties the requisite books were provided, but Oconee is apparently the only county to have made any use of them (see entry 20). A special provision for Oconee County is that when a chattel mortgage is satisfied the mortgagee may sign satisfaction upon the record or may fill out a printed form and mail or deliver the certificate to the clerk of court for entry upon the record (1918, Stat. XXX, 700; Code 8724). Contracts of cooperative marketing associations have been registered since 1924 (Stat. XXXII, 1072; Code 8890). In 1926, sheriffs, when levying upon real estate for unpaid taxes, were required to notify all mortgage owners who registered with the clerk of court for the service (Stat. XXXIV, 912-16; Code 2573). In 1930, affidavits as to the price of real estate were required to be filed when the sum was not named in the deed, in order that revenue stamps might be affixed (Stat. XXXVI, 1354-57; Code 2526).

Oconee County has a remarkably complete set of land records, due to special local provisions. In 1907 a law was passed for the copying of the records in Anderson Courthouse of Pendleton District prior to the formation of Pickens District (Stat. XXV, 756). In 1910 the clerk of court of Pickens County was authorized to allow the clerk of court of Oconee County to carry to Walhalla the record books of deeds prior to the establishment of Oconee, in order that the records pertaining to Oconee might be transcribed (Stat. XXVI, 1071; see entry 14).

Real Property

Deeds and Plats

14. DEEDS, 1789-- . 107 vols. (1-10; A-Z; AA-ZZ; 3A-3Z; 4A-4H, 4J-4T).
Title varies: Register of Mesne Conveyance; Deed Book.

Transcripts of deeds for title to real estate, with renunciation of dower where necessary and proof of witnesses; including transcripts of deeds, 1789-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

1828, from Pendleton County and District; and 1829-68, from Pickens District. Also contains Plat Book, 1868-1908, entry 21; Mortgages of Real Estate, 1789-1871, entry 24; Chattel Mortgages, 1789-1871, entry 29; Index to Chattel Mortgages \$100 or Less, 1789-1871, entry 32; Charters, 1868-90, entry 40; and Miscellaneous Record M. A., 1868-1903, entry 45, Arr. chron. Typed, 1789-1868; hdw., and hdw. on printed form, 1864-1902; typed, and typed on printed form, 1902--. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

15. DIRECT INDEX TO DEEDS, 1789--. 8 vols.

Index to Deeds, and to Miscellaneous Record M. A., entry 45, showing, 1789-1906, names of grantor and grantee, doweress, nature of instrument, book, page, date of record, date of instrument, location of property, and 1907--, date of execution, date of record, names of grantor and grantee, book, page, number of acres, brief description. Arr. alph. by name of grantor; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Typed on printed ruled form, 1789-1906; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1907--. 500 pp. 19 x 15 x 3 to 10 x 17 x 3.

16. CROSS INDEX TO DEEDS. 1789--. 8 vols.

Index to Deeds, and to Miscellaneous Record M. A., entry 45, showing, 1789-1906, names of grantee and grantor, doweress, nature of instrument, book, page, date of record, date of instrument, location of property, and 1907--, date of execution, date of record, names of grantee and grantor, book, page, number of acres, brief description. Arr. alph. by name of grantee; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Typed on printed ruled form, 1789-1906; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1907--. 500 pp. 19 x 15 x 3 to 10 x 17 x 3.

17. DIRECT INDEX TO MESNE CONVEYANCE, 1869-1916. 1 vol.

Discarded index to Deeds, entry 14, showing names of grantor and grantee, book and page recorded. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 350 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

18. INDIRECT INDEX TO DEEDS OF REAL ESTATE, 1869-1916. 1 vol.

Discarded index to Deeds, entry 14, showing names of grantee and grantor, book and page recorded. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 350 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

19. AFFIDAVITS AS TO VALUE OF REAL ESTATE, 1931--. 1 f. b.

Affidavits of purchasers of real estate, showing price paid, date of deed, before whom taken, and signature of purchaser. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

20. REGISTER OF TORRENS TITLES, 1916--. 1 vol. Last entry 1926.

Owners' certificate of title to realty, showing register number, county, name of person having title registered, description of land, place, date, before whom registered; plats of land so registered, with name of surveyor; and renunciation of dower. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of person making certificate (or having land registered). Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 600 pp. (12 used) 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For other plats, see entries 21, 45, 47.

(21-26)

Register of Mesne Conveyance

21. PLAT BOOK, 1909--. 7 vols. (A-G). 1868-1908 in Deeds, entry 14. Recorded maps of real estate holdings, showing location, metes and bounds, date of survey, and certificate of surveyor. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner or grantor, vols. A, C, E, F, self-contained; for separate index, 1868--, see entries 22, 23. Drawings, tracings and blue-prints. 30 to 243 pp. 32 x 24 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 2.

For other plats, see entries 20, 45, 47.

22. DIRECT INDEX TO PLATS, 1868--. 2 vols. Direct index to Plat Book, and to all plats in Deeds, 1868-1908, entry 14, showing date of execution, date of record, names of grantor and grantee, kind of book, page, brief description. Arr. alph. by name of grantor; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

23. INDIRECT INDEX TO PLATS, 1868--. 2 vols. Cross index to Plat Book, and to all plats in Deeds, 1868-1908, entry 14, showing date of execution, date of record, names of grantee and grantor, kind of book, page, brief description. Arr. alph. by name of buyer or grantee; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Mortgages

24. MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE, 1872--. 82 vols. (A-H, J-Z; AA-ZZ; 3A-3V, 3X-3Z; 4A-4F). 1789-1871 in Deeds, entry 14. Transcripts of mortgages of real property, showing names of parties, description of property, witnesses, date of signing, recording and satisfaction of mortgage. Also contains, 1872-81, transcripts of Chattel Mortgages, entry 29; Index to Chattel Mortgages \$100 or Less, entry 32; and of Miscellaneous Record M. A., 1872-1903, entry 45. Arr. chron. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form, 1872-1902; typed, and typed on printed form, 1902--. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

25. INDEX TO MORTGAGORS, 1872--. 8 vols. Overlapping dates 1891-1911. Title varies: Direct Index to Mortgages; General Index to Real Estate Mortgages. Direct index to Mortgages of Real Estate, and to Miscellaneous Record M.A., entry 45, showing, 1872-91, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, book, page; 1891--, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, amount, book, page, date of instrument, date of record, description, cancelled. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name, 1891--. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 21 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

26. INDEX TO MORTGAGEES, 1872--. 8 vols. Overlapping dates 1891-1911. Title varies: Indirect Index to Mortgages; General Index to Real Estate Mortgages. Cross index to Mortgages of Real Estate, showing, 1872-91, names of mortgagee and mortgagor, book, page; 1891--, names of mortgagee and mortgagor, amount, book, page, date of instrument, date of record, description, can -

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

Register of Mesne Conveyance -
Personal Property

celled. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name, 1891--. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 18 x 8 x 2 to 9 1/2 x 15 x 2 1/2.

27. CURRENT INDEX (Grantor), 1937--. 1 vol.

Temporary direct index to papers filed and recorded, showing date recorded, names of grantor and grantee; whether deed, real estate mortgage, chattel mortgage, or miscellaneous; check when indexed on permanent index, book and page recorded. Usually put on permanent indexes within the month. Arr. alph. by name of grantor; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 18 x 13 x 3.

28. CURRENT INDEX (Grantee), 1937--. 1 vol.

Temporary cross index to papers filed and recorded, showing date recorded, names of grantee and grantor; whether deed, real estate mortgage, chattel mortgage, or miscellaneous; check when indexed on permanent index, book and page recorded. Usually put on permanent indexes within the month. Arr. alph. by name of grantee; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 18 x 13 x 3.

Personal Property

29. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1882--. 90 vols. (A-Z; 27-90). Title varies: Crop Lien and Chattel Mortgages; Farm Credit Administration Crop Mortgages. 1789-1871 in Deeds, entry 14; 1872-81 in Mortgages of Real Estate, entry 24.

Transcripts of chattel mortgages for sums over \$100, showing names of parties, description of property, affidavits, date of recording, and satisfaction of debt. Arr. chron. Hdw., 1882-1904; typed and hdw. on printed form, 1905-11; typed, and typed on printed form, 1910--. 640 pp. 12 x 9 1/2 x 2 to 18 x 12 x 3.

30. INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES OVER \$100 (Mortgagor), 1882--. 5 vols. Title varies: Direct Index to Chattel Mortgages.

Direct index to chattel mortgages, showing, 1882-1910, year, names of parties, book, page, and 1911--, year filed, names of grantor and grantee, book, page, amount secured, and satisfaction. Arr. alph. by name of grantor; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name, 1911--. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 17 x 8 x 2 to 14 x 17 x 3.

31. INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES OVER \$100 (Mortgagee), 1882--. 5 vols. Title varies: Cross Index to Chattel Mortgages.

Cross index to chattel mortgages, showing, 1882-1910, year, names of parties, book, page, and 1911--, year filed, names of grantee and grantor, book, page, amount secured, and satisfaction. Arr. alph. by name of grantee; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name, 1911--. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 17 x 8 x 2 to 14 x 17 x 3.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

32. INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES \$100 OR LESS (Record), 1882--.
52 vols. (A-Z; AA 1912-ZZ 1937). 1789-1871 in Deeds, entry 14;
1872-81 in Mortgages of Real Estate, entry 24.

Abstract of mortgages on personal property and crops, showing date of presentation for record, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date of mortgage, date of maturity, amount of debt, description of chattels pledged. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 to 320 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.

33. INDEX TO LIENS (Record), 1878--. 17 vols. (1-17). No entries after 1908 except one in 1924.

Abstract of liens given against crops, showing date of filing, maker of lien, in whose favor, date of lien, what given for, amount, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of maker of lien. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 13 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 to 18 x 12 x 3.

34. CHATTEL SATISFACTION, 1920-30. 7 f. b.

Original notices to clerk of court from mortgagees that certain mortgages have been satisfied or paid by mortgagors. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Statutory Liens

35. FEDERAL TAX LIEN NOTICES, 1928-37. 1 f. b.

Notices from U. S. collector of internal revenue, of tax liens against property of delinquent taxpayers in the county. Arr. chron. Typed on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

36. FEDERAL TAX LIEN INDEX (Record), 1928--. 1 vol.

Abstract of notices of liens of Federal Government against delinquent taxpayers, showing name, address, collector's serial number, date filed, amount of tax with interest, penalties, costs, total, and date discharged. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

Attachments

37. MORTGAGES DELINQUENT TAX NOTICES, 1929. 1 f. b..

Copy of sheriff's notice to mortgagee that property is to be levied on by sale in order to collect delinquent taxes. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

38. LIST OF MORTGAGES DELINQUENT TAX NOTICES, 1926--. 1 vol.

List of mortgage owners, chiefly Federal Land Bank and Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank, who have registered to receive notices if sheriff should levy for delinquent taxes, showing name of mortgagee, post office address of owner of mortgage, name of grantor or mortgagor, kind of instrument, book of record, page recorded, date filed with sheriff, sheriff's receipt,

Register of Mesne Conveyance - Business
Registrations; Official Bonds

clerk's certificate of sheriff's notice to mortgagee. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 177 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

Business Registrations

39. INDEX LABOR CONTRACTS (Record), 1910-20. 1 vol.

Abstract of contracts between landlord and laborer, showing date of index, date of contract, names of laborer and employer, date termination of contract, location and name of place where service is to be performed. Arr. alph. by name of laborer. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

40. CHARTERS, 1891--. 1 vol. 1868-90 in Deeds, entry 14.

Transcript of charters and amendments to charters issued by secretary of state to corporations of Oconee County, showing names of incorporators; name, location, purpose, and capital of corporation; and duration of certificate. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of corporation. Hdw. 508 pp. 15 x 10 x 2.

41. SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON GROWERS' ASS(ociatio)N LIST, 1926--.
1 f. b. Last entry 1930.

List of members living in Oconee County who will market crop through South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, showing date and contract number, name and address of member. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

42. THE CONTRACT OF S(outh) C(arolina) COTTON GROWERS' COOPERATIVE
ASS(ociatio)N, 1924--. 1 vol. Last entry 1930.

Abstract and index of contracts between cotton growers and the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, showing name of member, contract number, address, date of contract, date recorded, and sample contract. Arr. alph. by name of member. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Official Bonds

43. COUNTY OFFICERS BOND BOOK, 1868--. 2 vols. (A, B).

Transcript of public officers' bonds, showing statement of liability of bondsmen, date, amount of bond, date of recording, names of bondsmen, and witnesses to signature. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of officer. Hdw., 1868-1915; hdw. on printed form and typed, 1915--. 400 pp. 15 x 10 x 2 and 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Miscellaneous

44. INSTRUMENTS RECEIVED FOR RECORD, 1910--., 26 vols. (A-T, UV, five unlabeled)

Record of papers filed for recording, showing file number, date received, by whom sent, names of grantor and grantee, kind of instrument, amount of instrument, clerk's fee, auditor's fee, whether fee paid or charged, how received, hour received, to whom delivered; if sent by mail, when, how, and whether registered or open. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 170 to 351 pp. 19 x 15 x 2.

45. MISCELLANEOUS RECORD, M. A., 1904--. 1 vol. 1916-33 no entries, 1868-1903 in Deeds, entry 14, and in Mortgages of Real Estate, entry 24, dates mixed.

Transcript of instruments of varied nature including contracts, agreements, options, rights-of-way, mechanics' liens, indemnity bonds, powers of attorney, plats, transfer and disposition of custody of minor children, conveyance of personalty, leases, timber deeds, easements, water privilege, crop lien, formula for cure of tuberculosis, renunciations of dower, satisfactions, witnesses' affidavits to articles of apprenticeship, correspondence and resolutions concerning the extension of the railroad into Walhalla, separation agreement between husband and wife, and commission by legislative delegation to board of advisors to county comptroller. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff or grantor, self-contained; and in deed and real estate mortgage indexes, entries 15, 16, 25. Hdw. and typed. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

For other plats, see entry 21; for other commissions, see entry 48.

IV. COMMISSIONER OF LOCATION (defunct)

The commissioner of location was an important part of the state's post-Revolutionary land system, and the office in South Carolina dates from 1784, when it was created in each of the seven circuit court districts to "take and receive the original entry of all vacant lands lying and being within the ancient boundaries of such districts" (Stat. IV, 590). An act of 1839 provided that the clerk of court in each circuit court district should become ex officio commissioner of location wherever the office became vacant, and that he should keep a record of warrants of survey in one book and returns in another (Stat. XI, 81-82). It was under this law that the commissioner of location began to function in Oconee County (1868, Stat. XIV, 89-90). The office became defunct in 1878, when all vacant lands were turned over to the secretary of state to sell, subject to directions of the state sinking fund commission (Stat. XVI, 558-59).

46. WARRANTS FOR SURVEY, 1868-76. 1 vol.
Transcript of warrants from clerk of court as commissioner of location, to

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

Clerk of Court

surveyor for admeasurement of vacant land in specified quantities. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. (16 used) 12 x 9 x 1/2. Clerk of court, office.

47. PLAT BOOK, 1868-78. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Copy of plats made by surveyors under order of commissioner of location, with surveyor's affidavit as to accuracy. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 529 pp. (24 used) 13 1/2 x 8 1/2 x 1 1/2. Clerk of court, vault.

For other plats, see entries 20, 21, 45.

V. CLERK OF COURT

The office of clerk of court came to South Carolina with the ancient English system of courts, and in 1692 was known as the clerk of the crown and peace (JGC, p. 11). When the first circuit court districts were created in 1769, the clerks of the crown and pleas were appointed by the governor for indefinite terms (Grimke, Public Laws, p. 272; Stat. IV, 325). In 1800 the clerks of the circuit courts were appointed and commissioned by the governor, upon recommendation of the legislative delegation from each district (Stat. VII, 292). In 1812 the office became elective by joint ballot of the general assembly for a term of four years (Stat. V, 674). Three years later the office was made elective by the voters of each district (Stat. VI, 12). By the constitution of 1868 the clerk of the court of common pleas became clerk of all other courts of record in each county, subject to provisions of the general assembly (art. IV, 27). In Oconee County the office dates from the formation of the county in 1868.

Under the present constitution of 1895, the clerk of court is a constitutional state official, elected for a term of four years (art. V, 27). As clerk of the court of common pleas, he is ex officio clerk of the court of general sessions, and is custodian of all papers filed in civil or criminal actions; he is required to be present when the courts meet and to keep a record of all judgments, sentences, and orders. He administers the oath of office to magistrates and constables (1839, Stat. XI, 78; Code 3603); he collects and delivers to the county treasurer fines, forfeitures, and money for licenses (1875, Stat. XV, 845; Code 3611); and he makes written monthly reports to the auditor and the treasurer, giving accurate statements of his collections (1878, Stat. XVI, 753; Code 3612). When the office of clerk of court is vacant, the judge of probate is authorized to perform the duties until the vacancy is filled (Code 3643). In 1902 the clerk became ex officio a member of the board of jury commissioners (infra, p. 55); and in 1926 of the forfeited land commission (infra, p. 90). He may become a member of the board of honor when the number of veterans is reduced to two (infra, p. 103).

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

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

(48)

Clerk of Court - County
Officers and Licensees

3622), of physicians and surgeons (1905, Stat. XXIV, 939; Code 5153), of certified public accountants (1915, Stat. XXIX, 159; 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 formerly required to register automobile ownership (Acts 1906, p. 79; 1917, p. 320). In 1917 he was required to file cancelled liquor permits and to keep a record of deliveries of alcoholic liquors by common carrier (Stat. XXX, 69-70). He issues licenses to peddlers (1876, Stat. XVI, 64; Code 7120), dealers in lightning rods (1920, Stat. XXXI, 1022; Code 7126), pawmbrokers (1900, Stat. XXIII, 427; Code 7129), and to circuses and showmen (1875, Stat. XV, 845; Code 6327). By order of the state board of health he is custodian of the duplicate records of vital statistics filed since 1914 (Stat. XXIX, 29) by local registrars, whose accounts he must certify before they may be paid by the county. By law he is also 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). In 1888 a general law for the regulation of party primary elections required that managers be sworn and their oaths filed with returns, poll lists, and other related papers in the office of the clerk of court (Stat. XX, 10-12). Slightly amended in 1905, these provisions were continued (Stat. XXIV, 831), and candidates' pledges were required to be filed (*ibid.*, p. 949). Since 1915, he has had the custody of the Democratic club rolls (Stat. XXIX, 167; Code 2359).

In Oconee County the clerk must provide a roll for the authorizations of the delegation for transfers of appropriated funds (Stat. XXXVII, 1978). He was custodian of Marriage Licenses (entry 164) and issued licenses from 1911 (Stat. XXVII, 131-33) until they were turned over to the judge of probate in 1931 (Stat. XXXVII, 122).

The principal records of the clerk of court are common pleas, entries 98-128; general sessions, entries 80-97; and mesne conveyance, entries 14-45. He is also legal custodian of the records of the defunct commissioner of location, entries 46, 47.

County Officers and Licensees

48. LICENSE AND COMMISSION BOOK, 1868--. 3 vols. Title varies: Magistrates and Constables Rolls; Record of County Officers. Register of commissions of county officers and of persons licensed to practice medicine and other professions, showing names of officers, date of qualification, office, expiration of term, genuine signature, by whom appointed and names of sureties (used to record date enrolled). Arr. chron., 1868-1935; arr. alph. by name of officer or licensee, 1912--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 120 double pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

For commissions of board of advisors to county comptroller, see entry 45.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

49. OFFICERS SWORN BY CLERK OF COURT, 1909--. 1 vol. Last entry 1917.

Original oaths of office for peace officers and tax assessors, sworn before and witnessed by clerk of court, showing name of person taking oath of office, statement that he is qualified for office, and nature of office he is to assume; attested by clerk of court, with date of attestation. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of officer. Hdw. on printed form. 302 pp. (42 used) 17 x 12 x 2.

Business Registrations

50. MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, 1918--. 1 f. b.

Certificates of clerk of court as to filing of statement of unincorporated business by owner, showing name of establishment, type of business, name and signature of owner, date filed, signature of clerk issuing certificate. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

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

Register of unincorporated businesses, showing number, date, name and location of establishment, owner, address, whether retired, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of establishment. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 175 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

Accounts and Receipts
(See also entries 191, 205)

52. RECEIPTS, 1921--. 1 f. b.

Original receipts of treasurer for money from fines, forfeitures, fees, and licenses turned over by clerk of court. Arr. chron. under nature of funds received. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

53. RECORD OF FEES, 1920--. 2 vols.

Summarized record of cash collected by clerk of court from fines, forfeitures, fees, and licenses; showing, 1920-36, date, current recording, whether for marriage licenses, pleadings and judgments, commissions general sessions, certified copies, certificates under seal, commissions common pleas, mercantile establishments, satisfaction of mortgages, salary, miscellaneous, total, remarks; 1937--, date, current recording, whether for fines general sessions, pleadings and judgments, mercantile and industrial establishments, satisfactions of mortgages, miscellaneous, total, and receipts of treasurer; 1920-26, 1937--, daily summary; 1927-36, monthly summary. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 and 400 pp. 12 x 14 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 x 19 x 2.

54. CASH, 1921-28. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Record of cash handled from fees, sale of licenses, fines, forfeitures, and other public funds, showing date, description, payee, deposits, or

withdrawals from bank, and amount collected. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 150 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1.

55. (COLLECTION LEDGER), 1937--. 1 vol.

Record of collections, kept for convenience in making monthly report to treasurer, showing date, description, and amount, under account headings for fines, forfeitures, satisfactions, general sessions and others. Arr. chron. under acct. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 pp. 10 x 12 x 1.

56. LEDGER, 1869-1921. 2 vols. 1880-1920 no records. Discontinued.

Memorandum of accounts charged by clerk of court against firms or individuals for fees, showing date, description, amount due and whether paid. Arr. by acct. Indexed by name of acct., 1869-79; no index, 1921. Hdw. on ruled form. 225 and 272 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 and 16 x 11 x 1.

57. DAY BOOK, 1921-28. 2 vols. 1922-26 no records. Discontinued.
Title varies: Cash

Itemized record of collections and fees, showing, 1921, date, payee, description, amount of fee, whether paid or charged on ledger; 1927-28, date, description, amount paid, amount due. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 300 pp. 16 x 5 x 1 and 16 x 11 x 1.

58. CASH BOOK (Public Funds), 1913-17. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Record of all public funds collected by clerk of court, including licenses and fines, showing date, payee, description, amount turned over to treasurer. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 150 double pp. 15 x 10 x 1.

59. LEDGER (Public Funds), 1913-16. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Ledger of public funds handled by clerk of court, showing date, description, amount deposited, amount disbursed from general bank account. Various cases, receipts and disbursements; marriage license fees, fines of state cases, pensions (1914), automobile license and hunting license collections. Arr. by acct. Indexed by name of acct. Hdw. on ruled form. 272 pp. 16 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Motor Registrations

60. (RECEIPT BOOK), 1914-15. 1 vol. Discontinued 1917.

Carbon copies of receipts issued to motor car owners for payment of license fee, showing receipt number, to whom issued, amount, make of car, date, and by whom issued. Arr. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 125 pp. 14 x 10 x 1.

61. AUTOMOBILE REG(istration) CERTIFICATES, 1920-24. 3 f. b.
Discontinued.

Copies of automobile registration certificates, issued to owners by state highway department. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

- 62. MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTER, 1907-17. 6 vols. (1-6) Discontinued by act of 1917, State Highway Department assumed duty.

Record of application for certificate of registration as owner of motor vehicle, showing name, license plate number, cost, and information about vehicle, all on license issued by clerk of court. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner, 1907-13, 1916-17; no index, 1914-15. Hdw. on printed form. 120 pp. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times \frac{1}{2}$ to $17 \times 10 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

- 63. FILING RECORD OF MOTOR VEHICLES, 1917-18. 1 vol. Discontinued.

List of owners of motor vehicles to whom licenses have been issued by South Carolina highway department, showing license number, name, street number, and post office of owner, make of car, and fee. Arr. alph. by name of owner under year. No index. Typed. 350 pp. (17 used) $16 \times 11 \times 2$.

Military Records

- 64. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DISCHARGE RECORD, WORLD WAR, 1920--. 2 vols.

Record of enlistments and honorable discharges of soldiers and sailors from Oconee County, showing name, number (in the army) outfit connected with, branch of service, reason of discharge, where born, age when enlisted, occupation, personal description, name and rank of commanding officer who issued discharge; enlistment record, showing name, number, grade, date of enlistment, place of enlistment, prior service, experience as non-commissioned officer, marksmanship, horsemanship, battles engaged in, knowledge of any vocation, wounds received in service, physical condition when discharged, typhoid prophylaxis completed, paratyphoid prophylaxis completed, married or single, character, remarks; transcribed signatures of soldier and officer making enlistment record, date filed, date recorded, and by whom recorded. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of soldier or sailor. Hdw. on printed form. 800 pp. $18 \times 12 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$.

- 65. OFFICIAL ROSTER OF SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-18. 2 vols. (vol. I, White; vol. II, Colored).

Service records of men and women, showing name, serial number, residence, branch of service, date and place of entry, place of birth, age, organizations served in, dates of assignments and transfers, overseas service, and other information compiled from War Department service cards by adjutant general of South Carolina and published by authority of act of 1929. Arr. alph. by name of enlisted person, and also alph. under county. No index. Printed, n. p.; n. d. 798 and 1076 pp. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.

Pensions

- 66. ORIGINAL PENSION ROLLS, 1909-14. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Record of names and addresses of state Confederate pensioners, showing payment, date and check number. Arr. alph. by name of pensioner under year. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 300 pp. $14 \times 10 \times 2$.

67. DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PENSION FUND, 1909-19. 1 vol. Transferred to judge of probate in 1919.

Record of clerk's distribution of state pension fund, showing name of pensioner, name of party who got check, date check delivered, name and location of bank drawn on, date and amount of check, class of pension; if pensioner is dead, date of death, name and address of party pensioner lived with, how check delivered, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of pensioner under year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 694 pp. (199 used) 18 x 15 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For distributions of probate judge, see entries 168, 169.

Liquor Records

68. RECORD OF LIQUOR PERMITS, 1917, 1933-35. 1 vol. and 1 f. b. Discontinued by law in December 1935. Title varies: Cancelled Liquor Permits.

Cancelled permits for the purchase of whiskey under the quart-a-month law, showing permit number, name of consignee, name of carrier, address of point of delivery, kind of whiskey, date; with the station or express agent's report, showing name, address and signature of consignee, description and amount of liquor. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form. Vol., 184 pp. (27 used) 16 x 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; f. b. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For judge of probate's record, see entry 170.

Voters and Elections

69. REGISTRATION BOOK (Precinct), 1896--. 256 vols.

Record of registered voters, showing serial number of registration certificate, name, age, place of residence of voter, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of voter under precinct. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 50 pp. 18 x 14 x $\frac{1}{4}$. 180 vols., 1896-1928, storage room; 76 vols., 1928-- supervisor's office.

70. DEMOCRATIC CLUB ROLL (Precinct), 1916--. 204 vols. Missing: 1922.

Party lists of voters, showing date of enrollment, applicant's signature in full (if applicant cannot write, signature of witness to applicant's mark), age, occupation, post office address, street and number of applicant. Arr. alph. by name of voter, one vol. to a precinct. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 30 double pp. 14 x 14 x $\frac{1}{4}$. 33 vols., 1918-20, storage room.

71. (DEMOCRATIC CLUB ROLL, COUNTY), 1924--. 7 vols.

Certified copies of lists as signed in precinct rolls, showing date of enrollment, name, witness to mark, age, occupation, address of enrolled voter. Arr. alph. by name of voter under precinct. No index. Typed. 100 pp. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

72. CANDIDATES PLEDGE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT, 1912--. 7 vols. Title varies: Invoices.

Original signed pledges and expense accounts of candidates in the general election and in the Democratic primary; also returns of the boards of canvassers. Arr. chron. Indexed by names of candidate and precinct. Hdw. on printed form, pasted. 244 pp. 14 x 8 1/2 x 1 1/2 to 15 x 10 x 3.

For other returns and expenses, see entries 88, 122.

73. (MINUTES), 1920. 1 vol.

Minutes of proceedings of the county Democratic convention and of the county committee, showing various matters passed upon by the committee, relative to entrance fees to be charged, itinerary of candidates, restrictions as to speaking at places other than scheduled, signature of chairman, and date. Also contains receipts of managers for boxes and ballots. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and hdw. 188 pp. 13 x 8 x 1.

Bond Issues

74. BOND ROLL, 1919--. 2 f. b. (1-61). Last entry 1935.

Original papers and transcripts pertaining to public bond issues in Oconee County, including petitions, minutes of proceedings, results of elections, and related items. Arr. by roll no. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 1/2 x 5 x 13 1/2.

75. RECORD PUBLIC ISSUE OF BONDS, 1919--. 1 vol. Last entry 1935.

Register of bond issues by school districts, towns, and county, showing roll number, unit by which bonds issued, dates plat and petition filed, number of freeholders and number of resident electors signing petition, proof of number of freeholders and electors, order for election, date filed and signed by, notice advertised, how advertised, form ballot, result declared, resolution fixing form of bond, amount and date of maturity of issue, and interest. Arr. by enrollment no. Indexed by bond issue. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 145 pp. 14 x 11 1/2 x 1 1/2.

Reports

76. RURAL POLICE REPORTS, 1923-25. 1 f. b.

Reports of rural police submitted monthly to sheriff and clerk of court, showing name of rural police, date of report, miles traveled, date of arrest, name of party arresting, offense charged with, before whom tried, disposition of case, sentence imposed, to whom fine was paid, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 10 1/2 x 5 x 13 1/2.

77. AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1914-29. 10 vols.

Statistical reports of certified public accountants on administration of finances in all county offices. Arr. by acct., showing type of expenditure and source of income. Table of contents. No index. Typed. 40 pp. 15 x 10 x 1/2.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

Vital Statistics

78. (BIRTH CERTIFICATES), 1929--. 103 vols. Missing: 1915-28. Duplicate birth certificates by district registrars, showing place of birth, full name and sex of child; whether twins, whether premature; if parents are married, date of birth, name, residence, race, age and profession of father and mother, number of other children, certificates of attending physician or midwife, and of local registrars. Arr. chron. under district. No index. Hdw. on standard U.S. printed form. 50 pp. 7 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

79. (DEATH CERTIFICATES), 1929--. 38 vols. Missing: 1915-28. Duplicate death certificates by district registrars, showing place and cause of death, full name, race, sex, occupation and other personal and statistical particulars of deceased, medical certificate of death. Arr. chron. under district. No index. Hdw. on standard U. S. printed form. 50 pp. 7 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

VI. CIRCUIT COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The state circuit courts are the criminal court of general sessions and the civil court of common pleas (Const. 1895, art. V, 1). These are English in origin and from the beginning both courts sat in Charleston only, until the circuit court act of 1769 divided the state into seven judicial districts (Grimké, Public Laws, p. 268). This law became effective in 1772, after the completion of courthouses and jails. Although each district had regular sittings of the courts of general sessions and common pleas, the court in Charleston alone kept records and was empowered to issue processes. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, the judges of the law courts refused to exercise their functions (Stat. I, 130); and the constitution of 1776, therefore, provided for continuation of pending cases (art. XVIII) and for election of judicial officers by joint ballot of the general assembly and of the legislative council (art. XX). The constitution of 1778 merely altered the terminology for the elective bodies to senate and house of representatives (art. XXVII). In 1780, when Charleston surrendered to the British, courts were closed until reopened 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 judgment to Charleston (Stat. VII, 253-57). This had scarcely been passed, when the adoption of the Federal Constitution necessitated a new state constitution in 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 (Stat. VII, 260-65).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

On January 1, 1800, the nine law court districts were abolished, and replaced by twenty-five new districts (1798, Stat. VII, 281-89; 1799, pp. 290-300). The system then instituted continued without basic change until swept away in the 1860's by war and reconstruction.

When reorganized under the alien 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). In Oconee County the circuit courts have sat regularly since 1868. The county is now a unit of the tenth circuit (Code 50).

Each of the fourteen judicial circuits of the state has a resident judge and a resident solicitor or attorney for the state. The judge is a constitutional state officer, elected by the general assembly for a term of four years (Const. 1895, V, 13, 14), and may hold court in any county (Code 38, 39). 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 (Const. 1895, art. V, 26).

The court of general sessions has jurisdiction in all criminal cases except those in which exclusive jurisdiction may have been delegated to inferior courts, in which cases it has appellate jurisdiction. It also has "concurrent jurisdiction with, as well as appellate jurisdiction from, the inferior courts in all cases of riot, assault and battery, and larceny." It must sit in each county at least twice a year, at such times and places as directed by the general assembly. (Const. 1895, art. V, 18.)

Cases are brought to trial upon presentment or indictment of the grand jury (Const. 1895, art. V, 19). 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 principal records are the original papers of record in each case: the indictment, the arrest warrant, the verdict and the sentence, which are assembled in a package, numbered, and filed as a "roll", according to immemorial practice and terminology of the court. Coroners' inquisitions (1839, Stat. XI, 53; Code 3564), magistrates' returns (1836, Stat. VI, 552; Code 944), appeals (1880, Stat. XVII, 493; Code 1026), recognizances (1839, Stat. XI, 73; Code 1075, 1090) and sheriffs' returns (1839, Stat. XI, 73; Code 3585) are among the other papers filed. The principal volumes are the sessions index, the miscellaneous index, the dockets, the court journal, and record of fines and forfeitures, which have been standardized since 1839 (Stat. XI, 71-73; Code 3586). 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, entry 91, required to be submitted to the court for the grand jury, have evidently been replaced by reports to the county comptroller, see entry 2. The record of forfeited weapons dates from 1913 (Stat. XXVIII, 198), but is seldom kept.

The records of this state court always remain in the courthouse of the county to which they pertain, in the custody of the clerk of court.

Sessions Papers

80. SESSIONS PAPERS (Session Rolls), 1869--. 81 f. b. (1869-1909, no numbering; 1909--, rolls 1-4300).

Original papers of record for criminal cases in general sessions court and Oconee County court, including presentments, indictments, arrest warrants, records of preliminary hearings by magistrates, bonds, recognizances, sentences and orders. Also contains Inquest Papers, 1869-1900, entry 83. Arr. chron. by court term, 1869-1909; arr. by pkg. no., 1909--. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

81. INDEX TO GENERAL SESSIONS COURT, 1909--. 2 vols. Title varies: Index to General Sessions and Civil and Criminal Courts.

Index to sessions papers, and to cases in Oconee county court, showing roll number, names of defendant and plaintiff, offense charged, date of indictment by grand jury, date of trial, disposition of case, date of pardon, date of parole, sentence, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of defendant; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 700 pp. $10 \times 18 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.

82. CLERK'S CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1888-1912. 1 vol.

Incomplete discarded index to sessions papers, showing name of defendant, offense charged, disposition of case, and term when case ended. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 pp. $14 \times 9 \times 1$.

83. INQUEST PAPERS, 1901--. 3 f. b. (pkgs. 1-229). 1869-1900 in Sessions Papers, entry 80.

Original papers relating to coroner's inquests, including testimony, evidence, and findings of coroner's jury. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

For transcripts, see entry 184.

84. CASES NOL PROSSED BY REASON OF NO PROSECUTION, 1929--. 2 f. b.

Original warrants, transcripts of testimony, and related papers pertaining to terminated criminal cases in which the charges were not pressed. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

85. CONTINGENT DOCKET, 1926--. 1 f. b.

Original indictments and charges for cases which have not been nol prossed, and are to be placed on contingent docket by solicitor, who at his discretion may bring them to trial. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

For official docket, see entry 87.

Calendars

86. SESSIONS DOCKET, 1869--. 4 vols.

List of cases for trial at ensuing term of court, showing cause number, term number, name of defendant, offense charged, name of prosecutor, defendant's attorney, order of last court, and event of suit. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 125 to 225 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1 to 16 x 11 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

87. CONTINGENT DOCKET, 1869--. 2 vols.

Record of cases which have not been pressed but have been taken off the sessions docket because of absence of defendant or witnesses, or other reasons, showing cause number, term number, name of defendant, offense charged, name of prosecutor, race, defendant's attorney, order of last court, and event of suit. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 125 and 225 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1 and 16 x 11 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

For original papers, see entry 85.

88. SOLICITOR'S DOCKET, 1907. 1 vol.

Memorandum list of cases in general sessions court, showing outcome and title of case, and offense charged; also results of general election 1907 for county offices, and expense of candidates. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 176 pp. (10 used) 11 x 10 x 1.

For subsequent election returns and expenses, see entries 72, 122.

Minutes

89. SESSIONS JOURNAL, 1868--. 9 vols. (A-I).

Record of transactions of general sessions and county courts, showing information as to grand jury findings, jurors present, results of cases, sentences, orders; also county court proceedings, 1933-37, (*infra*, p. 64). Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant. Hdw., 1868-1928; typed, 1928--. 560 pp. 16 x 11 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Records of Clemency

90. RECORD OF PARDONS, 1896--. 1 vol.

Record of clemency by governor for persons convicted in Oconee County, showing name of person pardoned, date of conviction, date of pardon, offense for which convicted. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 52 double pp. 14 x 9 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

Reports

91. (REPORTS OF COUNTY OFFICERS), 1908-14. 4 vols. Missing: 1909, 1912.

Original reports of county officers to court of general sessions concerning

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

(92-97)

5
Circuit Court of General Sessions - Jurors;
Fines and Forfeitures; Warrants

finances and administration of offices. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed. 200 pp. 15 x 9 x 3. Storage room.

92. APPROVED COUNTY CLAIMS, 1934, 1936. 1 f. b.
Monthly statement of county advisory board to grand jury as to condition of county, and list of approved claims. Arr. chron. by month. No index. Typed. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

For advisory board's parallel record, see entry 2.

Jurors

93. (ROLL OF GRAND AND PETIT JURORS), 1909-15. 1 vol.
List of grand and petit jurors, showing number on list, name of juror, days served, miles traveled, amount due, and remarks. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. (53 used) $14 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 1$.

94. (JURORS AND WITNESSES PAYBILLS), 1927--. 26 vols.
Carbon copies of paybills issued by clerk in payment of mileage and per diem pay of jurors and state witnesses. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 100 pp. $14 \times 11 \times 1$ to $16 \times 11 \times 1$.

For cancelled paybills, see entry 9.

Fines and Forfeitures

95. FINES AND FORFEITURES, 1869--. 2 vols.
Record of collections of clerk for fines, forfeited bonds, and hawkers' and peddlers' licenses, 1887--, showing names of persons paying, cause of fine, when fined, by whom fined, amount, to whom due, when, by whom collected, or why not collected, when and to whom paid over by clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 95 double pp. $18 \times 12 \times 1$.

96. RECORD OF FORFEITED WEAPONS, 1913--. 1 vol.
Record of weapons forfeited to county, showing name of forfeiting owner, date; article forfeited; make, brand, caliber, number, other description of weapon; to whom sold, date; amount received, clerk's commission, net proceeds, to whom paid, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 133 pp. (3 used) $18 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Warrants

97. RECORD OF WARRANTS ISSUED, 1933--. 2 vols. Title varies:
Common Pleas Calendar No. 3.
Record of warrants issued by county magistrates and filed with clerk of court, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, offense charged, papers filed (name of magistrate issuing warrant, 1936--), magistrates' remarks. Arr. chron. under name of magistrate, 1933-35; arr. alph. by name of defendant, 1936--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. and 200 double pp. $14 \times 9 \times 1$ and $9 \times 15 \times 2$.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

VII. CIRCUIT SOLICITOR

The counties of Oconee and Anderson constitute the tenth judicial circuit (Code 50), whose voters at each general election elect a circuit solicitor, "an officer of the executive department" of the state government (Code I, 1083, citing "State v. Singleton, 84 S. E. 989").

During the early years of South Carolina, the prosecution of indictments at each session of court was conducted by an "attorney general" appointed by the court (1692, JGC, pp. 44, 59; Stat. I, 440). He was authorized in 1769 to appoint deputies, when the circuit court act of that year extended his duties to six courthouses outside of Charleston (Grimké, Public Laws, pp. 268-73). Revision of the court system in 1791, provided for three circuit solicitors "to do the duty of the State's Attorney" on 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, and to attend the sessions of the legislature to draft and engross the bills and acts (Stat. VII, 274). At the same time the attorney general was given the right to require their assistance in behalf of the state in any case where he thought proper. 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 (Stat. V, 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). The attorney general, at his discretion, may be present at any trial and take over the management of the prosecution (1868, Stat. XIV, 87; Code 3116). The bond of the solicitor is \$5000 (1812, Stat. V, 675; Code 3185).

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, and is now handled by the attorney general, two assistant attorneys general, 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 county offices has practically become obsolete, although still in force (Code 3131).

This is not a records office. For solicitor's memorandum docket, see entry 88.

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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 drawn in each county every year as an essential part of the state court of general sessions. When Oconee County was created under the constitution of 1868, an act of 1871 placed the preparation of the jury list and drawings of the grand jury in the hands of a board of jury commissioners, who might include in the jury list only "persons of good moral character, of sound judgment, and free from all legal exceptions" (Stat. XIV, 690).

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). 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). The present jury law is based upon an act of 1902 (Stat. XXIII, 1066. All names on the list are written on uniform slips of paper, which are folded and placed in the jury box. Drawings from the jury box are public, in the office of the clerk of court, after ten days' notice of the place, date, and hour (Code 611). The clerk of court then issues 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 (Stat. XIV, 694; Code 976). To these are added six drawn from the grand jury of the preceding year (Code 973).

Except as an adjunct to the court of general sessions, the grand jury has lost much of its ancient importance, but its powers are latent rather than defunct.

The grand jury is not required to keep records apart from the court with which it is integrated. Reports of county officers have ceased to be made to it, see entries 91, 92, but the foreman is still required to witness the annual settlement of financial officers (Code 2839). Presentments of the grand jury are made in an advisory capacity, and may or may not result in improved conditions; they are entered upon the sessions journal, entry 89. Indictments of the grand jury are made in a mandatory capacity and bring the accused to trial; hence they are filed with other papers of each case in the sessions rolls, entry 80. For jury lists, see entry 93; and for pay bills, see entry 94.

IX. BOARD OF JURY COMMISSIONERS

The justices of the Pendleton county court of 1787 first performed the duties of this office in what later became Oconee County, and prepared the first jury list (Stat. VII, 234). When Pendleton County became a circuit court district, on January 1, 1800, the presiding judge at the first term of court was directed to have new jury lists prepared (Stat. VII, 291). When Pendleton District was divided into Pickens and Anderson Districts in 1828, the tax collector for Pendleton District was required to prepare for the sheriff separate lists of persons residing in each of the new districts and eligible as jurors. At the ensuing March term of court the presiding judge was directed to have drawn from these the requisite number of names of persons to serve as grand and petit jurors. (Stat. VI, 341.)

When Oconee County was created after the Civil War, the duties of preparing the jury list and drawing the grand and trial jurors were taken over by the board of jury commissioners, created in 1871, to consist of a jury commissioner appointed by the governor (and confirmed by the senate, for a term of two years), the county auditor, and the chairman of the board of county commissioners (Stat. XIV, 690). In 1902, the county auditor, the county treasurer, and the clerk of the court of common pleas were made the board of jury commissioners (Stat. XXIII, 1066; Code 607), with the provision that vacancies at the time for preparing the jury list or for drawing the juries, should 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), and is not a records office.

For jury lists, see entry 93.

X. CIRCUIT COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Like its counterpart the court of general sessions, the court of common pleas as a circuit court of South Carolina, dates from the provincial act approved by the crown in 1769 (Grimké, Public Laws, p. 268). In Oconee County its sessions began a century later. In the main its history and development closely parallel those of the court of general sessions with which it is associated.

Exclusively for civil cases, the court of common pleas, subject to appeal to the supreme court, has original jurisdiction to issue such writs and orders as may be necessary to make its powers effective. It has appellate jurisdiction in cases from inferior courts except those for which the general assembly may provide appeal direct to the supreme court. (Const. 1895, art. V, 15.) In 1802, the state circuit courts became capable of jurisdiction in proceedings for naturalization of aliens (U. S. Stat. 1802, p.

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p. 153), but in 1920 this was transferred to the federal district courts, see entries 124-7. The court of common pleas must sit in each county at least twice a year (Const. 1895, art. V, 16). 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 (*ibid.*, art. V, 26; Code 593). The petit jury examines the evidence as to facts brought out at the trial, and after deliberation gives its verdict. The judge then signs his judgment or decree, and the sheriff enforces the terms.

The principal records are the judgment rolls or original papers of record in each suit, the direct and cross indexes of judgments, abstracts 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 estrays has been inherited from the colonial justices (1743, Stat. III, 603; 1803, V, 465), and although still required (Code 3586), has become obsolete in practice. 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). 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 rule of the circuit court (Code I, 1246).

The records of this state court always remain in the courthouse of the county to which they pertain, in the custody of the clerk of court.

Judgments

98. (JUDGMENT ROLLS), 1866--. 190 f. b. (roll nos. A-330A; 1-5914). Original papers pertaining to civil suits and judgments in court of common pleas and in Oconee county court, including summonses, complaints, answers, decrees, orders, and executions; 12 boxes (A-330A) contain records transferred from Pickens County and recorded in vol. AX, entry 99. Arr. by roll no. For indexes, see entries 101-4. Hdw. and typed on printed form, and typed. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

99. PLEADINGS AND JUDGMENTS, 1866--. 27 vols. (AX, A-Z). Transcripts of original papers filed in (Judgment Rolls), entry 98. Arr. chron. For indexes, see entries 101-4. Hdw., 1866-1903; typed, 1904--. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

100. ABSTRACTS OF JUDGMENTS, 1869--. 2 vols. Record in brief of civil judgments, showing roll number, book and page of pleadings and judgments, names of parties (plaintiff vs. defendant), cause of action, attorney, date and amount of judgment, time of interest, in whose favor, how judgment obtained, costs (attorney, clerk, sheriff or con-

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stable, witness, master, etc.), total; kind of execution, date of issuing, sheriff's return, date of renewal, satisfaction. Arr. by roll no. For indexes, see entries 101-4. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 10 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

101. INDEX TO JUDGMENTS TO JAN. 1, 1910 (Plaintiff), 1868--. 3 vols.

Title varies: Index to Plaintiffs in Judgment Lien Docket.

Direct index to (Judgment Rolls), entry 98, Pleadings and Judgments, entry 99, and Abstracts of Judgments, entry 100, showing, 1868-1910, roll number, names of plaintiff and defendant, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, date of filing lis pendens, guardian ad litem for plaintiff, guardian ad litem for defendant, how obtained, kind of judgment, amount, in whose favor, against whom, costs, P and J (book and page), satisfaction; 1910--, names of plaintiff and defendant, roll number, docket (book and page of pleadings and judgments). Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Typed on printed ruled form, 1868-1910; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1910--. 325 to 500 pp. 18 x 13 x 2 to 15 x 26 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

102. INDEX TO JUDGMENTS TO JAN. 1, 1910 (Defendant), 1868--. 3 vols.

Title varies: Index to Defendants in Judgment Lien Docket.

Cross index to (Judgment Rolls), entry 98, Pleadings and Judgments, entry 99, and Abstracts of Judgments, entry 100, showing, 1868-1910, roll number, names of defendant and plaintiff, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, date of filing lis pendens, services, guardian ad litem for defendant, how obtained, kind of judgment, amount, in whose favor, against whom, costs, P and J (book and page), satisfaction; 1910--, names of defendant and plaintiff, roll number, docket (book and page of pleadings and judgments). Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Typed on printed ruled form, 1868-1910; hdw. on printed ruled form, 1910--. 325 to 500 pp. 18 x 13 x 2 to 15 x 26 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

103. (DIRECT INDEX TO JUDGMENTS), 1866-1910. 1 vol.

Index to (Judgment Rolls), entry 98, Pleadings and Judgments, entry 99, and Abstracts of Judgments, entry 100, showing roll number, names of plaintiff and defendant (page and book of pleadings and judgments). Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on ruled form. 600 pp. 18 x 8 x 2.

104. (INDIRECT INDEX TO JUDGMENTS), 1866-1910. 1 vol.

Index to (Judgment Rolls), entry 98, Pleadings and Judgments, entry 99, and Abstracts of Judgments, entry 100, showing roll number, names of defendant and plaintiff (page and book of pleadings and judgments). Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ruled form. 600 pp. 18 x 8 x 2.

105. DECREE BOOK, 1869-70. 1 vol.

Transcript of decrees in Pickens District court of equity, and in equity side of common pleas court, showing names of parties, type of complaint, hearing of report of clerk of court, motions of solicitors, orders of court, signed by judge of common pleas court, date of order; also opinions of cases appealed to the state supreme court. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 408 pp. (28 used) 14 x 9 x 1.

Dockets

106. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 1, 1869--. 5 vols. Title varies: Calendar No. 1.

List of civil cases on issues of fact, docketed for trial by judge and jury, showing cause number, term number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, and event of suit. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 to 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

107. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 2, 1869--. 6 vols. Title varies: Calendar No. 2.

List of civil cases on issues of law, docketed for trial before judge, showing cause number, term number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, and event of suit. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 175 double pp. 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 to 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

108. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 3, 1868--. 6 vols. Title varies: Calendar No. 3.

List of civil cases in which defendant does not answer, wherein judgment goes by default, showing cause number, term number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, and event of suit; also 1869-70, equity petition docket; 1871-80, calendar 4; 1875-82, calendar 6. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1 to 18 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

109. BAR DOCKET, 1869--. 2 vols. Last entry 1893.

List for use of the bar of all cases, civil and criminal, docketed for trial, showing cause number, term number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition by last court, and remarks. Arr. by cause no. under calendar, under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

110. CALENDAR NO. 1, SUMMARY PROCESS DOCKET, 1869-86. 1 vol.

Calendar of miscellaneous civil cases, 1869-70, on summary process docket; 1870-71, appeal docket; 1871-82, calendar 5; 1885, calendar of civil action not identified, showing cause number, term number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, and event of suit. Arr. chron. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 14 x 9 x 1.

Initiatory Proceedings

111. FILE DOCKET, 1869--. 5 vols. (three unlabeled, 1, 2).

Missing: 1872-78. Title varies: File Book.

Record of notices and papers filed in civil suits, showing names of plain-

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tiff and defendant, plaintiff's attorney, nature of action, date of filing, papers filed, orders made and date, and remarks. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff and 1931--, by debtor also. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 168 to 250 double pp. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 to 18 x 12 x 1.

112. RULES DOCKET, 1869-71. 1 vol. Discontinued.

List of civil cases instituted against sheriffs, showing cause number, term number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order last term, order present term. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 double pp. (5 used) 12 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

113. APPEARANCES, 1868-70. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Signed record giving notice of appearance of counsel, showing title of case, kind of action, name of attorney appearing for defendant. Arr. chron. under term. No index. 500 pp. (9 used) 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Legal Notices

114. LIS PENDENS, 1869--. 4 vols. (two unlabeled, C, D).

File book upon which are entered legal notices of actions involving title to real estate, showing kind of action, date, attorney, recorded date, parties and description of property involved. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant, 1869-1925; self-contained; for separate index, 1871--, see entries 115, 116. Hdw., 1869-1925; typed, 1925--. 493 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 x 12 x 3.

115. INDEX TO LIS PENDENS (Plaintiff), 1871--. 1 vol.

Shows names of plaintiff and defendant, by whom filed, date of lis pendens, date of filing, book, page, description. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 10 x 15 x 4.

116. INDEX TO LIS PENDENS (Defendant), 1871--. 1 vol.

Shows names of defendant and plaintiff, by whom filed, date of lis pendens, date of filing, book, page, description. Arr. alph. by name of defendant; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 10 x 15 x 4.

Attachments, Injunctions, and Bonds

117. INDEX OF UNDERTAKINGS AND WARRANTS OF ATTACHMENTS (Record), 1869--. 1 vol. Last entry 1894.

Record of attachment and injunction surety bonds, showing name, roll number, title of case, date of filing, signing, acknowledgment, before whom acknowledged, by whom approved, condition of bond, of attachment processes. Arr. alph. by name of undertaker. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 115 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

118. MESNE ATTACHMENT PROCESS, 1871--. 2 vols. (A, B). Title varies; Attachments and Claims and Delivery.

Abstract of proceedings for recovery of personal property, showing 1871-1922. names of parties, kind of process, amount of claim, date of issue, date of filing, notice of levy, officer's return; 1922--; verbatim transcript of attachment papers. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1871-1922; typed, 1922--. 200 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

119. INDEX TO ATTACHMENTS AND CLAIMS AND DELIVERY (Plaintiff), 1871--. 1 vol.

Shows date of filing, names of plaintiff and defendant, process, book, page, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 15 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

120. INDEX TO ATTACHMENTS AND CLAIMS AND DELIVERY (Defendant), 1871--. 1 vol.

Shows date of filing, names of defendant and plaintiff, process, book, page, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of defendant; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 15 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Minutes

121. COMMON PLEAS JOURNAL, 1868--. 10 vols. (A-J).

Record of judicial transactions at chambers and in court of common pleas, and, 1933-37, of county court (civil side), showing cases tried, jury, verdict, orders and all related matters. Also contains Clerk's Report Book, 1872-80, entry 137, as special referee. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw., 1868-1923; typed, 1924--. 600 pp. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 3.

Estate Records

122. PUBLIC GUARDIANS, 1863--. 1 f. b. Last entry 1930.

Original returns, 1916-27, of judge of probate to court of common pleas on public guardianship matters; also receipts, 1863-73, including Confederate tax receipts; returns, 1910-30, of board of canvassers and various election papers of county and Walhalla. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For other election papers, see entries 72, 88; for other tax receipts, see entry 199.

123. PUBLIC GUARDIAN, 1881--. 1 vol. Last entry 1924.

Transcripts of reports of judge of probate as public guardian accounting to court of common pleas, showing application for discharge, date of recording, and affidavit. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of minor. Hdw. 400 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Judge of probate, vault.

Naturalization

124. (RECORD OF DECLARATION OF INTENTION), 1910-20. 1 vol.

Discontinued 1920 by court order.

Record of declaration of intention to become United States citizens, with original signatures of aliens, and court order in 1920 transferring all proceedings to United States district court. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of alien. Hdw. on printed form. 100 pp. (11 used) 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.

For prior records, see entry 127.

125. (PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION), 1913-20. 1 vol.

Original petition, witness affidavits, oath of allegiance, and order admitting petitioner to citizenship. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of alien. Hdw. on printed form. 50 double pp. (7 used) 15 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.

126. (CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION), 1912-20. 1 vol.

Stubs of certificates issued by the clerk of court to aliens admitting them to citizenship, showing serial number of certificate; by whom issued, name and age of person certified; name of wife, age, residence; names of minor children, ages, places of residences; date petition filed, volume number and page; date of order, volume and page of court record in which declaration of intention was recorded, and signature of person admitted as citizen. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 20 pp. (5 used) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

127. MISCELLANEOUS INDEX (Naturalization Record), 1869-1920. 1 vol. Last entry 1913.

Abstract, showing name, notice of alien's intention to become citizen, when admitted a citizen, with references to sessions journal, giving page and volume number. Arr. alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. (6 entries) 14 x 9 x 1.

For subsequent record, see entry 124.

Estrays

128. ESTRAY BOOK, 1869---. 1 vol. Last entry 1916.

Abstract of proceedings before magistrate taking up of stray cattle, showing date of entry, kind of estray, description by appraisers and their names, magistrate, appraisers' valuation, by whom and when taken up, when sold, disposition of proceeds. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. (4 used) 16 x 11 x 1.

XI. MASTER

The master is an official of the court of common pleas who assists the judge by hearing and reporting on matters referred to him, thus relieving the docket.

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Originally the office in South Carolina was attached to the court of equity, probably even before it is mentioned in the act of 1721 reorganizing that court after the overthrow of the proprietary government (Stat. VII, 163). In 1868 the trial of civil cases by referee was provided for in all counties (Stat. XIV, 135); and in the counties where this still obtains, the clerk of court usually acts as referee (Code 3590). In 1878 laws were passed to restore in ten counties the office of master much as it had existed in 1840 (Stat. XVI, 608-10, 766). In Oconee County, the referee was abolished by an act of February 19, 1880, and the office of master was established (Stat. XVII, 223).

The master is a statutory official appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of four years (Code 3678). Under court order, he has hearings of cases praying equitable relief, and he may grant orders for partition of estates and admeasurement of dower, but these are valid only when 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.) Although no jury attends, the formal hearings of the master are similar to a court. He has power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to punish for contempt, to administer oaths, and to take affidavits (Code 3699). He attends the sittings of the court of common pleas in all cases in which he has acted officially, and he makes such sales as the court may order in granting equitable relief (Code 3692).

The master makes an annual report to the court of all estates in his charge, showing full accounts of money received and paid, with vouchers for such transactions (Code 3701), see entry 132. He is required to keep a reference book for recording all proceedings in the hearings he holds, and a ledger for the accounts of funds in his hands (Code 3702).

Reports of the master are filed with other original papers pertaining to civil suits, see entry 98.

129. REFERENCE JOURNAL, 1890--. 4 vols.

Minutes of court of reference in civil suits, showing names of parties, and of counsel, date of case hearing, names of witnesses for plaintiff and defendant, summarization of amounts due plaintiff when for cash, summarization of reports (of surveyors, etc.) when for other (property line), date reported to court for orders, date of report. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 224 to 432 pp. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5. 3 vols., 1890-1936, clerk of court, vault.

130. SALES BOOK, 1880--. 4 vols.

Record of sales by master, showing, 1880-1919, names of parties, date of sale, description of property sold, terms of sale, to whom sold, amount, date deed delivered, name of master; 1919--., shows names of parties, date of sale, description of property, terms of sale, name of person to whom sold, and amount, Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw., 1880-1919; hdw. and newspaper clippings, 1919--., 350 pp. 16 x 11 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 3 vols., 1880-1931, clerk of court, vault,

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131. BOND BOOK, 1880-88. 1 vol. Discontinued. Transcripts of surety bonds of persons involved in suits settled by master. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of person bonded. Hdw. on printed form. 425 pp. (68 used) 14 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Clerk of court, vault.
132. MASTER'S RECEIPT BOOK, 1880--. 10 vols. Original receipts signed by parties receiving proceeds from sales in settlement of estates in suits. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff, 1880-92, 1933--; no index, 1893-1932. Hdw. on printed form. 300 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. 9 vols., 1880-1932, clerk of court, vault.
133. MASTER'S LEDGER, 1880--. 8 vols. Title varies: Account Book. Accounts of all money received and disbursed by master, showing date, description, and amount. Arr. by acct. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on ruled form. 450 pp. 14 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 x 12 x 4. 7 vols., 1880-1933, clerk of court, vault.
134. STOCK BOOK, 1892. 1 vol. Accounts of trust funds in master's care, showing investments. Arr. chron. under acct. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on ruled form. 400 pp. 16 x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Clerk of court, vault.
135. LEDGER (Fee Book), 1907-16. 1 vol. Record of costs, showing date, description, and amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 272 pp. 14 x 9 x 2. Clerk of court, vault.

Special Referee

136. COURT MINUTE BOOK, 1869-71. 1 vol. Minutes pertaining to references held by the clerk of court as special referee, of common pleas court, equity side. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 407 pp. (92 used) 14 x 9 x 1. Clerk of court, office.
137. CLERK'S REPORT BOOK, 1868-71. 1 vol. 1872-80 in Common Pleas Journal, entry 121. Transcripts of reports of clerk as special referee on various matters referred to him, chiefly sales of real estate made in settlement of cases in court of common pleas. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 207 double pp. (43 used) 14 x 9 x 1. Clerk of court, office.
138. CLERK'S RECEIPT BOOK, 1869-81. 1 vol. Receipts to clerk of court given by persons for their shares of estates, and by attorneys for fees, costs, and advertisements in settlement of estates; also bills for partitions, showing names of parties, and receipts for distributive share of each. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on ruled form. 109 double pp. 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Clerk of court, office.

139. POLICY REGISTER, 1869-83. 1 vol.
Accounts of money received and disbursed by clerk as special referee, showing for receipts: date, names of parties, amounts and source; for disbursements: date, amount and payee. Arr. by acct. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on ruled form. 200 pp. 18 x 14 x 1. Clerk of court, office.

XII. COUNTY COURT (defunct)

The constitution of 1895 provided that the general assembly might establish county courts where necessary if the question were first submitted to and approved by the electors of the county concerned (art. V, 1).

In 1933 a civil and criminal court was established for "that portion of Oconee County bounded by the Seneca River and its headwaters, the North Carolina line, Chattooga River and the Tugaloo River, and the Anderson County line." Inferior to the circuit courts, it had concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas both in law and equity in matters not to exceed \$1,000 in value, except where title to real estate was concerned; and concurrent jurisdiction with the court of general sessions in all criminal cases less than felonies where punishment did not exceed ten years imprisonment or \$5,000 fine. The county court convened for criminal cases every second Monday of each month and was presided over by a judge with legal training, appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the Bar Association of Oconee County. Criminal cases were prosecuted by a county prosecuting attorney nominated in the primary and elected in the regular election for a term of four years. Trial was by a jury of six. At the conclusion of criminal business, the civil cases on the docket were disposed of. Processes were served by the sheriff of the county. The judge appointed a stenographer to take and transcribe testimony; and records were kept by the clerk of the circuit courts as clerk of the county court. (Acts 1933, pp. 28-31.)

The court was abolished in 1937 and its functions transferred to the circuit courts (Acts, p. 165). A vote on the question of reestablishing a county court was provided for in the general election of 1938 (Acts, p. 385), at which time the vote was negative.

For rolls, see Sessions Papers, entry 80, and (Judgment Rolls), entry 98; for journals, see General Sessions Journal, entry 89, and Common Pleas Journal, entry 121.

140. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1933-37. 1 vol.
Docket of criminal cases to be tried in county court, showing cause number, term number, name of defendant, offense charged, name of prosecutor, race, defendant's attorney, order of last court, and event of suit. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 505 double pp. (190 used) 16 x 12 x 2.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

141. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 1, 1934-36. 1 vol.
Docket of civil cases upon issues of fact, coming to trial before jury in county court, showing cause number, term number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, and remarks. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. (18 used) 16 x 11 x 2.

142. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 2, 1934-36. 1 vol.
Docket of cases upon issues of law for trial without jury before judge of county court, showing cause number, term number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, and remarks. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. (1 entry) 16 x 11 x 2.

143. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 3, 1934-36. 1 vol.
Docket of civil cases not answered, wherein judgment is by default, showing cause number, term number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, and remarks. Arr. by cause no. under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. (3 entries) 16 x 11 x 2.

XIII. JUDGE OF PROBATE

Beginning as an orphans' court session of the grand council (JGC, pp. 42, 49), this office in South Carolina originated in 1671. The governor was sole ordinary of the province and the secretary performed the duties until the Revolution, when the general assembly elected an ordinary for the provincial office in Charleston (JGA, March-April 1776, Columbia, 1906, p. 7). The constitution of 1778 stipulated that each of the seven circuit court districts should have an ordinary, but this was not carried into effect until 1782 (HJ, January-February 1782, Columbia, 1916, p. 39; SJ, p. 49), after the close of hostilities. Five years later the ordinaries in the back country were abolished in the districts where county courts were functioning, and the duties were devolved upon the county courts (1787, Stat. VII, 246), until they in turn were abolished at the close of 1799 (ibid., p. 291). On January 1, 1800, district 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 voters of each circuit law 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

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constitution of 1895 made the probate court dependant upon the general assembly in all counties except Charleston, where alone it remains a constitutional court (art. V, 19).

The judge of probate in Oconee County, therefore, 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. When the office of judge of probate is vacant, the clerk of court is authorized to perform the duties until the vacancy is filled (Code 3641, 3642). The probate court has original jurisdiction in matters testamentary and of administration, in business pertaining to minors and allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and of persons not able to take care of their own affairs (Code 208). In 1824, the ordinary was authorized to order sale for division of real estate not to exceed \$1000 (Stat. VI, 248-51). In 1882, partition of real estate was placed under the jurisdiction of the common pleas court (Stat. XVII, 982), but the judge of probate has concurrent jurisdiction to order sale of real property as an asset for debt (Stat. XV, 868; Code 9009). Appeals are to the court of common pleas (Code 228). Proceedings are instituted by petition or by complaint (Code 237); and the rules of practice are made by the state supreme court in all cases not provided by law (Code 238). 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. No basic change in this procedure has been made since the beginning of the office in South Carolina.

When an estate is derelict because no executor or administrator qualifies, the judge of probate must appoint the clerk of court to act as fiduciary (1873, Stat. XV, 413; Code 8980). When no other guardian can be found, the judge of probate must act as public guardian (1880, Stat. XVII, 463; Code 8623). Since 1882, for convenience in tracing land titles, he has been required to keep an index to land devised, with a full description of the property (Stat. XVIII, 131; Code 3648). Since 1922, he must send to the state tax commission a copy of the fiduciary's statement of names of heirs and value of each estate (Stat. XXXII, 807; Code 2489), and he files a copy of the statement with other estate papers. The estates upon which inheritance taxes are paid are entered upon a register. Since 1925, he has settled estates of \$500 and less without administration (Stat. XXXIV, 93; Code 9028).

Under certain conditions, he may commit insane persons to the State Hospital (1870, Stat. XIV, 436; Code 6226-27); orphans to the Carolina Orphan Home (*supra*, p. 29); dangerously ill paupers to Oconee Hospital (Stat. XXXI, 1595); and incorrigible children to reformatories (1912, Stat. XXVII, 764; Code 247). In 1931 he took over from the clerk of court the duty instituted in 1911 of issuing marriage licenses and keeping a marriage register (Stat. XXXVII, 122; 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

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in 1938, it was returned to the judge of probate. The judge of probate may become a member of the board of honor, if there is only one veteran living in the county (*infra*, p. 103). Under the "quart a month" law of 1917 (*Acts*, p. 70), the judge of probate issued permits to import by public carrier liquors from wet states, until the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution went into effect on January 1, 1919. Upon national repeal in 1933, he resumed this duty until a state law of 1935 repealed state prohibition (*Acts*, p. 325).

The records system was standardized in 1839 to require that an alphabetical index be kept in a book, showing the location of the packages of original papers of record for each estate. Transcriptions were required to be made, in separate volumes for each series, of wills, inventories (with appraisements and sales), bonds, letters, and returns of administrators and guardians, each book with an "index to the surnames of the parties." (*Stat.* XI, 47-48; *Code* 3648.) A record of division and sale of real estate has been required since 1824 (*Stat.* VI, 250; *Code* 3848). At all times the ledger known as the Cash Book, showing accounts with individual estates, is open to inspection as a public record (1839, *Stat.* XI, 48; *Code* 3648). Since 1923 the judge of probate has been required to report to the auditor descriptions of real estate changing hands by inheritance (*Stat.* XXXIII, 117; *Code* 227).

In addition to records of estates, he is required to keep a file book for papers filed in any suit in his court (probate court rule 1, *Code* I, 1237), a calendar or docket of cases (*ibid.*); a journal for every judgment, sentence, act, or order in his official capacity (1839, *Stat.* XI, 48); and an index to his decrees for the payment of money, which he must enroll in the court of common pleas to give them the force of judgments against the estates concerned (1840, *Stat.* XI, 118; 1878, XVI, 711; *Code* 241, 3648).

Transmission of Property

Papers of Record and Indexes

144. (ESTATE PAPERS), 1865--. 144 f. b. (roll nos. 1-4183). Original papers for settlement of estates, including wills, citations, inventories, tax commission certificates, fiduciary bonds, letters, returns, petitions, and orders. Also contains Lunacy Papers, 1905--, entry 161. Arr. by enrollment no. of estate. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on print-form. 10½ x 5 x 13½.
For other estate papers, see entry 146.

145. INDEX TO PROBATE COURT, 1865--. 3 vols. (A-G, H-O, P-Z). Index to papers of estates; and 1905--, to lunacy cases, showing decedent, minor, ward, executor or administrator, guardian or trustee, file number; lunatic denoted by L. Arr. alph. by name of estate or lunatic; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. 500 pp. 10 x 17 x 3.

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146. OLD PROBATE PAPERS, 1831-83. 2 f. b.
Foreign (out of county) bonds, testimony, letters, returns, and similar papers, some transferred from Pickens County in 1868, and some concerning estates admitted to probate in other counties, but having property in Oconee. No arr. No index. Hdw., and hdw. on printed form. $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 10.

For other estate papers see entry 144.

147. INDEX TO LANDS DEVISED, 1897--. 1 vol. Last entry 1924.
Index to lands bequeathed by will, showing names of devisors and devisees, description of lands devised, date of will, where recorded (book and page). Arr. alph by name of devisor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 600 pp. 19 x 12 x 2.

Transcripts

148. WILL BOOK, 1869--. 4 vols. (1-4)
Transcripts of wills admitted to probate, each showing oath of witness to testator's signature and judge's certificate of probation. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw., 1869-1928; typed, 1928--. 475 pp. 16 x 11 x 2 to 18 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

149. ADMINISTRATION BONDS, 1869--. 4 vols. (1-4). Title varies:
Bonds; Administrators and Guardians Bonds
Transcripts of surety bonds of administrators, payable to judge of probate in case of forfeiture for improper administration of estate. Also contains Guardians Bonds - Committee Bonds, 1869-1936, entry 150. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of administrator or estate. Hdw., 1869-1917; hdw. on printed form, 1917--. 525 pp. 18 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

150. GUARDIANS BONDS - COMMITTEE BONDS, 1869-1936. 1 vol. 1869-1936
in Administration Bonds, entry 149.
Transcripts of bonds given by guardians to insure just handling of trust funds for wards, and by committees responsible for persons and estates of incompetent adults. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of guardian or ward. Hdw. on printed form. 525 pp. 18 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

151. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION 1869--. 5 vols. (A-E). Title varies: Letters; Letters of Administration - Letters of Guardianship.
Transcripts of letters authorizing persons qualified by bond to enter upon specified duties in administering estates named. Also contains Letters Testamentary, 1869-1920, entry 152; Letters of Guardianship and Committee Letters, 1869-1937, entry 153; and Returns, 1922-25, entry 155. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate or minor. Hdw., 1869-1920; hdw. on printed form, 1921--. 600 pp. 16 x 11 x $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 18 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

152. LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, 1869-1920. 2 vols. (E-F). 1869-1920 in Letters of Administration, entry 151.
Transcripts of letters issued to executors named by will, giving them charge of estates of testators. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on printed form. 300 and 500 pp. 14 x 9 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 16 x 11 x $2\frac{1}{4}$.

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153. LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP AND COMMITTEE LETTERS, 1938--. 1 vol. 1869-1937 in Letters of Administration, entry 151. Transcripts of letters entrusting to guardians responsibility for estates, as well as maintenance and education of minors; and to committees for persons and estates of incompetent adults. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate or minor. Hdw. on printed form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

154. INVENTORIES, APPRAISEMENTS, AND SALES, 1869--. 8 vols. (A-H). Title varies: Warrant of Appraisement - Inventory and Return of Appraisers; Sales. Transcripts of warrants authorizing appraisement of estates; and itemized inventories, appraisements, and sales of estates by administrators and executors. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw., 1869-1925; hdw. on printed form, 1925--. 600 pp. 16 x 11 x 2 to 18 x 12 x 3.

155. RETURNS, 1869--. 7 vols. (1-3, 5-8). 1922-25 in Letters of Administration, entry 151. Transcripts of annual and final returns by executors, administrators, and guardians on their receipts and disbursements for estates. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw., 1869-1922; hdw. on printed form, 1925--. 300 to 600 pp. 16 x 11 x 2 to 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

156. REAL ESTATE, 1860--. 2 vols. Transcripts of all legal papers pertaining to division of real estate, 1860-82, and for sale of real property in aid of assets of an indebted estate, from petition to bond of purchaser. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw., 1860-1928; typed, 1929--. 680 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

Accounts

157. CASH (Ledger), 1869--. 1 vol. Accounts with individuals or estates on whose account the judge of probate has received money, bonds, notes, stocks, or any other property, showing costs and charges against individuals and estates, and disbursements in favor of parties interested. Arr. chron. under estate. Indexed by name of estate or minor. Hdw. on ruled form. 480 pp. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

158. RECEIPTS, 1878--. 2 vols. Missing: 1889-95. Receipts for disbursements of funds of estates settled by judge of probate, showing signatures of recipients. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 250 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1878-88, clerk of court, vault.

Court Procedure

159. FILE DOCKET, 1869--. 7 vols. Title varies: Probate Docket; Petition Docket. Record of filing of petitions and other papers with probate court, showing case number, names of parties, attorneys, nature of action, type of papers

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Judge of Probate - Lunacy; Marriages

filed, orders made, proceedings, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index, 1869-91; indexed by name of estate (decedent, minor, or lunatic), 1892--. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 130 to 250 double pp. 13 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 to 18 x 12 x 2.

160. JOURNAL, 1869--. 6 vols. (1-6).

Day by day transactions of business of judge of probate, showing date, name of estate, type of paper filed or business transacted, orders of court respecting particular business at hand, date confirmed and approved, signature of judge of probate. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. Poor condition, 1869-1901. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Lunacy

161. LUNACY PAPERS, 1882-1904. 1 f. b. 1905-- in (Estate Papers), entry 144.

Original commitments of lunatics to state hospital by judge of probate, with signed reports of results of physicians' examinations. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

162. LUNACY JOURNAL, 1919--. 2 vols.

Transcripts of judge of probate's orders to physician for examination of lunatics, orders of commitment to state hospital for insane, and record of admittance to hospital by superintendent. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of patient. Hdw. on printed form. 214 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

Marriages

163. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1911--. 51 f. b. (license nos. 1-9863).

Original licenses, showing affidavits of eligibility of contracting parties, and certificates of marriage signed and returned by officer or minister performing ceremony. Arr. by license no. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

164. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1911--. 17 vols. (A-Q).

Transcripts of original marriage licenses and certificates of marriage. Arr. by license no. Hdw. on printed form, 1911-14; typed on printed form, 1915--. 650 pp. 18 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

165. MALE INDEX TO MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1911--. 3 vols. (A-G, H-O, P-Z).

Shows name of man, name of woman (white or colored), where recorded (book and page), number and date of license, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of man; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Typed on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 x 3.

166. FEMALE INDEX TO MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1911--. 3 vols. (A-G, H-O, P-Z).

Shows name of woman, name of man (white or colored), where recorded (book and page), number and date of license, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

woman; Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Typed on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 x 3 .

Pensions

167. PENSION APPLICATIONS, 1919-32. 6 f. b.

Original applications for pension by Confederate veterans, their orphans or widows, and faithful Negroes, showing name of county, type of service, company, regiment, name of captain, date of enlistment, date of discharge, where discharged, company connected with when discharged, applicant's income, wife's income, valuation of property, date of birth, place of residence, nature of wounds, where received, affidavit that applicant is not on any other pension roll, date of affidavit and before whom taken; also statement of pension board as to findings (service, wounds, property, income), and signature of chairman of pension board. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 .

168. (PENSION LEDGER), 1920--. 3 vols.

Record of distribution of state pension fund for Confederate veterans, their widows or orphans, and faithful Negroes, showing name of veteran or other recipient, regiment, company, address, check number, date paid, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 14 x 8 x 1 .

For distribution of clerk of court, see entry 67.

169. CANCELLED PENSION CHECKS, 1918--. 2 f. b. Missing: 1922-25.

Original checks issued by probate judge to distribute state pension funds to Confederate veterans, their widows or orphans, and faithful Negroes. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.

For distribution of clerk of court, see entry 67.

Liquor Permits

170. (LIQUOR PERMITS RECORD), 1917-18, 1933-35. 8 vols. Discontinued.

Carbon copies of permits from judge of probate for importation by common carrier of one quart of whiskey; also 1933-35, oaths of eligibility by 46 applicants to obtain permits. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 100 pp. 3 x 5 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 x 6 x 1 .

For clerk of court's record, see entry 68.

Fees

171. ANNUAL REPORTS TO C(ounty) COMMISSIONERS, 1914-21. 1 f. b.

Copy of probate judge's annual financial report to board of county commissioners on his collection of fees, showing for each fee collected to date the name of person from whom collected, and amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 .

For commissioners' record, see entry 11; for auditor's record, see entry 191.

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172. CASH BOOK, 1935--. 3 vols.

Account of fees and commissions, showing purpose for which collected, amount, date, name of payee, title of fiduciary (executor, administrator, guardian), source of fee (marriage licenses, orders, returns, miscellaneous, order guardian ad litem, order of publication, certificate), and total remitted to county treasurer. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 75 double pp. to 350 pp. 15 x 13 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

For auditor's record, see entry 191; for treasurer's record of receipts, see entry 205.

XIV. MAGISTRATES

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

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 (art. XXVI), they were nominated by the senate and house jointly and commissioned by the governor. In 1785 they began to preside over the county court (Stat. VII, 211-42). The constitution of 1790 (art. VI, 2) continued them without change, but in 1791 they lost their seats in the county court (Stat. VII, 266-68). The constitution of 1868 (art. IV, 21) required that they be elected by the qualified electors of each county and be commissioned by the governor. Under the constitution of 1895 (art. V, 20) they are appointed and commissioned by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of two years; and usually they are nominated in the Democratic primary (Code 2365).

The office in Oconee dates from 1868 when magistrates were temporarily appointed by the governor in each county (Stat. XIV, 98-100). Two years later the office of magistrate was abolished, and the governor appointed five trial justices for Oconee for terms of two years, beginning May 1, 1870 (*ibid.*, p. 377). In 1873 Oconee County had nine trial justices (Stat. XV, 313), but the number has varied and is now reduced to six, one for each of the districts of Walhalla, Westminster, Seneca, Salem, Oakway, and Fair Play (Acts 1936, pp. 2539-40).

As constitutional justices appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, magistrates now serve for a term of two years. Magistrates have jurisdiction in such civil cases as the general assembly may prescribe, provided the value of the property in question does not exceed \$100, or that the case is not concerned with title to land, or chancery matters. They have exclusive jurisdiction in such criminal cases as the general assembly may prescribe, provided it may not extend to cases where punishment exceeds a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for thirty days. In criminal cases beyond their jurisdiction magistrates may sit as an examining court. They may also administer oaths, take depositions and renunciation of dower; and

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they may bind to keep the peace, not to exceed twelve months. Every civil action must be brought before a magistrate in the county where the defendant resides, and every criminal action in the county where the offense was committed. In counties where magistrates have separate and exclusive territorial jurisdiction, criminal causes must be tried in the magistrate's district where the offense was committed. Either party may demand trial by jury, to consist of six persons. Appeals are to the circuit courts (Code 286, 1024). Each magistrate, subject to statute, may appoint one or more constables to execute his orders. (Const. 1895, art. V, 20-23; Code 3710, 3711, 3714.) Proceedings are instituted in criminal cases by information under oath (Code 930); and the magistrate's warrants are served by his constable. In certain cases the magistrate may act as coroner (Code 3562).

Magistrates are required to make monthly reports of fines collected to the auditor and to the treasurer (1871, Stat. XIV, 655; Code 3723); and they must turn in these collections to the treasurer. Their accounts are audited by the advisory board, to whom they submit their dockets at quarterly meetings (1875, Stat. XV, 863; 1898, XXII, 750; Code 3719, 3730). On demand of a person in whose favor he has rendered judgment, the magistrate must give a transcript thereof, which may be docketed in the court of common pleas, and entered by the clerk of court upon the abstracts of judgments (1870, Stat. XIV, § 90; Code 273). Should the judgment become null the entry becomes null. Although the magistrate's court is not a court of record, he is required to keep two records: a docket for criminal cases and a docket for civil cases (1839, Stat. XI, 14; Code 3717), and when he goes out of office these must be turned over to his successor, who will proceed with unfinished cases.

For other records relating to magistrates, see entry 128.

173. MAGISTRATE'S CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1852--. 31 vols.

Records of trial justices' and magistrates' criminal cases, showing (with minor variations) date; title of case; offense; names of witnesses, jurors, and officers; magistrate's cost, fines, constable's cost, verdict of jury, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 48 to 96 double pp. 12 x 8 x $\frac{1}{4}$ to 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. 20 vols., 1852-1916, clerk of court, office; 10 vols., 1877-1937, vault; 1 vol., 1937-- , courtroom.

174. MAGISTRATE'S CIVIL DOCKET, 1869--. 16 vols.

Records of trial justices' and magistrates' civil cases, showing (with minor variations) date of summons, names of parties, cause of action, appearance, witnesses, day of trial, names of jurors, amount, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 48 to 96 double pp. 12 x 8 x $\frac{1}{4}$ to 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. 11 vols., 1869-1914, clerk of court, office; 4 vols, 1875-1923, vault; 1 vol., 1924-- , courtroom.

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XV. SHERIFF

Although the sheriff is one of the most ancient of English offices, the title in early South Carolina was applied to the chief justice only (Stat. I, 50; PR, II, 37), while 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 for each of the circuit court districts, to be elected by the general assembly (Grimké, Public Laws, pp. 268-75). In 1808 the office was made elective by the voters in each circuit law court district for a term of four years (Stat. V, 569). In Oconee County the office dates from 1868.

Under the state constitutions of 1776 (art. XXI); 1778 (art. XXVIII); 1790 (art. VI, 2); 1868 (art. IV, 30); and 1895, the sheriff has been a constitutional officer, and under the last he is now elected for a term of four years (art. V, 30). He is the arm of the courts, to execute writs and processes, and to enforce orders and judgments (Code 3520). He is required to attend each session of the circuit courts (Code 3519). 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 deputies (Code 3486, 3489). The sheriff has charge of the jail and all prisoners (Code 1938). He makes judicial sales (Code 3542), and once a month he has a regular sales day at the courthouse (Code 9072-73). Every sixty days he has a settlement with the treasurer, to whom he pays county funds he has collected (Code 3547); and once a month he makes statements in writing to the auditor and to the treasurer of fines and moneys collected (Code 3544).

The required records of this office date back to immemorial usage, and have been standardized since 1839 as the Writ Book, Execution Book, and Sales Book. The sheriff is also required to file mesne and final processes, and miscellaneous papers such as bail bonds, attachment bonds, and bonds for delivery of property. (Stat. XI, 26-27; Code 3511.) The Tax Execution Book was added in 1900 (Stat. XXIII, 305-7; Code 2861, 3546), although the duty of collecting delinquent taxes had been a standardized requirement since 1839 (Stat. XI, 37).

175. WRIT BOOK, 1868-- . 6 vols. (three unlabeled, 3-5). Record of civil mesne processes served by sheriff, showing names of parties, attorney, kind of process, kind of action, when entered, how served, by whom served, when served, miles traveled, and sheriff's costs. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 double pp. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 3$.

176. EXECUTION BOOK, 1884-- . 3 vols. Missing: 1869-84, 1926. Record of civil final processes served by sheriff, showing kind of process, when lodged, original entry, names of parties, debt and cost, attorneys; amount received, date of levy, and receipts. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 210 double pp. $18 \times 12 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.

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177. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1899-1917. 1 vol.

Record of criminal processes served by sheriff, showing names of parties, name of magistrate, offense charged, by whom arrested, when arrested, disposition of case, and sheriff's costs to 1905; also 1912-16, record of federal prisoners in county jail. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 double pp. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

178. SALES BOOK, 1868--. 4 vols. (two unlabeled, C, D).

Record of all sales by sheriff, showing names of parties, description of property, date of sale, name of purchaser, amount of sale, and how applied. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

179. TAX EXECUTIONS, 1929-36. 3 f. d.

Receipts for tax executions turned over to sheriff by treasurer for collection because of non-payment within the specified time. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 14 x 24.

180. SHERIFF'S TAX EXECUTION BOOK, 1900--. 24 vols.

Abstract of cash receipts from delinquent tax executions which have been turned over to sheriff for collection, showing name of taxpayer, date of payment; number of acres, lots, buildings; value of real estate, value of personalty; polls, penalty on polls, capitation road tax, total taxes and penalties, executions collected and paid county treasurer, executions nulla bona, treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp., 1900-1921; under school district, 1921--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 18 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1923, auditor, office.

For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 200.

181. (SHERIFF'S CASH BOOK), 1935--. 1 vol.

Record of charges and disbursements of moneys passing through the sheriff's hands, giving an itemization of all moneys received and disbursed, showing amount of taxes turned over to sheriff for collection, miscellaneous (sale of goods confiscated), total; disbursements, showing moneys turned over to treasurer, miscellaneous (costs in advertising, attorney's fees). Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 76 double pp. 14 x 11 x 1.

182. (SHERIFF'S FEE BOOK), 1898-1900. 1 vol.

Record of legal fees for services of sheriff in civil and criminal cases, showing title of case, name of magistrate, offense charged, by whom and when process served, disposition of case, and sheriff's costs. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 pp. (69 used) 13 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Storage room.

183. JAIL BOOK, 1884--. 8 vols. Title varies; S. E. Ledger; Journal.

Record of prisoners committed to county jail, showing, 1884-91, name of prisoner, when committed, when released, by whom released, amount due; 1892--., number, name of prisoner, date admitted to jail, Negro's age, male or female; White's age, male or female; offense charged, by whom committed, son-

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tence, whether released on bond, paid fine, committed to chain gang, penitentiary, or hospital for insane. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ to $16 \times 11 \times 2$. 2 vols., 1884-1904, storage room; 3 vols., 1923--, county jail.

XVI. RURAL POLICEMEN

Rural policemen in South Carolina originated in 1898 as peace officers for unincorporated mill villages of a hundred or more inhabitants (Stat. XXII, 793). In Oconee County they date from 1928, when three rural policemen were appointed and commissioned by the governor upon recommendation of the legislative delegation, to work under the direction of the sheriff (Stat. XXXV, 1969; XXXVI, 934), who reported any official misconduct to the delegation. The question of their continuance was submitted to the electorate in a primary in 1932 (Stat. XXXVII, 1271). The next year the office was abolished (Acts 1933, p. 11), and immediately recreated (ibid., p. 33), to consist of four rural policemen appointed and commissioned by the governor upon recommendation of the county senator and a majority of the other members of the delegation, to hold office at the pleasure of the delegation, who should fix the salaries annually in the supply act.

Rural policemen have "full police authority" and may arrest in towns, but they patrol regularly and exclusively the rural areas. Instead of being under the control of the sheriff, they now work under a system of patrol formulated with the delegation. They are required to keep a daily written record upon blanks furnished by the county, showing the number of miles traveled, where investigations are made, what arrests have been made and who arrested, the trials, results, and penalties on conviction. These reports are sworn to and filed on the first day of the ensuing week with the county senator as chairman of the delegation. (Acts 1933, pp. 33-34.)

In 1937 the number of the policemen was placed at the discretion of the delegation (Stat. XL, 118), and the manuscript supply act for 1939 shows four.

For reports of the rural policemen, see entry 76.

XVII. CORONER

The office of coroner, like that of the sheriff, was transplanted to South Carolina from England. In 1685 the fees were set by law (Stat. Ist, 6), and in 1692 the office was held by the clerk of the crown and peace (JGC, p. 11). In 1706, the first general law now on record for regulating the office, described it as one of great antiquity, trust and authority, upon the faithful performance of whose duties depended the preservation of the peace of the province (Stat. II, 269-73). Under the constitutions of 1776 (art. XX),

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and of 1778 (art. XXVII), the coroner was among the "other judicial officers" elected by joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature. The constitution of 1790 (art. VI, 2) made no change in the office. In 1821 vacancies were filled by joint resolution of the senate and house, for a term of four years (Stat. VI, 164). The first coroner of Oconee County was elected under the constitution of 1868 (art. IV, 30), the first specifically to mention the office, by the people of the county for a term of four years. The present constitution of 1895 (art. V, 30) continues this, and the coroner, after nomination in the primary (Code 2365), is now elected in each alternate general election (Code 3553).

The only qualifications of the candidate for the office are that he shall be a qualified elector of the county, and that he shall not hold simultaneously another office of honor or trust (Const. 1895, art. II, 2). Like all other public officers the coroner is commissioned by the governor (*ibid.*, art. IV, 17; Code 3557). Before taking office, the coroner must post a surety bond of \$2000 and take the oaths prescribed by the constitution (Code 3556-57). Vacancies are filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the governor (Code 2351, 3555).

The jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the coroner have changed but little, and it is circumstances rather than constitutions or statutes that have made him a part time official. He holds inquests over the bodies of all who meet violent or casual death within the county (Code 3561), but if he is unable to attend, or if he should be at a distance greater than fifteen miles, the inquest may be conducted by a magistrate (Code 3562). The coroner is empowered to summon witnesses (Code 1075), and to impanel a jury of fourteen (Code 1067), six of whom are sworn by him to inquire, make a true presentment, and deliver a true verdict (Code 1070). The technical skill necessary for inquests and post mortems are supplied by chemists (Code 1098) or by physicians paid from a separate appropriation for that purpose (Ms supply act 1939, item 11). The sheriff must set apart a room at the jail for the coroner's prisoners (Code 1946). The coroner's office in Oconee, although required to be at the courthouse (Code 3560), is at the town of Westminster.

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

The coroner keeps a record of all inquests in the coroner's inquisition book (Code 3563), a required record standardized since 1839, containing proceedings and evidence taken before the jury (Stat. XI, 53). The original inquisition with signed evidence, is returned within ten days after the verdict to the clerk of general sessions (*ibid.*; Code 3564), after having been endorsed by the coroner in the manner prescribed by law (Code 3565). When

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acting as sheriff, the coroner must make out a list of prisoners in the jail. The original, signed by him and the clerk or jailor, must be filed in the clerk's office (Code 3566). He must also keep a separate record of his executions and leave the book in the sheriff's office (Code 3567).

184. CORONER'S RECORD BOOK, 1869-1935. 5 vols. Missing: 1878-87. Transcripts of testimony and verdicts at coroner's inquests, showing summons to jurors and witnesses, testimony, and verdict of the jury. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of deceased, 1869-77, 1925-35; no index, 1888-1924. Hdw. 160 to 200 pp. 12 x 7 x 1/2 to 16 x 11 x 2. Clerk of court, vault. For inquests papers, see entry 83.

XVIII. AUDITOR

The county auditor is the chief tax assessing official of the county. The office dates from 1868 (Stat. XIV, 23-67; XV, 777-78), when it was created as a part of the state financial system that was instituted in the general reorganization which followed the Civil War.

The county auditor is a combination state and county statutory official, two-thirds of his salary being paid by the state and one-third by the county (Code 2700). He is nominated in the primary and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of four years (Code 2698). In 1902 he became ex officio a member of the board of jury commissioners (supra, p. 55); and in 1926 of the forfeited land commission (infra, p. 90). He may become a member of the board of honor if there are no living Confederate veterans in the county (infra, p. 103).

When records were standardized in 1874, a register of current conveyances became a requirement (Stat. XV, 761; Code 2727). The auditor receives the returns of taxpayers (1871, Stat. XIV, 623; Code 2703). From these, after careful corrections (by the board of assessors and of equalization, and by the auditor from his Auditor's Transfer Real Estate, entry 188), he makes up the new tax schedules in duplicate, for himself and the treasurer (Code 2713). He sends an abstract of taxable property in each district (Code 2712) to the comptroller general, who prescribes the system of bookkeeping (Code 2731), and has the printed forms made up into books for the auditor's and treasurer's duplicates. These are forwarded to the county offices and must be examined at least once each year by the comptroller general (Code 2732). Upon the duplicate, the auditor enters each taxpayer's name and schedule of property, assigning every taxpayer a number which appears upon the treasurer's record also, and again upon the tax receipt or the tax execution, as the case may be. In 1898 persons receiving an income of \$2,500 or more were required to make returns to the auditor, who was forbidden to disclose the particulars (Acts 1897, p. 529). This was repealed in 1918 (Acts, p. 773). At the time of the annual balancing of accounts, known as the "settlement", the auditor receives from the treasurer all cancelled warrants,

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coupons, and other vouchers of disbursements, which he files by years as settlement papers. The settlement sheets are signed in duplicate by the county treasurer and each official whose accounts are balanced; one copy goes to the comptroller general and the other is filed by the auditor (1889, Stat. XX, 348; 1893, XXI, 401; Code 2841). The auditor also keeps a permanent record of all abatements of taxes (1900, Stat. XXIII, 307; Code 2734). In 1903, the auditor was required to file in his office quarterly reports of sales by dealers in explosives (Stat. XXIV, 125; Code 1504). He was formerly required to keep records of land sold for taxes and forfeited lands (1868, Stat. XIV, 63-64). He was required to record and file all affidavits made before him of inability on part of parent, guardian or trustee, to pay tuition to state colleges (1906, Stat. XXV, 110; Code 5702), until 1933, when free tuition was no longer granted (Acts p. 650). Since 1923 he has received reports from the judge of probate of descriptions of real estate changing hands by inheritance (Stat. XXXIII, 117; Code 227). He receives tax returns for corporations from the South Carolina Tax Commission (1915, Stat. XXIX, 131; Code 2426).

In Oconee County there is a special exemption of household and kitchen furniture and one milk cow, if used by a family, from all local and county taxes. The auditor is required to keep a separate column for this exempted property, so that the state levy, if any, may be laid and collected. (Acts 1933, pp. 25-26)

Tax Records

185. (RETURNS FOR TAXATION), 1929--. 107 vols.

Annual sworn statements of taxpayers to auditor, showing itemized real and personal property, with owners' valuation; also corrections made by the board of equalization. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 200 pp. $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. 49 vols., 1929-33, storage room.

186. AUDITOR'S TAX DUPLICATE, 1868--. 69 vols.

Schedule of all taxable property, real and personal, in Oconee County, itemized in detail, showing name and address of taxpayer, number of acres and value of buildings in rural areas, number and value of lots and buildings in cities, towns and villages, amount and value of each kind of personal property, total value of all taxable property, total tax and levy. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp., 1868-1921; under school district, 1922--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 to 402 double pp. 19 x 27 x 1 to 4.

For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 196.

187. ABATEMENT BOOK, 1914--. 20 vols. Missing: 1915.

Record of corrections of erroneous assessments by auditor and tax commission, showing under "charges", name, fiscal year, page, line, land, lots, buildings, personal property, total taxable property, state tax, county tax, school tax, total tax; under "abatements allowed", date, number, land, lots, buildings, total real estate, personal property, total taxable prop-

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erty, state tax, county tax, school tax, total tax abated, polls abated by county auditor, and remarks. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 double pp. 17 x 14 x 1.

188. AUDITOR'S TRANSFER REAL ESTATE, 1871--. 7 vols. (A-G). Auditor's abstract of current real estate transfers, showing date of sale, date of entry, name of seller, name of purchaser, property outside of cities and towns, number of acres, number of buildings, price paid, property in cities and towns, lots, houses, price paid, and remarks. Arr. chron., 1871-85; arr. chron. under twp., 1885-1916; arr. alph. by name of seller under school district, 1916--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 210 to 396 pp. 11 x 18 x 1 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

Financial Records

189. (REPORTS AND ABSTRACTS), 1913--. 3 f. d. Miscellaneous papers, chiefly reports of treasurer, magistrate, clerk of court, and other collections, abstracts of all kinds, settlement sheets, notice of assessments of corporations, merchants, etc. by tax commission, and report to auditor of school election for additional tax levy. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 17 x 14 x 24.

For transcripts, see entry 191; for treasurer's settlements, see entries 215, 217; for treasurer's similar record, see entry 219.

190. (SETTLEMENT PAPERS), 1922--. 5 f. d. and 1 box. Cancelled bonds, bond coupons, school claims, county checks, notes and similar evidences of payments, turned over to auditor by treasurer to be credited in annual settlement. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. F. D., 14 x 12 x 24; box, 16 x 12 x 24.

For carbon copies of county checks, see entry 7; for file book, see entry 8; for other settlement papers see entries 206, 210, 220.

191. AUDITOR'S RECORD OF FINES AND LICENSES, 1879--. 3 vols.

Missing: 1880-82. Title varies; Return to Auditor.

Auditor's record of treasurer's collections from poor farm receipts, road tax, magistrates' and clerk of court's fines, automobile licenses, marriage licenses, and various county officers; also receipts from state officers, showing, 1878-1916, date of return, name of officer, office, name of payer, date of payment, licenses, fines, penalties, forfeitures, total, and remarks; 1917--, date of payment, name of officer, office, name of payer, county sheet, licenses, poor farm, road tax, fines, magistrates' fines, marriage licenses, donations and friends, state, other sources, total, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 180 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 to 18 x 15 x 2.

For clerk of court's records, see entries 52-55; for judge of probate's records, see entry 171, 172; for various originals, see entry 189; for treasurer's receipts, see entry 205.

192. FEE BOOK, 1920--. 1 vol.

Record of all fees and salary received by auditor, showing day and month, salary from county, salary from state, fees from deeds of clerk, miscel-

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laneous, total, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 325 pp. 18 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Discontinued Records

193. (LIST OF LANDS FORFEITED TO THE STATE), 1868-97, 1901-2.
5 vols.

Record of lands forfeited to state for delinquent taxes, and sold under execution, showing, 1868-85, to whom assessed, number of acres, buildings, and lots; location, state tax, (20 percent penalty on tax, 5 percent treasurer's costs, deputies' fees and advertising), total for state; county tax, (20 percent penalty, 5 percent costs), total county; total state, county and school; purchased by or forfeited to state; by whom purchased; also, 1901-2, treasurer's trial balances; 1892-97, date of delinquent sale, parties in whose name the property is delinquent, character of the property, city property, description of the property, amount for which sold, to whom sold, date of deed, name of grantee therein, whether land was redeemed before issue of deed, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer, 1868-70; arr. chron., 1871-97, 1901-2. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 17 x 14 x 1 to 16 x 11 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 2 vols., 1868-79, storage room.

194. AUDITOR'S REAL PROPERTY, 1868-70. 2 vols.

Itemized record of assessments of real property made by township assessors, showing names of property holders, rural real estate (cultivated and uncultivated), urban real estate, and value of each, value of property exempt from taxation, total value of real estate. Arr. alph. by name of property holder under twp. by year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 double pp. 17 x 15 x 1 and 18 x 12 x 2. Storage room.

195. ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1868-69. 2 vols.

Itemized record of assessments of personal property made by township assessors, showing names of property holders and taxpayers, value of livestock, jewelry, household possessions, business assets, stocks and bonds, total value of all taxable personal property, with additions by state auditor. Arr. alph. by name of property holder under twp. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 80 and 129 double pp. 17 x 14 x 1 and 18 x 12 x 2. Storage room.

196. BOND BOOK, 1908-30. 1 vol.

Record of public bond issues of the county and school districts, kept to aid in computing tax levies, showing date issued, series number, name of purchaser, denomination of bond, number of bond, rate of interest paid, amount, where paid, date paid, and remarks. Arr. by school district. Indexed by name of issue or district. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 164 double pp. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 x 2.

For subsequent records, see entry 243.

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Administrative Records

197. (COMMUNICATIONS OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL), 1884-89. 1 vol. Circulars sent by comptroller general to auditor inserted in an 1877 tax receipt book. Arr. chron. No index. Printed and pasted. 800 pp. 13 x 8 x 3 1/2. Storage room.

XIX. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

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

An act of 1880, declaring the system of taxation unnecessarily expensive and cumbersome, created a State Assessment Commission to recommend a remedy for the situation (Acts, p. 509). As a result, the tax system was revised in 1882. A board of assessors for each township was created, composed of three freeholders, their chairman being a member of the county board of equalization. The chairman of this county board of equalization in turn was a member of the state board of equalization. (Acts 1882, pp. 983-1042.) In 1894 the township boards of assessors and the county board of equalization were abolished and their duties devolved upon the county board of commissioners (Stat. XXI, 482). Three years later special boards of assessors were set up, composed of "three discreet electors" appointed by the governor for each incorporated city or town of not less than 500 inhabitants, the county commissioners still serving the rural areas. Appeals from their decisions were made to the county board of commissioners sitting as a board of equalization; and appeals from them were made to the state comptroller general. (1897, Stat. XXII, 464-69.) Under the county government act of 1899 the board of county commissioners were authorized to continue as a board of assessors and equalization until their successors could be appointed. The governor was required to appoint assessors thereafter for two years, whose chairmen were ex officio members of the county board of equalization. (Stat. XXIII, 3, 4.) The following year the duties of the township and county board of commissioners relative to valuation, assessment, and returns for taxation, were devolved upon township boards of assessors, special boards for cities and towns, and the county board of equalization. Members of township and special boards were appointed by the governor to serve a term co-terminal with his; the chairmen of these boards were ex officio members of the county board of equalization. (Acts 1900, p. 284.)

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The duties relative to valuation, assessment and return of property for taxation, are performed by township boards of assessors, special boards of assessors for cities and towns, and the county board of equalization. Members of the township and special boards are appointed by the governor to serve a term co-terminal with his, which is now four years (1926, Stat. XXXIV, 960). The chairmen of these boards of assessors serve as members of the board of equalization (Code 2737).

In Oconee County under a local act of 1934 the township boards of assessors, and the board of equalization were abolished and their powers devolved upon a single board of tax assessors and equalization, consisting of three members appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the county senator and at least half of the county members of the house (Stat. XXXVIII, 1325). This act was repealed in 1937 and the general law restored (Stat. XL, 183).

It is the duty of the auditor and township boards of assessors on or before the first Tuesday of March each year to discover all property in the county subject to taxation and not previously returned. The auditor is required to lay before the assessors the tax returns, together with a list of property not previously returned, stating in his column for remarks what he thinks ought to be the valuation. (Code 2742.) The boards of assessors are required to carefully consider the returns and lists, and to assess fairly the value of all property in their respective tax districts, entering the corrected amounts upon the returns and lists, with full right to increase or lower the valuation of the auditor or the taxpayer (Code 2743). Whenever the valuation and assessment of any property is fixed by these boards at a sum greater by \$100 or more than the amount returned by the owner or his agent, or whenever any property is valued and assessed for taxation which has not been previously returned or assessed, the auditor sends a notice to the taxpayer. If the taxpayer objects, he may appeal to the county commissioners sitting on the board of equalization. (Acts 1901, p. 618; Code 2743.)

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

For corrections made by the board, see entry 185.

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XX. 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 to 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 (Stat. V, 674). In 1836 the office became elective by the voters (Stat. VI, 558); but 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).

The county treasurer is both a state and a county officer, two-thirds of his salary being paid by the state and one-third by the county (Code 2700). He is nominated in the primary (Code 2365), and is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of four years (Code 2789). His office is open from September 15 to December 31 for the receipt of taxes without penalty (Code 2795). He disburses, upon warrants from authorized officials, all money of the county from whatever source derived. In 1902 he became ex officio a member of the board of jury commissioners (supra, p. 55); and 1926 of the forfeited land commission (infra, p. 90).

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 the governor may require such surety bond as he may deem advisable from the treasurer (Code 2789). The comptroller general prescribes the system of bookkeeping to be used in the office (Code 2844), makes up the printed form for the books, and examines them at least once a year (Code 2732). On the first of each month the county treasurer sends the state comptroller general a complete statement of the total collections to date (Code 2802); he reports to the county advisory board the amount and character of funds collected for the county; and to the county superintendent of education the collections and disbursements of poll tax and other 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 1933 when 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 taxpayers on the county auditor's duplicate. Upon the reverse of these receipts the same numbers appear again on the tax execution form, which is printed there for use in case the taxes are not paid. Unpaid tax executions were made perma-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

ment records in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 255). Since 1933 there has been provision for payment of delinquent taxes in installments (Acts 1933, p. 335). Until 1917 receipts for commutation road tax were given to able-bodied men, who had the choice of performing labor on the roads in lieu of tax. Now the tax is mandatory without option (Stat. XXX, 296; Code 4692).

In 1892 the treasurer was required to keep a General Cash Account of school funds (Stat. XXI, 80; Code 2799). He now keeps a school settlement book, entry 211; a county settlement book, entry 215; and a cash book, entry 204. He collects state taxes, which he remits to the state treasurer, and he files the state treasurer's receipts (Code 2800).

Each year the county treasurer safeguards as his vouchers of disbursements, the current cancelled warrants, entry 206, and (School Claims), entry 210, until he can deliver them to the county auditor as (Settlement Papers), entry 190, at the annual settlement in May (Code 2840).

By amendment in 1933 (Acts, pp. 218, 591) the fiscal year (Const. 1895, art. X, 10) may be changed from January 1 to July 1. Apparently Ocoee has not yet adopted this system, although school accounts close in June with each school year (Acts 1913, p. 191; Code 5378; infra, p. 91).

Tax Records

198. TREASURER'S TAX DUPLICATE, 1869--. 65 vols. Missing: 1868, 1877, 1924.

Schedule of assessments and taxes on taxable property in the county, with notations of payments, showing (with variations) name of taxpayer, receipt number, residence or post office address, number of acres, lots, and buildings; value of all taxable real estate, value of all taxable personal property, total value of all taxable property, total tax, poll tax, capitation road tax, dogs, total for collection, and date of payment. Also contains columns for total taxes and penalties which replaced (Treasurer's Delinquent List), 1904--, entry 202; and for executions turned over to sheriff, Treasurer's Tax Execution, 1934--, entry 200. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp., 1869-1921; under school district, 1922--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 350 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. 47 vols., 1869-1873, 1875-1920, storage room. For auditor's parallel record, see entry 186.

199. (TAX RECEIPTS), 1927--. 212 vols.

Carbon copies of receipts issued by county treasurer to taxpayers, numbered consecutively for each year as in duplicate. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 100 pp. 16 x 11 x 1. 147 vols., 1927-33, storage room.

For other tax receipts, see entry 122.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

(200-203)

200. TREASURER'S TAX EXECUTIONS, 1874-1933. 31 vols. Missing: 1910, 1916, 1924. 1934-- combined with Treasurer's Tax Duplicate, entry 198.

Schedule of delinquent taxes turned over to sheriff for collection, showing serial number of execution, name of taxpayer, date of payment, number of acres, lots, and buildings; value of realty, value of personalty, total value, total taxes and penalties, polls, penalty on polls, dogs, capitation road tax, total taxes and penalties, executions collected and paid to county treasurer, executions nulla bona, treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs, and remarks. Also contains Treasurer's School District Record, 1924-25, entry 212. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp., 1874-1921; under school district, 1922-33. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. 18 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 28 vols., 1874-1932, storage room.

For sheriff's parallel record, see entry 180.

201. (DELINQUENT TAX BOOK), 1934-- . 1 vol.

Schedule of installment payments on delinquent taxes, 1928-33, showing date, name, district number, year, execution number, total tax, annual installment, installment number, date paid, receipt number, and amount paid. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 750 pp. 13 x 19 x 4.

202. (TREASURER'S DELINQUENT LIST), 1874-1901. 7 vols. Missing: 1877-79, 1902-3. 1904-- in Treasurer's Tax Duplicate, entry 198.

Schedule of delinquent taxpayers who have been assessed 15 percent penalty (1874-99, 20 percent), showing number of acres, lots, and buildings; value of realty, value of personalty, total value of all taxable property, state tax, 15 percent penalty on state tax, county tax, ordinary and special, penalty on county tax, penalty on school tax, poll tax, penalty on polls, total tax with 15 percent penalty, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under twp. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. Poor condition, 1880-82. 190 double pp. 17 x 22 x 1 to 18 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 4 vols., 1880-98, storage room.

203. TREASURER'S CASH BOOK (Tax Collections), 1877, 1930. 7 vols. Missing: 1882-1903. Title varies: Execution Book; Cash; Cash Book.

Itemized record of daily tax collections, showing (under a variety of headings) date, receipt number, name, amount; 1877-78, date, voucher number, and amount paid to state treasurer on the state tax account; 1905-30, total daily collections; 1925-30, collections from miscellaneous sources (state aid, gas tax, and fines); 1904-11, record of grossed disbursements. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form, 1877-81, 1909-23; hdw. on ruled form, 1904-9, 1905-30. Poor condition, 1904-9. 150 to 400 pp. 14 x 9 x 1 to 18 x 14 x 2. Storage room.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

General County Accounts

204. TREASURER'S CASH BOOK (General), 1904--. 6 vols. Missing: 1893-1903, 1910-22. Title varies: Cash Book; Journal; Cash. Record of daily cash receipts and disbursements of county treasurer, including money for fees, fines, and licenses. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 150 double pp. 14 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 x 18 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 2 vols., 1904-9, storage room.

205. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, 1927--. 14 vols. (four unlabeled; 3-11; one unlabeled). Carbon copies of receipts of county treasurer for collections other than taxes, including magistrates' fines, officers' fees, state aid for schools. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 pp. 10 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. 10 vols., 1927-33, storage room.
For clerk of court's records, see entries 52-55; for judge of probate's record, see entry 172; for auditor's record, see entry 191.

206. (COUNTY WARRANTS), 1937--. 1 f. b. Current cancelled county checks issued by supervisor and advisory board in payment of county claims, showing date, number of warrant, name of payee, and amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 16 x 5.
For supervisor's carbon copies, see entry 7; for auditor's record, see entry 190; for other treasurer's record, see entry 220.

207. (MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT BOOK), 1929-33. 1 vol. Accounts of 18-mile drainage district collections, dividends from defunct banks, sinking fund interest payment, and interest accounts, notes payable, bond tax collections and disbursements. Arr. chron. under acct. Indexed by name of acct. Hdw. on ruled form. 72 double pp. 15 x 10 x 1.

208. COUNTY ACCOUNTS, 1935--. 2 vols. Abstract of receipts and disbursements on various supervisor's accounts, showing date, description, and amount of each. Arr. chron. under acct. Indexed by name of acct. Hdw. on ruled form. 75 pp. 13 x 12 x 1.

209. LEDGER (Seneca Bank Account), 1897-1900. 1 vol. Discontinued. Record of checks on, and tax receipts collected by, Seneca Bank, showing date, names of payer or payee, and amount. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 200 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. Storage room.

School Accounts

210. (SCHOOL CLAIMS), 1937--. 1 f. b. Current cancelled original school claims paid by county treasurer, showing name of payee, number of district, amount and number of claim. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 5 x 16.

For auditor's record, see entry 190; for other treasurer's record, see entry 220; for duplicate school claims, see entry 226.

(211-215)

211. RECORD OF SCHOOL CLAIMS, 1914--. 3 vols. Missing: 1882-1914.
Title varies: County Treasurer's School Settlement Book.
1933-34 in Treasurer's School District Record, entry 212.

File book of approved school claims paid by county treasurer, showing date, claim number, district number, name of payee, and amount. Arr. by serial no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 375 pp. 14 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 x 13 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1914-25, storage room.

For superintendent of education's parallel record, see entry 227.

212. TREASURER'S SCHOOL DISTRICT RECORD, 1896--. 8 vols. Missing: 1900-1920, July 1922 - June 1924. Title varies: Cash School Fund. 1924-25 in Treasurer's Tax Executions, entry 200.

Ledger accounts of receipts and disbursements of school districts, showing for receipts: date, poll tax, dog tax, special tax, amount, 3 mill tax, 4 mill, county appropriation, state aid, amount of other funds, total; and for disbursements: date of payment, school district number, treasurer's number, name of payee, name of person presenting, and amount of warrant; 1925-- shows date, item, amount, and date, item, balance; 1934-- record of transfers of school bond money to sinking fund commission. Also contains Record of School Claims, 1933-34, entry 211; and Treasurer's Bond Account, 1933-34, entry 213. Arr. chron. under acct. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 375 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 x 14 x 3. 3 vols., 1896-1927, storage room.

For superintendent of education's parallel record, see entry 227. For sinking fund commission record of bond account, see entry 244.

213. TREASURER'S BOND ACCOUNT, 1931-33. 2 vols. Title varies: Treasurer's School District. 1933-34 in Treasurer's School District Record, entry 212.

Accounts of school district bond receipts and expenditures, showing for receipts: date, name, expenditure, certificate of deposit, interest on certificate, bond tax, total; and for disbursements: date, name, claim number, paid to sinking fund commission, bank charge, interest, retirements, and total. Arr. chron. under acct. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

For comptroller's records, see entries 243-250.

214. CASH (Bond Sales), 1908-22. 1 vol.

Record of cash from bond sales and expenditures, 1908-13, for Seneca and Westminster school districts, showing date, description, amount of all receipts and disbursements; collections, 1920-22, by county for highway fund; collections and disbursements, 1908-12, of school library funds by districts. Arr. chron. by acct. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 150 pp. 14 x 9 x 1. Storage room.

For highway fund settlements, see entry 216.

Settlement Records

215. SETTLEMENT BOOK, 1894--. 5 vols. Missing: 1882-93. Title varies: Record of County Taxes.

File book of county checks (warrants) issued by advisory board and supervi-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

Treasurer - Miscellaneous Reports
and Correspondence

(216-220)

sor in payment of approved county claims, and paid by treasurer, showing date, number, name of payee, and amount; also record of annual settlements. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. 3 vols., 1894-1929, storage room.

For the supervisor's parallel record, see entry 8; for auditor's settlement sheets, see entry 189.

216. COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMISSION SETTLEMENT BOOK, 1920-29. 1 vol.
(1-1130). Discontinued.

List of checks paid by county treasurer from funds of the county highway commission, showing date, to whom paid, check number, highway bond, state highway funds, and total; 1923-29, record of receipts. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 18 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Storage room.

For cash accounts, see entry 214.

217. (STATE TAX SETTLEMENTS), 1894-1922. 1 vol.

Record of charges and credits of county treasurer on state tax accounts made at end of fiscal year, and witnessed by comptroller general, auditor, and grand jury foreman, and signed by treasurer. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 150 double pp. (34 used) 16 x 11 x 1. Storage room.

For auditor's settlement sheets, see entry 189.

Miscellaneous Reports and Correspondence

218. (TREASURER'S MONTHLY REPORTS), 1925--. 1 f. b.

Copies of treasurer's monthly reports to superintendent of education, auditor, and comptroller general, showing cash, collections and disbursements. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on printed form. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 16.

219. (CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS), 1933--. 3 f. d.

Miscellaneous office correspondence and documents, such as sinking fund and state treasurer's receipts; magistrates', probate judge's, clerk of court's, and master's monthly reports on fees; orders concerning fines; South Carolina National Bank deposit slips and accounts; and bank of Walhalla deposit slips. Arr. chron. No index. Typed, and typed and hdw. on printed form. 12 x 14 x 24.

For auditor's similar record, see entry 189; for other financial correspondence, see entry 241.

220. (MIXED PAPERS), 1875-1933. 4 shelves and 120 boxes.

Paid school, county, and jury warrants, school reports of principals on attendance, check stubs of treasurer, county claims, letters pertaining to auditor, treasurer, superintendent of education, court testimony in shorthand, old tax receipt stubs of carbon books, tax execution stubs and carbons, monthly reports of treasurer, bond stubs. No arr., badly mixed; dates not consecutive. No index. Hdw. on printed form. Shelves, 48 x 14 x 18; boxes, 4 x 4 x 10. Storage room.

For other claims, see entry 4; for auditor's record, see entry 190; for other treasurer's records, see entries 206, 210; for superintendent of education's record, see entry 226.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

(Next entry 221, p. 92)

Forfeited Land Commission; Superintendent and Board of Education

XXI. FORFEITED LAND COMMISSION

In 1926 a forfeited land commission was provided for in each county, to take over duties previously performed by the state sinking fund commission in regard to lands sold for delinquent taxes. The composition of the board varies in some counties, but in Oconee County it follows the general law and is composed of the auditor, the treasurer, and the clerk of court as register of mesne conveyance, all three acting ex officio. If designated by the legislative delegation, the supervisor as chairman of the county advisory board may also be an ex officio member. The commission organizes by electing one member chairman and another secretary. The auditor buys in for the commission at tax sales all lands for which no bid is offered sufficient to pay the amount of taxes due. These lands are sold again as soon as it can be done advantageously, in order that they may be returned to the tax books and again yield revenue to the state and the county. (Stat. XXXIV, 920-22; XXXVI, 125, 1234, 1282-83; Code 2167; Stat. XXXVIII, 213.)

As in most counties, no separate records are kept by this commission. Sales are in the sheriff's Sales Book, entry 178. Land titles are recorded in Deeds, entry 14.

XXII. SUPERINTENDENT AND BOARD OF EDUCATION

When South Carolina instituted a state-wide system of free schools in 1811, it was financed by annual state appropriations disbursed in each election district by a board of from three to thirteen school commissioners named by the legislature for a term of three years (Stat. V, 639-41).

The schools of Oconee County as such were set up under the constitution of 1868, which required a definite system of taxation for the support of schools, to be administered by a county school commissioner elected biennially (art. X, 2, 5). Details were outlined in a temporary act of 1868 (Stat. XIV, 24) and in the comprehensive school law of 1870 (Stat. XIV, 343-46). Under this law, the county school commissioner appointed two suitable persons to form with himself the county board of examiners to examine and certify teachers. The constitution of 1895 (art. XI) also made liberal provision for education, but directed the general assembly to name the necessary school officers. The resulting school act of 1896 (Stat. XXII, 156-73) reenacted most of the provisions of the law of 1870, but replaced the constitutional county school commissioner with a statutory county superintendent of education, as chairman and clerk (Code 5349) of the county board of education which replaced the board of examiners. The superintendent is nominated in the primary (Code 2365) and elected in the regular elections for a term of four years (Code 5308). The two board members who serve with him are appointed by the state board of education for a term of four years (Code 5335).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

The superintendent visits the schools of the county and makes suggestions for improvements (Code 5310), but his duties are primarily fiscal. He apportions school funds among the school districts (Code 5312), countersigns claims (warrants) issued by district trustees (Code 5382), and keeps the records of all financial transactions connected with educational funds. Under certain conditions the superintendent may be a member of the board of jury commissioners (supra, p. 55).

The board of education acts as advisor to the superintendent and settles controversies, subject to appeal to the state board of education (Code 5348). It also divides the county into school districts (Code 5350) and appoints the district trustees upon nomination of the district electors, either by primary election or by petition (Acts 1925, p. 139; 1928, p. 1189; 1930, p. 1961; 1933, p. 203; Code 5369).

In 1872 provision was made for a uniform system of school records (Stat. XV, 186; Code 5276). In 1892 the commissioner was required to keep a general cash account of school funds (Stat. XXI, 79), which appears to have been superseded by the superintendent's ledger, a uniform series for the state, showing receipts and disbursements of school funds (1919, Stat. XXXI, 65; Code 5276). Other standard requirements are duplicate school claims (1896, Stat. XXII, 167), a record of school district bonds (1924, Stat. XXXIII, 998; Code 5311); a record of the names, addresses, age, sex, color, and date of certificates of all teachers and applicants for teachers' certificates (1896, Stat. XXII, 161; Code 5349); and a record of pupils enrolled in district schools, and all transfers (1896, Stat. XXII, 166; 1929, Stat. XXXVI, 69; Code 5372-73). The superintendent of education submits an annual report to the grand jury of all claims filed, audited and paid, and he keeps a register of these (1896, Stat. XXII, 158; Code 5321). At the end of each school year he 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, 158; 1913, Stat. XXVIII, 191; Code 5313, 5378). The minute book required in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 161) is merely a continuation of the minutes of the board of examiners (1870, Stat. XIV, 345). In Oconee County a local law requires the county superintendent of education to mail a statement of school district funds and arrears to the chairman of every board of district trustees (1926, Stat. XXXIV, 956; Code 5332). Beginning in 1868 (Stat. XIV, 24) at least once every three years a school census is taken (Acts 1934, pp. 1236-37).

The auditor of Oconee County levies a special one-half mill tax as a county board fund to be used at the discretion of the board of education for more efficient operation of the school system (Acts 1936, p. 2542). A special act of 1936 made a building appropriation from surplus school funds, to be allocated for needy schools by the county comptroller, the county senator, and one or more representatives, upon warrants of trustees of the school districts (Acts 1936, p. 2544). The scholastic year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 (1896, Stat. XXII, 171).

The superintendent and the board use the same office and their records cannot be rigidly separated because of shifting duties under indefinitely worded laws.

Minutes and Reports

221. (MINUTES) 1889--. 3 vols. Last entry 1935.
Record of proceedings at meetings held by county board of examiners and county board of education, showing, 1889-1904, description of school district boundaries. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 190 to 479 pp. 13 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 x 2. 1 vol., 1889-1904, storage room.
222. ANNUAL REPORTS, 1932--. 1 f. d.
Miscellaneous collections, consisting of original state aid applications, 1932-36; school tax distribution, 1935-36; annual reports county superintendent of education to state superintendent, 1934--; transportation bids, 1936--. Arr. alph. by school district. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 12 x 12 x 24.
223. ENROLLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, 1936--. 1 f. d.
Statements of district enrollment and attendance, reported monthly by school principals and consolidated by county superintendent on one monthly report to state superintendent. Arr. alph. by district by month. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 16 x 12 x 30.
224. PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY OF OCONEE COUNTY, S(outh) C(arolina), 1923.
1 vol.
Report made by the division of education of the Clemson Agricultural College in cooperation with the county board of education, treating of organization, teachers, enrollment, attendance, principles of instruction, courses of study, buildings, grounds and equipment, monetary support, general summary of recommendations, and an appendix, showing questionnaire used in survey, teachers' daily program, lists of score cards, references, and other data. Arr. by chapters under topics. Table of contents. No index. Illustrated. Printed, Greenville, S. C. 283 pp. 8 x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1.
225. LITERACY SURVEY, 1935. 1 f. b.
Reports of survey of literacy made in Oconee County by Emergency Relief Administration project workers, showing by whom record was taken, home of ---, address, school district, name of parents, name of children, age of each, school record of each (how long attended, grade, etc.), physical condition, church affiliation, occupation. Arr. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 16 x 30.

Financial Records

226. (DUPLICATE SCHOOL CLAIMS), 1933--. 2 f. d.
Superintendent's duplicate claims (warrants) for school expenditures, showing name of payee, number of district, amount and number of claim. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 16 x 30.

For original claims, see entries 210, 220.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

227. RECORD OF SCHOOL CLAIMS 1894--. 2 vols. Missing: 1915-33.
Title varies: Settlement Book.

File book of school claims approved, showing district number, claim number, name of payee, and amount. Arr. by claim no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 296 and 306 pp. 19 x 14 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 19 x 17 x 2. 1 vol., 1894-1914, storage room.

For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 211.

228. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S LEDGER 1878--. 33 vols. Missing: 1881-92, 1928-29. Title varies: Cash School Fund; General Cash; District Cash.

Record of receipts and expenditures for district schools, showing in varying and increasingly complex details under a variety of headings number and name of district, date, item, amount of each; also accounts of County Board Fund; and of bonds and notes outstanding, showing assessed valuation of property and mills voted. Arr. by acct. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 164 to 200 pp. 13 x 8 x 1 to 20 x 18 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. 7 vols., 1878-1910, storage room.

For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 212; for comptroller's parallel records, see entries 240, 243.

Teachers and Trustees

229. TEACHERS' REGISTER, 1876--. 3 vols.

Abstract of certificates of teachers in Oconee County, showing number, grade and date of certificate; name, residence, age, sex, and color of teacher; and 18 columns of examination grades on various subjects. Arr. alph. by name of teacher. No index. Hdw. on ruled form, 1876-1933; typed on printed ruled form, 1934--. Poor condition, 1876-1916. 200 to 300 double pp. 10 x 16 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 x 14 x 3. 1 vol., 1876-1916, storage room.

230. (SUMMER SCHOOL), 1912-15. 1 bundle.

Record of teachers and their training at county summer school, showing name, address, experience, education, subjects studied, days present, grade and credits received. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 50 cards 7 x 8 x 1. Storage room.

231. "SCHOOLS OF OCONEE COUNTY - DIRECTORY OF TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS", 1936--. 2 pamphlets.

Directory of the schools in Oconee County, showing under each school, names and addresses of the teachers and trustees. Arr. by school no. No index. Printed. "Issued by E. G. Johnson, County Superintendent of Education." 28 pp. 6 x 4 x $1/16$.

232. S. E. LEDGER (Record of Trustees), 1914-27. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Memorandum record of school district trustees, giving name, year, term. Also contains accounts of collections of tuition paid by one child living in one school district and attending school in another. Arr. chron. under district. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 180 pp. 10 x 8 x 1. Storage room.

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School Children

233. (CENSUS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN), 1937--. 6 f. b.
Census of children between seven and sixteen years, showing date, county, number and name of district; school now attending (if not in school, state reason); name, address, sex, date of birth, age last birthday of child; name and address of parents or guardian, occupation; place of birth; child, mother, father; type of disability, if any; number of children and age; name and address of teacher. Arr. alph. by school under school district no. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 4 x 6 x 16.

234. DISTRICT SCHOOL CENSUS, 1887-88. 1 vol.
List of children of school age in Oconee County regardless of attendance at school, showing number, name, race, and sex. No arr. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 pp. 10 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Storage room.

235. HIGH SCHOOL GRADES, 1933--. 1 f. d.
Scholastic record of pupils in high school in Oconee County. Arr. alph. by name of pupil, by year, under school. No index. Hdw. and typed on printed form. 14 x 12 x 24.

Correspondence

236. LETTERS, 1895-97. 1 vol. Not found on recheck.
Letterpress copies of official correspondence of V. F. Martin, former county superintendent of education. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 13 x 10 x 1. Storage room.

XXIII. SINKING FUND COMMISSION (defunct)

A sinking fund commission for Oconee County was created in 1929, consisting of three members named in a special act, which provided that vacancies should be filled by the governor upon recommendation of a majority of the legislative delegation including the senator. The commission appointed a secretary to keep a record of all acts and doings of the commission, which was directed to take over all moneys, property, securities, records, and accounts pertaining to townships, school districts or county sinking funds for the retirement of bonds and notes. (Stat. XXXVI, 182-83.) On April 1, 1933 (Acts, p. 67) the county comptroller was charged to take over the records and active duties of the sinking fund commission. The last supply act, passed in 1936, refers to the sinking fund commission (Acts, p. 2541), but merely applies this name to its successor, the board of advisors to the comptroller.

For records, see entries 242-250.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

Board of Advisers to the Comptroller;
County Comptroller

(Next entry 237, p. 96)

XXIV. BOARD OF ADVISORS TO THE COMPTROLLER

In February 1933, when the office of county comptroller was created, the Bank of Walhalla and the South Carolina Bank of Seneca were constituted a board of advisers to the comptroller (Stat. XXXVIII, 68). This act was amended in March of the same year, when three discreet men of the county were appointed by the senator and a majority of the house members as the board of advisers. The board is "authorized and empowered to advise with and approve all deposits, investments and loans of moneys in the hands of the Comptroller for the payment of County, Township or School District bonds, and the sale of any bonds, notes, contracts, or other evidence of debt" held by the comptroller. All deposits, investments, loans or sales made by the comptroller, must have the written approval of the board of advisers. (Stat. XXXVIII, 162.)

For commissions from legislative delegation, see entry 45.

XXV. COUNTY COMPTROLLER

The origin of this office in South Carolina is probably found in the supervising auditor, created in Greenville County in 1915 (Stat. XXIX, 477), and replaced by a county comptroller in 1930 (Stat. XXXVI, 1244).

In Oconee County the office of county comptroller was instituted in 1933 for the supervision of fiscal affairs. The comptroller is appointed (or removed) by the governor upon recommendation of the county senator and a majority of the county representatives, for a term of four years. He must be capable of keeping and auditing the financial records of the county, and has authority at all times to require county officers to submit their books and records for inspection and supervision. He took over all funds for the retirement of county, township, and school bonds, from the sinking fund commission (supra, p. 94) and he may deposit, lend, or invest such funds upon written approval of the advisory board. He supervises all offices which collect or disburse public money, and sees that all laws for their regulation are strictly observed. He makes monthly examinations of the collections, and sees that they are promptly paid to the treasurer. He assists the treasurer and the superintendent of education in making distribution of funds according to law. The comptroller appoints a secretary to keep the records of his office under his direction, whose salary is paid on vouchers of the supervisor. The comptroller is charged to require the treasurer to segregate school funds from ordinary county funds, and to name the depositories for them. Like the treasurer, he is bonded to the county in the sum of \$40,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. (Acts 1933, pp. 66-69, 162.)

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

(237-241)

County Comptroller; County
Records; School Records

The county comptroller keeps a set of books in which he carries under separate accounts every item for which taxes are collected or money appropriated; and he furnishes the treasurer and each officer who issues vouchers, a monthly statement of the balance of each account. He keeps an account of all bonds, and he reports in writing to the supervisor and the legislative delegation whether the several funds are sufficient to pay the principal and interest when due. Both principal and interest are paid on warrants signed by the comptroller and countersigned by each member of his board of advisors. He is specifically charged to enforce the law that no warrant shall be honored, or county check issued, in excess of the money appropriated for any particular purpose; and he reports to the grand jury all overdrafts against any account and the name of the officer responsible. When any fund is exhausted, he notifies the legislative delegation and the officer who disburses the funds. (Ibid.)

County Records

237. (CONTROL BOOK), 1933--. 2 vols.
Ledger of all offices in the county, listing the grossed collections and disbursements of funds, showing date, item and folio for both debits and credits, with balance for each account; also record of collections given to bond account from tax distribution and turned over to sinking fund commission. Arr. chron. (with thumb tabs) by acct., grouped under years. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. 13 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

238. COUNTY (Orders); 1933--. 1 f. d.
Correspondence with legislative delegation relative to county financial affairs and orders, with pledges of delegation. Correspondence arr. alph. by name of addressee; orders arr. chron. No index. Typed. 16 x 12 x 24.
For other correspondence, see entry 241.

239. ABSTRACTS, 1933--. 1 f. d.
Abstracts of collections, nulla bonas, penalties, and executions, showing distribution of charges and credits on tax accounts. Arr. alph. by subject, and chron. under each. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 16 x 12 x 24.

School Records

240. (SCHOOL BOOK), 1933--. 2 vols.
Record of receipts and disbursements of school districts, showing date, item, folio and balance for both debits and credits; also a control carrying a daily balance of itemized receipts and disbursements of all school funds. Arr. by school district no. under fiscal year. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 pp. 14 x 12 x 3.

For superintendent of education's parallel record, see entry 228.

241. SCHOOL (Correspondence), 1933--. 1 f. d.
Correspondence regarding cashing of old school claims, and other school matters. No arr. No index. Typed. 16 x 12 x 24.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

For other correspondence on school matters, see entry 219; for other correspondence of comptroller, see entry 238.

Sinking Fund Commission and Bond Records
(See also entry 213)

242. (MINUTE BOOK), 1930--. 2 vols.
Minutes of the sinking fund commission at regular and special meetings, showing date and place of meeting, names of members present, business transacted, and signatures of secretary and chairman. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw., 1930-31; typed, 1931--. 88 and 500 pp. 12 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. 1 vol., 1930-31, under steps of county office building.

243. (BOND BOOK), 1933--. 1 vol.
Record of county and school bonds, showing date, original issue, payments, balance; item, receipts, disbursements, investments, balance; also records of deposit security and county funds; and of money lost in bank failures. County bond acct. arr. by issue; school bond acct. arr. by district no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 3. Office.
For prior records, see entry 196; for superintendent of education's record, see entry 228.

244. BOND ACCOUNT, 1933--. 1 f. d.
Balance sheets, showing assets of bond accounts, school district balances, correspondence about bonds, and reports of sinking fund commission to treasurer and delegation on bonds. Arr. alph. by topic. No index. Typed, and typed on ruled form. 16 x 12 x 24.
For treasurer's record, see entry 212.

245. (VOUCHER BOOK), 1933--. 1 vol.
Original cancelled checks of sinking fund commission signed by members, authorizing banks to make payments from bond accounts. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and hdw. on printed form. 100 pp. 9 x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1.

246. (SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND TAX COLLECTIONS), 1933--. 1 vol.
Record of credits given to school bond accounts by county comptroller, with charges off for funds received by treasurer; also a control account of all funds and charges, showing date, item, amount for debits, credits, and balance. Arr. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. 12 x 14 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

247. (BOND AND COUPON BOOK), 1933--. 10 vols.
Cancelled bonds and coupons redeemed by county and school districts, under control of sinking fund commission. Arr. chron. under bond issue. No index. Engraved and pasted. 35 to 400 pp. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 to 5.

248. BOND SCHEDULE, 1937. 1 vol.
Schedule of all bonds, showing by issues and districts, amount outstanding, name of issue, amount to be retired by years for state and county, and total. No arr. No index. Typed. 8 pp. 8 x 6 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

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249. CASH BOOK, 1931-33. 1 vol.
Record of all receipts and disbursements of the sinking fund commission, showing date, description, district, and amount of each entry. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 75 double pp. (12 used) 13 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

250. JOURNAL, 1930-33. 2 vols.
Account of receipts and disbursements of money collected and transferred to various bond accounts of county and school districts, showing date, item, and amount. Arr. by district no. Indexed by name of acct. Hdw. on ruled form. 300 pp. 9 x 14 x $\frac{1}{2}$ and 16 x 11 x 1. Under steps of county office building.

XXVI. BOARD OF REGISTRATION

Enrollment of voters in a book was required as early as 1716 (Stat. II, 684); and Charleston electors in 1819 had to register name and place of residence at least a month before an election (Stat. VII, 141). The constitution of 1868, however, was the first to direct the general assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of voters (art. VIII, 3). The resulting act of 1868 gave this duty to the managers of elections (Stat. XIV, 136) until they were relieved in 1882 by the creation of county supervisors of registration (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 approval of the senate for a term of two years (Code 2269).

This board conducts the registration of qualified voters; and those who are denied registration may appeal to the courts (1896, Stat. XXII, 38; Code 2273).

The board makes two copies of an enrollment book for each precinct, showing name, age and place of residence of each voter. At the time of elections, these are turned over to the commissioners of election to be distributed among the managers of election, to be returned to the board of registration after the election. (1896, Stat. XXII, 44; Code 2286.) The board also has a separate list of persons who were registered prior to January 1, 1898, who are eligible for life, regardless of present day educational requirements (Const. 1895, art. II, 4 (c); 1896, Stat. XXII, 36; Code 2271). By law all records and books are deposited with the clerk of court for safekeeping (1896, Stat. XXII, 44) as public records, open to inspection at all times (Const. 1895, art. II, 8) and removable solely by the board, for so long as may be necessary for performance of duties (Code 2285).

For Registration Book, see entry 69.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

Commissioners of Election;
Democratic County Committee

(Next entry 251, p. 101)

XXVII. COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION

Preceded by a long period of evolution, these commissioners for each county date from 1868 (Stat. XIV, 136).

At least thirty days before an election the governor appoints two commissions of three persons each, one commission 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 (1882, Stat. XVII, 1116; 1896, XXII, 29; 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 which prepares a statement of each protest as well as the total vote for each candidate. A duplicate of this statement must be filed in the office of the clerk of court. Signed copies are also sent to the governor, to the state board of canvassers, and to the secretary of state (1882, Stat. XVII, 1119; Code 2310-15). The county advisory board audits and pays the expenses of the election (Code 2316).

For Candidates' Pledges and Expense Accounts, see entry 72; for returns, see entries 88, 122.

XXVIII. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE

Under the one party system now prevailing in South Carolina, the Democratic primary which selects the party candidate has come to be of greater significance than the general election which merely confirms their election. All county officers, appointive or elective, except masters, magistrates, and supervisors of registration, are entered in the primary, and at its discretion the county committee may order a primary for masters and magistrates (Code 2365).

In each county the Democratic Party is organized under a county executive committee, known as the county committee, presided over by the county chairman. Party members are enrolled into political clubs; and qualifications for voting are regulated by law. Each election year the clubs elect delegates to a county convention at the county seat, and the convention secretary keeps a record of proceedings in a minute book. The committee fixes the entrance fees of candidates, selects the polling places, furnishes the ballot boxes, prints the ballots, meets at the courthouse to tabulate returns, and performs, under the party constitution and rules, all other necessary duties prescribed by law. (Acts 1915, 168-70; Code 2352-2418.)

For minutes, see entry 78.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

(Next entry 251, p. 101)

County Board of Control; County
Board of Public Welfare

XXIX. COUNTY BOARD OF CONTROL (defunct)

A special law passed in 1883 prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors in Oconee County (Stat. XVIII, 515), was repealed two years later (Stat. XIX, 227) and on May 1, 1889, the question of licensing the sale of liquor was submitted to the electorate (Stat. XX, 205). In 1891 a special act prohibited within the limits of a city, town or village of Oconee County, sale of domestic wines in less than five gallons quantity, except by druggists or licensed saloon keepers (Stat. XX, 1194). Under a general law the state dispensary went into operation July 1, 1893, under a state board of control which appointed county boards of control of three members each. Upon petition, these boards issued permits for the location of dispensaries in the county. (Stat. XXI, 68-70.) The following year a special law provided that Oconee County's share of local dispensary profits be paid to the county school fund (Stat. XXI, 1067; XXIII, 1207). In 1900 it was enacted that the county board be appointed by the state board on approval of the legislative delegation (Stat. XXIII, 440). In 1907 the state dispensary was abolished, and local dispensaries were continued under county dispensary boards only if voted in by local option (Stat. XXV, 463-81).

From the minutes of the board, in Claims Audited, entry 5, it appears that there were only two dispensaries in Oconee County, one at Seneca and one at Walhalla, both of which were voted out in 1906. The profits were divided equally between the school fund and the respective towns.

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 soon thereafter (Stat. XL, 515).

In 1937 a state department of public welfare was created, to function under the South Carolina Board of Public Welfare, whose members 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

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

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 its activities, and accurate 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 report 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.)

Case Records

251. (CASE REGISTRATION LEDGER), 1937--. 1 vol.

Record of all applications for relief, showing name of county, case number, race, category, surname, man's first name, woman's first name, date registered, and date closed. Arr. by client no. No index. Typed on printed ruled form. Loose leaf 12 x 9 x 1.

252. MASTER FILE CARDS, 1937--. 4 f. b.

Current index to all case histories, active and closed, showing name, address, cross reference, case number, date of application, marital status, alias, name of man, name of woman, age, others in household and their ages, category, date closed. Arr. alph. by name of client (or case). Typed on printed cards. 4 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

253. OPEN CASES, 1937--. 5 f. d.

Individual family case records of the department of public welfare, showing detailed information on face sheet with second copies of applications, narrative social history of investigation, narrative chronological recording of contacts following establishment of eligibility, supplemental forms and correspondence. Arr. numer. by case with name and no. on tabs. For index, see entry 252. Typed, and hdw. on printed ruled form. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24.

254. CLOSED AND REJECTED CASES, 1937--. 6 f. d.

Record of individual family cases closed for various reasons, showing detailed information on face sheet, second copies of applications, narrative social history of investigation, narrative chronological recording of contacts following establishment of eligibility, supplemental forms, statistical cards and correspondence. Arr. by case no. For index, see entry 252. Typed, and hdw. on printed ruled form. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

255. ("PAY ROLLS"), 1937--. 4 vols.

Carbon copies of pay rolls of clients receiving monthly benefit checks in the following categories: old age or the blind, or aid for dependent children, showing by whom typed, checked and verified; month, year, voucher number, page number, county unit, county number, county (general relief), account to which charged (general relief), date pay roll received and posted; line number, check number, case number, race, sex, award number, date, pr voucher number, name of client, for the sum of, amount of assistance paid (dollars, cents). Arr. chron. under award no. No index. Typed on printed ruled form. Loose leaf 17 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

256. FERA CASES, 1933-37. 24 f. d.

Individual family case records inherited by the temporary department of public welfare from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and turned over to department of public welfare for filing and reference, showing detailed information on face sheet, statistical card, and budget card, with work relief history, narrative chronological social case history and correspondence. Arr. alph. by case name, showing name and no. on tab. Typed and hdw. and typed on printed ruled form. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 24.

257. (FERA CASE INDEX), 1933-37. 11 f. b.

Index to FERA cases, showing case number, surname, first name, middle name, address of client, and date. Arr. alph. by name of client. Typed. 4 x $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.

Administrative Records

258. (GENERAL FILE), 1937--. 4 f. d.

Material pertaining to administrative matters, including general correspondence, carbon administrative pay rolls, requisitions for supplies, budgets, bank clearances, per diem and mileage of board members, correspondence on policies, annual reports and travel vouchers; also minutes of regular bi-monthly and special meetings of the county board, showing date, place of meeting, members present, election of members to board offices, motions made and approved, personnel estimates (number and salaries) to state department, personnel elected, lists of cases approved for old age benefits, amount of benefit; cases approved for dependent children's aid, amount of benefit; cases rejected, reason for rejection; memorandum of cases presented, name of case worker, category, recommendation of board. Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on printed form. 14 x 30 x 30.

259. ("READING SHELF"), 1937--. 12 vols.

Miscellaneous administrative reference material, consisting of memoranda, bulletins, and reports on South Carolina Public Welfare Statistics, from the state department of public welfare, annual reports of other county departments of public welfare, etc. Arr. chron. under subject. No index. Mimeographed and printed. Loose leaf 11 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 to 3.

XXXI. 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 was not passed until 1887 (Stat. XIX, 326), more than a decade after the return of the ex-Confederates to power. This law 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 of annual pensions to indigent or disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors and to widows of Confederate veterans (art. XIII, 5). The general assembly put this into effect in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 185); and until 1918 the pensions were paid by the comptroller general through the clerk of court. A reorganization in 1919 made the judge of probate secretary of the county pension board, charged with the duty of paying the pensions, and keeping the records in his office (Stat. XXXI, 277). In 1923, faithful Negroes who had served the Confederacy became eligible (Stat. XXXIII, 107).

Under the general law of 1929, the pension board was abolished and a board of honor was created for each county, to consist of three Confederate veterans, with the judge of probate as clerk. When the number of veterans is reduced to two, the clerk of court may become a member; when the number is reduced to one, the judge of probate is eligible for membership; when there are no veterans remaining in the county, the auditor may become a member. (Stat. XXXVI, 177-79.) In 1937 the state comptroller general resumed the duty of paying Confederate pensions (Stat. XL, 639), but in 1938 this duty was returned to the judge of probate.

For other records, see entries 66, 67, 167-169.

260. MINUTE BOOK OF COUNTY PENSION BOARD, 1889-- . 2 vols.

Record of proceedings of the county pension board and board of honor in regard to pensions of Confederate veterans, widows and orphans, showing place of meeting, date, purpose of meeting, names of applicants for pensions, whether approved or disapproved; when approved, what classification pensioner was placed in, adjournment of board, signature of members. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 241 pp. 10 x 8 x 1 and 14 x 8 x 1. Judge of probate, office.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

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XXXII. HEALTH UNIT

The state board of health was set up in South Carolina in 1878 (Stat. XVI, 729; Code 4997). Every seven years the board selects seven members to be appointed by the governor as an executive committee which has control over the health work in the state (Code 4999). The state health department is divided into numerous bureaus. The bureau of rural sanitation, under which all county health units function, was set up in 1910 through aid from the Rockefeller Foundation for the eradication of hookworm ("Report of State Board of Health", pp. 136-38 in Reports of Officers, Boards and Committees, 1928, I).

Oconee and Pickens together form a bi-county health district ("Fifty-Seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health, July 1, 1935-June 30, 1936", pp. 7, 94, in Reports of Officers, Boards and Committees, 1936, II). Each district is in charge of a health officer, and the personnel of the unit consists of a clerk, a nurse, and an inspector (Information from state director of rural sanitation, 1937).

Records are kept on cards which belong to the state board of health rather than to the county, and form the basis of reports of the office to the state board, which incorporates them in an annual report to the legislature.

Reports

261. REPORTS, 1937--. 1 folder.

Reports of director to state board of health, division of crippled children, concerning visits and activities during the month. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 14 x 11 x 1.

262. (SANITARY OFFICER'S FILE), 1934--. 8 folders. Not found on recheck.

Reports of inspections and official correspondence of the sanitary officer. Arr. chron. under topic. No index. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on printed form. 14 x 11 x 1.

Examinations and Treatments

263. PRENATAL, 1935--. 1 vol.

Record of those receiving prenatal care, showing name and address of patient, dates of examinations, and detailed statistical information. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 175 pp. 12 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

264. TUBERCULOSIS, 1933--. 1 pkg.

Official card record of clinic examinations of tubercular patients, suspects, and contacts, showing name and address, number in family, ages, history of case, by whom record was taken, and when. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 8 x 4 x 1.

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265. TUBERCULOSIS, 1933--. 1 vol.
Memorandum of office examinations of tubercular patients, suspects, and contacts, showing names of patients and suspects, address, date, case history. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 13 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$.
266. TUBERCULOSIS-PELLAGRA, 1929-33. 1 vol.
List of names of those having either pellagra or tuberculosis. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 140 pp. 11 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.
267. PELLAGRA, 1933--. 1 vol.
List of names of those attending pellagra clinics held at regular intervals in different parts of the county, showing dates of clinics, and names and addresses of patients. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 178 pp. 11 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.
268. ANTI-RABIES TREATMENT, 1929--. 1 vol. Not found on recheck.
Record of all who have taken treatment for rabies, showing names and addresses of patients, with dates of treatment. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of patient. Hdw. 165 pp. 11 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.
269. SMALLPOX, 1934--. 2 vols.
List of names, with addresses and dates, of those taking smallpox vaccinations. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of patient. Hdw. 175 pp. 12 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.
270. (TYPHOID), 1932--. 5 vols.
List of names and addresses of those taking typhoid serum, with dates of treatment. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. 169 pp. 11 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.
271. TOXOID, 1937--. 1 f. b.
Request of parent for diphtheria preventive treatment, showing name of child, age, family physician, date, signature of parent. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
272. TOXIN-ANTI-TOXIN, 1929--. 6 vols. Title varies; Toxoid.
Record of those receiving preventive treatment for diphtheria, showing name of child, age, date, and names of parents. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Hdw. 11 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.
273. (SYPHILIS RECORD), 1937--. 1 folder.
Record of syphilitics receiving treatment from practicing physicians, using free medicine supplied by the state health department, showing name of patient, age, sex, race, dates treated, and name of attending physician. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 14 x 11 x 1.
- Child Health
274. (SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS), 1930--. 8 f. b.
Record of the examinations of county school children, showing name of child,

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school, grade, weight, height, defects, and similar information. Arr. under grade by school. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 6 x 8 x 16.

275. CRIPPLED CHILDREN SURVEY, 1935. 250 folders.
Works Progress Administration survey of crippled children, showing family history, physical disability, economic condition and medical history. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 9.

276. APPLICATION FOR TREATMENT, 1937--. 1 folder.
Applications, and certificates to indigency, of parents applying for free treatment for crippled children. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 9.

Midwife Records

277. MIDWIFE RECORD, 1926--. 1 pkg.
Class cards of certified midwives of Oconee County who enroll for class work, giving information about health examinations, training, and equipment. Arr. alph. by name of midwife. No index. Hdw. 6 x 4 x 1.

278. MIDWIFE DIRECTORY, 1926--. 2 vols.
Register of midwives, showing health record, renewals of certificate, and equipment checking. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. (50 used) 8 x 6 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

Accounts and Correspondence

279. (ACCOUNT BOOK), 1934--. 1 vol.
Accounts of petty expenditures for telephone bills, and for other expenses of the health department. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 140 pp. 12 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.

280. CORRESPONDENCE, 1934--. 4 f. d.
Official correspondence regarding all activities of health department. Arr. chron. under topic. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 14 x 24.

XXXIII. 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 appropriates a sufficient amount to insure each county having at least one home and one farm

agent (Acts, pp. 1053-54), but prior to that time the provision of the supplementary funds was left to the counties, so that the number of county agents varied from year to year.

The federal funds are obtained through Clemson Agricultural College, and all agricultural extension work in the state is under the supervision of the director of the Clemson extension service, who is also a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. The director of the Clemson extension service appoints the farm agents. The home demonstration agents are appointed by, and work under the immediate supervision of, a state home demonstration agent, who is connected with Winthrop College. No definite term is provided by law for the agents, but they are usually employed for one year at a time. Reappointment is customary so 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 farm and home demonstration agents consisted largely of organizational and informative work; and the records were chiefly correspondence and reports to headquarters, with some relating to club work. Agricultural adjustments have also been conducted through the county farm agents, who have handled production contracts and benefit checks. Records connected with this consist of third copies of various forms of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the original work sheet admeasurements.

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

XXXIV. SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD

Under a special law, a move for the control of soil erosion was begun, in 1935, as a part of the agricultural extension program in connection with the executive boards of several counties (Acts, pp. 913-15). The following year the general assembly by joint resolution assented to the provisions of federal statute (public act No. 461, 74th Congress) which provided a permanent policy of federal aid to the states for the purpose. The trustees of Clemson College were authorized to present state plans, and to administer, receive and disburse federal grants of money to the state for the work. (Acts 1936, pp. 1531-32.)

The soil conservation board in Oconee County operates under a general law of 1937 which provides for the creation of soil conservation districts. Upon the filing of a petition by any twenty-five land owners in the area concerned, the state soil conservation committee gives notice of a public hearing on the question; and, if the committee approves, it holds a referen-

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dum and publishes the result. If the ballots are favorable the committee appoints two supervisors to act with three others elected by the people of the district for a term of three years. These form the governing board of the soil conservation district, which becomes "a governmental subdivision of this state and a public body corporate and politic." The board is authorized to "conduct surveys, investigations and research relating to the character of soil erosion and the preventive and control measures needed, to publish . . . and to disseminate information" in cooperation with the state or Federal Government; to carry out the measures necessary for prevention and control of erosion; to obtain options and acquire lands; to make available to land owners engineering machinery, equipment, fertilizer and seeds; to develop comprehensive plans; to sue and be sued in the name of the district; and to make rules and regulations necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of the organization. (Acts 1937, pp. 242-67.)

281. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, 1938--. 1 f. b.

Record of agreements with cooperators in soil conservation, showing name and address of parties, landowners, description of land, terms of agreements; plan of conservation operations, showing contract number, name of conservationist, owner, address, location of farm, farm number, date, field number, approximate acres in various crops before contract, number of acres for years planned 1938-39-40-41-42; Table I, summary sheet, showing name of cooperator, acres, crop, acres, yield per acre, total production, amount federal (house credit) amount bought, amount sold; Table II, approximate acreage planned 1938-42 (after agreement); Table III, present and anticipated livestock and feed requirements, kind of animal, livestock, average food required 1940-45; Table IV, feed estimates--year, hay (tons), grain (bushels), pasture; Table V, estimated production of cash crops under old and new plans--old plan average--new plan average, legends (maps of land under contract) and how they are to be terraced and planted, schedule of operations in map form; plan of operation for conservationists 1938-42. Arr. alph. by name of cooperator. No index. Hdw., typed, mimeographed and printed. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 25.

282. TERRACING REPORTS, 1938--. 1 f. d.

Records pertaining to the terracing of land, consisting of a map which shows schedule of operations for 1938-39, with name of operator, contract number, legal description, acres, scale; terrace checking report, showing name of owner, code number, address, date, field number, acres, number of men in party, man hours, hours of supervision, transportation, linear feet of terraces, by whom checked; report of laying off terraces, showing owner, operator, address, location of farm, field number, cost of terracing, members of crew; data on terraces, showing terrace number, vertical interval fall along terrace line. Arr. alph. by name of cooperator. No index. Hdw. on mimeographed form. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 25.

283. WORK RECORDS, 1938--. 5 f. b.

Record of work done and planned to be done to conserve soil for years 1938-39-40-41-42, showing name of cooperator, farm number, year, type of work

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 23-25

to be done, field number, number of acres, date surveyed. Arr. in groups according to type of work to be done and crops to be planted. No index. Typed and hdw. on typed form. 6 x 9 x 16.

284. COST RECORDS FOR PASTURES AND FORESTRY, 1938--. 1 f. d.
Record of work done by CCC camps cooperating with soil conservation agency, showing camp or project, number, date started, completed, schedule code, agreement number, field number, description of work done, farm owner, farm operator, foreman, labor hours at each, salary rate, equipment hours, transportation miles, total rate, cost, materials used, quantity of work placed, unit cost. Arr. alph. by name of farm owner. No index. Hdw. on printed and mimeographed forms. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 25.

285. FARM MAPS, 1938--. 1 f. d.
Maps of farms cooperating with soil conservation agency, showing contractor's number, farm code number, legal description, owner, operator, acres, scale, contract by (whom), date, survey by (whom), date, drafted by (whom), date, checked by (whom), date. Arr. alph. by name of cooperator. No index. Blue-print. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 25.

286. INFORMATION, MEMORANDUM, LETTERS, ETC., 1938--. 1 f. d.
Official correspondence relative to the carrying out of program of soil conservation board. Arr. alph. by type of correspondence. No index. Hdw. and typed. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 25.

Oconee County Officials, 1869--.
(Compiled by Vivian Barnette, from Miller's Almanac, 1869-94;
Reports of State Officers, 1895-98; and records in secretary
of state's office, Columbia, 1899--.)

County Supervisor

John L. Fennell, 1894-95
A. Lay, 1895-99
J. M. Hunnicutt, 1899-1900
F. M. Pool, 1900-1902
D. F. McAlister, 1902-4, 1906-8
L. H. V. Hobson, 1904-6
Nathaniel Phillips, 1908-12
W. C. Foster, 1912-17
Stiles N. Hughs, 1917-19
Elbert N. Foster, 1919-21
J. C. Shockley, 1921-25
J. A. Pace, 1925-35
F. H. Shirley, 1935-37
W. D. Pill, 1937--.

County Commissioners

A. Lay, 1869-73, 1879-81
W. R. Davis, 1869-71
James Zachary, 1869
Samuel Zachary, 1870-71
Lewis Moorehead, 1871-73
J. C. Jones, 1871-73
W. H. Stribling, 1873-75
J. M. Hunnicutt, 1873-77, 1889-95
J. A. Doyle, 1873-76
L. Rodgers, 1875-77
W. M. Thrift, 1876-77
Robert S. Rutledge, 1877-79
S. M. Crawford, 1877-79
Thos. H. Bibb, 1877-79, 1883-85
W. W. Moss, 1879-83
Jno. R. Steele, 1879-81
Milton Nicholson, 1881-87, 1889-91
G. Warner, 1881-83
O. J. Walker, 1883-85
Samuel H. Maret, 1885-87
Sloan Dickson, 1885-87
Andrew Bearden, 1887-89, 1891-93
A. P. Crisp, 1887-91
Wm. N. Cox, 1887-89, 1891-93,
1900-1903
J. L. Reeder, 1893-95
N. Phillips, 1893-95, 1903-6

County Commissioners (cont'd)

(no names available) 1895-99
J. J. Haley, 1899-1900
F. W. Pieper, 1899-1900
S. H. Snead, 1900-1903
John R. Zachary, 1903-6
James L. Talley, 1906-8
Jackson L. Miller, 1906-8, 1917-19
Joseph H. Allen, 1908-10
Josiah B. Hill, 1908-10
Jessie H. Smith, 1910-12
W. R. Hunt, 1910-15
H. C. Walker, 1912-15
D. E. Nicholson, 1915-17
Robert A. Reeves, 1915-17
L. W. Grant, 1917-19

Advisory Board

J. L. Smith, 1919-21
J. F. Hunnicutt, 1919-20
J. L. Kell, 1920-21
W. H. Simmons, 1921-23, 1931-33
Robert Hunt, 1921-23
J. Wilson Reeves, 1923-25
Charles R. Owens, 1923-25
Jas. H. Hunnicutt, 1925-27
Lee Hunt, 1925-27
D. J. Lay, 1927-29
W. R. Hunt, 1927-35
J. L. Gaillard, 1929-31
O. T. Hutchins, 1933-35
Claude E. Gambrell, 1935-37
C. W. Myers, 1935-37
R. A. Reeves, 1937--
G. M. Barnett, 1937--

Highway Commission

C. C. Myers, 1920-23
F. W. Cannon, 1920-23
W. L. Verner, 1920-23
J. F. Hunnicutt, 1920-23
F. S. Holleman, 1920-23

Oconee County Officers

Clerk of Court

J. W. Stribbling, 1869-84
James Seaborn, 1884-1900
C. R. D. Burns, 1900-1908
John F. Craig, 1908-20
W. J. Schroder, 1920-28
Glenn W. Shirley, 1928--

Master

Richard Lewis, 1887-93
Jas. W. Holleman, 1893-1901
W. O. White, 1901-33
William Earle, 1933--

Judge of Probate

Richard Lewis, 1869-72, 1876-92
S. P. Dendy, 1872-76
J. W. Holleman, 1892-94
E. L. Herndon, 1894-99
D. A. Smith, 1899-1907
Dresden A. Smith, 1907-12
V. F. Martin, 1912-26
Harry U. Earle, 1926-30
W. Frank Gillespie, 1930--

Sheriff

Jas. F. Robbins, 1869-73, 1880-85
W. N. Craig, 1873-80
Samuel M. Breazeale, 1885-89
W. W. Moss, 1889-93, 1895-1900
B. F. Douthit, 1893-95
Boone R. Moss, 1900-1904
Wm. M. Kay, 1904-12, 1925-28
J. W. Davis, 1912-17
Jas. M. Moss, 1917-18
W. M. Alexander, 1918-25
J. H. Thomas, 1928-32
S. N. Hunnicutt, 1932--

Coroner

Tyre B. Manklin, 1869-70
J. W. Holleman, 1870-72, 1907-8
W. M. Woodin, 1872-76

Coroner (cont'd)

F. M. Morgan, 1876-77
Richard E. Norman, 1877-80
Sam'l H. Johns, 1880-83
H. A. H. Gibson, 1883-89
D. S. Craig, 1889-93
S. B. Maret, 1893-95
J. L. Boggs, 1895-1901
Wm. L. Harbin, 1901-7
Lee Kerr, 1908-12
Whit Knox, 1912-16
Hal D. Grant, 1916-19
J. M. Abbott, 1919-21
J. Perry Garner, 1921-28
John R. Peay, 1928-33
Luther Morgan, 1933-36
J. W. Manley, 1936--

Auditor

L. B. Johnson, 1869-74, 1876-80
James Van Tassel, 1874-75
G. P. Kirkland, 1875-76
John George, 1880-82
John J. Smith, 1882-90
Thos. R. Norris, 1890-93
W. T. Grubbs, 1893-97
John O. Adams, 1897-99
J. P. Keese, 1899-1907
Richard W. Grubbs, 1907-13
Dresden A. Smith, 1913-21
Ralph M. Pike, 1921--

Treasurer

David Sanders, 1869
S. G. Herndon, 1870-72
B. W. Bell, 1872-73
G. P. Kirkland, 1873-74
Thad C. Andrews, 1874-75
J. W. Holleman, 1875-79, 1883-92
H. F. Alexander, 1879-83
A. P. Crisp, 1892-94
Thomas Bibb, 1894-99
James R. Kay, 1899-1904
W. J. Schroder, 1904-13
R. H. Alexander, 1913-25
W. W. West, 1925-33
Joe Tillman Rogers, 1933--

First Report of County Commissioners

School Commissioner

R. S. Porcher, 1869-72
 F. Smith, 1872-73
 Thos. L. Lewis, 1873-75
 Isaac Wickliffe, 1875-77, 1879-89
 M. B. Dendy, 1877-79
 S. P. Stribling, 1889-91
 N. W. Macauley, 1891-94
 V. F. Martin, 1894-96

Supt. of Education (cont'd)

Clarence L. Craig, 1900-1904, 1906-9
 J. S. Colley, 1904-6
 W. C. Hughes, 1909-12
 Thomas A. Smith, 1912-20
 L. C. Speares, 1920-29
 J. E. Ashmore, 1929-33
 E. G. Johnson, 1933-37
 Wickliffe C. Hutchison, 1937--

Supt. of Education

V. F. Martin, 1896-98
 W. H. Barron, 1898-1900

Comptroller

D. A. Smith, 1933-38
 John M. Bruner, 1938--

FIRST REPORT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF OCONEE COUNTY
 (From Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly 1870-71,
 p. 1129)

"County Commissioners' Office,
 Walhalla, Oconee County, S. C., February 1, 1871.

Hon. A. J. Ransier:

Sir-- Pursuant to a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, I have the honor to submit to the Senate, through you, the following information:

1st. The amount of all cash money in the Treasury of Oconee County.....\$	1,028 09
2d. The total amount of taxes collected for County purposes during present year.....	247 76
3d. The total amount of the expenditures during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870.....	10,840 87
4th. The total amount of debts now due by Oconee County	9,682 77
5th. The total value of all taxable property in Oconee County, according to the last assessment.....	2,823,726 00

Very respectfully,

L. P. DENDY,

Clerk of Board of County Commissioners of Oconee County."

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II. South Carolina

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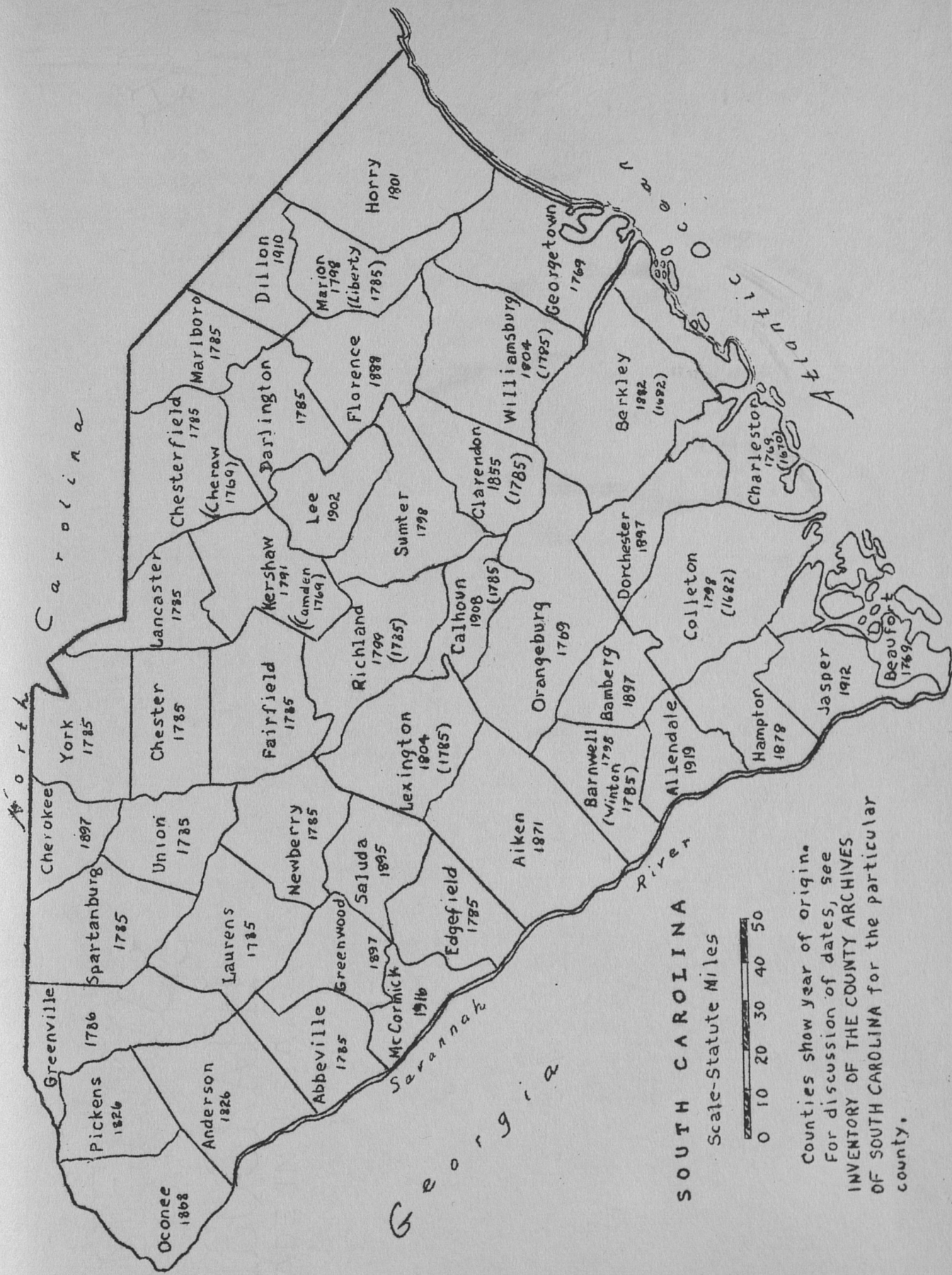
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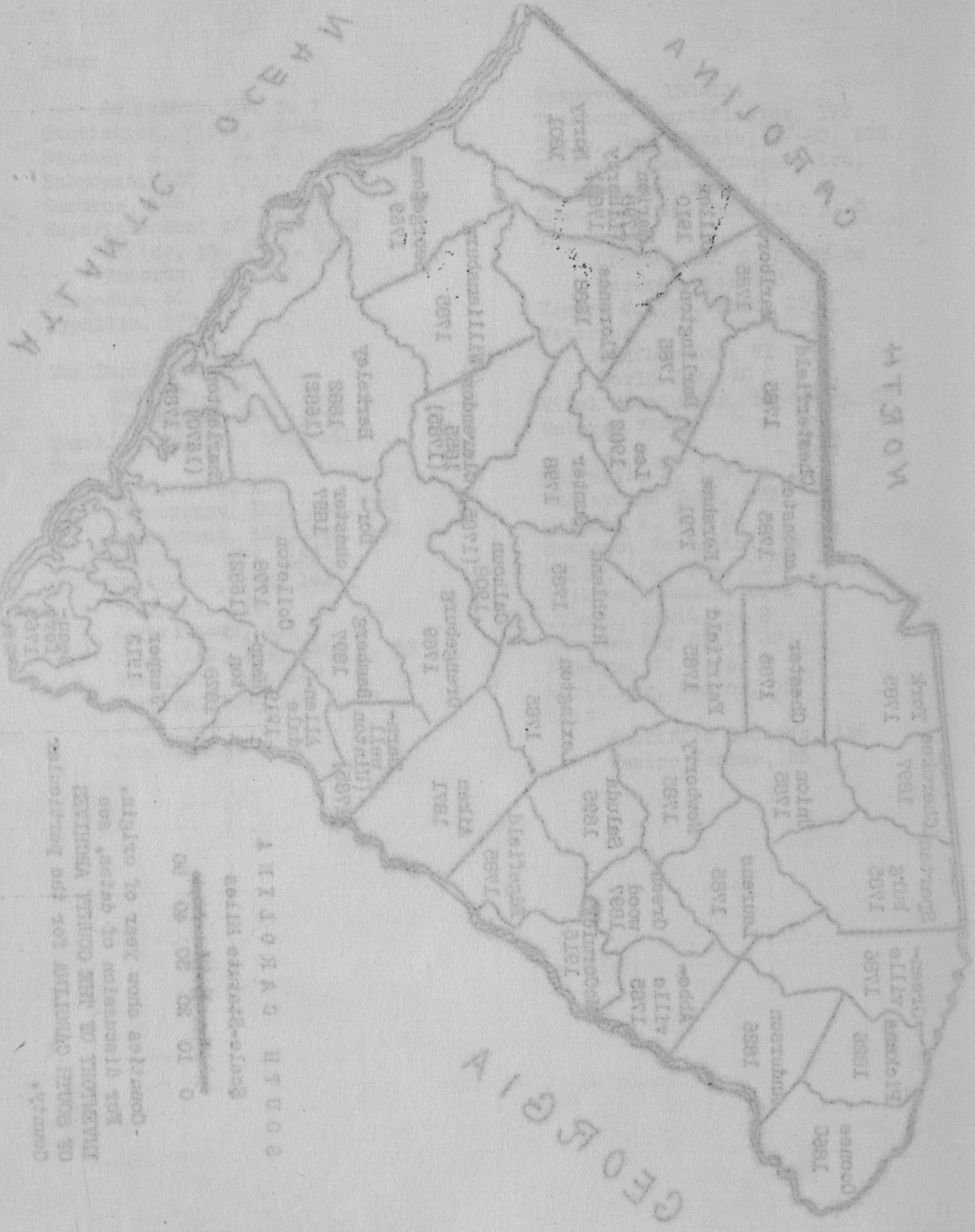
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