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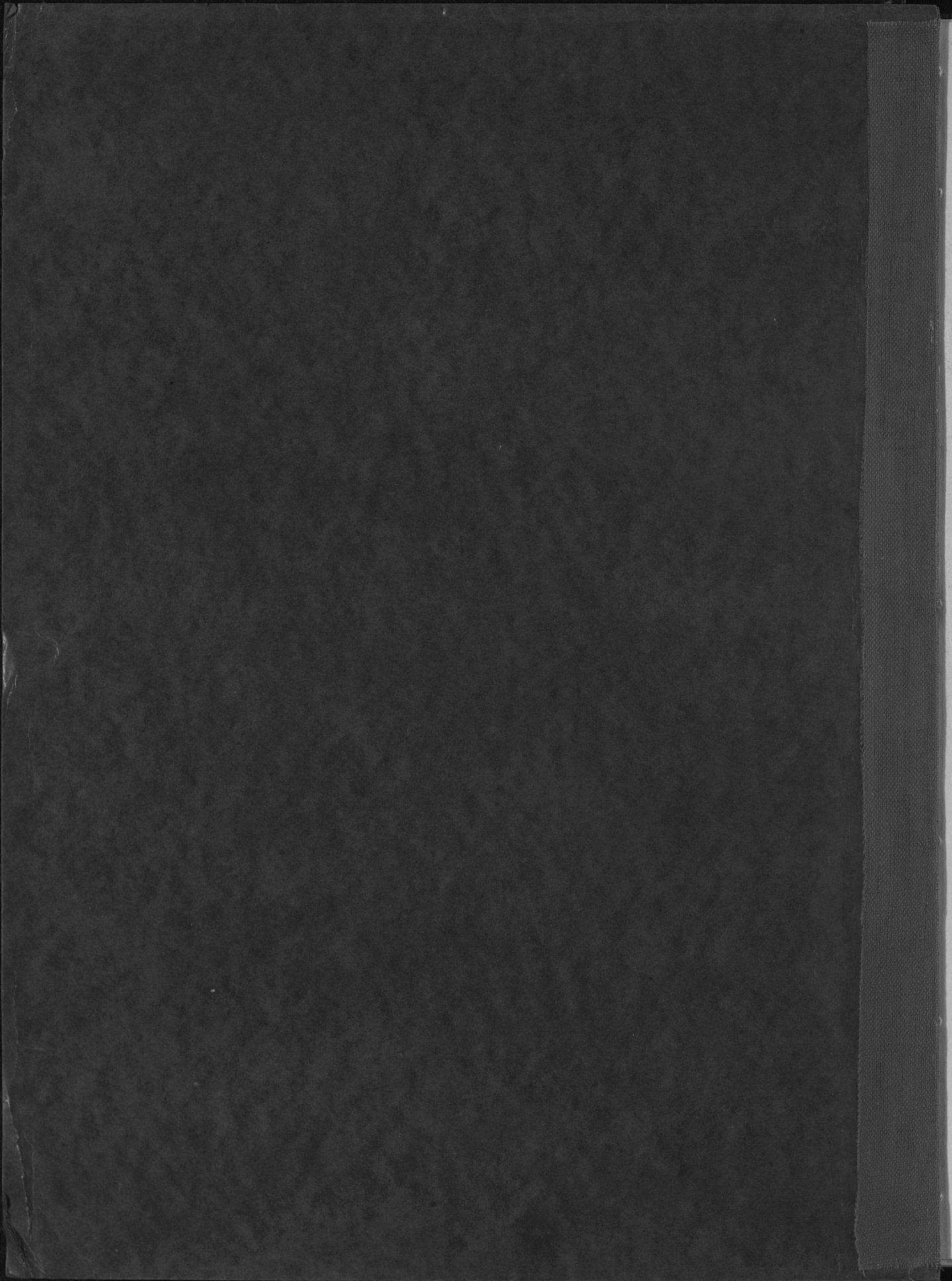
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INVENTORY OF
THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

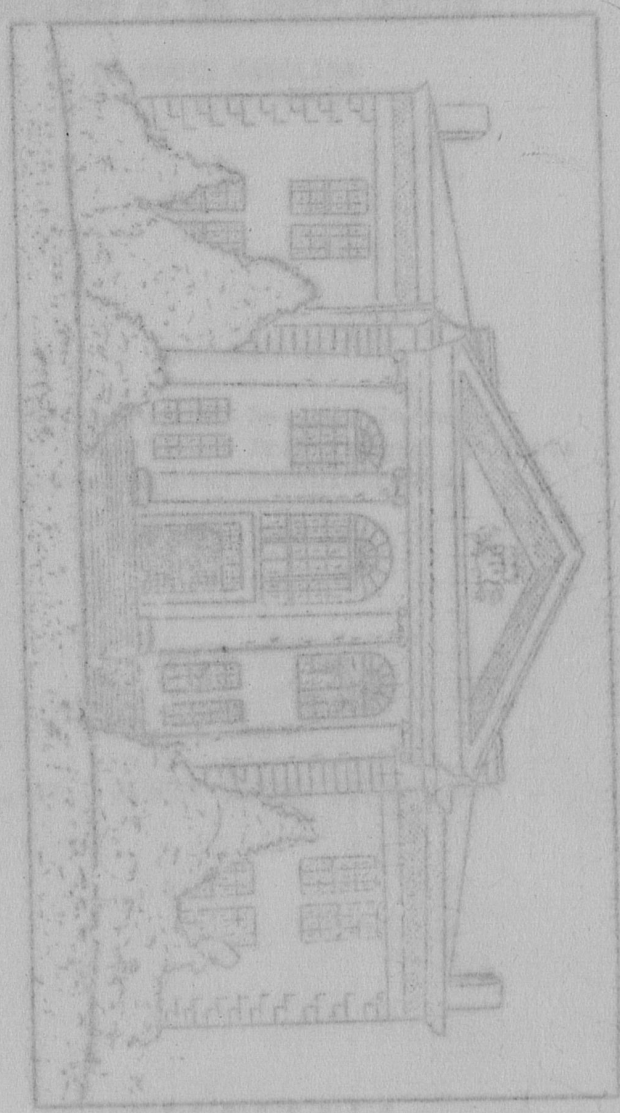
NO. 27
JASPER COUNTY

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

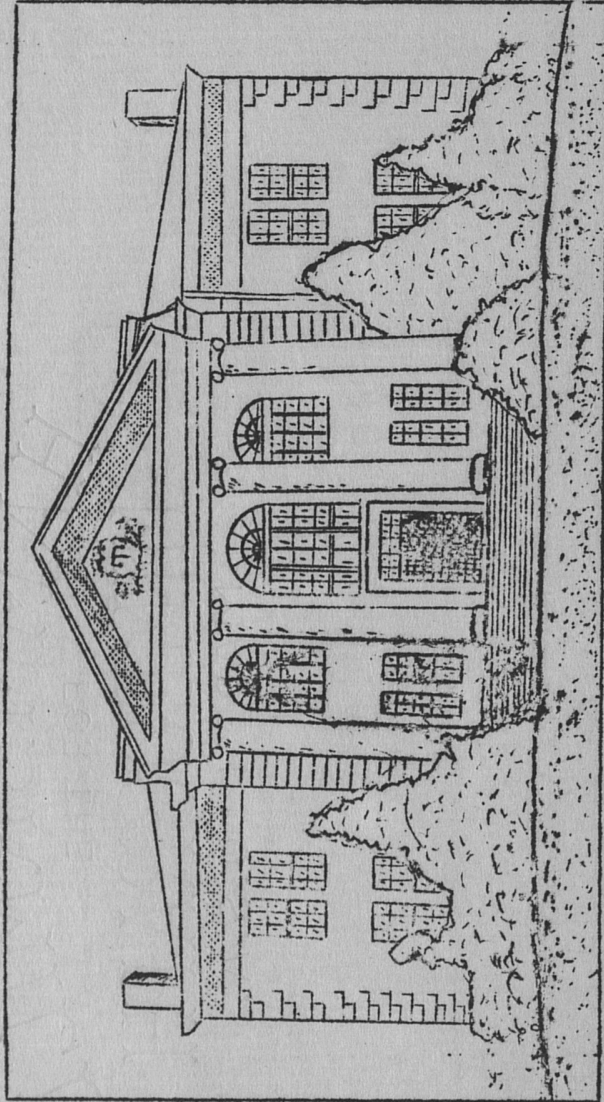
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THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLUMBIA



Columbia, S. C.
The Historical Society Survey
October 1914



JASPER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared by

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

No. 27. JASPER COUNTY (RIDGELAND)

* * * * *

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

The Historical Records Survey

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FOREWORD

The Inventory of County Archives of South Carolina is one of a number of bibliographies of historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Jasper County, is number 27 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carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political,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 public officials, historical and legal specialists, and many other groups in the community. Their cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

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

HARRY L. HOPKINS
Administrator

PREFACE

The Historical Records Survey began on a nation-wide scale as part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, and became in October 1936 an independent part of Federal Project No. 1. Under the national leadership of Dr. Luther H. Evans, formerly of Princeton, the Survey has inventoried state, county, city, church, and, to a limited extent, private records. At present, it is preparing for publication in a condensed form, descriptive lists of public records of the 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. His private library and scholarly counsel have been invaluable assets of the Survey. Acknowledgments for administrative support and cooperation are gratefully accorded to the officials of the South Carolina Works Progress Administration.

The survey of Jasper County records was begun on September 8, 1936, by Mrs. Rose M. Tobin of Allendale, and was completed on October 21. The legal and historical research and the preparation of introductory material are the work of the state office under plans worked out in the national office. The condensed inventory was checked from the records October 12-19, 1937, by Miss Vivian Barnette of the state office staff.

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

October 21, 1937

Anne K. Gregorie
Anne K. Gregorie
State Director
Historical Records Survey

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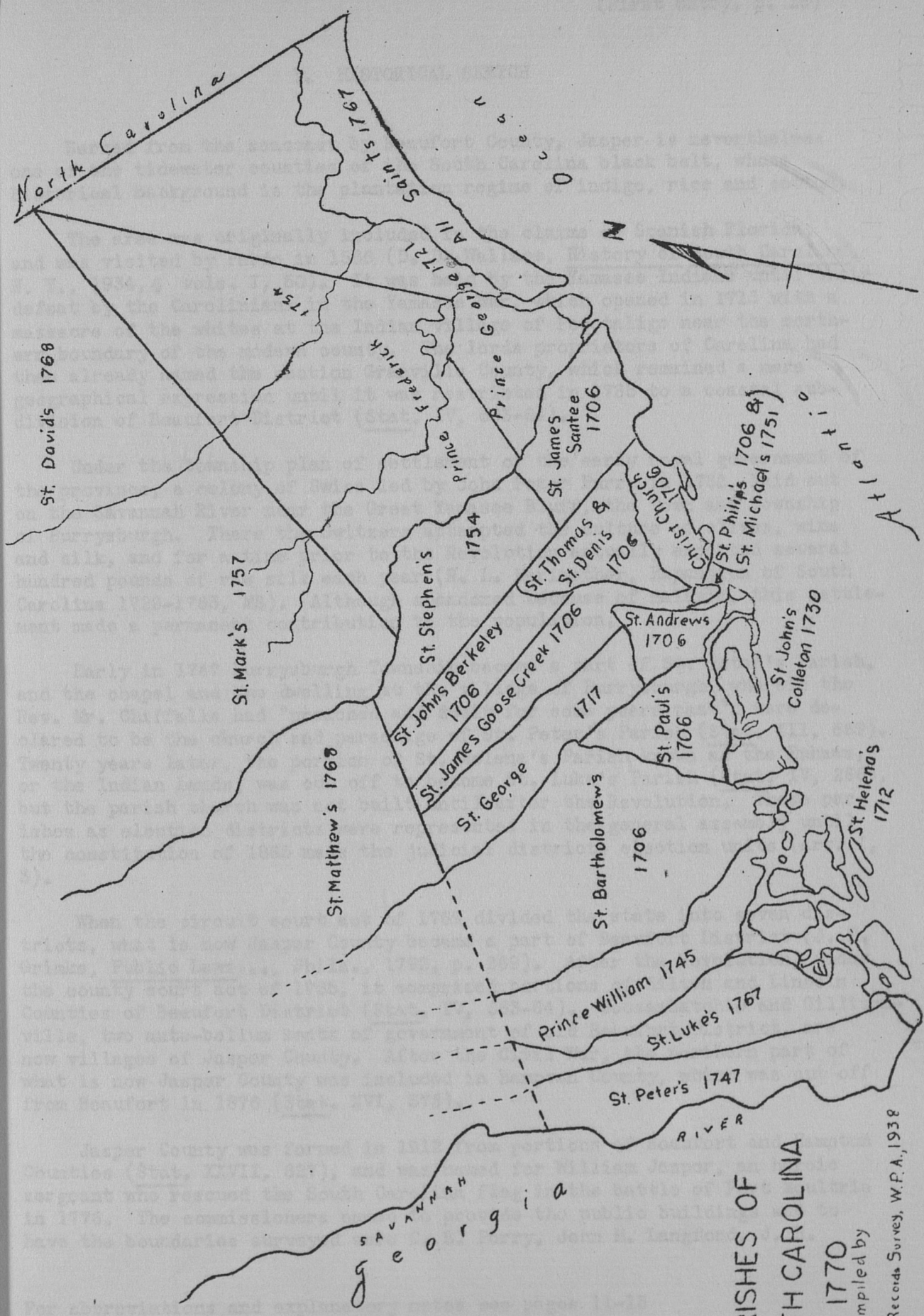
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PARISHES OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

1770
Compiled by

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

1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

Barred from the seacoast by Beaufort County, Jasper is nevertheless one of the tidewater counties of the South Carolina black belt, whose historical background is the plantation regime of indigo, rice and cotton.

The area was originally included in the claims of Spanish Florida, and was visited by Pardo in 1566 (D. D. Wallace, History of South Carolina, N. Y., 1934, 4 vols. I, 50). It was held by the Yamasee Indians until their defeat by the Carolinians in the Yamasee War, which opened in 1715 with a massacre of the whites at the Indian village of Pocotaligo near the northern boundary of the modern county. The lords proprietors of Carolina had then already named the section Granville County, which remained a mere geographical expression until it was restricted in 1785 to a coastal subdivision of Beaufort District (Stat. IV, 663-64).

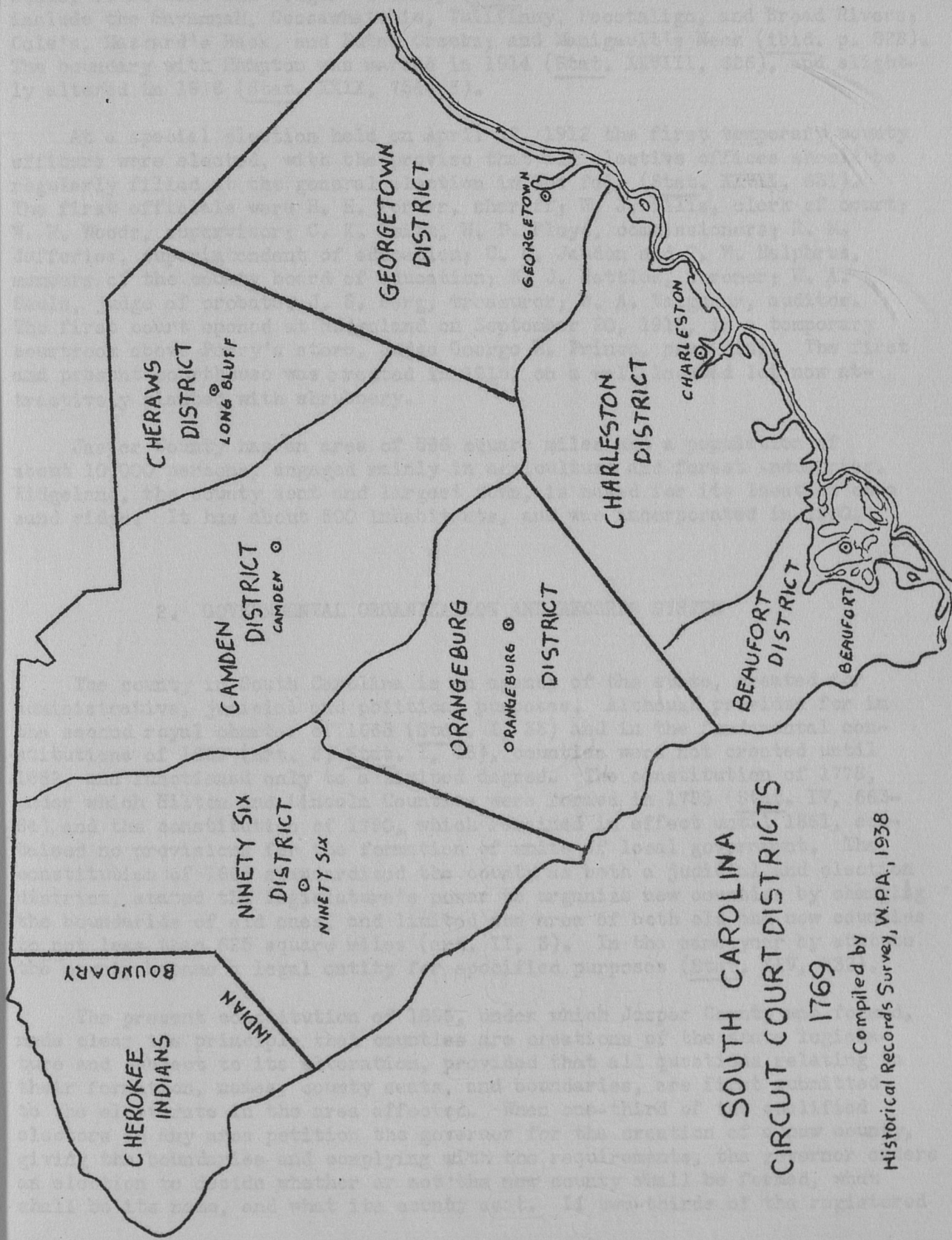
Under the township plan of settlement of the early royal government of the province, a colony of Swiss led by John Peter Purry in 1732, laid out on the Savannah River near the Great Yamasee Bluff, the town and township of Purrysburgh. There the Switzers attempted the culture of olives, wine and silk, and for a time prior to the Revolution actually exported several hundred pounds of raw silk each year (R. L. Meriwether, Expansion of South Carolina 1729-1765, MS). Although abandoned because of malaria, this settlement made a permanent contribution to the population.

Early in 1747 Purrysburgh Township became a part of St. Peter's Parish, and the chapel and the dwelling at the village of Purrysburgh, wherein the Rev. Mr. Chiffelle had "preached and dwelt for some years past", were declared to be the church and parsonage of St. Peter's Parish (Stat. III, 669). Twenty years later, the portion of St. Helena's Parish known as the Euhaws, or the Indian Lands, was cut off to become St. Luke's Parish (Stat. IV, 266), but the parish church was not built until after the Revolution. These parishes as election districts were represented in the general assembly until the constitution of 1865 made the judicial districts election units (art. I, 3).

When the circuit court act of 1769 divided the state into seven districts, what is now Jasper County became a part of Beaufort District (J. F. Grimke, Public Laws..., Phila., 1792, p. 269). After the Revolution, under the county court act of 1785, it comprised portions of Hilton and Lincoln Counties of Beaufort District (Stat. IV, 663-64). Coosawhatchie and Gillisonville, two ante-bellum seats of government of old Beaufort District, are now villages of Jasper County. After the Civil War, the northern part of what is now Jasper County was included in Hampton County, which was cut off from Beaufort in 1876 (Stat. XVI, 375).

Jasper County was formed in 1912 from portions of Beaufort and Hampton Counties (Stat. XXVII, 827), and was named for William Jasper, an heroic sergeant who rescued the South Carolina flag in the battle of Fort Moultrie in 1776. The commissioners named to provide the public buildings and to have the boundaries surveyed were C. E. Perry, John M. Langford, J. H.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13



SOUTH CAROLINA
CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS

1769

Compiled by
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Woods, J. P. Wise and Rodger Pinckney (ibid. 929). The natural boundaries include the Savannah, Coosawhatchie, Tulifinny, Pocotaligo, and Broad Rivers; Cole's, Hazzard's Back, and Eutaw Creeks; and Manigault's Neck (ibid. p. 828). The boundary with Hampton was marked in 1914 (Stat. XXVIII, 626), and slightly altered in 1916 (Stat. XXIX, 754-56).

At a special election held on April 12, 1912 the first temporary county officers were elected, with the proviso that all elective offices should be regularly filled at the general election in the fall (Stat. XXVII, 831). The first officials were H. H. Porter, sheriff; W. J. Ellis, clerk of court; W. H. Woods, supervisor; C. K. Smith, W. D. Floyd, commissioners; R. M. Jefferies, superintendent of education; C. M. Jaudon and T. W. Malphrus, members of the county board of education; W. J. Nettles, coroner; W. A. Sauls, judge of probate; J. S. Berg, treasurer; W. A. Vaigneur, auditor. The first court opened at Ridgeland on September 20, 1912, in a temporary courtroom above Perry's store, Judge George E. Prince, presiding. The first and present courthouse was erected in 1915, on a well located lot now attractively planted with shrubbery.

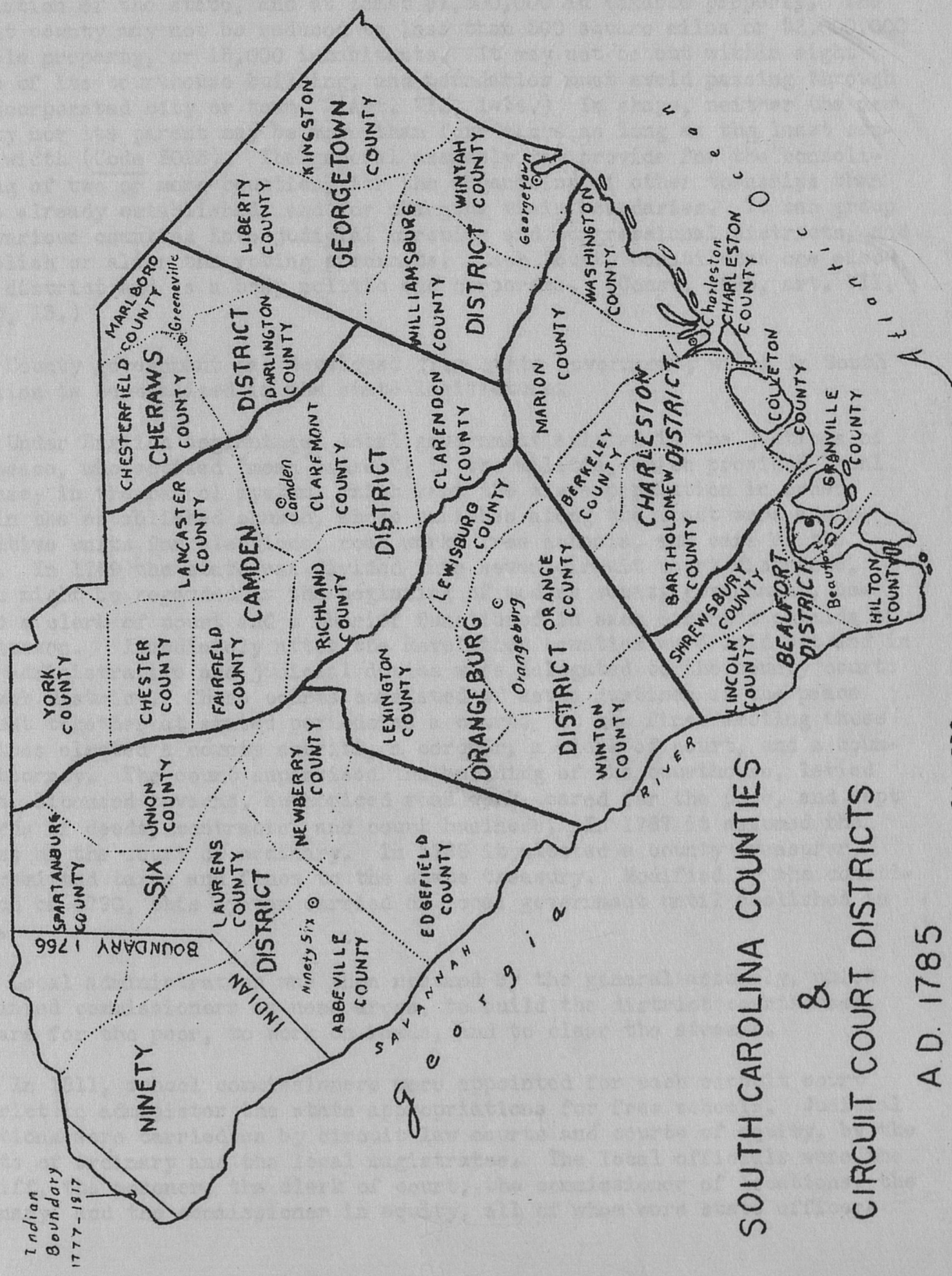
Jasper County has an area of 596 square miles and a population of about 10,000 persons, engaged mainly in agriculture and forest industries. Ridgeland, the county seat and largest town, is named for its location on a sand ridge. It has about 500 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1900.

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

The county in South Carolina is an agency of the state, created for administrative, judicial and political purposes. Although provided for in the second royal charter of 1665 (Stat. I, 33) and in the fundamental constitutions of 1669 (art. 3; Stat. I, 43), counties were not created until 1682, and functioned only to a limited degree. The constitution of 1778, under which Hilton and Lincoln Counties were formed in 1785 (Stat. IV, 663-64), and the constitution of 1790, which remained in effect until 1861, contained no provisions for the formation of units of local government. The constitution of 1868 standardized the county as both a judicial and election district, stated the legislature's power to organize new counties by changing the boundaries of old ones, and limited the area of both old and new counties to not less than 625 square miles (art. II, 3). In the same year by statute the county became a legal entity for specified purposes (Stat. XIV, 132).

The present constitution of 1895, under which Jasper County was formed, made clear the principle that counties are creations of the state legislature and subject to its alteration, provided that all questions relating to their formation, names, county seats, and boundaries, are first submitted to the electorate in the area affected. When one-third of the qualified electors in any area petition the governor for the creation of a new county, giving the boundaries and complying with the requirements, the governor orders an election to decide whether or not the new county shall be formed, what shall be its name, and what its county seat. If two-thirds of the registered

North Carolina



Indian Boundary 1777-1817

Spartanburg County Boundary - 1766

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES & CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS

A. D. 1785

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

voters cast their ballots for the new county, the legislature establishes it at the next session. A new county must contain not less than 1/124 of the population of the state, and at least \$1,500,000 in taxable property. The parent county may not be reduced to less than 500 square miles or \$2,000,000 taxable property, or 15,000 inhabitants. It may not be cut within eight miles of its courthouse building, and boundaries must avoid passing through an incorporated city or town. (Art. VII, 1-14.) In shape, neither the new county nor its parent may be more than four times as long as the least central width (Code 3028). The general assembly may provide for the consolidating of two or more counties, for the organizing of other townships than those already established, and for changing their boundaries. It can group the various counties into judicial circuits and congressional districts, and establish or alter the voting precincts. Each county constitutes one election district and is a body politic and corporate. (Const. 1895, art. VII, 9, 10, 13.)

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

Under English beginnings, local government existed in the justices of the peace, who settled "mean causes"; in the militia, which provided local defense; in the patrol system, which kept the slave population in order; and in the established church, whose parishes along the coast were administrative units for elections, road work, free schools, and care of the poor. In 1769 the state was divided into seven circuit court districts, which might be regarded as the beginning of modern county government, because a clerk of court and a sheriff functioned in each district outside of Charleston. Immediately after the Revolution counties were laid out and in 1785 administrative and judicial duties were delegated to the county courts in each district. These courts consisted of seven justices of the peace who sat together at stated periods as a court. At the first meeting these justices elected a county sheriff, a coroner, a clerk of court, and a county attorney. The court supervised the building of the courthouse, levied taxes, licensed taverns, authorized road work, cared for the poor, and kept records of deeds, contracts, and court business. In 1787 it assumed the duties of the court of ordinary. In 1788 it elected a county treasurer, who remitted taxes and fines to the state treasury. Modified by the constitution of 1790, this system carried on local government until abolished in 1799.

Local administration was then resumed by the general assembly, which appointed commissioners as need arose, to build the district courthouses, to care for the poor, to work on roads, and to clear the streams.

In 1811, school commissioners were appointed for each circuit court district to administer the state appropriations for free schools. Judicial functions were carried on by circuit law courts and courts of equity, by the courts of ordinary and the local magistrates. The local officials were the sheriff, the coroner, the clerk of court, the commissioner of locations, the ordinary, and the commissioner in equity, all of whom were state officers

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

paid by a fee system and elected by the general assembly until, during the first quarter of the century, it delegated this duty to the local electorate. The constitution of 1868 set up a board of county commissioners as the executive for local administration. By statute a county treasurer, auditor, and school commissioner were added for financial administration. A plan for townships as units of government was also enacted (Stat. XIV, 143), but this was repealed in 1870 (ibid., 313).

This system of county government did not develop along the lines intended because in 1889 the county board of commissioners lost constitutional status by an amendment, and the way was opened for wide variations in the county executive. Road building, purchases of supplies, and relief of the poor, were important functions of the county board; but its chief function was the supervision of expenditures of county funds collected by the county treasurer upon assessments by the county auditor. These three offices, together with the county school commissioner (because of his parallel position in the administration of school funds) formed the administrative group in county government. Judicial functions remained in the state circuit courts of general sessions and of common pleas, which last assumed equity jurisdiction; in the probate court, which replaced the court of ordinary; and in the trial justices, who performed the duties of magistrates.

The constitution of 1895, under which the state now functions, made no change in administrative county government and did not restore the board of county commissioners to constitutional status. State and county government are so closely interwoven that what is called county government is in fact the extension of a highly centralized state government to forty-six localities, where the details are in the hands of the county members of the state legislature, commonly called the legislative delegation. This group, through legislative power to change the county governing board, and through control of county supplies, developed as the chief administrative unit of county government, until in 1938 the constitutional limits of its powers were defined by the state supreme court (infra, p. 14).

In Jasper County the board of commissioners consists of a full time supervisor, elected by the people of the county, and four part time commissioners appointed by the governor. The department of public welfare created in 1937 (Acts, p. 496) will relieve the board of welfare duties. The state children's bureau created in 1924 has 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 principal duty remaining to the county board of commissioners is the auditing of claims against the county and the purchasing of county supplies.

The funds necessary for county expenditures are raised by taxes assessed by the county auditor under the direction of the legislative delegation. The constitutional three-mill school tax (Const. 1895, art. XI, 6) and poll tax and special levies are overshadowed by state funds from taxes under the jurisdiction of the state tax commission. Since the creation of this powerful

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

body in 1915 (Stat. XXIX, 125) local taxation has diminished in relative importance. State, county and school taxes are collected by the treasurer and under execution by the sheriff. Disbursements are upon warrants countersigned by the supervisor or by the superintendent of education.

The school system is a state system financed by the state for eight months of the year. 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 largely fiscal but are also supervisory, and, with the other two members of the board he arbitrates controversies in the districts.

Justice is administered by four magistrates; by the judge of probate, who also has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders; by the resident circuit judge, elected by the general assembly; and by the visiting circuit judges who preside at the regular terms of the state circuit courts. Appeals from the magistrates and probate court may be taken to the circuit courts. In recent years these circuit courts have decreased in relative importance through the increased 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. The sheriff is the principal law enforcing officer, whose powers are legally shared by the coroner, now a part time official whose major duties at inquests may be performed in his absence by a magistrate. The judge of probate, the clerk of court, the sheriff, and the coroner are elected by the county electorate at the regular elections, after being nominated in the party primary.

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 1935 by the health district, which originally comprised Jasper and Beaufort counties. Jasper County now has a standard health unit. 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 board of health. The clerk of court is required to file 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, the 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.)

The records system of Jasper County is based upon the general plan of preserving the original papers of record in files, and making abstracts or

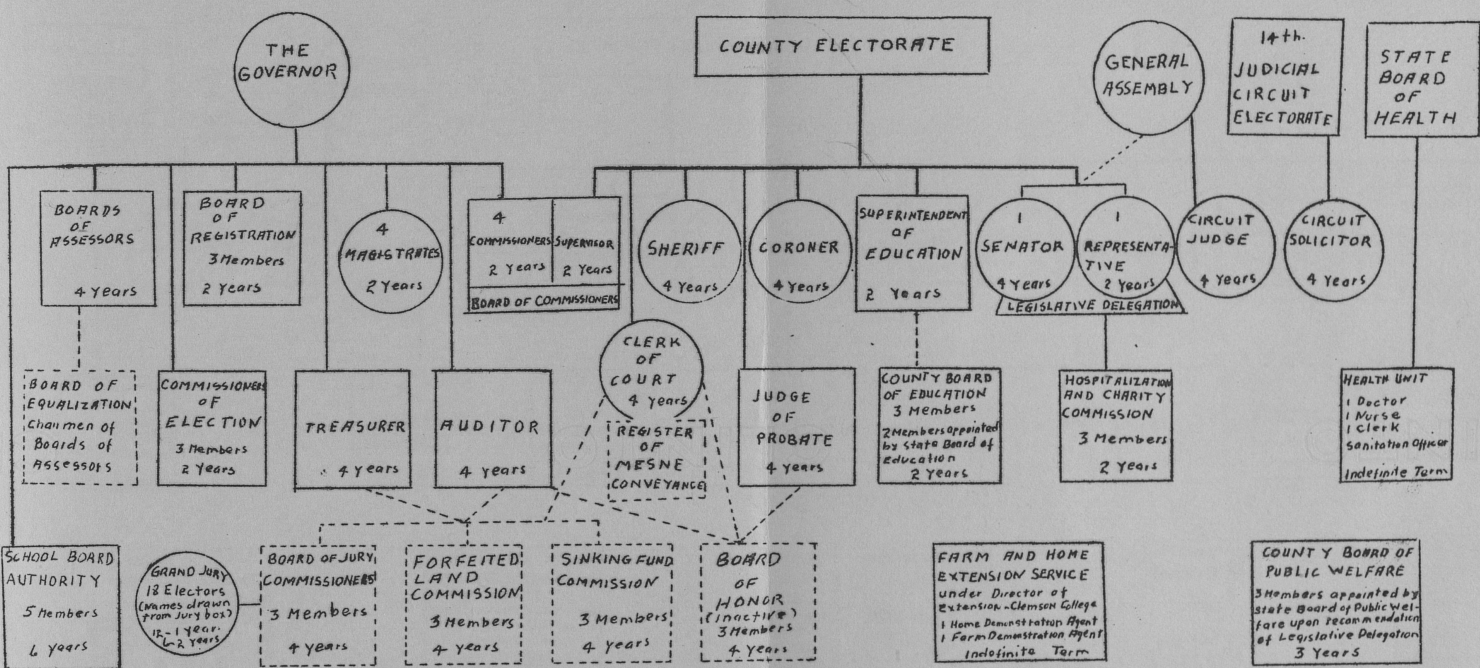


CHART OF GOVERNMENT
 JASPER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
 1938

LEGEND
 ○ CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES
 □ STATUTORY OFFICES
 ---- EX OFFICIO CONNECTION

transcripts in volumes. The small amount of business makes it possible to dispense with several records. 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, ensure permanence of the records.

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), 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 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

The records of Jasper County are housed in a modern and well planned courthouse of red brick, entered from a portico with four Doric columns supporting the pediment above the second story. Outside dimensions are approximately 50' x 66' x 92'. The courthouse was erected in 1915, financed by a bond issue of \$30,000 (Acts 1913, p. 293). The county offices are on the first floor; and the courtroom, with rooms for judge and jury, occupies the second floor. The non-current records are stored under the courthouse, in a large space with dirt floor, ventilated by open spaces in the brick work, and lighted by an electric drop light. This storage space is referred to in this inventory as the basement.

The supervisor's office, 15' x 20', has wooden floors, plastered walls and ceilings, one door and one window. The lighting and atmospheric conditions are good. It is equipped with two desks and two chairs. The vault, 5' x 6', is equipped with wooden shelves, but more are needed; there are 8'

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

List of Abbreviations, Symbols and Explanatory Notes (First entry, p. 16)

of bound volumes and 4' of unbound material. Approximately 75% of the records are kept in the vault, but the current volumes are kept by the clerk at her residence.

The clerk of court's vault is 15' x 20', with cement floor, one door and two windows. It is equipped with metal shelves and metal cabinets, one long high table, and three adjustable stools. Approximately 270' of bound volumes and 48' of unbound material, 100% of the records, are kept in the vault. At present no additional equipment is needed.

The judge of probate has an office, 15' x 20', with a wooden floor, plastered ceiling and walls, one door and two windows. The lighting and atmospheric conditions are very good. The office has two desks, nine chairs and a typewriter. The vault is only 6' x 8' and is equipped with wooden shelves for approximately 10' of bound volumes and 24' of unbound materials. This office does not need anything at present.

The sheriff's office is 15' x 20', with a wooden floor, plastered ceiling and walls, one door, and three windows. It is furnished with two desks and three chairs. There are 8' of bound volumes in wooden cabinets with wooden shelves, but only 50% of the records are in the office; the others are stored in the unfinished basement under the courthouse and are almost inaccessible. Expansion may be had when needed by putting in new shelving.

The auditor's office, 16' x 8', has a wooden floor, plastered ceiling and walls, and is equipped with three desks, three chairs and a stool. The vault is 6' x 12', with 12' of bound volumes on wooden shelving and 5' of unbound material. Although crowded, there is room for expansion by putting in new shelving; only 75% of the records are in the vault, the others being on the ground in the basement.

The treasurer has an office 15' x 20', with wooden floor and plastered ceiling and walls. The equipment consists of a safe, 8' x 4' x 4'; three desks, one stool, two chairs, one adding machine and a typewriter. His office has 10' of bound volumes on wooden shelves in wooden cabinets and in the safe, which also contains unbound material; 35% of the records are in the office and the others are in the basement.

No specific accommodations have been arranged for outsiders, but at present those who care to use the records are courteously received and are made comfortable.

4. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Acts.....	<u>Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina</u>
admr.....	administrator
alph.....	alphabetical or alphabetically
apt.....	apartment
arr.....	arranged or arrangement

List of Abbreviations, Symbols and Explanatory Notes (First entry, p. 16)

art.....	article
atty.....	attorney
aver.....	average
bd.....	board
bsmt.....	basement
chron.....	chronological or chronologically
co.....	county
Code.....	<u>Code of Laws of South Carolina 1932</u>
comr., comrs.....	commissioner, commissioners
Const.....	Constitution of South Carolina
cont'd.....	continued
ed.....	editor
educ.....	education
exor.....	executor
f. b.....	file boxes
f. d.....	file drawers
FERA.....	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
hdw.....	handwritten
HJ.....	House Journal
ibid.....	<u>ibidem</u> , the same reference
infra.....	below, subsequent page in this book
JCHA.....	Journal of Commons House of Assembly
JGA.....	Journal of General Assembly
JGC.....	Journal of Grand Council
ms.....	manuscript
n. d.....	no date given
n. p.....	no place of publication given
no., nos.....	number, numbers
numer.....	numerical or numerically
p., pp.....	page, pages
Phila.....	Philadelphia
pkg., pkgs.....	package, packages
PR.....	Public Records (see explanatory note)
S. E.....	<u>Southeastern Reporter</u>
sec.....	section
SJ.....	Senate Journal
Stat.....	<u>Statutes at Large of South Carolina</u>
supra.....	above, previous page in this book
supt.....	superintendent
supv.....	supervisor
treas.....	treasurer
twp.....	township
U. S.....	United States
vol., vols.....	volume, volumes
WPA.....	Works Progress Administration
--.....	current
1.....	feet
%.....	per cent
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."

List of Abbreviations, Symbols and Explanatory Notes (First entry, p. 16)

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.

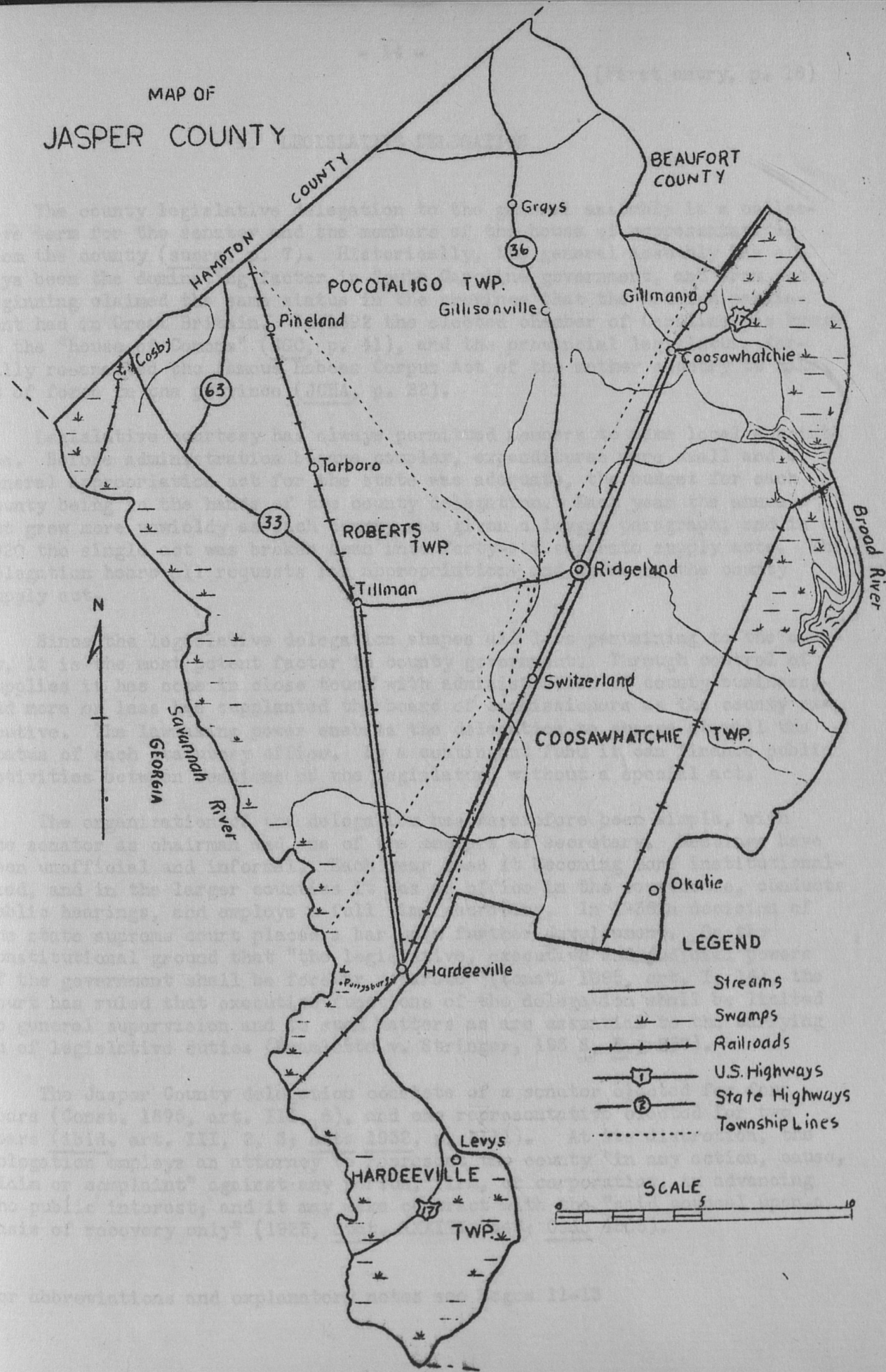
Unless otherwise specified it may be assumed that:

- 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.

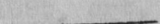
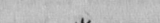
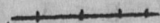


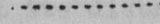
Citations are shown in parentheses. Citations from the code give numbers of sections unless volume and page are indicated; citations from the statutes are for first editions except vol. XII, a reprint of 1874. A citation in support of one statement is included within the punctuation of the sentence.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

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

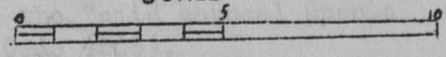
MAP OF JASPER COUNTY



LEGEND

-  Streams
-  Swamps
-  Railroads
-  U.S. Highways
-  State Highways
-  Township Lines

SCALE



I. LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

The county legislative delegation to the general assembly is a collective term for the senator and the members of the house of representatives from the county (supra, p. 7). Historically, the general assembly has always been the dominating factor in South Carolina government, and from the beginning 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).

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

Since the legislative delegation shapes all laws pertaining to the county, it is the most potent factor in county government. Through control of supplies it has come in close touch with administration of county business, and more or less has supplanted the board of commissioners as the county executive. The lawmaking power enables the delegation to change at will the status of each statutory office. By a contingent fund it can finance public activities between sessions of the legislature without a special act.

The organization of the delegation has heretofore been simple, with the senator as chairman and one of the members as secretary. Meetings have been unofficial and informal. Each year sees it becoming more institutionalized, and in the larger counties it has an office in the courthouse, conducts public hearings, and employs a full time secretary. In 1938 a decision of the state supreme court placed a bar upon further development. On the constitutional ground that "the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the government shall be forever separate" (Const. 1895, art. I, 14), the court has ruled that executive functions of the delegation shall be limited to general supervision and to such matters as are essential to the carrying on of legislative duties (Bramlette v. Stringer, 195 S. E., 257).

The Jasper County delegation consists of a senator elected for four years (Const. 1895, art. III, 6), and one representative elected for two years (ibid. art. III, 2, 3; Acts 1932, p. 1111). At its discretion, the delegation employs an attorney to represent the county "in any action, cause, claim or complaint" against any person, firm, or corporation, in advancing the public interest; and it may make contract with the "said counsel upon a basis of recovery only" (1923, Stat. XXXIII, 545; Code 4505).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

Although the delegation carries on administrative work, it has not assumed a place in the official records system of Jasper County.

II. SUPERVISOR AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Administrative work in the early parishes was carried on by the church wardens and vestrymen (1712, Stat. II, 368; 1721, III, 135) and by special commissions (Stat. III, 224). The circuit court districts of 1769 had no local executive. The counties in 1785 had the county court as the administrative as well as the judicial body (Stat. VII, 236-37). When these courts were abolished (ibid., p. 291) administrative work was carried on by special commissions that built roads, cared for the poor, provided the public buildings (Stat. VII, 299; IX, 279, 289; V, 175-76, 535).

In 1868 all functions of these three boards were combined under one constitutional administrative body of three elected commissioners (Const. 1868, art. IV, 19; Stat. XIV, 128-33); and taxes for all county purposes were levied in the annual appropriation act passed by the general assembly. The constitutional requirement was repealed by an amendment in 1890 (Stat. XX, 649-50), thus clearing the way for a different system, which did not go into effect until 1895. The county government act of 1894 provided for each township a board of three commissioners, appointed by the governor. The chairman of these boards in each county, together with an elected supervisor, constituted the county board of commissioners. (Stat. XXI, 481-91.)

In Jasper County the five special commissioners named in the constituent act (Acts 1912, p. 829) functioned until they turned over their duties to the board of county commissioners consisting of the supervisor and two commissioners, elected in the general election of 1912 (Acts 1912, p. 831; 1914, p. 874). In 1921 the number of commissioners was increased from two to four, one for each township, nominated in the primary (Acts 1921, p. 2).

The county supervisor is a statutory official elected for a term of two years to administer county business. He is chairman of the board of commissioners, the other four members of which are appointed by the governor for a term of two years (Acts 1921, p. 102). The supervisor has general jurisdiction over highways, paupers, taxes, and disbursements for county expenses, which are paid by numbered warrants upon the treasurer issued by the supervisor after the board has examined and approved the claims (Code 3825, 3855, 3874). The supervisor is required to publish quarterly in a county newspaper itemized statements of all claims paid by Jasper County. Should no paper be published, he must mail a copy to every qualified elector (Acts 1921, p. 48; Code 4506). Until the chain gang was abolished in 1929, he was required to file statements of the cost of supplies furnished the convicts (Code 4508-9). He is now authorized to use any prisoner in the Jasper jail for public works (Acts 1931, p. 814). The supervisor in Jasper County disburses a county appropriation each year to Confederate veterans and their widows (Acts 1920, p. 1281; 1937, p. 1123).

The board is required to furnish the county officials with suitable offices and necessary equipment and supplies (Code 3877). It may change the number, boundaries, or the names of townships (Code 3880). For aid in carrying on its various public duties the board elects two employees, a clerk, and a county physician. The clerical duties of the office are carried on by the clerk (Code 3823), who files all original, numbered claims (Code 3872), keeps the minutes of the board meetings (Code 3867), a file book of claims approved (Code 3872), stubs of warrants issued, and such cash books, journals, and ledgers for county accounts as may be prescribed by the comptroller general (Code 3876). All records of the office are open to inspection by the public (Code 3867).

The county physician is a part time county employee (Acts 1937, p. 1123). He receives an annual retainer to attend paupers and convicts only, and is not connected with the public health unit.

Minutes

1. MINUTE BOOK SUPERVISOR, 1912--. 1 vol.

Record of transactions at regular and special meetings of the county board of commissioners. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

Claims and Warrants

2. (CLAIMS AUDITED), 1912--. 75 bundles.

Original claims against the county for ordinary county expenditures including sheriff's list of prisoners, showing itemized bills and affidavits of claimants that their claims are just. Arr. chron. and by number of claim. Hdw. on printed form. 10 x 4 x 3. Vault.

For sheriff's duplicate list of prisoners, see entry 90.

3. CLAIMS AUDITED, 1912--. 4 vols. Last entry 1935.

File book of claims against the county, showing number of claim, when presented, in whose favor, nature of claim, amount claimed and amount allowed; with distribution under appropriations for roads and bridges, salaries of officers, board of equalization, post mortems, inquest and lunacy, jurors and witnesses, poorhouse and poor, public buildings, miscellaneous contingent, printing, postage and stationery, jail, tomato club, interest on bonds and bills payable. Arr. chron. and by number of claim under appropriations. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 208 double pp. 18 x 16 x 2. Vault.

4. WARRANTS, 1912--. 40 vols.

Stubs of orders upon the treasurer issued in payment of claims, showing date, in whose favor, amount of, account charged to, number of claim. Arr. numer. by number of claim. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 100 to 224 pp. 9 x 12 x 1 to 18 x 14 x 3. Vault.

For cancelled warrants, see entry 97; for treasurer's record, see entry 101.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

Bookkeeping Records

5. (DISBURSEMENTS), 1935--. 1 vol.

Shows all expenditures for ordinary county purposes for which appropriations have been made. Arr. chron. under accounts arr. alph. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. 10 x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Clerk's residence.

6. SUPERVISOR'S CASH BOOK, 1912--. 2 vols. Not found on recheck.

Record of receipts and expenditures by the county on various accounts, showing date and items for debits and credits under headings such as bonds, county agent, dependent children, health unit, jail expense, salaries, welfare fund, public buildings, miscellaneous, roads, claims audited, bridges, jury and witness, court expenses. Arr. chron. under accounts for which appropriations have been made. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. 1912-34, vault; 1935--, clerk's residence.

For treasurer's parallel record, see entry 101.

III. CLERK OF COURT AS REGISTER OF MESNE CONVEYANCE

The beginning of this office in South Carolina goes back to the original plans of the lords proprietors for their province (Stat. I, 52). As a separate registry it dates from 1731 (Stat. III, 296), and existed only in Charleston throughout the colonial period. Upon the opening of the Revolution, the general assembly elected a register for the Charleston office (JGA, March-April 1776, Columbia, 1906, p. 7). The constitution of 1776 (art. XXII) directed that the register of mesne conveyance for the province should be chosen by joint ballot of the general assembly and the legislative council, and commissioned by the state president during good behavior. The constitution of 1778 (art. XXIX) provided for a register in each circuit court district, to be chosen by joint ballot of the senate and house, and commissioned by the governor for two years. Apparently they were never appointed except in Georgetown, Beaufort, and Charleston.

The county courts organized in 1785 were authorized to record deeds, which were proved by oath in open court before being recorded by the clerk, who was further required to transmit a memorial of each instrument to the secretary of state (Stat. VII, 232). The constitution of 1790 (art. VI, 2) continued this.

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

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

In Jasper County the register of mesne conveyance has never existed as a separate office and the clerk of the circuit courts has registered deeds since the formation of the county in 1912 (Stat. XXVII, 831). He receives fees for recording contracts, deeds and mortgages for real estate, chattel mortgages, statutory liens, renunciations of dower, marriage settlements, and all other sealed instruments relating to ownership of real or personal property (1928, Stat. XXXV, 1185; Code 3635, 8875). Plats are usually recorded separately from deeds. Before a deed for transfer of ownership of land, including timber deeds, leases, and contracts, may be recorded, it must be probated (1880, Stat. XVII, 319; Code 3632) and have the auditor's endorsement that it has been entered upon his records (1882, Stat. XVII, 1016; Code 3634; 1937, Stat. XL, 105). It is the clerk's duty as register to enter satisfactions of judgments and mortgages (1839, Stat. XI, 76; Code 3599), as well as renewals and satisfactions of executions (1839, Stat. XI, 76; Code 3602).

A record of surety bonds of county officers has been required since 1866 (Stat. XIII, 434; Code 3051). Appraisers' returns for homestead exemptions (Const. 1868, art. II, 32) have been registered since 1851 (Stat. XII, 78; XVII, 514; Code 9086). The clerk must also register mechanics' claims for unpaid wages or materials, which are thus made a statutory lien against the property upon which they have been used (1869, Stat. XIV, 220; Code 8735). He records the charters of corporations operating in the county (1869, Stat. XIV, 297; Code 7718). Record of attachments upon real estate has been kept since 1870 (Stat. XIV, 476; Code 532). Chattel mortgages for \$100 and less are kept in index form only (1882, Stat. XVII, 1053; Code 3635), as are crop liens (1878, Stat. XVI, 713-14; Code 8774), and chattel mortgages for crops (1911, Stat. XXVII, 154; Code 3636). An index to labor contracts became a requirement in 1908 (Stat. XXV, 1082; Code 1310). Certificates of contingent liability and descriptions of insured property of mutual fire insurance associations have been registered since 1910 (Stat. XXVI, 548; Code 8085). The file book for instruments to be recorded dates from 1911 (Stat. XXVII, 152; Code 8889). In 1916 the registration of sound land titles under the Torrens plan was provided for in all counties (Stat. XXIX, 947), but apparently the law has not been carried into effect. Cooperative marketing contracts have been registered since 1924 (Stat. XXXIII, 1072; Code 8890). Since 1926, sheriffs, when levying upon mortgaged property for unpaid taxes, have been required to notify all mortgage owners who register their names with the clerk of court for that service (Stat. XXXIV, 912; Code 2573). Federal tax liens have been records of this office since 1928 (Stat. XXXV, 1207; Code 2576). In 1930, affidavits as to the price of real estate were required to be filed when the sum was not named in the deed, in order that revenue stamps might be affixed (Stat. XXXVI, 1354-57; Code 2526).

Real Property

Deeds and Plats

7. DEED BOOK, 1912-- . 14 vols. (1R, 1D, 2-13). Title varies:
Sheriff's Titles to Delinquent Lands.

Transcripts of contracts, marriage settlements, deeds for rights of way, tim-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

ber rights and for conveyance of real estate, with description of property, renunciation of dower where necessary, names of subscribing witnesses, and seal of official before whom proved. Arr. chron. Hdw., typed, and hdw. on printed form. 535 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.

For sheriff's sales, see entry 88.

8. DIRECT INDEX TO DEEDS, 1912--. 3 vols. (A-Z). Title varies:
Index to Deeds, Grantor.

Shows family and given name of grantor, name of grantee, book, page and year, brief description of property. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 3. Vault.

9. CROSS INDEX TO DEEDS, 1912--. 3 vols. (A-Z). Title varies;
Index to Deeds, Grantee.

Shows family and given name of grantee, name of grantor, book, page, year of record, brief description of property. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 4. Vault.

10. DIRECT DEEDS (Index), 1912-26. 1 vol.

Obsolete index to deeds, showing year of record, grantors, grantees, book, page, description of property. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 654 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $3\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

11. CROSS DEEDS (Index), 1912-26. 1 vol.

Obsolete index to deeds, showing year of record, grantees, grantors, book, page, description of property. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 654 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $3\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

12. PLAT BOOK, 1912--. 2 vols. (1, 2).

Record of surveyors' plats of real estate in country and town, showing date of survey, name of surveyor, dimensions and area of property, and scale of map. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner of property. Hand drawn. 145 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Vault.

13. AFFIDAVITS ACCOMPANYING INSTRUMENTS FOR RECORD NOT SHOWING
THE FULL CONSIDERATION. IN EFFECT APRIL 7th, 1930, 1930--.

1 f. b.

Sworn statements of price, filed by purchasers of real estate in order that revenue stamps may be affixed to deeds as required by state law. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Mortgages

14. MORTGAGES REAL ESTATE, 1912--. 12 vols. (1A, 1B, 2-11).

Transcript of real estate mortgages, showing description of property, amount of mortgage or lien, and names of parties; also contains Mechanics' Liens, 1912-31, entry 23. Arr. chron. Hdw., typed, and hdw. on printed form. 800 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

15. DIRECT INDEX TO REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, 1912--. 2 vols. (A-K, L-Z). Title varies: Index to Mortgages, Mortgagor.

Shows mortgagor by family and given names, mortgagee; book, page, and year of record; date when satisfied; brief description of property. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 4. Vault.

16. CROSS INDEX TO REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, 1912--. 2 vols. (A-K, L-Z). Title varies: Index to Mortgages, Mortgagee.

Shows mortgagee by family and given names, mortgagor; book, page, and year of record; date when satisfied; brief description of property. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee. Cott system, sub-indexed by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 4. Vault.

17. DIRECT MORTGAGES REAL ESTATE (Index), 1912-29. 1 vol.

Obsolete index to mortgages, showing year of record; mortgagors, mortgagees; book and page where recorded; description of property. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 654 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $3\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

18. CROSS MORTGAGES REAL ESTATE (Index), 1912-29. 1 vol.

Obsolete index to mortgages, showing year of record; mortgagees, mortgagors; book and page where recorded; description of property. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 654 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $3\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

Personal Property

19. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1912--. 19 vols. (1-18, 16A). Title varies: Mortgages Personal Property; Crop and Chattel Mortgages.

Transcripts of mortgages on personal property, including order forms, conditional sales contracts, agreements, leases, notes, and federal crop mortgages. Arr. chron. Hdw., and hdw. and typed on printed form. 800 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.

For other leases, conditional sales, contracts and agreements, see entry 44.

20. DIRECT INDEX TO MORTGAGES PERSONAL PROPERTY \$100 AND OVER, 1912--. 2 vols.

Shows date, names of mortgagor and mortgagee; book and page where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 88 to 600 pp. 18 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

21. CROSS INDEX TO MORTGAGES PERSONAL PROPERTY \$100 AND OVER, 1915--. 1 vol. 1912-14, probably not made.

Shows date, names of mortgagee and mortgagor, book and page where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagee. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

22. INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, \$100 AND LESS (Record), 1912--. 3 vols. (1-3).

Record in abstract, showing date presented for record, names of mortgagor

and mortgagee, date of mortgage, date of maturity, amount, character of debt, date of settlement, description of chattel pledged. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 650 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 11 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 x 18 x 4. Vault.

Statutory Liens

23. MECHANICS LIENS, 1931--. 1 vol. 1912-31 in Mortgages Real Estate, entry 14.

Transcripts of claims constituting liens or attachments on real property whereon debts for labor or materials have not been paid. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of party filing claim. Typed. 600 pp. (4 used) 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.

Surety Bonds

24. BONDS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, 1912--. 2 vols. (1, 2).

Transcripts of bonds filed by various county officers to be forfeited in case of failure in public duties. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of officer. Hdw. on printed form. 266 pp. 16 x 11 x 1 to 18 x 12 x 2. Vault.
For other bonds, see entry 40.

Miscellaneous

25. REGISTER INSTRUMENTS FILED, 1918, 1925. 1 vol. 1919-24, 1926--., not kept.

Record of written instruments filed for recording, showing date of filing, names of mortgagor, grantor, or obligor; names of mortgagee, grantee, obligee, nature of instrument. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor, grantor, or obligor. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 648 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

IV. CLERK OF COURT

The office of clerk of court came to South Carolina with the ancient English court system, and in 1692 was known as the clerk of the crown and peace (JGC, p. 11). When the circuit courts first opened in Beaufort District in 1772, the clerk of the crown and pleas was appointed by the governor for an indefinite term (Grimke, Public Laws, p. 272; Stat. IV, 325-26). In 1800 the clerks of the circuit courts were appointed and commissioned by the governor during good behavior, upon recommendation of the legislative delegation from each district (Stat. VII, 292). In 1812 the office became elective "by joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature" 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). Under the constitution of 1868 the clerk

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

of the court of common pleas became clerk of all other courts of record, subject to provisions of the general assembly (art. IV, 27). The present constitution of 1895 continues this without change, and the clerk of court, after nomination in the primary (Code 2365), is elected in each county for a four year term (art. V, 27).

In Jasper County the office dates from the formation of the county in 1912 (Stat. XXVII, 831). As clerk of the court of common pleas and ex officio clerk of the court of general sessions, he is custodian of all papers filed in civil or criminal actions in the circuit courts. 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 all fines, forfeitures, and money for licenses (1875, Stat. XV, 845; Code 3611); and he makes written monthly reports to the auditor and the treasurer, giving accurate statements of his collections (1878, Stat. XVI, 753; Code 3612). When the office of the clerk of court becomes vacant, the judge of probate is authorized to perform the duties until the vacancy is filled (Code 3643); and the clerk of court must act as judge of probate or as sheriff when either of these offices is vacant (Code 3600, 3601).

The clerk of court is also the official custodian of a number of miscellaneous enrollments and registrations: the roll of magistrates and constables (1839, Stat. XI, 73; Code 3586), of notaries public (1911, Stat. XXVII, 139; Code 3461), of county officers (1905, Stat. XXIV, 964; Code 3622), of physicians and surgeons (1905, Stat. XXIV, 939; 1920, XXXI, 1004; Code 5153), of certified public accountants (1915, Stat. XXIX, 157; Code 7093), of Confederate veterans (1902, Stat. XXIII, 1033; Code 3623), and enlisted men discharged from the service of the United States (1923, Stat. XXXIII, 98; Code 8893). He keeps a record of public bond issues (1916, Stat. XXIX, 922; Code 8891). He was required to register automobile ownership (Acts 1906, p. 79) until the formation of the state highway department in 1917. He issues licenses to peddlers (1876, Stat. XVI, 64; 1893, XXI, 407; Code 7120), dealers in lightning rods (1920, Stat. XXXI, 1022; Code 7126), pawnbrokers (1900, Stat. XXIII, 427; Code 7129) and to circuses and showmen (1875, Stat. XV, 845; Code 6327). At present, by order of the state board of health, he is custodian of duplicate vital statistics certificates, whose number he must certify before the registrars may be paid (1914, Stat. XXIX, 29). 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 related papers in the office of the clerk of court (Stat. XX, 10-12). Amended slightly in 1905, these provisions were continued (Stat. XXIV, 831) and candidates' pledges were required to be filed (ibid. 949). By law he is also responsible for the Democratic club rolls (1915, Stat. XXIX, 167; Code 2359); and for the registration books, which may not leave his custody except as necessary for the performance of duty by the board of registration (Code 2285).

Clerk of Court - County Officers; Business
Registration; Licenses, Receipts

(26-30)

The principal records of the clerk of court are: Common Pleas, entries 57-68; General Sessions, entries 46-56; and Mesne Conveyance, entries 7-25.

County Officers

26. APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTIES, COM(mission) TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS, OATHS OF OFFICE, 1912--. 1 f. b.

Original papers: certificates of appointment, authorizing deputy to act for the official who signs; commissions showing signature of governor and secretary of state; oaths of office, pledge to discharge duty, support of state and federal constitutions, and abstinence from dueling. Arr. chron. No index. Typed, and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For appointments of magistrates, see entry 44.

Business Registration

27. RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT OTHER THAN CORPORATION, 1918--. 1 vol. Last entry 1923.

Shows date of registration, name of establishment, town in which located, names of owners or partners, addresses, whether retired, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of establishment. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $2\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

For corporations, see entry 44.

Licenses

28. COTTON & HAWKERS & PEDDLERS LICENSE BOOK, 1912--. 3 vols.

Stubs of licenses issued to persons dealing in seed cotton, and to hawkers and peddlers, showing number of license, amount paid, date issued, name of licensee, and type of privilege. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 175 pp. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $1\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

For receipts for licenses, see entry 30.

29. COTTON LICENSE APPLICATIONS, 1912--. 1 f. b.

Applications to obtain licenses to buy seed cotton, showing recommendations of landowners, and name of place for traffic. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Receipts

30. VOUCHERS AND RECEIPTS, 1913--. 2 f. b.

Clearance cards from county treasurer to clerk of court, showing that money collected for fines, forfeitures, and licenses, has been turned in according to stubs and other vouchers. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For license stubs, see entry 28; for other receipts, see entry 44; for record of fines and forfeitures, see entry 56.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

Clerk of Court - Motor Registration; Military Records;
Alcoholic Liquor Records; Voters and Elections

(31-36)

Motor Registration

31. MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTER, 1914-17. 1 vol.

Applications for certificates of registration as owners of motor vehicles, showing name and address of owners, description of car, name of manufacturer, date of application and signature of applicant. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of owner. Hdw. on printed form. 152 pp. 8 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3/4. Vault.

Military Records
(See also entry 44)

32. PENSION RECORD, 1913-19. 1 vol.

Record of the payments of Confederate pensions from state funds, showing check number, name of pensioner (money was sent for), name of pensioner (money was paid to), name of party that got check, date check delivered (month, day, year), name and location of bank check was drawn on, date and amount of check, class in which pensioner belonged; if dead, date of pensioner's death, name and address of party with whom pensioner lived at time of death, how was check delivered, and remarks. Arr. numer. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 101 double pp. 17 x 15 x 1. Vault.
Subsequent records kept by probate judge, entry 82.

33. PENSION RECEIPTS, 1913-19. 1 f. b.

Typewritten receipts from Confederate pensioners for pension checks. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.
Subsequent records kept by judge of probate, entry 82.

Alcoholic Liquor Records
(See also entries 83, 110, 111)

34. (LIQUOR PERMITS), 1917. 1 f. b.

Original liquor permits from judge of probate, authorizing common carrier to deliver one quart of liquor to consignee named, and certificates of delivery. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

35. DISPENSARY REPORTS, 1912-15. 1 f. b.

Reports from Jasper County dispensary board, showing account, trial balance, assets and liabilities, unpaid profits, profit and loss, date of quarter ending; with affidavit as to the profits of the Jasper County dispensary. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Voters and Elections

36. REGISTRATION BOOK, 1912--. 16 vols.

Register of qualified voters, listing number of registration certificates; name, age, occupation and residence of electory; remarks. Arr. numer. by

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

no. of registration certificate. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form.
25 pp. 16 x 14 x $\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

37. FEDERAL, STATE & COUNTY ELECTIONS, 1912--. 1 f. b.
Original statements of expenses, candidates' pledges and duplicate returns
of elections. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x
 $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

38. DEMOCRATIC CLUB ROLL, 1914--. 76 vols. Missing: 1912.
List of members of county Democratic clubs, showing date of enrollment, ap-
plicant's signature in full, or mark if applicant cannot write, with signa-
ture of witness to applicant's mark; age, occupation, and post office ad-
dress with street and number. Arr. alph. by name of applicant under name of
club or voting precinct. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 50 pp. 16
x 14 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

39. CANDIDATES' PLEDGES AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT, 1922--. 1 f. b.
Original candidates' pledges and statements of expenses during campaign for
primary. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$.
Vault.

Bonds

40. BONDS, 1913--. 1 f. b.
Bonds issued for highways and schools; peace bonds from disorderly persons;
and constables' surety official bonds. Arr. chron. No index. Typed, and
hdw. on printed and engraved form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For other surety bonds, see entry 24; for refunding bond issues, see
entry 44; for school bond accounts, see entries 104 and 109.

Vital Statistics

41. BIRTHS, 1915--. 22 bundles.
Duplicate certificates, 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
registrar. Arr. alph. by family name of child. For index, see entry 43.
Hdw. on standard printed U. S. form. 200 pp. 8 x 9 x 2. Vault.

42. DEATHS, 1915--. 3 vols.
Duplicate certificates showing place of birth and of death, place and method
of burial, name, race, sex, occupation, and other personal and statistical
particulars of deceased with medical certificate showing cause of death.
Arr. alph. by name of deceased. For index, see entry 43. Hdw. on standard
printed U. S. form. 566 pp. 8 x 9 x 3 to 5. Vault.

43. BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1915--. 1 vol.
Register of births, showing date of birth, name in full (surname first),

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

race, sex, place of birth, father's and mother's names, file number. Register of deaths, showing date of death, name of deceased in full (surname first), race, sex, place of death, father's and mother's names, file number. Serves also as an index to birth and death certificates filed, entries 41 and 42 respectively. Arr. alph. by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 800 pp. 20 x 15 x 4. Office.

Miscellaneous

44. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1912--. 3 vols. (1-3).

Vol. 1 contains transcripts of leases, contracts, agreements; vol. 2 contains transcripts of conditional sales agreements, cash payment receipts, financial statements of Jasper County, bills of sale, mortgages and refunding bond; also one will, together with letters testamentary, probate of will, order directing citation to issue; turpentine leases, doctor's license to practice medicine, charter by secretary of state, enlistment record, appointments of magistrates; vol. 3 contains conditional sales agreements, buyer's statement. Arr. chron. Separate index 1912-23, entry 45; 1924--, indexed by name of grantor, mortgagor or other individual concerned. Hdw., 1912-23; typed and hdw., 1924--. 798 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.

For other leases, conditional sales, contracts and agreements, see entry 19; for other appointments of officers, see entry 26; for unchartered business, see entry 27; for other receipts, see entry 30; for other military records, see entries 32 and 33; for other bond issues, see entry 40; for other financial statements, see entry 52; for other wills and estate papers, see entry 69; for other magistrate's records, see entries 84 and 85.

45. INDEX TO MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS NO. 1, 1912-23. 1 vol.

Shows names of parties and page of record. Arr. alph. by name of grantor or mortgagor. Hdw. on ruled form. Condition fair. 88 pp. 18 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

V. 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 sat in Charleston only, until the circuit court act of 1769 divided the state into seven judicial districts (Grimke, Public Laws, p. 268). This law became effective in 1772, after the completion of courthouses and jails. Each district had regular sittings of the courts of general sessions and common pleas, but the court in Charleston alone kept the records and was empowered to issue processes. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, the judges of the law courts refused to exercise their functions (Const. 1776; Stat. I, 130); and the constitution of 1776, therefore, provided for continuation of pending cases (art. XVIII) and for election of judicial officers by joint ballot of the general assembly and of the legislative council (art. XIX). The constitution of 1778 merely altered the terminology for the elective bodies to senate and house of representatives (art.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

race, sex, place of birth, father's and mother's names, file number. Register of deaths, showing date of death, name of deceased in full (surname first), race, sex, place of death, father's and mother's names, file number. Serves also as an index to birth and death certificates filed, entries 41 and 42 respectively. Arr. alph. by family name. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 800 pp. 20 x 15 x 4. Office.

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For other leases, conditional sales, contracts and agreements, see entry 19; for other appointments of officers, see entry 26; for unchartered business, see entry 27; for other receipts, see entry 30; for other military records, see entries 32 and 33; for other bond issues, see entry 40; for other financial statements, see entry 52; for other wills and estate papers, see entry 69; for other magistrate's records, see entries 84 and 85.

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For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

XXVII). In 1780, when Charleston surrendered to the British, courts were discontinued, until revived in 1783 with all former powers and jurisdiction (Stat. VII, 206-7).

In 1789, the circuit courts were given "complete, original and final jurisdiction", authorized to issue processes, and to keep records, but the clerks of court were enjoined to send abstracts of judgments to Charleston (Stat. VII, 253-57). This had scarcely been passed, when the adoption of the federal constitution necessitated the state constitution of 1790, which vested judicial power in such superior and inferior courts of law and equity as the legislature might establish, with judges commissioned during good behavior (art. III, 1). In consequence, the judicial system was reorganized in 1791 by a comprehensive law, under which two new circuit court districts were laid off; and in all nine district the courts were on a parity, with complete, original and final jurisdiction as courts of record (Stat. VII, 260-65).

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

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

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, V, 26).

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 court of general sessions handles criminal cases exclusively,

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 (Code 3564), magistrates' returns (Code 944), appeals (Code 1026), recognizances (Code 1075, 1090) and sheriffs' returns (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). Rec-

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

ord of pardons was added in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 122; Code 3586) and record of persons tried for crime, in 1900 (Stat. XXIII, 442; Code 3586). Reports of county officers, which should be submitted to the court for the grand jury, are seldom found, and have probably been replaced by the audits which the legislative delegation authorizes from time to time. The record of forfeited weapons dates from 1913 (Stat. XXVIII, 198), but is seldom kept.

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 Cases

46. (SESSIONS ROLLS), 1912--. 21 f. b.

Original papers of criminal cases, including indictments, arrest warrants, verdicts, and sentences. Arr. chron. No index. Typed and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

47. INQUISITIONS, 1912--. 1 f. b.

Original coroner's inquisitions consisting chiefly of verdicts signed by the jurors. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For record of inquisitions, see entry 91.

Dockets

48. SESSIONS DOCKET, 1912--. 1 vol.

List of criminal cases to be tried, showing number of cause, number of term, the state, defendant, cause of action, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, order of last court, event of suit. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

49. CONTINGENT DOCKET, 1912--. 1 vol.

List of all rules, bills found in which defendants have not been arrested, and cases struck off the sessions docket, but in which nol. pros. has not been entered, showing number of cause, number of term, the state, defendant's attorney, order of last court, event of suit. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 250 double pp. (8 used) 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

Minutes

50. SESSIONS JOURNAL, 1912--. 1 vol.

Record of criminal court transactions, containing presentments and findings of the grand jury on bills; sentences of the court on parties convicted; orders of estreat, and fines imposed. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of defendant. Hdw. 548 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

For record of fines, see entry 56.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

Circuit Court of General Sessions - Records of Clemency
and Criminal Statistics; Reports; Jurors and Court
Costs; Forfeitures

(51-56)

Records of Clemency and Criminal Statistics

51. PARDONS BY GOVERNOR AND COPIES OF REPORTS TO ATTORNEY (General)
AND SOLICITOR, 1912--. 1 f. b.

Pardons to Jasper County convicts for good behavior, or to restore citizen-
ship for divers and good reasons; reports on criminal statistics to attorney
general and solicitor by clerk of court. Arr. chron. No index. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5
x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Reports

52. MISCELLANEOUS FILES, 1913--. 1 f. d.

Original reports of audit of Jasper County financial offices, showing wheth-
er or not public funds are properly accounted for. Arr. chron. No index.
Typed. 11 x $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 . Vault.

For other financial statements, see entry 44.

Jurors and Court Costs

53. WRITS OF VENIRE FACIAS - GRAND AND PETIT JURORS, 1913--.
1 f. b.

Writs issued by clerk of court to summon grand and petit jurors named on
attached lists. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x
 $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For sheriff's writ book, see entry 86.

54. JURORS PAY BILLS, 1912--. 6 vols. Title varies: Jurors
Pay Certificates.

Stubs of pay bills for jurors, constables, and court criers, showing date,
name, time, mileage and total. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed
form. 250 pp. $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

55. WITNESS PAY BILLS, 1912--. 3 vols. Title varies: Pay
Certificates.

Stubs of pay bills issued by clerk to state witnesses in criminal cases,
showing date, name, case, time, miles, and total. Arr. chron. No index.
Hdw. on printed form. 250 pp. $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

Forfeitures

56. FINES AND FORFEITURES, 1913--. 1 vol.

Record of fines and forfeitures collected by the clerk of court, showing
name, cause of fine, when fined, by whom fined, amount of fine, to whom due,
when collected, by whom collected, why not collected, when paid over, to
whom paid. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of party fined. Hdw. on printed
ruled form. 133 double pp. (5 used) 16 x 11 x $1\frac{1}{4}$. Vault.

For treasurer's receipts to clerk of court, see entry 30; for sentences
of fines, see entry 50.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

VI. CIRCUIT SOLICITOR

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

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), who was authorized in 1769 to appoint deputies, when the circuit court act of that year extended his duties to six courthouses outside of Charleston (Grimke, *Public Laws*, pp. 268-73). Revision of the court system in 1791, provided for three circuit solicitors "to do the duty of the State's Attorney" on three circuits of the state, 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 (*ibid.*, 674-75). In 1837 the attorney general and the solicitors were given the duty of examining into and reporting upon the condition of district offices (*Stat. VI*, 577). When the constitution of 1868 went into effect, the solicitor became a constitutional state official, elected by the voters of his circuit for a term of four years (art. IV, 29). At the discretion of the attorney general, he may be present at any trial and take over the management of the prosecution (1868, *Stat. XIV*, 87; *Code* 3116).

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

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

For report to solicitor, see entry 51.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

VII. GRAND JURY

The grand jury is an ancient English institution which came to South Carolina with the common law. Although grand jurors are not county officers (Code 973, note), the grand jury is a constitutional body drawn in each county every year as an essential part of the state circuit court of general sessions. The present jury law dates from 1902 (Stat. XXIII, 1066). In Jasper County the grand jury dates from the formation of the county in 1912 (Stat. XXVII, 835).

Following the precedent of the constitution of 1868 (art. I, 19) 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). All names on the list are written on uniform slips of paper, which are folded and placed in the jury box. Drawings are public, in the office of the clerk of court, after ten days' notice of the place, date and hour (Code 611); the clerk of court then issues writs of venire facias, entry 53, 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). For lists, see entry 53. Pay bills for grand jurors are issued by the clerk of court, entry 54.

Except as an adjunct to the court of general sessions, the grand jury has lost much of its ancient importance. Reports of county officers have almost ceased to be made to it, but the foreman is still required to witness the annual settlement of financial officers (Code 2839). In 1937 the grand jury of Jasper County was authorized to have the books of the county audited by an accountant (Acts, p. 1124).

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 50. Indictments of the grand jury are made in a mandatory capacity and bring the accused to trial; they are filed in the (Sessions Rolls), entry 46.

VIII. BOARD OF JURY COMMISSIONERS

In South Carolina the board of jury commissioners dates from 1871 when it consisted of a commissioner appointed by the governor (and confirmed by the senate) for a term of two years, the county auditor, and the chairman of

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

the board of county commissioners (Stat. XIV, 690). In Jasper County it dates from the formation of the county in 1912 (Stat. XXVII, 834). The present board is organized under an act of 1902, to consist of the county auditor, the county treasurer, and the clerk of the court of common pleas (Stat. XXIII, 1066; Code 607), with the provision that vacancies at the time for preparing the jury list or for drawing the juries shall be filled by the county superintendent of education, the sheriff, or an appointee of the presiding judge, in the order named (Code 622). The board serves without compensation (Code 624), and keeps no records.

IX. CIRCUIT COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Although this court came to South Carolina with the common law, it did not become a circuit court until the act of 1769 (Grimke, Public Laws, p. 268) went into effect. In Jasper County its sessions began in 1912.

Subject to appeal to the supreme court, the state circuit court of common pleas has original jurisdiction to issue writs or orders of injunction, mandamus, habeas corpus, and such others as may be necessary to make its powers effective. It has jurisdiction in all civil cases, and appellate jurisdiction in cases from inferior courts, except from those for which the general assembly may provide appeal direct to the supreme court. The court of common pleas must sit in each county at least twice a year. (Const. 1895, art. V, 15, 16.) By law it convenes immediately after the court of general sessions and is presided over by the same judge. The judge determines the issues to be tried, and declares the law which is applicable. The petit jury examines the evidence as to facts brought out at the trial, and after deliberation gives its verdict. The judge then signs his judgment or decree, and the sheriff enforces the terms.

The clerk of the court of common pleas is ex officio clerk of all other courts of record (Const. 1895, art. V, 27) unless otherwise provided by statute, and is responsible for all common pleas record. The principal records are the Judgment Rolls or original papers of record in each suit, the direct and cross indices to judgments, Abstract of Judgment, Pleadings and Judgment, Confession of Judgment (1821, Stat. VI, 161), 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 obsolescent. Since 1790, the state circuit courts have been capable of jurisdiction in proceedings for naturalization (Annals of Congress, II, 2205-6; U. S. Code 1934, title 8, sec. 357). 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).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

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

57. JUDGMENT ROLLS, 1912--. 35 f. b. and 1 f. d.

Original papers of civil cases tried in court of common pleas, including complaints, answers, reports of referee, and judgments. Arr. by enrollment no. For index, see entries 59, 60. Typed and hdw. and typed on printed form. F. b., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; f. d., 11 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26. Vault.
For transcripts, see entry 62.

58. JUDGMENT BOOK, 1912--. 1 vol.

Abstract of cases wherein judgment has been signed, showing number of enrollment, defendant, plaintiff, cause of action, attorney, date of judgment, amount of judgment, time of bearing interest; interest on, from; how judgment obtained, costs: attorney's, clerk's, sheriff's, witnesses', total; fieri facias when issued, capias satisfaciendum when issued, date of issue, sheriff's return, when renewed, satisfaction. Arr. by roll no. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 202 double pp. 20 x 14 x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Vault.

59. DIRECT INDEX TO JUDGMENTS, 1912--. 1 vol.

Index to Judgment Rolls, entry 57, and to Judgment Book, entry 58, showing roll number, names of plaintiff vs. defendant, abstract reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Vault.

60. CROSS INDEX TO JUDGMENT, 1912--. 1 vol.

Shows roll number, names of defendant and plaintiff, abstract reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Vault.

61. ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENT, 1912--. 1 vol.

Local record of special cases, showing names of parties bound to discharge payment, names of parties having right to enforce payment, date of judgment, amount adjudged, costs: attorney's, clerk's, sheriff's, witnesses', total; aggregate amount of judgment and costs, execution, date of execution, return to execution. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 double pp. (6 used) 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 2. Vault.

62. PLEADINGS AND JUDGMENT, 1912--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of judgment rolls, showing complaint, answer, and judgment of cases wherein judgment has been signed, and proceedings in dower, partition, and escheat. Arr. chron. Hdw. and typed. 800 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.
For original papers, see entry 57.

63. INDEX TO PLEADINGS AND JUDGMENTS LIS PENDENS AND REPORTS, 1912--.
1 vol.

Divided into three sections: section on reports not used; sections for pleadings and judgments and for lis pendens show date, defendant's name, plaintiff's

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

name, book and page. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ruled form.
600 pp. 16 x 11 x 3. Vault.

Calendars

64. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 1, 1912--. 1 vol.

List of cases upon issues of fact to be tried by jury, showing number of cause, term, plaintiff, defendant, cause of action, date of note of issue, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, remarks. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 251 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Vault.

65. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 2, 1912--. 1 vol.

List of all cases upon issues of law to be passed upon by the court, including motions and rules to show cause, showing number of cause, term, plaintiff, defendant, cause of action, date of note of issue, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition last court, remarks. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 251 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Vault.

66. COMMON PLEAS CALENDAR NO. 3, 1912--. 1 vol.

List of cases in which the defendant has not answered and judgments are by default, showing number of cause, term, plaintiff, defendant, cause of action, date of note of issue, plaintiff's attorney, defendant's attorney, disposition of last court, remarks. Arr. by no. of cause under term of court. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 251 double pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Vault.

Legal Notices

67. LIS PENDENS, 1912--. 1 vol.

File book which gives legal notice of pending action in cases affecting title to real estate. Arr. chron. For index, see entry 63. Hdw. 800 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.

Minutes

68. COMMON PLEAS JOURNAL, 1912--. 1 vol.

Record of transactions in court of common pleas, showing statement of each case called, disposition, orders, names of jurors, verdicts, decrees, amount due, whether on trial before jury, judge, referee, or by default; also assessments, awards confirmed, confessions of judgment during court, final judgments, motions passed, and other matters ordered by court to be entered. Arr. chron. Indexed by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

X. REFEREE

The referee is not a county officer but is rather an adjunct of the court of common pleas, which was provided for in 1868 (Stat. XIV, 135) to relieve the court docket of routine business. In Jasper County and in all other counties which do not have a master, any and all issues of civil cases, upon the written consent of the parties concerned, may be referred to the decision of a referee appointed by the court. In vacation, the order of reference may be made by the clerk of court. Even when the parties do not consent, the court may, of its own motion, order a compulsory reference in cases where trial of an issue of fact would require examination of a long account, or where taking an account may be necessary for the information of the court before judgment, or where a question of fact other than upon the pleadings may arise, provided always that no difficult question of law is involved. Unless the defendant is an infant or absent, the parties to an issue may agree upon the person or persons, not exceeding three, to be appointed. The referee receives fees for his services. The clerk of court frequently acts as referee (Code 3590) but a judge may not (Code 655). Trial is conducted in the same manner and on similar notice as if by the court. The referee may administer oaths, compel attendance of witnesses, maintain order, and punish for contempt. In each case referred, the referee must file a report with clerk of court within sixty days, unless the time be extended by mutual written consent of the parties. (Circuit Court Rule 30, Code I, 1252; sec. 652-55.)

Records of the referee are filed with other records of the court of common pleas, entries 57 and 68.

XI. JUDGE OF PROBATE

This office began in South Carolina in 1671, when wills were proved by oath before the governor as ordinary, presiding over the grand council as a court of orphans (JGC, pp. 42, 49). The governor remained the sole ordinary until the outbreak of the Revolution, when the general assembly elected an ordinary for the office in Charleston (JGA, March-April 1776, Columbia, 1906, p. 7). The constitution of 1778 directed that each of the seven circuit court districts should have an ordinary (art. XXIV), but these offices did not open until 1782. Five years later they were abolished 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, ordinaries elected by the general assembly for indefinite terms, took office in each of the twenty-five circuit court districts (Stat, VII, 294). In 1812 the term was fixed at four years (Stat, V, 674); In 1815 the office became elective by the people of each circuit court district (Stat. VI, 11-13). Under the constitution of 1868 the court of ordinary was replaced by a constitutional probate court (art. IV, 20, Stat, XIV, 76-80), which combines the functions of the defunct court of ordinary in matters testamentary and of

dower with those of the defunct court of equity in regard to guardians and trustees. In 1868, by legislative enactment, the probate court became a civil court of record (Stat. XIV, 76). The constitution of 1895 made the probate court dependent upon the general assembly in all counties except Charleston, where alone it remains a constitutional court (art. V, 19).

The judge of probate is a statutory official elected for a term of four years (Code 3640). His title is derived from his duty to prove or test the genuineness of the wills brought to his office, and he officially approves them before they may be recorded. His duties are concerned with transmission of property and with domestic relations. The court over which he presides is a civil court of record with original jurisdiction in matters testamentary and of administration, in business pertaining to minors and allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and of persons not able to take care of their own affairs. The proceedings are instituted by petition; and the rules of practice are made by the state supreme court in all cases not provided by law. Upon petition, and after publication of citation, a surety bond is signed by a representative of the estate, and the judge issues letters authorizing the fiduciary to perform his duties. When no other guardian can be found, the judge of probate must act as public guardian (1880, Stat. XVII, 463; Code 8623). When an estate is "derelict" because no executor or administrator qualifies, he must appoint the clerk of court to act as fiduciary (1873, Stat. XIV, 413). He must file all original papers and keep an alphabetical index in a book so that they may be located (1839, Stat. XI, 48). He must make transcripts of all papers pertaining to estates, and index each book (Code 3648). He must report to the state tax commission the names of the heirs and the value of each estate (1922, Stat. XXXII, 807; Code 2489), and file a copy of the statement with other estate papers after recording it upon a register. Since 1882, he has been required to keep an Index to Lands Devised, with a full description of the property, in order that the tracing of land titles may be simplified (Stat. XVIII, 131; Code 3648). In 1824 he was authorized to order sale or division of real estate not to exceed \$1000 (Stat. VI, 248-51); in 1882 partition of real estate was placed under the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas (Stat. XVII, 982), but the judge of probate may order sale of real property as an asset for debt (Code 211) or for payment of inheritance taxes (Code 2487), and he is still required to keep a record of division and sale of real estate (Code 3648). At all times his cash book, showing his accounts with individual estates, is open to inspection as a public record (1839, Stat. XI, 48; Code 3648). Since 1923 he has been required to report to the auditor descriptions of real estate changing hands by inheritance (Stat. XXXIII, 117; Code 227).

In addition to the records for the transmission of property, he is required to keep a file book in which he records every paper filed for 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, and act or order in his official capacity (1839, Stat. XI, 48); and an index to every decree for payment of money, which he must enroll with the court of common pleas that it may receive the force of a judgment against the estate concerned (1840, Stat. XI, 118; XVI, 711; Code 3648).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

Under certain conditions, he may commit insane persons to the State Hospital (1870, Stat. XIV, 436; Code 6226-27); and incorrigible children to reformatories (1912, Stat. XXVII, 764; Code 247). Since 1911 he has been required to issue marriage licenses and to keep a marriage register (Stat. XXVII, 131-33; Code 8557-61). In 1919, he was made clerk to 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); but in 1937 this became a duty of the state comptroller general (Acts, p. 639). Under an act of 1917 (Acts, pp. 70-71), he issued liquor permits from the time of the national repeal of the 18th amendment in 1933, until a state law of 1935 repealed state prohibition (Acts 1935, p. 325).

Transmission of Property

Papers of Record and Indexes

69. (ESTATES PAPERS), 1912--. 16 f. b.

Original papers pertaining to estates, including wills, bonds, letters, petitions, orders, inventories, returns and related papers. No arr. Hdw., typed, and hdw. and typed on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For another will, with estate papers, see entry 44.

70. FILE DOCKET, 1912--. 1 vol.

Index to estate papers, showing names of executor, administrator, and the deceased, box, and parcel. Arr. alph. by names of executor and deceased. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. $16 \times 12 \times 3$. Office.

Transcripts

71. WILLS, 1912--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of wills admitted to probate, with the judge's certificate of probation. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. 748 pp. $18 \times 12 \times 4$. Vault.

72. BOND BOOK, 1912--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of administrators' and guardians' surety bonds, filed to ensure faithful performance of duty. Arr. chron. Indexed by names of estate and administrator. Hdw. on printed form. 504 pp. $16 \times 12 \times 3$. Vault.

73. LETTERS, 1912--. 2 vols.

Transcripts of petitions to prove will and of letters granted the fiduciaries of estates, to guardians of minors, or to trustees and committees for persons non compos mentis. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of estate. Hdw. on printed form. 374 pp. $18 \times 12 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For other lunacy records, see entry 78.

74. INVENTORY APPRAISEMENTS AND SALES, 1912--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of itemized lists of property, with estimated value, and statements of proceeds from sales of estates by executors and administrators. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 400 pp. $18 \times 12 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

75. WARRANTS OF APPRAISEMENT AND PETITIONS FOR LETTERS OF
ADMINISTRATION, 1912--. 2 vols.

Transcripts of warrants of appraisement, giving oath of appraiser, inventory and estimated value of property; also petitions for letters of administration. Arr. chron. Vol. 1, 1912-35, indexed by name of estate; vol. 2, 1929--, no index. Vol. 1, hdw.; vol. 2, hdw. on printed form. 502 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

76. RETURNS, 1912--. 1 vol.

Transcripts of accounts showing receipts and expenditures by executors, administrators and guardians; also final settlement of estates. Arr. chron. Indexed by names of executor, administrator, guardian and estate. Hdw. on ruled form. 800 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.

For other accounts of estate, see entry 77.

Court Procedure

77. JOURNAL, 1912--. 1 vol.

Record of official proceedings, including judgments, sentences, decrees, denials; also accounts of estates. Arr. chron. Indexed by names of estates (including insane persons). Hdw. 800 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.

For other accounts of estates, see entry 76; for original papers in lunacy proceedings, see entry 78.

Commitments

78. PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY, 1912--. 1 f. b.

Applications, medical certificates of insanity, and receipts for delivery of patients to State Hospital. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For letters to committees, see entry 73; for record of proceedings, see entry 77.

Marriage

79. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1912--. 24 f. b.

Original marriage licenses, with affidavits of eligibility and certificates of marriage, returned by person performing ceremony. Arr. chron. Indexed in Marriage Register, entry 80, Hdw. on printed form. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x $13\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

80. MARRIAGE REGISTER, 1912--. 4 vols. (1-4),

Record serving also as index to marriage licenses, entry 79, showing number; name and residence of man, age, color; name and residence of woman, age, color; date of issue; name and title of minister or officer celebrating marriage, date of marriage, date of return, remarks. Vols. 1, 3-4, arr. alph. by name of man; vol. 2, arr. alph. by name of woman. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 460 double pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Vault.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

81. CASH BOOK, 1912--. 1 vol.

Shows amount of fees paid to county treasurer for marriages performed by probate judge. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Vault.

For treasurer's record, see entry 101.

Pensions

82. PENSIONS (Confederate), 1920--. 1 f. b.

Pension applications, check stubs and pension list, which gives name of Confederate veteran or widow, address, age, amount received. Arr. chron. No index. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For prior pension records, see entries 32, 33.

Liquor Permits

83. LIQUOR PERMITS ISSUED, 1917-33. 1 vol. Only 1 entry after 1919.

Record of permits issued for importation of liquor by common carrier from "wet" states under the "quart a month" law, listing date, certificate number, name of applicant or consignee, office, carrier, amount and kind of liquor, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 600 pp. 18 x 16 x 3. Vault.

For other alcoholic liquor records, see entries 34, 35, 110, 111.

XII. MAGISTRATE

The magistrate is an 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, they were nominated by the senate and house jointly and commissioned by the governor (art. XXVI). In 1785 they began to preside over the county court (Stat. VII, p. 212). The constitution of 1790 continued them without change (art. VI, 2), but in 1791 they lost their seats in the county court (Stat. VII, 266-68). The constitution of 1868 required that they be elected by the qualified electors of each county and be commissioned by the governor (art. IV, 21). Under the present constitution of 1895 magistrates are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of two years (art. V, 20). When Jasper County was formed from Beaufort and Hampton in 1912, the magistrates resident in the new county were held over with full authority (Stat. XXVII, 832), and now there is one for each of the districts of Ridgeland, Grays, Tillman, and Hardeeville (Acts 1937, p. 1122). They have jurisdiction in their respective districts in criminal cases wherein the punishment does not exceed a fine of

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

\$100 or thirty days in prison; and in civil cases involving property not in excess of \$100. A magistrate can sit as an examining court, administer oaths, and take depositions and renunciations of dower (Code 3714). He may bind to keep the peace not to exceed twelve months (Const. 1895, art. V, 21). Proceedings are instituted in criminal cases by information under oath (Code 930). Trial may be by a jury of six (Code 3711), and cases may be appealed to the circuit court (Code 288, 1024). Each magistrate has a constable to serve his warrants (Acts 1913, p. 89). In certain cases the magistrate may act as coroner (Code 3562). The magistrates make monthly reports to the treasurer and auditor (Code 3729) and remit all fines to the county treasurer (Code 3723). The supervisor and county commissioners of Jasper are forbidden to issue a salary warrant to any magistrate until he has filed with them a statement showing the names of all against whom arrest warrants have been issued the previous month, the disposition of each case, and a receipt from the treasurer for fines and costs collected (Acts 1925, p. 498; 1937, p. 1124).

For appointments of magistrates, see entry 44.

84. MAGISTRATE'S CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1916-32. 3 vols. Missing: 1912-15, 1926-29, 1933--.

Shows date, title of case, offense, witnesses, jurors, officer, magistrate's costs, fines, constable's costs, verdict and disposition of the case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 20 to 168 double pp. 16 x 11 x $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$. Clerk of court, vault.

85. MAGISTRATE'S CIVIL DOCKET, 1930-32. 1 vol. Missing: 1912-29, 1933--.

Shows date of summons, how, when, where, and by whom served, etc.; names of parties, cause of action, appearance, witnesses, day of trial, names of jurors, amount: judgment, magistrate's costs, constable's costs; disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 40 double pp. $15\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Clerk of court, vault.

XIII. SHERIFF

In early South Carolina the sheriff's title was applied to the chief justice (Stat. I, 50; PR II, 37) and the sheriff's duties were performed by a marshall (1671, JGC, p. 11). The circuit court act of 1769 abolished the office of provost marshall of the province and established a sheriff elected by the general assembly for each of the circuit court districts (Grimke, Public Laws, 270). Under the state constitution of 1776 (art. XXI), 1778 (art. XXVIII), and 1790 (art. VI, 2), the sheriff was a constitutional officer elected by the state legislature for terms varying from two to four years. In 1808 the office was made elective by the voters in each district for a term of four years (Stat. V, 569). The constitution of 1868 continued this (art. IV, 30).

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

By the constitution of 1895 (art. V, 30), the sheriff is elected for a term of four years. He is allowed to appoint as many deputies as he may require (1870, Stat. XIV, 332; Code 3486, 3489), subject to the approval of the circuit judge, and of course the county delegation. The sheriff is required to attend every session of the circuit courts (Code 3519) and he has charge of the jail and all prisoners (Code 1938). He or his deputy serves and executes all processes, writs, precepts, and orders issued by the courts, and directed to him (Code 3520). It is his duty to see that the peace of the county is preserved, and if necessary in so doing, he may call to his aid any person (Code 1952). He collects delinquent taxes under execution (Code 2853-56). He makes judicial sales (Code 3542), and once a month he has a "sale day" at the courthouse (Code 9073). Every sixty days he has a settlement with the county treasurer (Code 2856, 3547), and once a month he makes written statements to the auditor and to the treasurer of fines and moneys collected (Code 3544).

By law he is required to keep the Writ Book, Execution Book, the sale book (1839, Stat. XI, 26-27; Code 3511), and, until 1934, tax execution book (duty since 1839, Stat. XI, 37; 1900, XXIII, 305; Code 2861, 3546).

86. WRIT BOOK, 1912--. 1 vol.

Record of every summons, subpoena, rule, injunction or other mesne process from the courts received by the sheriff, showing names of parties, attorney, kind of process, kind of action, when lodged, by whom served, how served, when served, miles, sheriff's costs. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 273 double pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Office.

For writs of venire, see entry 53.

87. EXECUTION BOOK, 1912--. 1 vol. Last entry 1927.

Record of every writ, attachment, or other final process received by the sheriff, showing kind of process, when lodged, original entry, names of parties; debt, interest, and costs; attorney, amount received, date of levy, etc., receipt. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of plaintiff. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 273 double pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Office.

88. DELINQUENT TAX SALES, 1932--. 1 vol.

Record of property sold for taxes, showing date sold, owner, whom sold to; amount, taxes and penalty, costs, total amount bid, balance due, redeemed by date or deed. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 200 pp. 17 x 14 x 1. Office.

For sheriff's titles, see entry 7.

89. SHERIFF'S TAX EXECUTION, 1912-33. 21 vols. Missing: 1913.

1934-- in Treasurer's Tax Duplicate, entry 99.

Record of executions for taxes paid, showing name, date of payment, number of acres, number of lots, number of buildings, value of realty, value of personalty, total value, total taxes, taxes and penalties, polls, penalty on polls, capitation road tax, total taxes and penalties, executions collected

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

and paid to county treasurer, execution nulla bona, treasurer's costs, sheriff's costs, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 101 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 11 vols., 1912-23, bsmt. of courthouse; 10 vols., 1924-33, office.

90. (SHERIFF'S MONTHLY JAIL ACCOUNT), 1932--. 2 vols.

Missing: 1912-31.

Duplicate record of prisoners committed, dieted and discharged, showing name of prisoner, race, sex, cause of commitment, by whom committed, when committed, date discharged, number of days, rate per day, bond, where committed, amount. This record is kept in duplicate, the original is sent to the county supervisor, with claim for reimbursement. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 pp. 17 x 18 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Office,

For originals, see entry 2.

XIV. CORONER

The office of coroner was transplanted from England to South Carolina, and as early as 1692 it was held by the clerk of the crown and peace (JGC, p. 11). Formerly the office was of great importance in civil as well as criminal procedure and overlapped with the sheriff's, whose duties he was required to perform in all cases wherein the sheriff was personally interested (Stat. XI, 54). None of the state constitutions has made any basic change in the office, and it is circumstances rather than constitutions or statutes that have reduced him to a part time official.

The coroner is a constitutional officer elected for a term of four years (Const. 1895, art. V, 30). He is charged to inquire into the cause of violent or mysterious deaths (Code 3561); he is not permitted to act under any order or appointment of the sheriff (Code 3559); he must act as sheriff when that official is interested in a case (Code 3566) or when there is a vacancy in the office (Code 3567); and he is the only county official who may arrest the sheriff.

The coroner is required to keep a book in which inquisitions are recorded, and to file original inquisitions with the clerk of court (Code 3563-65).

91. INQUISITION RECORD, 1912--. 1 vol.

Record of testimony and verdicts of coroner's inquests into sudden or violent death. Arr. chron. Indexed by name of deceased. Hdw. 552 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Clerk of court, vault.

For original inquisitions, see entry 47.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

XV. AUDITOR

The office of county auditor was created in South Carolina in 1868 (Stat. XIV, 27-67) as a part of the financial system set up after the Civil War. In Jasper County it dates from 1912 (Stat. XXVII, 833).

The auditor is a combination state and county official, two-thirds of his salary being paid by the state and one-third by the county (Code 2700). He is nominated in the primary (Code 2365) and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of nominally two years (Code 2698), but actually four years. From January 1 to March 1, he receives the returns of taxpayers (Code 2703), and compiles the information into tax duplicates for himself and the treasurer (Code 2713), upon each of which every taxpayer is given a number that appears again upon the tax receipt if paid, or tax execution if delinquent. The auditor keeps a permanent record of all abatements of taxes (1900, Stat. XXIII, 307); a record of current conveyances of real estate (Acts 1874, p. 761; Code 2727); and he sends an abstract of the duplicate to the comptroller general (Code 2728), who prescribes the system of bookkeeping and examines his books annually (Code 2731-32). After warrants have been paid and cancelled the treasurer delivers them each year to the auditor as a part of his settlement records. In 1903 the auditor was required to file in his office quarterly reports of sales by dealers in explosives (Stat. XXIV, 125; Code 1304). 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).

92. TAX RETURNS, 1912--. 106 vols.

Sworn statements of taxpayers, showing name of taxpayer, school district, address, items and value of real and personal property. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 300 pp. 15 x 10 x 5. 1912-34, vault; 1935--., office.

93. AUDITOR'S DUPLICATE, 1912--. 26 vols.

Schedule of all taxable property, real and personal, in Jasper County, itemized in detail, showing in eighteen columns name and address of taxpayer, number of acres and value of buildings in rural area; 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 school district. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 251 double pp. 18 x 24 x 3. 24 vols., 1912-35, vault; 2 vols., 1936--., office.

For abstract of duplicate, see entry 96; for treasurer's parallel record, see entry 99.

94. ABATEMENT BOOK, 1912--. 7 vols.

Record of abatement of taxes on over assessed or erroneously assessed property, showing tax duplicate charges and abatements allowed, name of taxpayer, fiscal year, total value, and number of lots, buildings, personal property,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

total taxable property, state tax, county, school, special taxes, total charged, abatement date, number of acres and value, lots, buildings, personal property, total taxable property, state tax, county, school, and special tax, polls abated by county auditor, remarks. Arr. chron. under twps. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 50 double pp. 18 x 16 x 1. Vault.

95. RECORD OF CONVEYANCES REAL PROPERTY, 1912--. 1 vol.

Record of transfer of real property by deeds, showing date of sale, date of entry, name of seller, name of purchaser, property outside city and town, property in city and town, assessed value, price paid, remarks. Arr. chron., 1912-17; arr. chron. under twps., 1917--. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. Clerk of court, vault.

96. ABSTRACT OF DUPLICATE OF JASPER COUNTY, 1912--. 1 f. b. and 6 bundles.

Duplicate report of auditor of Jasper County to state comptroller general, showing county taxes, road tax, special and local school taxes, road bonds, hospital building fund, and property in each school district. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. F. b., 10 x 4 x 14; bundle, 10 x 4 x 6. 6 bundles, 1912-33, vault; 1 f. b., 1934--, treasurer's office.

For duplicate, see entry 93.

97. SCHOOL AND COUNTY (Warrants), 1919--. 24 f. b.

Cancelled school and county warrants, showing amounts due and persons paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vault.

For stubs of county warrants, see entry 4; for treasurer's record, see entry 101; for duplicate school warrants, see entry 107.

XVI. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

The county board of equalization dates from 1868, when it was composed of the county commissioners, the auditor, and the treasurer (Stat. XIV, 48). It was instituted in Jasper County in 1912 by carrying over the boards then existing in the townships of Beaufort and Hampton Counties which fell within the limits of the new county (Stat. XXVII, 839).

In its present form, it was instituted in 1899, and is composed of the chairmen from the township boards of assessors (Stat. XXII, 3, 116, 285; Code 2737). It meets in March of each year, and at other times when necessary, in the office of the auditor, who acts as clerk and is required to keep an accurate journal of proceedings and orders of the board (1868, Stat. XIV, 49; Code 2747). Its duty is to equalize the burdens of taxation by raising or lowering the assessed value of real or personal property which has been returned below or above its true value.

No records of this board were found. Its corrections are usually made upon the tax returns, entry 92.

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

XVII. 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 appropriations act. He inquired into the taxable possessions of his neighbors, and assessed and collected the taxes, which he remitted to the state treasurer. He levied upon defaulting taxpayers by warrant upon the sheriff (or the coroner) and held distress sales at the district or the county courthouse (Stat. VII, 276-77). His tenure was renewable during good behavior, until 1791, when it was limited to the pleasure of the legislature (Stat. V, 192); and in 1812 it was fixed at four years (ibid., p. 674). In 1836 the office became elective by the voters (Stat. VI, 558); and it passed out under the financial system set up after the Civil War, when the office of county treasurer was created (Stat. XIV, p. 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 nominally two years (Code 2789) but in practice of four years. His office is open from September 15 to December 31 for the receipt of taxes without penalty (Code 2795). He disburses upon warrants from the authorized officials all money of the county from whatever source derived. In 1926 he became ex officio a member of the forfeited land commission (infra, p. 47).

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 from the treasurer such surety bond as he may deem advisable (Code 2789). The comptroller general prescribes the system of book-keeping to be used in the office (Code 2844), makes up the printed form of 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 commissioners the amount and character of funds collected for the county; and he reports to the county superintendent of education his 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 1934 because extra columns were added to the Duplicate. Since tax liens expire in ten years (Code 2863), the treasurer's carbon copies of tax receipts (Code 2795) need not be preserved for a longer period. On these receipts appear the numbers given to the taxpayers on the county auditor's Duplicate. Upon the reverse of these receipts the same numbers appear again on the tax execution form, which is printed there for use in case the taxes are not paid. Unpaid tax executions were made permanent records in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 255).

In 1892 the treasurer was required to keep a General Cash Account of school funds (Stat. XXI, 80; Code 2799). In Jasper County he combines this

record with accounts of the sinking fund commission. He collects state taxes, which he remits to the state treasurer, and files the state treasurer's receipts (Code 2800).

Each year the county treasurer safeguards as his vouchers of disbursements, the current paid coupons, warrants, and school claims, until he can deliver them to the county auditor at the annual settlement in May (Code 2840).

Tax Collections

98. TAX RECEIPTS, 1912--. 150 vols.

A carbon copy record of tax receipts issued by the treasurer for taxes, levied as shown in treasurer's duplicate. Arr. numer. by taxpayer's receipt no., and alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 200 pp. 17 x 12 x 1. 128 vols., 1912-35, bsmt.; 22 vols., 1936-- office.

99. TREASURER'S TAX DUPLICATE, 1912--. 26 vols.

Record of taxable property, showing number and name of taxpayer, address, date of payment, number of acres, lots and buildings, value of all taxable real and personal property itemized in detail, total of all taxable property, total tax levies, poll tax, total for collection; since 1934 shows columns for Treasurer's Tax Execution, 1934-- entry 100; and for Sheriff's Tax Execution, 1934-- entry 89. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 247 double pp. 18 x 15 x 3. 12 vols., 1912-21, 1924-25, bsmt.; 2 vols., 1922-23, supervisor's vault; 9 vols., 1926-33, 1937, office; 3 vols., 1934-36, sheriff's office.

For auditor's parallel record, see entry 93.

100. TREASURER'S TAX EXECUTION, 1912-33. 23 vols. 1934-- in Treasurer's Duplicate, entry 99.

Record of delinquent taxes turned over to sheriff for collection, showing number and name of taxpayer, date of payment, number of acres, lots and buildings, value of realty, value of personalty, total value, total taxes and penalties, poll, penalty on polls, dogs, capitation road tax, total tax and penalties, executions collected and paid to the county treasurer, executions nulla bona, treasurer's and sheriff's costs, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 101 double pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Bsmt.

For sheriff's delinquent tax records, see entry 89.

Accounts

101. TREASURER'S CASH BOOK, 1933--. 1 vol.

Record showing cash, charges, credits, explanation, check number, bank deposits, disbursements; warrants paid (county, school, miscellaneous); receipts: tax (current, delinquent, miscellaneous); charges, credits. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 194 pp. 18 x 24 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Office.

For Supervisor's stub record, see entry 4; for his parallel cash book,

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

see entry 6; for probate record of cash fees, see entry 81; for cancelled county and school warrants, see entry 97; for duplicate school claims, see entry 107.

102. PETTY LEDGER, 1912--. 5 vols.

Record of various county accounts, showing date, name, amount of warrant, amount to credit account, balance, remarks. Arr. by accounts. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 400 pp. 18 x 16 x 3. 1 vol., 1912-16, auditor, vault; 2 vols., 1917-29, bsmt.; 2 vols., 1930--, office.

103. GENERAL SCHOOL FUNDS AND SINKING FUND COMMISSION, 1936--.
2 vols.

Treasurer's account with general school fund, showing date, name of school district, unexpended school fund last year, amount three mill tax, amount poll tax, amount of dog tax, amount special tax, state aid, St. Luke's fund, borrowed money, marriage licenses, amount other funds; date of payment of warrant, date approved by county superintendent of education, school district number, county superintendent of education's number, treasurer's number, name of payee, name of person presenting, amount of warrant. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 195 pp. 18 x 24 x 3. Treasurer, office.

For superintendent of education's record, see entry 105.

XVIII. FORFEITED LAND COMMISSION

In 1926 a forfeited land commission was provided for each county, to consist of the auditor, the treasurer, and the clerk of court; it took over the duties previously performed by the state sinking fund commission (Stat. XXXIV, 920-22). The auditor buys in at distress sales all lands for which no bid is offered sufficient to pay the amount of taxes due (Acts 1926, p. 921; 1929, p. 126; 1933, p. 212).

In 1934, Jasper County made special provision for this commission, which was permitted to execute deeds provided the purchasers paid cash equal to the taxes due and also taxes assessed upon the property for that year (Acts 1934, p. 2040). Since it is very desirable to return these lands to the tax books as soon as possible, they are sold to taxpayers again as soon as it can be done advantageously (Code 2167).

As in most counties, no separate records are kept for this commission. Sales are in the sheriff's Delinquent Tax Sales, entry 88. Land titles are recorded with other deeds in Deed Books, entry 7.

XIX. SINKING FUND COMMISSION

In 1931 the treasurer of Jasper County was directed to invest and

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

handle sinking funds for bond issues (Stat. XXXVII, 1080), but this act was repealed in 1933, when a sinking fund commission was created composed of the treasurer, the auditor, and the clerk of court; the treasurer being the chairman and the clerk of court the clerk. The treasurer now pays to the commission twice a year the sinking funds which he collects for school and county bonds, and the commission is authorized to invest the surplus under certain restrictions or to deposit them in a savings account of an approved bank. The members are heavily bonded and receive honorariums for their services, the premiums and the recompense being paid from the sinking funds (1933, Stat. XXXVIII, 41).

104. BOND ACCOUNT, 1929-- . 1 vol.

Shows name of issue, amount of issue, date of issue, purpose of issue, when interest payable, where payable, amount retired to credit of issue, amount remaining to mature, rate of interest, date of maturity, date of payment, date of approval by county supervisor, school district number, county supervisor's number, treasurer's number, name of payee, number of bond retired, amount of bond retired, remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 40 double pp. (2 used) 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 25 x 1. Treasurer's office.

For school and highway bond issues, see entry 40; for school bond accounts, see entry 109.

XX. SUPERINTENDENT AND BOARD OF EDUCATION

When the state free school system was instituted in 1811, from three to thirteen commissioners were named for terms of three years in each election district (Stat. V, 639-41). These were the forerunners of the county superintendent of education who can probably be dated as an office from the county school commissioner of the constitution of 1868 (art. X, 2). Under the present name the office has existed only since 1896 (Stat. XXII, 156). In Jasper County it dates from 1912 (Stat. XXVII, 831). By special act the county board of education, 1920 (Acts pp. 1133-34) appointed an assistant superintendent of education to devote his entire time to the management and supervision of all schools in Jasper County at more than four times the salary of the superintendent. This act was repealed in 1922 (Acts p. 765), and the organization for school administration was returned to the general plan in 1929 and the superintendent of education is elected for a two year term (Acts p. 268; 1930, p. 1844; Code 5320-F).

It is the duty of the superintendent to look after the financial affairs of the schools of the county. He is clerk and chairman of the county board of education (Code 5349), the other two members of which are appointed by the state board of education for a term of two years (Code 5320-F). The board acts with him as advisor and as a court in all controversies that may arise in school districts about school matters, and also appoints trustees for school districts (Code 5320-F, 5559). The superintendent is required to

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

visit the schools in the county, inspecting them and making helpful suggestions for improvements. He keeps a ledger in a form printed as a uniform series for the state, showing receipts and disbursements of school funds (1919, 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); a record of pupils enrolled in the district schools as well as all transfers (1896, Stat. XXII, 166; Code 5372-73). He submits an annual report to the grand jury of all claims filed, audited and paid, and keeps a register for these (1896, Stat. XXII, 158; Code 5321). At the end of each school year he files with the state superintendent of education a standardized annual report which shows a complete statistical record of all schools in the county (1896, Stat. XXII, 158; 1913, XXVIII, 191; Code 5313, 5378).

Ledger

105. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION LEDGER, 1913--. 18 vols.
Missing: 1912.

Record of expenditures and receipts, showing for expenditures, date and to whom paid; for receipts, source of items. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 150 to 300 pp. 20 x 20 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3. 16 vols., 1913-33, bsmt.; 2 vols., 1933--, office.

For treasurer's record, see entry 103.

Reports

106. ANNUAL REPORT, 1912--. 24 reports. 1912-29, not found on recheck.

Copies of annual reports to state superintendent of education, giving for each district, number and name, color (race) of pupils, enumeration of all persons 6 to 20 years inclusive, sex; enumeration of all persons 6 to 20 years, deaf, blind or crippled; enrollment of grades, average attendance, number of pupils dropped, promoted, or failed; receipts for support of schools, value of school property, report on transportation of pupils. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 10 x 17 x $\frac{1}{4}$. 1912-29, bsmt.; 7 reports, 1930--, office.

Claims

107. SCHOOL CLAIM DUPLICATES, 1912--. 4 f. b. 1912-32, not found on recheck.

Claims that have been approved for different expenses in school districts, such as teachers' salaries, janitor service, lights, water, etc. Arr. chron. under school district. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 6 x 12 x 18. 1912-32, bsmt.; 3 f. b., 1933--, office.

For cancelled school claims, see entry 97; for treasurer's record, see entry 101.

Teachers' Certificates

108. RECORD OF TEACHERS CERTIFICATES, 1912--. 1 vol. Shows number, grade and date of certificate; name, residence, age, sex, and color of teacher, and remarks. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 194 pp. 12 x 18 x 2. Office.

Bonds

109. BOND ACCOUNTS, 1915-32. 1 vol. Discontinued. Record of funds earmarked for payment of interest and principal on Jasper County school district bond issue, showing name of issue, amount of issue, date of issue, purpose of issue, when interest payable, where payable, amount retired to credit of issue, amount remaining to mature, (rate of interest), remarks, date of payment, date of approval by county superintendent of education, school district number, county superintendent of education's number, treasurer's number, name of payee, number of bond retired, amount of bond retired. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 100 double pp. 14 x 24 x 2. Office.

For other bond issues, see entries 40, 104.

XXI. SCHOOL BOARD AUTHORITY

In 1937 the Jasper County school board authority was created, to consist of five members, appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the entire legislative delegation. They serve initial terms of from two to six years in order that the regular terms of six years may expire in rotation. The authority elects one member as chairman and one member as secretary, who keeps a record of proceedings.

The primary function of the authority is to fix the amount of the annual levy for the bonded indebtedness of school districts for buildings and equipment. The levy is on a county wide basis and takes the place of special levies in the respective school districts. School districts which desire new buildings or equipment submit applications to the authority, showing purpose, estimated cost, number of pupils to be served, existing indebtedness of district benefited and the "apparent exigency of the need." The authority, after investigation, takes action. The authority is also empowered to apply for funds to the federal government in the name of the county, and to borrow from any available source the sums necessary. (Stat. XL, 448-52.)

In 1938 the authority was authorized to issue \$50,000 in coupon bonds for a school building program (ibid. pp. 2524-26).

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XXII. BOARD OF REGISTRATION

As early as 1716, the enrolment of voters in a book was required in South Carolina (Stat. II, 684). In October 1867, General Sickles, military governor of North and South Carolina, called for the registration of the men who had never held office under the Confederate States or enlisted in its service. The constitution of 1868, framed by delegates representing the remaining electors, was the first that directed the general assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of voters (art. VIII, 3). The resulting act of 1868 gave this duty to the managers of elections (Stat. XIV, 136) until they were relieved in 1882 by the creation of supervisors of registration for each county (Stat. XVII, 1111). The constitution of 1895 made registration a prerequisite for voting and required reenrolment of registered voters every ten years (art. II, 4). By the election law of 1896 a board of registration was provided for each county (Stat. XXII, 35), to consist of three persons appointed by the governor with the approval of the senate for a term of two years (Code 2269).

The board was appointed for Jasper County in 1912 upon recommendation of the original county commissioners (Stat. XXVII, 834). It conducts the registration of qualified voters; and persons denied registration have a right to appeal to the courts (Code 2273). The board makes two registers 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 elections. They are returned to the board of registration after the election (Code 2286). The board also keeps a register of persons who were qualified to vote January 1, 1898, who do not have to fulfill all of the present day requirements (Code 2271). All records and books are deposited with the clerk of court for safekeeping as public records, open to inspection at all times, and removable solely by the board, which may keep them only so long as may be necessary to perform its duties (Code 2285).

For Registration Book, see entry 36.

XXIII. COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION

The commissioners of elections had a long line of predecessors before being set up in 1868 (Stat. XIV, 136-43). Revised in 1896 (Stat. XXII, 29), they date from 1912 in Jasper County (Stat. XXVII, 831).

At least thirty days before an election the governor appoints two commissions of three persons each, one to conduct the election for state, circuit and county officers and the other the election of members of congress and presidential electors. These commissions in turn appoint three managers (Code 2299), and provide the boxes for each polling place in the county (Code 2306). After the election each commission becomes a county board of

For abbreviations and explanatory notes see pages 11-13

canvassers. A statement of each protest as well as the total vote for each candidate must be sent to the governor and the secretary of state. Duplicate copies are also filed in the office of the clerk of court. (Code 2310-15.) The county board of commissioners audits and pays the expense of the election (Code 2316).

For records, see entry 37.

XXIV. DISPENSARY BOARD (defunct)

The state dispensary system for the control of the alcoholic liquor traffic went into operation on July 1, 1893. A state board of control appointed county boards of control of three members each, which met monthly in the office of the county board of commissioners. The county board of control provided for the location of dispensaries for the sale of intoxicants; and the clerk of the county board of commissioners, as clerk of the board of control, kept records of petitions and permits. (1892, Stat. XXI, 62-76.) In 1894 the county supervisor was made ex officio a member of the county board of control, which was directed to use his office for meetings (*ibid.* 725, 728). The supervisor was relieved of membership in 1896, but his office continued to be the place of meeting (Stat. XXII, 127, 130). In 1900 a revision of the law provided for appointment of the county board by the state board on approval of the legislative delegation (Stat. XXIII, 440).

The state dispensary was abolished in 1907, but provision was made for the continuance of local dispensaries in the counties under local option by special elections (Stat. XXV, 463-81). On August 17, 1909, Beaufort was one of the six counties which voted to retain the institution, and the dispensary at Ridgeland continued to function as a unit of Beaufort County (see entry 111). After the formation of Jasper County in 1912, the Jasper County dispensary board was appointed (Stat. XXVII, 841), and remained in charge until by popular referendum in 1915 statewide prohibition was adopted (D. D. Wallace, *History of S. C.*, III, 423).

For Dispensary Reports, see entry 35; for other alcoholic liquor records, see entries 34, 83.

110. MINUTE BOOK, 1912-15. 1 vol.

Record of transactions at meetings of the county dispensary board. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 152 pp. 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1. Clerk of court, vault,

111. BEAUFORT COUNTY DISPENSARY (Jasper County Dispensary), 1907-15.
3 vols.

Record of account sales at dispensary, 1907-12 Beaufort County, 1912-15 Jasper County, showing date, consumer's price, invoice number; date, by deposit in bank, amount; breakage for month: date, kind, gallons, quarts, pints, $\frac{1}{2}$ pints, consumer's price; expenses for month. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed ruled form. 152 pp. 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 16 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Clerk of court, vault.

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XXV. BOARD OF HONOR (Inactive)

The first state pension act was passed in 1887 (Stat. XIX, 826).

The constitution of 1895 provided that the general assembly should make liberal provision for annual pensions to indigent or disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors and to widows of Confederate veterans (art. XIII, 5). 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 of his office (Stat. XXXI, 277). In 1923, faithful Negroes who had served the Confederacy became eligible (Stat. XXXIII, 107).

Under the law of 1929, a board of honor was created for each county, to consist of three Confederate veterans, with the judge of probate as clerk (Stat. XXXVI, 177). 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. In 1937 the state comptroller general resumed the duty of paying Confederate pensions (Stat. XL, 639).

For pension records, see entries 32, 33, 82.

XXVI. SERVICE OFFICER

In 1927 the state of South Carolina created a service bureau to assist ex-service men in securing benefits to which they were eligible under federal legislation and under the terms of federal insurance policies (Stat. XXXV, 158; Code 2967). Beginning in 1931, several counties made provision for county service officers in cooperation with the American Legion. In Jasper County the supply act of 1938 was the first to carry a small appropriation for the "American Legion Service Officer" (Acts p. 2520).

At the time of the final recheck of Jasper County records, this office was not connected with the county.

XXVII. HEALTH UNIT

The bureau of rural sanitation of the state health department was set up in 1910 through aid from the Rockefeller Foundation for the eradication of hookworm. In 1935 Jasper and Beaufort Counties together constituted a health district, but Jasper County now has a standard health unit which functions under the bureau of rural sanitation of the state health department. It is financed and directed by state and federal agencies, aided by

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county funds. ("Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health" in Reports of Officers, Boards and Committees 1936, II, 7, 94.) The Jasper staff consists of one full time physician, a full time nurse, a clerk who keeps the office, and a sanitation officer who divides his time with Beaufort.

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

Duplicate birth and death certificates are filed by local registrars with the clerk of court, entries 41, 42.

112. (REPORTS), 1935--. 2 folders.

General reports of all work in office. Arr. chron. by months. No index. Typed on printed form. 12 x 9 x 1. Office.

113. (T. B. RECORDS), 1935--. 2 folders.

Record of tubercular patients, showing name of patient, address, occupation, past history, present symptoms, home conditions and report of physical examinations. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 9. Office.

114. (DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION), 1935--. 1 vol.

Shows name and age of patient, and dates of immunization. Arr. chron. under school. No index. Typed. 12 x 9 x 1. Office.

115. (PHYSICAL RECORD OF SCHOOL CHILDREN), 1936--. 2 f. b.

Shows date, name of child, age, height, weight and general physical condition. Arr. alph. by names of children by grades under schools. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 6 x 12 x 8. Office.

116. (SURVEY OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN), 1935--. 1 folder.

Record of crippled children, showing name of child, physical disability, educational status, economic condition. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 9. Office.

117. (WASSERMANN TEST), 1937--. 1 f. b.

Record of persons taking Wassermann test for syphilis, showing blood infection, name of patient, doctor, date taken, date received at laboratory. Arr. alph. by name of person taking test, No index, Hdw. on printed form. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$. Office.

118. (MIDWIFE RECORD), 1935--. 1 folder.

Register of midwives, showing name of midwife, race, age, address, dates of last successful vaccination, certificate issued, renewal, Wassermann test made, result, treatment, name of instructor, remarks. Arr. alph. by name of midwife. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 9. Office.

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119. (PRENATAL RECORDS), 1936--. 2 folders.

Nurse's record of prenatal cases. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on printed form. 12 x 9. Office.

120. (JOURNAL), 1936--. 1 vol.

Financial accounts of the office, showing number, date, description, receipts, disbursements, health officer's salary and travel, nurse's salary and travel, clerk's salary, contingent. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ruled form. 100 pp. 14 x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Office.

XXVIII. 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 1930 the state appropriates a sufficient amount to insure each county having at least one home and one farm agent (Acts 1929, 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 directly the farm agents. The home demonstration agents are appointed by and work under the immediate supervision of the state home demonstration agent, who is connected with Winthrop College. No definite term 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. 238-39; 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. Since 1933, the agricultural adjustment and soil conservation work has been conducted through the county farm agents, who handle 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 sheets admeasurements. Some records relate to club work.

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County Board of Public Welfare

In 1937 a special act made an appropriation for an agricultural building at Ridgeland (Acts p. 1125), and the supply act carried items for the purchase of a lot and equipment (ibid. p. 1124).

The inventory of the records of this office was made by the WPA project for the Survey of Federal Archives, so no entries are included here.

XXIX. 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. (For Jasper County appropriation see Acts 1936, p. 1917). In March 1937 the funds were exhausted and the department expired (Acts p. 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 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.)

At the time of the final recheck, this office was not sufficiently underway to be inventoried.

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XXX. HOSPITALIZATION AND CHARITY COMMISSION

An act of 1935 (Acts p. 389) to create Jasper County hospital association was repealed in 1936 (Acts p. 1588), and the funds collected are expended for hospitalization and charity by a commission of three persons appointed by the legislative delegation for a term of two years. In 1938 (Acts p. 2519) the county supply act carried a small appropriation for the work of the commission, and \$1000 for a Negro tubercular hospital to be paid out upon claims approved by the commission (ibid. p. 2520).

The records of the commission have not been located.

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

County Supervisor

W. H. Woods, Apr-Oct. 1912
 J. E. Gill, Oct. 1912-Jan. 1913;
 Dec. 1914-Dec. 1922
 G. L. Langford, Jan. 1913-Dec. 1914
 M. F. Gray, Dec. 1922-Dec. 1924
 John M. Langford, Dec. 1924-Apr. 1929;
 Jan. 1931-Dec. 1936
 Y. C. Weathersbee, Apr. 1929-Jan. 1931
 W. A. Munch, Dec. 1936--

County Commissioners

C. K. Smith, Apr. 1912-Jan. 1913
 W. S. Floyd, Apr. 1912-Jan. 1913
 G. C. Smith, Jan. 1913-Jan. 1915;
 Dec. 1922-Jan. 1923;
 Dec. 1924-Dec. 1934
 A. Smith, Jan. 1913-Apr. 1922
 Q. A. Nettles, Jan. 1915-Jan. 1917
 Wm. W. Woods, Jan. 1917-Apr. 1922;
 Jan. 1923-Dec. 1924
 C. R. Malphrus, Jan. 1917-Feb. 1919;
 Dec. 1924-Jan. 1931
 Dennis Woods, Apr. 1922-Jan. 1923
 C. G. Thomas, Apr. 1922-July 1937
 D. L. Woods, Jan. 1923-Jan. 1931
 J. H. Mock, Jan. 1931-Dec. 1934
 P. P. Johnson, Jan. 1931--
 J. B. Tuten, Dec. 1934--
 Jas. Tuten, Dec. 1934--
 William Fleming, Dec. 1934--
 R. P. Keiffer, July, 1937--

Clerk of Court

W. J. Ellis, Apr. 1912-Oct. 1920
 W. M. Sauls, Oct.-Dec. 1920
 D. Horton, Dec. 1920--

Judge of Probate

W. A. Sauls, Apr. 1912-Sept. 1923

Judge of Probate (cont'd)

L. S. McCormack, Sept. 1923--

Sheriff

H. H. Porter, Apr. 1912
 G. L. Langford, Jan. 1917-Dec. 1928;
 July 1931-Dec. 1932
 B. F. Spivey, Dec. 1928-July 1931
 Ford H. Drew, Dec. 1932--

Coroner

W. J. Nettles, Apr. 1912-Jan. 1913
 S. S. Horton, Jan. 1913-Jan. 1917
 J. W. Smith, Jan. 1917-Dec. 1932
 Theodore Malphrus, Dec. 1932--

Auditor

W. A. Vaigneur, Apr. 1912-Apr. 1917
 W. N. Heyward, Apr. 1917-Feb. 1921
 W. M. Sauls, Feb. 1921--

Treasurer

J. S. Berg, Apr. 1912-Mar. 1926
 W. A. Berg, Mar. 1926-Oct. 1934
 W. E. Byrd, Oct. 1934--

Superintendent of Education

R. M. Jefferies, Apr. 1912-Jan. 1913
 James B. Benton, Jan. 1913-Dec. 1914
 S. B. Owens, Dec. 1914-June 1921
 R. R. Tison, June 1921-Dec. 1924
 Mrs. Mary G. Ellis, Dec. 1924-May 1928
 A. B. Hair, Jr., May 1928-June 1931
 Y. C. Weathersbee, June 1931-Jan. 1937
 H. C. Walker, Jan. 1937--

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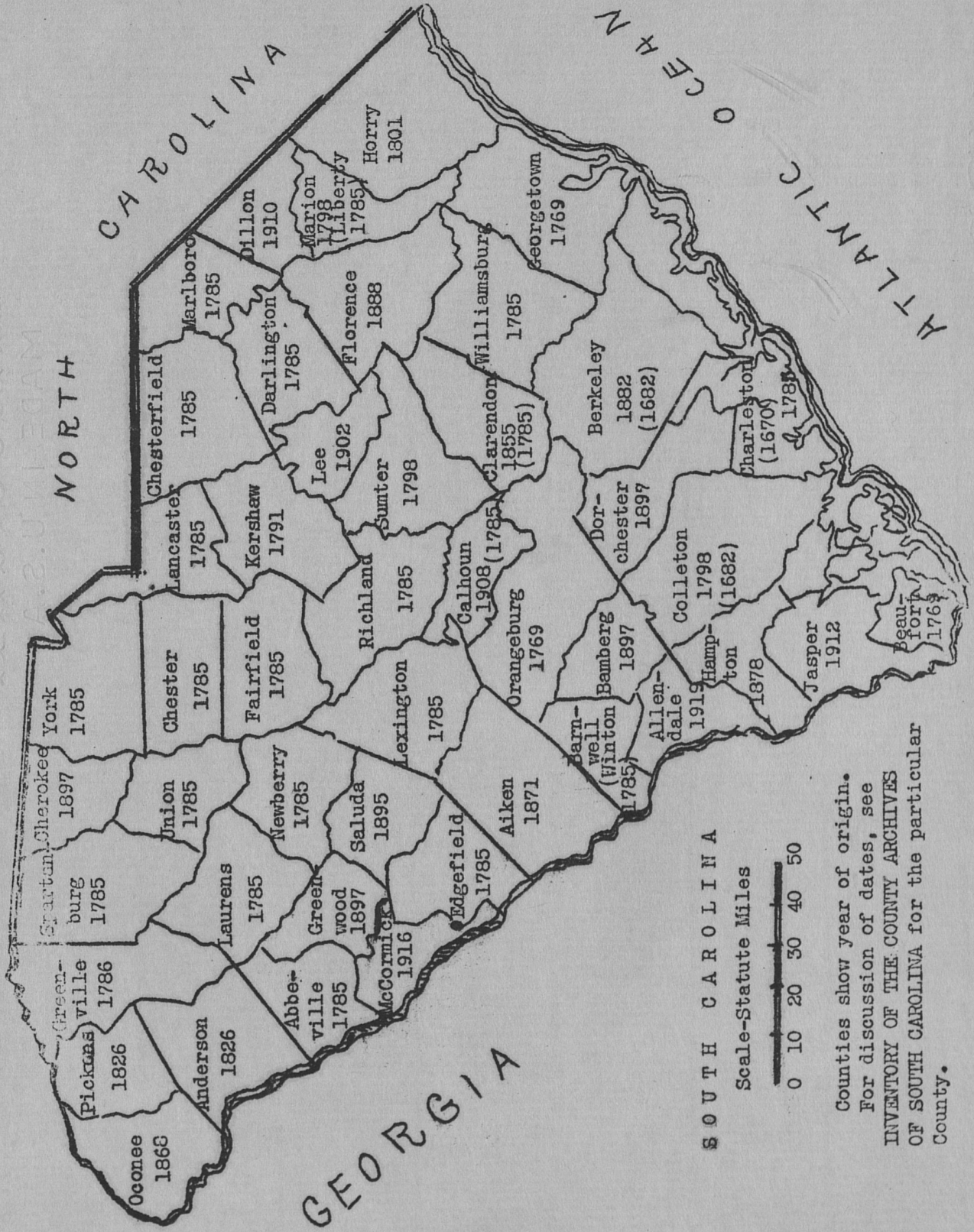
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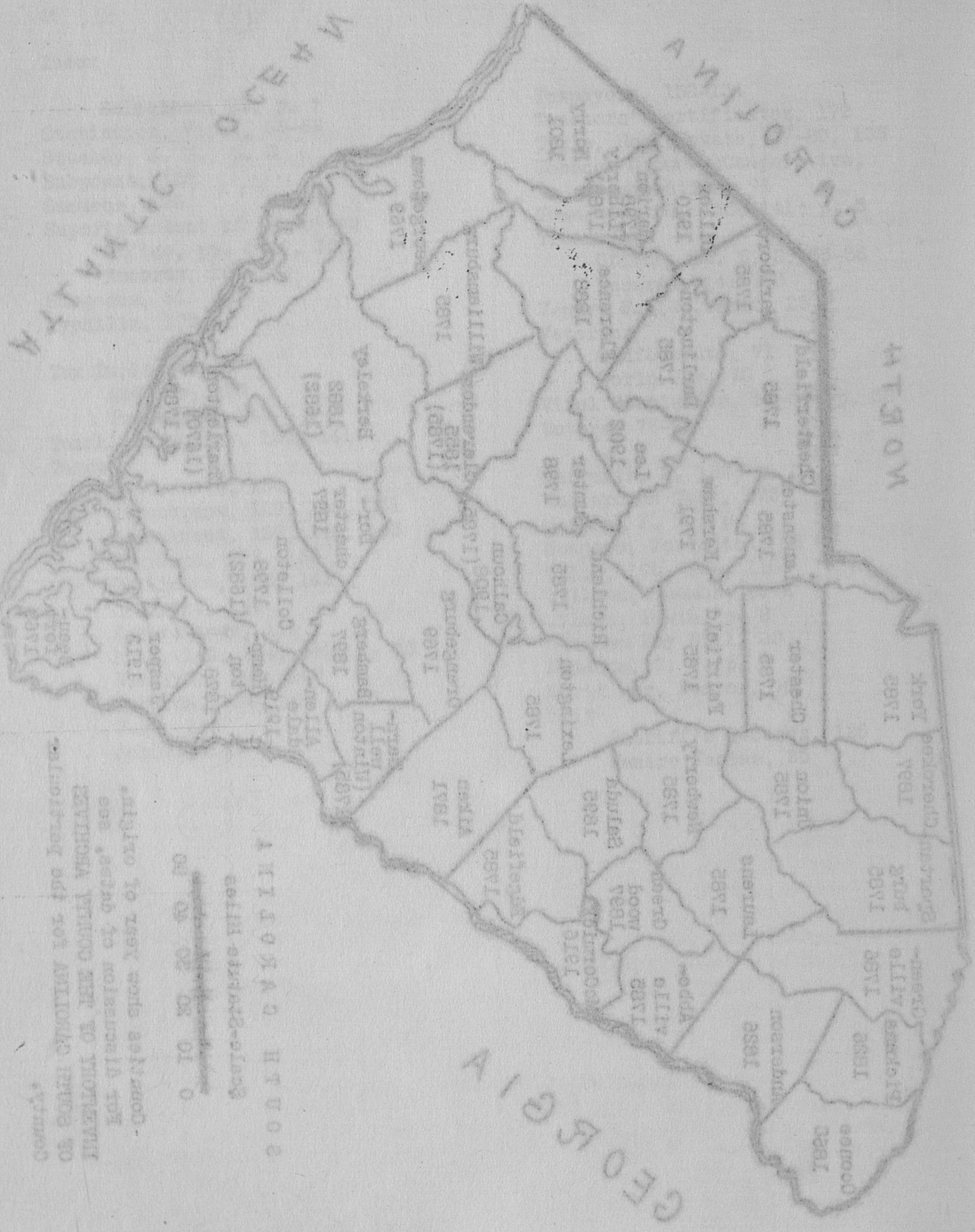
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South-Carolina Hill
 South-Carolina Hill

GEORGIA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO

SOUTH CAROLINA



