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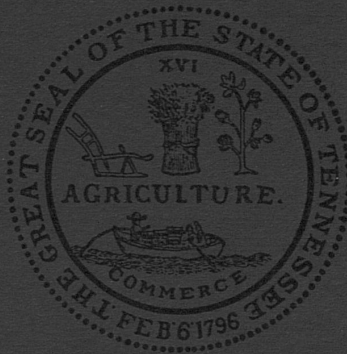
NO. 1

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY



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Inventory of
THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
of Tennessee



Number 1
ANDERSON COUNTY
Clinton

THE TENNESSEE HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY
Work Projects Administration
1941

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF TENNESSEE

NO. 1. ANDERSON COUNTY (CLINTON)

Prepared by

The Tennessee Historical Records Survey
Division of Community Service Programs
Work Projects Administration

Sponsored by

Tennessee State Planning Commission

Nashville, Tennessee
The Tennessee Historical Records Survey
July 1941

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FOREWORD

The Inventory of the County Archives of Tennessee is one of a number of guides to historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historical Records Survey Program of the Work Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Anderson County, is number 1 of the Tennessee series.

The Historical Records Survey Program 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carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political,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. Up to the present time, the Survey Program has issued approximately 1,300 publications throughout the country. 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, businessmen 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 Program 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 Program, 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 Program was organized by Luther H. Evans who served as Director until March 1, 1940, when he was succeeded by Sargent B. Child, who had been National Field Supervisor since the inauguration of the Survey. The Survey Program operates as a Nation-wide series of locally sponsored projects in the Division of Community Service Programs, of which Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, is in charge.

HOWARD O. HUNTER
Commissioner

PREFACE

The Federal Historical Records Survey was inaugurated in Tennessee early in 1936; it expired, pursuant to an act of Congress, on August 31, 1939. By the provisions of the Emergency Relief Act of 1939, it became necessary for the project to become locally sponsored. The present project, the Tennessee Historical Records Survey, succeeded the Federal Survey on September 1, 1939. It is sponsored by the Tennessee State Planning Commission and cosponsored by the counties and municipalities of the State and several libraries. The Tennessee Survey is engaged not only in surveying county archives, but also municipal archives, church archives, manuscript depositories and collections, and imprints; and preparing transcriptions of selected early county court minutes. A list of the Tennessee Survey's publications follows at the end of this Inventory.

While the new order has in no way brought about a change in the standards of the Federal Survey, it has been partially responsible for certain revisions of editorial concepts. The Tennessee Survey, for example, has instituted a series of special publications to make available certain materials accumulated in the State Office editorial procedures which may be of general interest.

The Tennessee Survey is now engaged in preparing a comprehensive statement of the general law regulating county government in the State. It is expected that this book, to be entitled "County Government in Tennessee;" will serve as a handbook on the organization, structure, and evolution of county government in Tennessee, and will make it unnecessary to repeat certain items of general information in the various inventories. The exposition of the government of Anderson County is, therefore, limited to special legislation concerning the county and a statement of the manner in which the general law, in effect, has been altered, together with such considerations of the general law as are necessary to state the facts of existence of the offices, the dates of their creation, their present status, the manner in which filled, and the terms. The complexities of the school laws, however, have made it necessary for the sake of continuity that the discussion of education be more detailed. This treatment has also been followed, but not as fully, with regard to highway legislation.

The issuance of a title-line inventory, instead of a full-entry inventory was undertaken because of the early preparation of the inventory in Anderson County, and the difficulty of issuing a full length publication meeting present editorial standards without delaying considerably the publication program. It was deemed preferable to make the information available at the present time on the archives of Anderson County in the form of this title-line inventory. Descriptions of similar records in full entries may be found in the Inventory of the County Archives of Tennessee: No. 84 Tipton County.

The arrangement of offices and entries in this Inventory is a result of a process of trial and error and the pattern followed **is** one settled

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upon in earlier publications; however, the complex nature of some offices, particularly those with divergent functions, precludes an absolutely logical arrangement. In general, the arrangement of offices consists of grouping those of a similar nature, in the performance of the county's business. For example, the quarterly county court, the governing body, is followed by the county judge, the chief executive officer; the courts are placed together, followed by the law enforcement offices. Similarly, in the title-line entries, related and similar records are grouped under appropriate subject headings. The entries indicate the title, dates, quantity, labeling, arrangement, indexing, and location of the records.

The original field inventory of the archives of Anderson County was completed by workers of the Federal Historical Records Survey in Tennessee in the spring of 1937. The inventory was rechecked the following summer. The archives listed in this book are those available on September 1, 1937.

The field inventory in Anderson County was made under the general supervision of Mary Alice Burke. The draft was reviewed and approved for publication by Robert Cassell. The record entries were prepared under the supervision of Vylva Holland; the legal sections, Henry Hight; the historical sketch and alphabetical index, Ruth Winton assisted by Ruth Foster; the housing and care essay, floor plans, and chart, Charles G. Kimbrough assisted by William H. Etter; the typing and stencil cutting were done by Helen P. Allen, Patsy R. Floyd, and Arthur D. Knox.

The Tennessee Survey staff has profited in all phases of its work by the constructive advice and criticism of the Washington staff. The Anderson County inventory was made and preparation of this book instituted during the administration of T. Marshall Jones as State Supervisor of the Tennessee Survey before he became State Supervisor of the Research and Records Programs and while Dan Lacy, Assistant to the Director of the Historical Records Survey Program, served as Regional Supervisor.

The Inventory of the County Archives of Tennessee will, when completed, consist of a set of 95 volumes with a separate number for each county in the State. The number assigned this Inventory, merely indicates the alphabetical position of Anderson among the counties of the State. The publications of the Historical Records Survey Projects in all states are limited in number and consequently are placed in designated centrally located depositories. Inquiries requesting the location of the nearest depository should be addressed to the State Supervisor or to the Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration, Washington, D. C., for the attention of the Director of the Historical Records Survey Program.

Madison Bratton, State Supervisor
The Tennessee Historical Records Survey

Nashville
July 30, 1941

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1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

Anderson County lying partly in the valley of East Tennessee and along the Cumberland Plateau, is drained by the Clinch and Powell Rivers.¹ It has an area of 342 square miles² and an altitude that varies from 1,700 to 3,550 feet.³ Almost triangular in shape, the county was established from parts of Knox and Grainger Counties on November 6, 1801.⁴ It is delimited on the southeast by Knox County,⁵ on the southwest by Roane County,⁶ on the east by Morgan⁷ and Scott Counties,⁸ and on the north by Campbell⁹ and Union Counties.¹⁰ Formerly Anderson was also bounded by Jackson,¹¹ Claibourne,¹² and Grainger Counties.¹³ The county was named for Joseph Anderson, who was at the time a member of the United States Senate.¹⁴

1. Austin P. Foster, Counties of Tennessee, p. 5.
2. Tennessee Blue Book, 1940, p. 195.
3. C. E. Allred et al., Tennessee, Economic and Social, pt. ii, The Counties, p. 13.
4. Acts 1801, ch. 45.
5. Ibid., secs. 1, 2; Acts 1807, ch. 51, sec. 1; Acts 1889, ch. 124, sec. 1.
6. Acts 1801, ch. 45, secs. 3, 15; Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 51, sec. 1; Acts 1807, ch. 90, sec. 1; Acts 1855-56, ch. 161, sec. 7; Acts 1855-56, ch. 173, sec. 7; P.A. 1857-58, ch. 47, sec. 10; P.A. 1857-58, ch. 83, sec. 3; Pr.A. 1857-58, ch. 129, sec. 5; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 88, sec. 1; Acts 1887, ch. 127; Acts 1889, ch. 34, sec. 1; Roane Co. v. Anderson Co., 5 Pickle, 259-268; Acts 1899, ch. 317.
7. Acts 1817, ch. 38, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1857-58, ch. 129, sec. 5; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 88, sec. 1; Acts 1903, ch. 304, sec. 1; Acts 1903, ch. 504, sec. 1.
8. Acts 1849-50, ch. 45, secs. 1, 2; Acts 1853-54, ch. 320, sec. 25; Acts 1873, ch. 75, sec. 1; Acts 1883, ch. 51.
9. Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 21, sec. 1; Acts 1807, ch. 51, sec. 2; Acts 1811, ch. 56, secs. 1, 2; Acts 1813, ch. 101, sec. 1; Acts 1817, ch. 20, sec. 1; Acts 1837-38, ch. 90, secs. 1, 2; Acts 1853-54, ch. 129, sec. 1; Acts 1855-56, ch. 173, sec. 6; Pr.A. 1865, 1st ses., ch. 29, sec. 1; P.A. 1867-68, ch. 60, sec. 8; Acts 1883, ch. 51; Acts 1887, ch. 35; Acts 1893, ch. 60, sec. 1; Acts 1905, ch. 53; Pr.A. 1919, ch. 95; Pr.A. 1927, ch. 398, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1933, ch. 612.
10. Acts 1849-50, ch. 61, secs. 1, 2; Acts 1851-52, ch. 22, sec. 1; Acts 1853-54, ch. 2, secs. 1, 2; Acts 1855-56, ch. 165, sec. 1.
11. Acts 1801, ch. 37, sec. 1; Acts 1817, ch. 38, sec. 1.
12. Acts 1801, ch. 45, sec. 14; Acts 1801, ch. 46, sec. 10; Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 21, sec. 1; Acts 1849-50, ch. 61, secs. 1, 2.
13. Acts 1801, ch. 45, secs. 2, 27; Acts 1807, ch. 51, sec. 1; Acts 1849-50, ch. 61, secs. 1, 2.
14. Foster, op. cit., p. 5; Tennessee Blue Book, 1940, pp. 177, 178. Anderson had served as one of the territorial judges from 1791 to 1796. He succeeded William Blount in the Senate after Blount had been expelled as a result of his participation in the so-called Spanish Conspiracy. Anderson remained in the Senate until 1815 and served for a time as Comptroller of the Treasury in the Monroe Administration.

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(First entry, p. 54)

The territory of Anderson County was obtained from the Cherokee Indians by the Treaty of Holston made in 1791 and the First Treaty of Tellico negotiated on October 2, 1798.¹⁵ In the year following the Tellico Treaty, most of the region which was to become Anderson County lying between the Clinch River and Cumberland Mountain and south of Cross Mountain was attached to Knox County.¹⁶

There soon were enough settlers along the Clinch River to justify the formation of a new county, and in 1801, an act of the General Assembly, partitioning Knox and Grainger Counties, created Roane and Anderson Counties.¹⁷ The Anderson County boundary began on Chestnut Ridge where the Knox and Grainger line crossed it, ran north to the northern boundary of the State, then southeast striking Walden's Ridge and to Double Springs on the east fork of Poplar Creek, to the Clinch River at the mouth of Hickory Creek, and up the creek to the Knox County line.¹⁸ The area was more than twice the size of the present county. In 1806 the northeastern portion of the county, extending to the Kentucky line, was detached to form a part of Campbell County.¹⁹ The northwestern boundary of Anderson County was extended in the following year to take in Walden's Ridge and a part of the Cumberland Plateau which had been obtained from the Cherokees in 1805.²⁰

The first white men known to have entered the region of Anderson County were a party of hunters from Virginia. Wallen, from whom Walden's Ridge probably was named, and fifteen others came into the West in 1761, and hunted upon Powell's Valley and Clinch River.²¹ The settlement of Anderson County was begun near the close of the seventeenth century, in the country near Bull Run Creek. Among the first settlers were David Hall, Issac Coward, John Chiles, Joseph Black, Joshua Frost, and John Garner.²²

William Lea, Kinza Johnston, William Standefer, William Robertson, Joseph Grayson, Solomon Massingale, and Hugh Montgomery, the commissioners selected to choose a site for the county seat,²³ were authorized to purchase land not exceeding fifty acres on the Clinch River, "between the Island ford, and where Samuel Worthington now lives" and to lay off a town

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15. John P. Brown, Old Frontiers, p. 551 and map facing p. 552. The Holston Treaty covered territory in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and the First Treaty of Tellico extinguished Indian claims to the region between the Clinch River and Cumberland Mountains.
 16. Acts 1798-99, ch. 22.
 17. Acts 1801, ch. 45.
 18. Ibid., sec. 2.
 19. Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 21, secs. 1, 8.
 20. Acts 1807, ch. 51, sec. 1.
 21. J. G. M. Ramsey, Annals of Tennessee, p. 67. The present spelling of name of the ridge appears to be a corruption of the original spelling.
 22. Clinton Courier-News, February 13, 1941.
 23. Acts 1801, ch. 45, sec. 5.

with necessary streets and alleys, reserving two acres near the center for the courthouse, jail, and stocks. The site selected was called Burrville,²⁴ in honor of Aaron Burr, then Vice-President of the United States.²⁵ After Burr's disgrace, the name of the seat was changed to Clinton,²⁶ after another New Yorker, DeWitt Clinton.²⁷ The site for the town was purchased from John Leib,²⁸ a German, "who had a mill on the creek," at a cost of \$500 for 40 acres on the north bank of the Clinch River.²⁹ The court of pleas and quarter sessions first met in 1802 at the home of Joseph Denham, Sr.,³⁰ and in 1803 a new log courthouse and a jail were built east of the present courthouse site.³¹

About 1800, a community, known as Wallace Cross Roads, four miles west of present Clinton, was established; after the Civil War, the name of the village was changed to Andersonville.³² Rossville, about six and one half miles north of Clinton, was settled by Robert Ross, whose son James Ross conducted an extensive mercantile business there and also served in the legislature.³³ The name of Rossville was later changed to Bethel.³⁴ The community of Robertsville was established by Collins Roberts, a merchant.³⁵ In 1799 or 1800 a colony of Germans was led by Federick Saddler of York County, Pennsylvania, into the county.³⁶ The colony consisted of Saddler and his sons-in-law named Bumgartner, Leinart, Leib, Shinliver, Clodfelter, Claxton, and Spessard. They settled in the southern portion of Powell's Valley, about four miles west of Clinton, a section which became known as Dutch Valley.³⁷ There were, however, no large towns in Anderson County before 1825. Grantsborough which had been laid off in the northern part of the county,³⁸ was cut off from Anderson County in the formation of Campbell County in 1806,³⁹ and in 1825 Clinton did not number over 150 inhabitants.⁴⁰

24. Ibid.

25. Foster, Counties of Tennessee, p. 5; Goodspeed's, History of Tennessee, East Tennessee Edition, p. 839, hereinafter cited as Goodspeed's, History of Tennessee.

26. Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 46.

27. Goodspeed's, History of Tennessee, p. 839; Foster, op. cit., p. 5.

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.; Clinton Courier-News, February 13, 1941.

30. Acts 1801, ch. 45, sec. 11.

31. Clinton Courier-News, February 13, 1941.

32. Goodspeed's, History of Tennessee, pp. 837, 838.

33. Clinton Courier-News, February 13, 1941.

34. Goodspeed's, History of Tennessee, p. 838.

35. Clinton Courier-News, February 13, 1941.

36. Anderson County News, November 3, 1928.

37. R. Clifford Seeber, "History of Anderson County," Master's thesis, 1928, University of Tennessee Library, p. 25.

38. Ibid., 40.

39. Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 21, sec. 1.

40. Seeber, op. cit., p. 40.

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(First entry, p. 54)

In 1802 one Rice Levi came from North Carolina and bought fifty acres of land on top of Walden's Ridge. The settlers in that region built the first schoolhouse in the section; Levi was the first teacher.⁴¹ Among other early schools in the county was Union Academy at Clinton, chartered in 1806 but evidently not operated before 1820.⁴² In 1845, a Baptist Seminary was established near the academy.⁴³

The school system, as late as 1868, was without organization or funds.⁴⁴ An attempt was made in the nineties by the Knights of Pythias, to erect Pellepsi College, but the project was abandoned after the foundation of the main building was laid.⁴⁵

The church played a prominent part in the early development of Anderson County. The first settlers were chiefly of Baptist, Methodist, or Presbyterian faith.⁴⁶ The Baptists built a church about 1840 in Clinton, near the academy. Prior to that time, the courthouse and academy had both been used for religious services. About 1851, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, also erected a house of worship in Clinton.⁴⁷ At the close of the Civil War, there were 9 Baptist Churches in the county, and by 1893, there were 27.⁴⁸

Farming was the chief occupation in Anderson County before the Civil War. The settlers congregated in the valleys, which were more productive, well watered, and furnished easier access by streams to markets. Anderson County early ranked among the leading counties in cattle raising in East Tennessee.⁴⁹ As nearly one-half of Anderson County is mountainous, and much of the land in the agricultural section is divided into small farms, slavery never played an important factor in the county's development.⁵⁰ In 1810, there were in Anderson County 260 slaves, 5 free Negroes, and 3,694 white people, compared with 471 slaves, 26 free Negroes, and 4,813 whites in 1830.⁵¹ In 1850, there were only 506 slaves and 41 free Negroes with 6,391 whites, and in 1860, there were counted 583 slaves, 8 free persons of color, and 6,477 white persons.⁵²

41. Anderson County News, August 3, 1929.

42. Seeber, op. cit., p. 54; Goodspeed's, History of Tennessee, p. 839.

43. Ibid.

44. Knoxville Whig, March 23, 1869, cited in Seeber, op. cit., p. 54.

45. Anderson County News, May 25, 1929.

46. Seeber, op. cit., p. 37.

47. Goodspeed's, History of Tennessee, p. 839.

48. Anderson County News, June 1, 1929.

49. Knoxville Chronicle, November 28, 1871, and Clinton Gazette, April 20, 1888, cited in Seeber, op. cit., pp. 49, 50.

50. Seeber, op. cit., p. 61.

51. Ninth Census of the United States, Population, p. 62.

52. Ibid.

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(First entry, p. 54)

Like most East Tennessee counties, Anderson County voted strongly Unionist in both secession referenda,⁵³ and suffered heavily during the Civil War. After the capture of Cumberland Gap and the overrunning of the northern part of Powell's Valley, Anderson County served as a buffer between the opposing forces, the Confederates maintaining pickets along the Clinch River, at Clinton, Andersonville, and Oliver Springs.⁵⁴

The period following the Civil War in Anderson County was one of new developments, rather than a reconstruction of old institutions. Before the war, the county's wealth had consisted primarily of farms and live stock; mining operations had scarcely begun. The years following the war saw the growth of mining and lumbering industries, railroad building, manufacturing, and commercial enterprises.

The wealth of Anderson County at the close of the Civil War still lay in her natural resources - iron, lead, zinc, marble, limestone,⁵⁵ rich deposits of coal, and heavy forests of timber.⁵⁶ A movement to develop these resources began with the completion in 1870 of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad from Copper Ridge, the point to which the road had been built from Knoxville prior to the war, to Coal Creek in Anderson County.⁵⁷ The completion of this road gave impetus to the nascent mining and lumbering industries of the county, but at the same time, imposed a financial hardship upon the populace because the county had purchased stock in the railroad.⁵⁸

More than any other industry, the post-war prosperity of Anderson County was attributable to mining. Prior to the Civil War, some coal had been floated down Poplar Creek into the Clinch River and trans-shipped to the south, and some had been hauled to Knoxville in ox-drawn wagons.⁵⁹ In this period several attempts were made to mine coal in Anderson County, particularly in the region of Walden's Ridge and along the foot of Cumberland Mountain. About 1850, Henry H. Wiley opened a mine near Frost Bottom.⁶⁰ Another effort was made in 1852 when the Poplar Creek and Cumberland Mountain Coal Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.⁶¹

53. J. S. Hurlburt, History of the Rebellion in Bradley County, East Tennessee, p. 33; Thomas William Humes, The Loyal Mountaineers of Tennessee, pp. 77, 78.

54. Seeber, op. cit., p. 68.

55. Goodspeed's, History of Tennessee, p. 837.

56. Ibid.; Killebrew, Resources of Tennessee, p. 456; Foster, op. cit., p. 5.

57. Seeber, op. cit., p. 74; Goodspeed's, History of Tennessee, p. 266.

58. Clinton Gazette, February 19, 1891, cited in Seeber, op. cit., p. 74.

59. Knoxville Chronicle, February 14, 1811, cited in Seeber, op. cit., p. 78.

60. Goodspeed's History of Tennessee, p. 264.

61. Acts 1851-52, ch. 108.

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(First entry, p. 54)

Mortimer F. Johnson and William Clark, leaders of the company, also were authorized to build a railroad through a gap in Walden's Ridge at present Oliver Springs, to connect the coal fields at the foot of Cumberland Mountain with Poplar Creek.⁶² Some of the mining companies in Anderson, Morgan, and Roane Counties sought to cooperate in the building of a railroad from their coal fields to some point on Poplar Creek or Big Emory River,⁶³ but the Civil War halted their operations. The first major coal operations in Anderson County were made by the Knoxville Iron Company, which sought to obtain coal for its iron works in Knoxville. This company leased land around Coal Creek and was operating a mine when the Knoxville Railroad reached that place about 1870. Upon the completion of the railroad, the company was able to supply Knoxville and the surrounding towns with coal.⁶⁴ Shipments of coal from this district in the early mining period amounted to 36,000 tons in 1871, 62,369 tons in 1875, and 150,000 tons in 1880.⁶⁵

Anderson County became, in time, one of the State's most productive coal counties, many of the mines being worked, as elsewhere in Tennessee, by State convicts leased to the mine operators. Resentment of the free miners against the convict lease system led to "the Anderson County War" in the eighteen-nineties.⁶⁶ The situation was further aggravated by the failure of the miners and operators to agree on checkweighmen, the payment of wages in script which could be discounted at the company store, and the demands of one company that the miners sign the so-called "Iron Clad Contract" which was clearly prejudicial to the rights of the latter.⁶⁷ When the miners refused to accept the operators' terms, convicts were imported. The miners drove the convicts out of the region, whereupon State troops were brought in. Governor Buchanan, however, soon withdrew the troops and promised to convene the legislature and recommend abolition of convict lease system. Peace returned to the region temporarily.⁶⁸

62. Ibid., sec. 6.

63. Acts 1851-52, ch. 355.

64. Knoxville Chronicle, December 11, 1871, cited in Seeber, op. cit., p. 80.

65. Seeber, op. cit., pp. 78-80.

66. A. C. Hutson, Jr., "The Coal Miners' Insurrections of 1891 in Anderson County, Tennessee," East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, (1935), p. 103; John Trotwood Moore and Austin P. Foster, Tennessee, The Volunteer State, I, 576. The convict lease system was one adopted by Tennessee and many Southern States after the disorders of the Civil War and Reconstruction had clogged the criminal dockets and overcrowded the prisons. (Hutson, loc. cit., pp. 103, 104.) The inevitable result was the demoralization of free labor, forced to compete with convict labor.

67. Hutson, loc. cit., pp. 106, 107.

68. Ibid., pp. 119-121.

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Disorders broke out again in a few months, and it was another year before peace was restored and the convict lease system abolished.⁶⁹ During this period until 1903, Anderson County led the State in the production of coal.⁷⁰ One of the most extensively mined seams of the northern Tennessee coal field is at Coal Creek, now Lake City.⁷¹ The coal is a soft steam type, and for years Coal Creek coal controlled the steam coal trade of the cotton mill sections of Georgia and the Carolinas.⁷² Other seams are mined at Windrock, Briceville, and New River.⁷³

During the Reconstruction period, the lumber industry of Anderson County was also developed. About 1868, several lumber dealers and manufacturers established a large steam sawmill on the Clinch River about 6 miles above Clinton. Very little timber was cut in Anderson County at this time, most of the logs being brought down the Clinch River from upper East Tennessee, and Southwestern Virginia to the mills.⁷⁴ One of the 3 other mills built along the Clinch River at Clinton employed about 60 men and cut approximately 7 million feet of lumber a year.⁷⁵ Lumbering operations in this period were confined largely to the area east of Walden's Ridge, and it was not until 1900 that extensive lumbering was undertaken in other parts of the county.⁷⁶

High taxes, due in part to the county's subscription to the railroad, prevented many industries from locating in Anderson County in the two decades after the Civil War. Finally in 1888, the quarterly county court exempted all factories built in Anderson County in the next 10 years from taxation for a period of 5 years.⁷⁷ High taxes were also responsible for the loss of some of Anderson County's territory to neighboring counties. People living near disputed boundaries frequently petitioned the legislature to run the line so as to leave them in another county. Little attention, for example, had been paid to the line between Anderson and Roane Counties at Winter's Gap, near where the town of Oliver Springs developed after the war. It was charged that the earliest settlers changed the county line in order that the settlement would be in Roane County, where the tax rate was lower. After much expense and trouble, the commissioners

69. Ibid.; Moore and Foster, op. cit., I, 581.

70. L. C. Glenn, The Northern Tennessee Coal Fields, Bulletin 33-B, Division of Geology, p. 4; Anderson County News, April 20, 1925.

71. Kendall E. Born, Summary of the Mineral Resources of Tennessee, p. 53.

72. Ibid., p. 54.

73. Ibid., pp. 55, 56.

74. Knoxville Chronicle, December 11, 1870; February 22, 1871, cited in Seeber, op. cit., p. 78.

75. At one time rafts, two deep, were tied along the banks of the Clinch River for over 2 miles above Clinton. (Clinton Gazette, October 12, 1888; November 20, 1890; May 17, 1899, cited in Seeber, op. cit., p. 78.)

76. Seeber, op. cit., p. 78.

77. Clinton Gazette, February 10, 1888, cited by Seeber, op. cit., p. 74.

Historical Sketch

(First entry, p. 54)

agreed upon the present line, leaving Oliver Springs in three counties, Anderson, Morgan, and Roane.⁷⁸ Prior to the Civil War, the Kingston and Poplar Creek Turnpike Company was chartered to connect Kingston with Oliver Springs, then known as Sulphur Springs.⁷⁹

Only a few large manufacturing industries have been established in the county since 1900, among them knitting mills at Clinton and Lake City and a cannery at Clinton.⁸⁰ An explosives plant was operated at Marlow until the nineteen-twenties.⁸¹

The area of Anderson County has varied considerably since its creation in 1801. In 1810, the area was 836.7 square miles,⁸² compared to 785.7 in 1820,⁸³ 516.4 in 1830,⁸⁴ and 449 in 1840.⁸⁵ By 1870, the area was only 359.2 square miles,⁸⁶ rising briefly to 440 in 1880,⁸⁷ and dropping to 360 in 1890,⁸⁸ 350 in 1900,⁸⁹ 337 in 1910,⁹⁰ and rising slightly to 342 in 1920.⁹¹

By 1870, the white population of the county had increased from 6,477 to 7,773 and the Negro from 591 to 928.⁹² In 1890, there were 13,936 white

78. Acts 1903, ch. 464.

79. Acts 1851-52, ch. 319. It was thought that the mineral water in the sulphur springs was of great medicinal value, and one Professor Estabrook, of the University of Tennessee, had sunk a salt shaft near the springs and produced approximately 1500 bushels of salt. (Killebrew, Resources of Tennessee, p. 455; Acts 1851-52, ch. 108, sec. 6).

80. Anderson County News, December 7, 1907, cited in Seeber, op. cit., p. 107; Clinton Courier-News, February 13, 1941; Know Clinton.

81. Anderson County News, July 13, 1929.

82. Tennessee State Planning Commission, Preliminary Population Report, sec. I-A, Table 1, p. 5.

83. Ibid., p. 4; Acts 1817, ch. 20, sec. 1; Acts 1817, ch. 38, sec. 1.

84. Tennessee State Planning Commission, op. cit., sec. I-A, Table 1, p. 4.

85. Ibid.; Acts 1837-38, ch. 90, secs. 1, 2.

86. Tennessee State Planning Commission, op. cit., sec. I-A, Table 1, p. 3; Pr.A. 1865, 1st ses., ch. 29, sec. 1; P.A. 1867-68, ch. 60, sec. 8; P.A. 1868-69, 2nd ses., ch. 36, sec. 1.

87. Tennessee State Planning Commission, op. cit., sec. I-A, Table 1, p. 2; Acts 1873, ch. 75, sec. 1.

88. Tennessee State Planning Commission, op. cit., sec. I-A, Table 1, p. 2; Acts 1883, ch. 51; Acts 1889, ch. 124, sec. 1.

89. Tennessee State Planning Commission, op. cit., sec. I-A, Table 1, p. 2; Acts 1899, ch. 317.

90. Tennessee State Planning Commission, op. cit., sec. I-A, Table 1, p. 1; Acts 1903, ch. 304, sec. 1; Acts 1903, ch. 504, sec. 1; Acts 1905, ch. 53.

91. Tennessee State Planning Commission, op. cit., sec. I-A, Table 1, p. 1; Pr.A. 1919, ch. 95.

92. Ninth Census of the United States, Population, p. 62.

Historical Sketch

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inhabitants and 1,184 Negroes,⁹³ the largest number of Negroes in the county's history. Since the turn of the century, the Negro population has declined rapidly. By 1900 the white population had increased to 16,516 and the Negro had decreased to 1,118.⁹⁴ In 1910, there were 16,796 white inhabitants and 921 Negroes,⁹⁵ while in 1920, the white population was 17,656 and the Negro 595.⁹⁶ In 1930, there were 19,257 white inhabitants and 457 Negroes.⁹⁷ The total population in 1940 was 26,504.⁹⁸

The foreign-born population of Anderson County has never been numerous. In 1870, there were only 79 foreign-born, 53 of English or Welsh nativity.⁹⁹ The total foreign-born increased to 100 in 1900,¹ but dropped to 61 in 1910,² 20-47 in 1920,³ and to 31 in 1930.⁴

In 1935, there were 2,142 farms in Anderson County comprising 129,771 acres.⁵ Chief crops were wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, corn, tobacco, and potatoes.⁶ Among the ninety-five counties of the State, Anderson ranks approximately sixty-sixth in area,⁷ second in coal production,⁸ twelfth in railroad facilities,⁹ sixty-ninth in value of all farm properties,¹⁰ forty-ninth in total cash income,¹¹ fifty-fifth in banking resources,¹² fiftieth in purchasing power,¹³ fifty-seventh in per capita income,¹⁴ and thirty-ninth in standard of living.¹⁵ The assessed valuation of real property in the county is \$6,966,356.¹⁶

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93. Twelfth Census of the United States, Population, I, 556.
 94. Ibid.
 95. Thirteenth Census of the United States, Population, III, 744.
 96. Fourteenth Census of the United States, Population, II, 1361.
 97. Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, III, 921.
 98. Sixteenth Census of the United States, Population of the State of Tennessee--Final Figures: 1940.
 99. Ninth Census of the United States, Population, 371.
 1. Twelfth Census of the United States, Population, I, 782.
 2. Thirteenth Census of the United States, Population, III, 744.
 3. Fourteenth Census of the United States, Population, II, 1361.
 4. Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, III, 906.
 5. United States Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, p. 6.
 6. Ibid., pp. 22.
 7. Allred, op. cit., p. 20.
 8. Ibid., p. 37.
 9. Ibid., p. 44.
 10. Ibid., p. 54.
 11. Ibid., p. 135.
 12. Ibid., p. 105.
 13. Ibid., p. 139.
 14. Ibid., p. 140.
 15. Ibid., p. 141.
 16. Tennessee Blue Book, 1940, p. 195.

Historical Sketch

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The old courthouse erected in 1822 in Clinton,¹⁷ and the jail built in 1832¹⁸ were in a dilapidated state at the end of the Civil War; by 1870 the jail was in such condition that the more desperate criminals had to be transferred to the Knox County jail for safe keeping.¹⁹ The courthouse was declared to be a disgrace to the county and one attempt was made at night to destroy it by fire.²⁰ In 1892, a brick courthouse and jail were erected at an approximate cost of \$46,000, with \$35,000 worth of bonds being issued.²¹

In the years immediately preceding the Civil War, Anderson County was dominated politically by the Whigs;²² since the war, Anderson County has usually been found safely in the Republican fold, although in 1936 and 1940 the county gave its vote to President Roosevelt.²³ In this connection, it may be noted that one of the New Deal's most tangible heralds of the new order - the Tennessee Valley Authority's Norris Dam - is in Anderson County.

Norris Dam, spanning the Clinch River at the Anderson-Campbell border, is 12 miles northeast of Clinton. The first and perhaps best known of the Tennessee Valley Authority's huge enterprises, Norris Dam is primarily a storage dam designed to help minimize floods in the Tennessee Valley and to keep the Tennessee River at a navigable depth; the electric power generated is constitutionally "incidental." Work on the dam was begun in November 1933; the gates were closed March 4, 1936.²⁴ The cost was approximately \$36,000,000, over five times the assessed valuation of private property in Anderson County.²⁵ Norris, the Authority's model community, is in the northeastern part of the county, 4 miles below the dam.

The building of the dam and related enterprises is probably the most important single event in the last four decades of Anderson County's history. It has made a tremendous change in the physical appearance of the county; much work in reforestation and rebuilding of scarred and eroded hillsides has been undertaken by the Federal Government. The Tennessee Valley

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17. Acts 1813, ch. 8; Acts 1817, ch. 24; Pr.A. 1819, ch. 145; Clinton Courier-News, February 13, 1941.
 18. Pr.A. 1827, ch. 191; Pr.A. 1831, ch. 231.
 19. Knoxville Chronicle, May 11, 1870, cited in Seeber, op. cit., p. 93.
 20. Clinton Gazette, January 24, 1889, cited in Seeber, op. cit., p. 94.
 21. Acts 1889, ch. 208; Acts 1891, ch. 99, sec. 1; Anderson County News, June 8, 1929.
 22. Legislative Petitions, 1841-45, Tennessee State Archives; Politician and Weekly Nashville Whig, August 18, 1847; Daily Republican Banner and Nashville Whig, August 13, 1853; Nashville Patriot, August 18, 1859.
 23. Tennessee Blue Book, 1937-38, p. 167; Nashville Banner, November 6, 1940.
 24. Tennessee Valley Authority, The Development of the Tennessee Valley, pp. 5, 8.
 25. Tennessee Valley Authority, Annual Report, 1937, p. 446.

Historical Sketch

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Authority has also acquired territory comprising 117,000 acres fronting Norris Lake.²⁶

Clinton, the county seat, is on the Clinch River 18 miles northwest of Knoxville. In 1870 the town had only 325 inhabitants, of which 83 were Negroes.²⁷ As a result of the mining and lumbering industries, the population increased to 1,198 in 1890.²⁸ The population fell to 1,111 in 1900²⁹ and to 1,090 in 1910.³⁰ By 1920, however, the trend was reversed and the population increased to 1,409³¹ and to 1,927 in 1930.³² The building of Norris Dam is undoubtedly the immediate cause of the large advance in population to 2,761 in 1940.³³

In 1905, the entire business block of Clinton was destroyed by fire, and in 1908, fire again consumed most of the section, destroying 17 business houses and 14 residences. By 1912, the section had been rebuilt.³⁴ Clinton has 7 churches, 3 schools, 2 hotels, 2 newspapers - Anderson County News and Clinton Courier-News - and 1 bank.³⁵ Other incorporated towns in Anderson County are Lake City, formerly Coal Creek,³⁶ with a population of 1,520,³⁷ and Oliver Springs with a population of 855.³⁸

U. S. Highway 25-W from Cincinnati to Knoxville passes through Clinton, as does State Highway 61, from Harriman to Norris and Andersonville. In 1940 a new \$269,000 steel and concrete bridge over the Clinch River on U. S. Highway 25-W below Clinton was completed.³⁹ Clinton is at the junction of two branches of the Southern Railway, one leading into the coal fields as far north as the Kentucky line, the other being the main line from Knoxville to Cincinnati and St. Louis. The main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Cincinnati to Atlanta passes through the county at Dossett, 3 miles from Clinton.⁴⁰

26. Tennessee Valley Authority, Annual Report, 1936, pp. 79, 82.

27. Ninth Census of the United States, Population, p. 261.

28. Twelfth Census of the United States, Population, I, 365.

29. Ibid.

30. Thirteenth Census of the United States, Population, III, 744.

31. Fourteenth Census of the United States, Population, II, 1361.

32. Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, III, 921.

33. Sixteenth Census of the United States, Population of the State of Tennessee--Final Figures: 1940.

34. Know Clinton.

35. Ibid.

36. Pr.A. 1939, ch. 238.

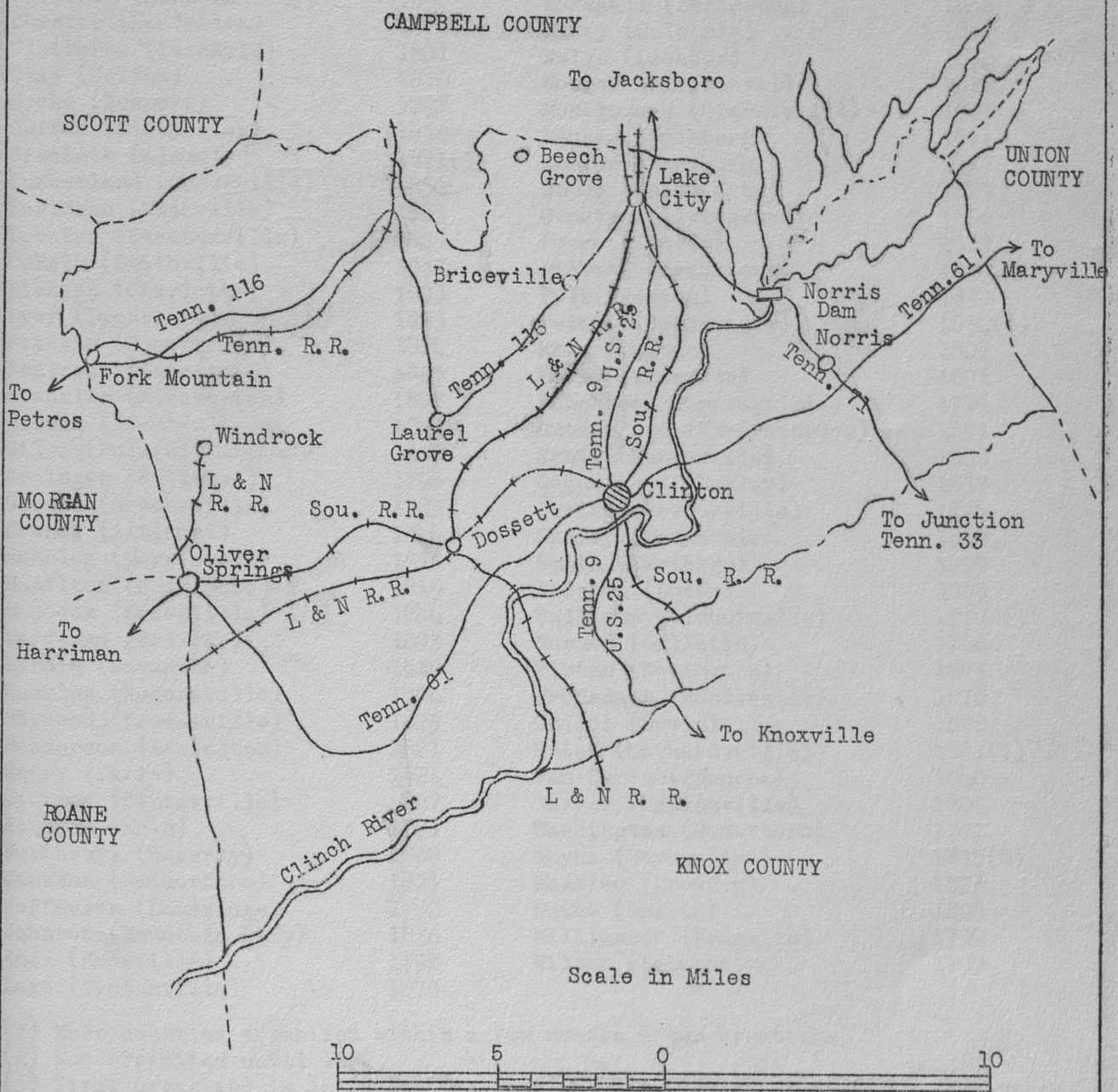
37. Sixteenth Census of the United States, Population of the State of Tennessee--Final Figures: 1940.

38. Ibid.

39. Clinton Courier-News, February 13, 1941.

40. Know Clinton.

MAP OF
ANDERSON COUNTY



COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE WITH YEARS OF CREATION (1)

Anderson (Clinton)	1801	Lauderdale (Ripley)	1835
Bedford (Shelbyville)	1807	Lawrence (Lawrenceburg)	1817
Benton (Camden)	1835	Lewis (Hohenwald)	1843(4)
Bledsoe (Pikeville)	1807	Lincoln (Fayetteville)	1809
Blount (Maryville)	1795	Loudon (Loudon)	1870
Bradley (Cleveland)	1836	McMinn (Athens)	1819
Campbell (Jacksboro)	1806	McNairy (Selmer)	1823
Cannon (Woodbury)	1836	Macon (Lafayette)	1842
Carroll (Huntingdon)	1821	Madison (Jackson)	1821
Carter (Elizabethton)	1796	Marion (Jasper)	1817
Cheatham (Ashland City)	1856	Marshall (Lewisburg)	1836
Chester (Henderson)	1879(2)	Maury (Columbia)	1807
Claiborne (Tazewell)	1801	Meigs (Decatur)	1836
Clay (Celina)	1870	Monroe (Madisonville)	1819
Cocke (Newport)	1797	Montgomery (Clarksville)	1796
Coffee (Manchester)	1836	Moore (Lynchburg)	1871
Crockett (Alamo)	1871(3)	Morgan (Wartburg)	1817
Cumberland (Crossville)	1856	Obion (Union City)	1823
Davidson (Nashville)	1783	Overton (Livingston)	1806
Decatur (Decaturville)	1845	Perry (Linden)	1819
DeKalb (Smithville)	1837	Pickett (Byrdstown)	1879(5)
Dickson (Charlotte)	1803	Polk (Benton)	1839
Dyer (Dyersburg)	1823	Putnam (Cookeville)	1854(6)
Fayette (Somerville)	1824	Rhea (Dayton)	1807
Fentress (Jamestown)	1823	Roane (Kingston)	1801
Franklin (Winchester)	1807	Robertson (Springfield)	1796
Gibson (Trenton)	1823	Rutherford (Murfreesboro)	1803
Giles (Pulaski)	1809	Scott (Huntsville)	1849
Grainger (Rutledge)	1796	Sequatchie (Dunlap)	1857
Greene (Greeneville)	1783	Sevier (Sevierville)	1794
Grundy (Altamont)	1844	Shelby (Memphis)	1819
Hamblen (Morristown)	1870	Smith (Carthage)	1799
Hamilton (Chattanooga)	1819	Stewart (Dover)	1803
Hancock (Sneedville)	1844	Sullivan (Blountville)	1779
Hardeman (Bolivar)	1823	Summer (Gallatin)	1786
Hardin (Savannah)	1819	Tipton (Covington)	1823
Hawkins (Rogersville)	1786	Trousdale (Hartsville)	1870
Haywood (Brownsville)	1823	Unicoi (Erwin)	1875
Henderson (Lexington)	1821	Union (Maynardsville)	1851(7)
Henry (Paris)	1821	Van Buren (Spencer)	1840
Hickman (Centerville)	1807	Warren (McMinnville)	1807
Houston (Erin)	1871	Washington (Jonesboro)	1777
Humphreys (Waverly)	1809	Wayne (Waynesboro)	1817(8)
Jackson (Gainesboro)	1801	Weakley (Dresden)	1823
Jefferson (Dandridge)	1792	White (Sparta)	1806
Johnson (Mountain City)	1836	Williamson (Franklin)	1799
Knox (Knoxville)	1792	Wilson (Lebanon)	1799
Lake (Tiptonville)	1870		

- (1) Most counties organized within a few months after creation.
- (2) Not organized until 1882.
- (3) First organized in 1846, but the enabling act was invalidated the same year.
- (4) Abolished and recreated in 1869.
- (5) Probably not organized until 1881 or 1882.
- (6) An enabling act of 1842 was invalidated in 1845 and the county dissolved.
- (7) Apparently the act of 1850 failed to go into effect until amended in 1851.
- (8) Recreated in 1819, although a defective act of 1817 was placed in operation.

COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

Chronologically by years of creation

Washington (Jonesboro)	1777	Carroll (Huntingdon)	1821
Sullivan (Blountville)	1779	Henderson (Lexington)	1821
Davidson (Nashville)	1783	Henry (Paris)	1821
Greene (Greeneville)	1783	Madison (Jackson)	1821
Hawkins (Rogersville)	1786	Dyer (Dyersburg)	1823
Sumner (Gallatin)	1786	Fentress (Jamestown)	1823
Jefferson (Dandridge)	1792	Gibson (Trenton)	1823
Knox (Knoxville)	1792	Hardeman (Bolivar)	1823
Sevier (Sevierville)	1794	Haywood (Brownsville)	1823
Blount (Maryville)	1795	McNairy (Selmer)	1823
Carter (Elizabethton)	1796	Obion (Union City)	1823
Grainger (Rutledge)	1796	Tipton (Covington)	1823
Montgomery (Clarksville)	1796	Weakley (Dresden)	1823
Robertson (Springfield)	1796	Fayette (Somerville)	1824
Cocke (Newport)	1797	Benton (Camden)	1835
Smith (Carthage)	1799	Lauderdale (Ripley)	1835
Williamson (Franklin)	1799	Bradley (Cleveland)	1836
Wilson (Lebanon)	1799	Cannon (Woodbury)	1836
Anderson (Clinton)	1801	Coffee (Manchester)	1836
Claiborne (Tazewell)	1801	Johnson (Mountain City)	1836
Jackson (Gainesboro)	1801	Marshall (Lewisburg)	1836
Roane (Kingston)	1801	Meigs (Decatur)	1836
Dickson (Charlotte)	1803	DeKalb (Smithville)	1837
Rutherford (Murfreesboro)	1803	Polk (Benton)	1839
Stewart (Dover)	1803	Van Buren (Spencer)	1840
Campbell (Jacksboro)	1806	Macon (Lafayette)	1842
Overton (Livingston)	1806	Putnam (Cookeville)	1842, 1854*
White (Sparta)	1806	Lewis (Hohenwald)	1843, 1869*
Bedford (Shelbyville)	1807	Grundy (Altamont)	1844
Bledsoe (Pikeville)	1807	Hancock (Sneedville)	1844
Franklin (Winchester)	1807	Decatur (Decaturville)	1845
Hickman (Centerville)	1807	Scott (Huntsville)	1849
Maury (Columbia)	1807	Union (Maynardsville)	1850
Rhea (Dayton)	1807	Cheatham (Ashland City)	1856
Warren (McMinnville)	1807	Cumberland (Crossville)	1856
Giles (Pulaski)	1809	Sequatchie (Dunlap)	1857
Humphreys (Waverly)	1809	Clay (Celina)	1870
Lincoln (Fayetteville)	1809	Hamblen (Morristown)	1870
Lawrence (Lawrenceburg)	1817	Lake (Tiptonville)	1870
Marion (Jasper)	1817	Loudon (Loudon)	1870
Morgan (Wartburg)	1817	Trousdale (Hartsville)	1870
Wayne (Waynesboro)	1817, 1819*	Crockett (Alamo)	1871, 1845*
Hamilton (Chattanooga)	1819	Houston (Erin)	1871
Hardin (Savannah)	1819	Moore (Lynchburg)	1871
McMinn (Athens)	1819	Unicoi (Erwin)	1875
Monroe (Madisonville)	1819	Chester (Henderson)	1879, 1882*
Perry (Linden)	1819	Pickett (Byrdstown)	1879, 1882*
Shelby (Memphis)	1819		

*See footnotes on preceding page for explanations.

2. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The Anderson County courthouse, in the center of the public square of Clinton, was erected in 1892. A rectangular, brick and wood structure, 66x93x42, it contains 257,796 cubic feet of space. The building is partially fireproof.

The first floor of the courthouse comprises the offices of the county judge, the county court clerk, the register, the trustee and the clerk and master. The offices of the circuit court clerk, the superintendent of schools, and the jury room, which is occupied jointly by the county agent, the home demonstration agent, and the highway commissioner, are on the second floor.

The county judge's office, measuring 26x18x16, is on the south central side of the first floor. Wooden cabinets and steel file drawers along the north, east, and west walls are ample for housing 8 feet of bound volumes and 26 feet of unbound material. All of the records of the judge are in his office. Accommodations for users include a table, 3 desks, and chairs. There is ample space and equipment.

The office of the county court clerk is on the northwest corner of the first floor, and measures 19x17x16. The office is also used by the tax assessor. There are 30 feet of wooden shelving and metal file cabinets along the north and west walls housing 15 feet of bound volumes and 15 feet of unbound material. Ten percent of the county court's records, 40 percent of those belonging to the juvenile court, and all of the tax assessor's records are in the office. An adjoining vault, which measures 19x7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16, houses the remaining 90 percent of the county court's records and 60 percent of the records of the juvenile court. Along the east, south, and west walls are 135 feet of steel shelving and metal file boxes, in which is stored 105 feet of bound volumes and 30 feet of unbound material. Adequate accommodations for users are available with no additional space or equipment needed. A smaller vault, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16, adjoins the north side of the clerk's record vault and is used chiefly to store ballot boxes. The clerk is ex officio clerk of the quarterly, probate and juvenile courts.

The register occupies an office in the southwest corner of the first floor. It measures 26x18x16. The 16 feet of bound volumes in this office, housed in steel shelving along the west wall, constitute all of the records belonging to the surveyor and the entry-taker, and 12 percent of the records of the trustee. The register uses the adjoining vault for housing all of his records. It is 18x16x16 and has 205 feet of steel shelving against the north, east, and west walls. Stored in the vault are 197 feet of bound volumes and 8 feet of unbound material. Accommodations for users include a table, 2 desks and 7 chairs. Space and equipment are adequate.

The circuit court clerk's office, 20x16x16, is on the northeast side of the second floor. Steel shelving under a counter across the

Housing, Care, and Accessibility
of the Records

(First entry, p. 54)

center of the room and wooden shelving in a cabinet furnish sufficient facilities for housing 92 feet of bound volumes and 29 feet of unbound material. All the records of the jury commission and 40 percent of the circuit court's records are kept here. The remaining 60 percent of the circuit court's records are in the adjoining vault. Measuring $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 16$, it has 102 feet of steel shelving and file boxes around the four walls. Forty-eight feet of bound volumes and 54 feet of unbound material are stored in the vault. The circuit court clerk also serves as clerk ex officio of the criminal court and the jury commission. Space and equipment in the office are ample; additional shelving, however, is needed in the vault.

The office of the clerk and master, measuring $19 \times 17 \times 16$, is in the northeast corner of the first floor. There are three feet of bound volumes and 28 feet of unbound material or 1 percent of the chancery court's records, in wooden shelving and steel file drawers in the northwest corner of the office. A small closet, on the south side of the office, contains 108 feet of unbound material or 44 percent of the bureau's records. The remaining 55 percent of the chancery court's records is in an adjoining vault which measures $7 \times 7 \times 16$. Along the north and south walls are 78 feet of steel shelving sufficient for housing 78 feet of bound volumes. Accommodations for users are good.

The trustee's office, on the southeast corner of the first floor, measures $19 \times 14 \times 16$. Twelve percent of his records is in the register's office and the remaining 88 percent is in the adjoining vault. It is $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 16$, and contains 94 feet of steel shelving on which is stored 94 feet of bound volumes. Accommodations for users include a desk, a table and 5 chairs. The vault is crowded and additional shelving is needed.

The office of the superintendent of schools, measuring $18 \times 17 \times 16$, is on the southeast side of the second floor. It contains all the records of the department of education. Along the south wall are steel filing cabinets that care for 7 feet of bound volumes and 38 feet of unbound material. There is ample room for expansion and accommodations for users are good. No records are kept in the superintendent's private office.

The highway commissioner, the farm agent, and the home demonstration agent jointly occupy an office on the south side of the second floor. Measuring $20 \times 13 \times 16$, it contains all of the records of the 3 bureaus. Wood shelving and steel filing cabinets against the south and east walls furnish ample housing facilities for the 7 feet of bound volumes and 21 feet of unbound material kept here. There is sufficient equipment but a larger room is needed since it is shared by 3 agencies.

The sheriff's office is at the county jail, located at 201 Broad Street. The jail, a rectangular, brick and stone structure was erected in 1892, and was enlarged and remodeled in 1932. It is approximately

Housing, Care, and Accessibility
of the Records

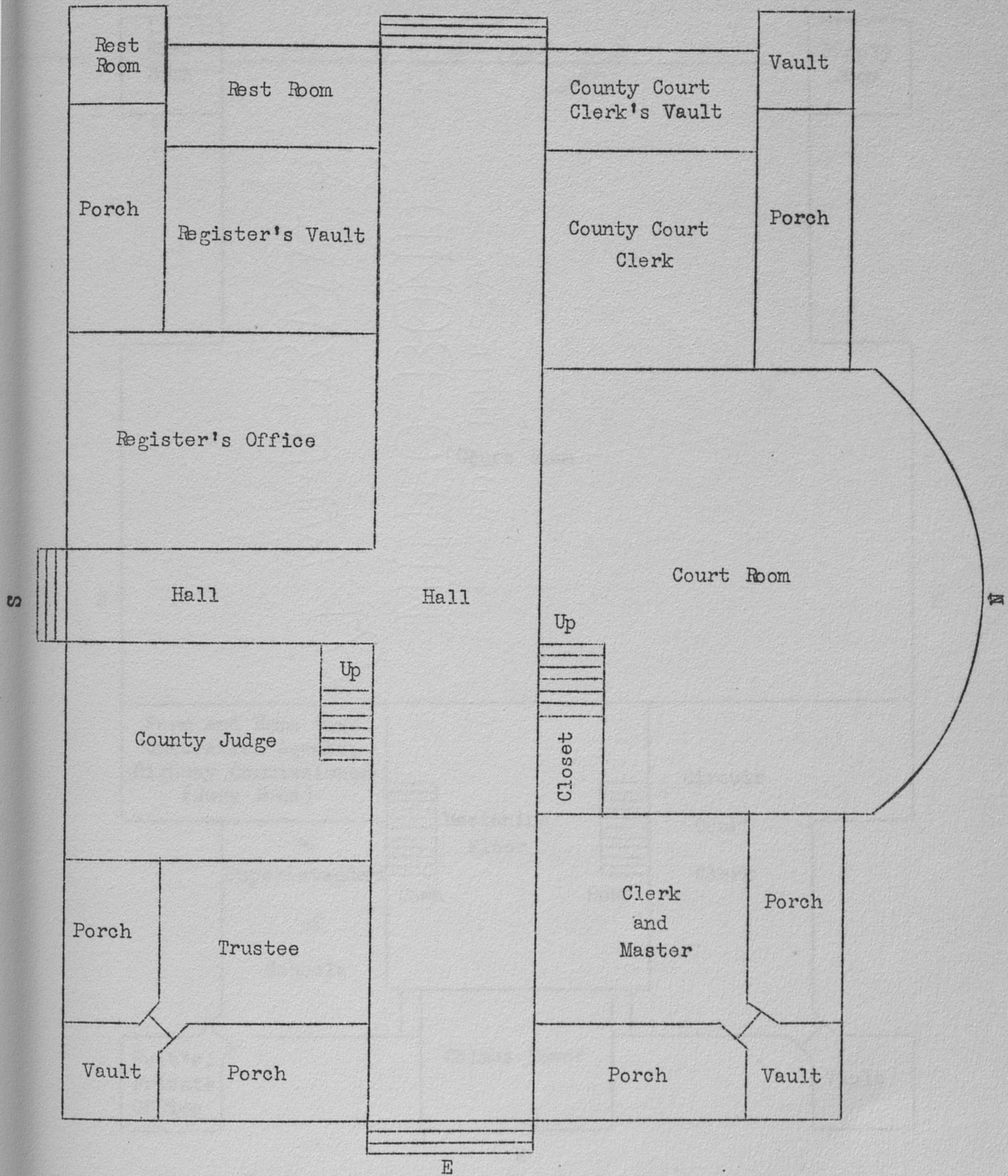
(First entry, p. 54)

90 percent fireproof. The sheriff's office, in the northwest corner on the first floor, measures 14x14x10. Four volumes, or all of the sheriff's records, are kept on a desk in the center of the room. A desk, 5 chairs and a bench furnish accommodations for users, and no additional space or equipment is needed.

The health department is in the Health Unit Building opposite the courthouse. Erected in 1931, the building is a square, two story frame structure. The health department office, which is on the first floor, measures 24x24x9. All of the department's records, consisting of 42 feet of unbound material are kept in steel file boxes against the south and east walls. The room is not crowded and accommodations for users are adequate.

All records of the justices of the peace are kept by them in their respective homes and offices.

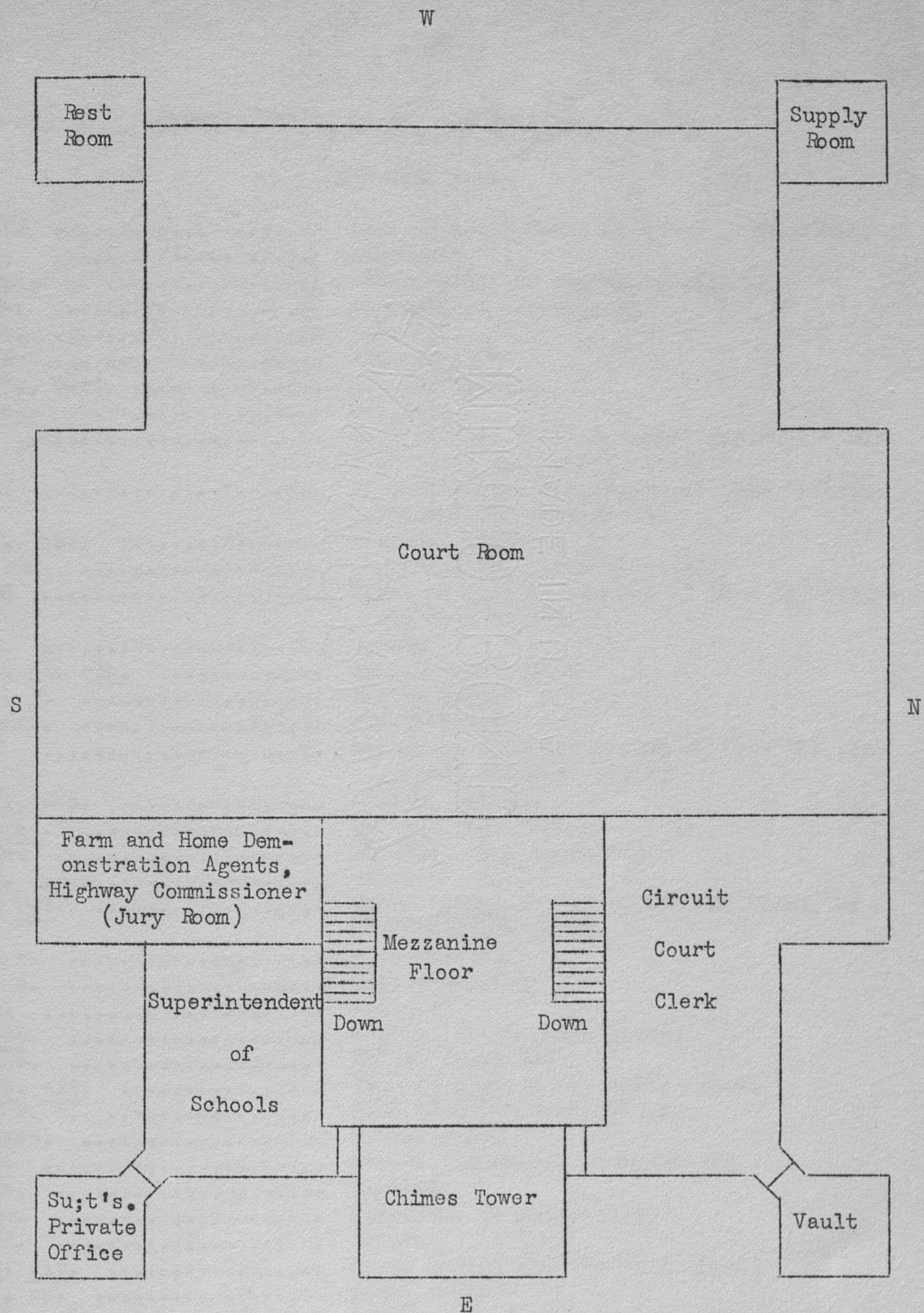
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Scale: 1 inch equals 12 feet

First Floor Plan

ANDERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE



Scale: 1 inch equals 12 feet

Second Floor Plan

ANDERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Abbreviations

Acts	Acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee of
ad.	adjourned
alph.	alphabetical or alphabetically
arr.	arranged or arrangement
art.	article
ave.	avenue
bdl., bdls.	bundle, bundles
bldg.	building
C	Code of (See "Bibliography" for full titles of codes and compilations)
CBS	Baldwin's Code Supplement of (See "Biblio- graphy" for full title)
ch., chs.	chapter, chapters
chron.	chronological, chronologically
CMS	Michie's Code Supplement of (See "Bibliography" for full title)
co.	county
co. ct. clk.	county court clerk
co. j.	county judge
Const.	Constitution
CS	Shannon's Code Supplement of (See "Biblio- graphy" for full title)
ed., eds.	editor, editors
et al.	et alii (and others)
etc.	etcetera (and so forth)
ex.	extra
ex rel.	ex relatione (by or on the relations, or information (of))
f. b.	file box(es)
f. d.	file drawer(s)
fn.	footnote
ibid.	ibidem (in the same place)
i. e.	id est (that is)
loc. cit.	loco citato (in the place cited)
L. N. C.	Laws of North Carolina of
mimeo.	mimeographed
no.	number, numbered, or numbering
nos.	numbers
num.	numerical or numerically
Oct.	October
op. cit.	opere citato (in the work cited)
p., pp.	page, pages
P.A.	Public Acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee of
Pr.A.	Private Acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee of
pt.	part
sec., secs.	section, sections

Abbreviations, Symbols, and
Explanatory Notes

(First entry, p. 54)

Sept.	September
ses.	session
S.R.N.C.	State Records of North Carolina
st.	street
subsec., subsecs.	subsection, subsections
Survey	Tennessee Historical Records Survey
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
v.	versus (against)
vol., vols.	volume, volumes
yr., yrs.	year, years

Symbols

x	by, in dimensions
--	placed after a year date means from that year to present time

Explanatory Notes

In this book the arrangement of entries, each entry representing a record or records series, is by offices and other units of the county organization and by subjects within each of these divisions. The agencies themselves are arranged in related groups, judicial agencies, for example, being grouped together. A similar arrangement is followed for the administrative offices and the so-called public service group, including highway, education, and health. Within each agency related entries are grouped under subject headings.

The actual record title as it appears on the outside of the volume or container is given in the entry in upper case letters, but if this exact title is vague, misleading, or otherwise inadequate, an assigned explanatory title is inserted in lower case letters enclosed in parentheses. If a record has no title and it has thus been necessary to assign one, the assigned title is in upper case letters and is enclosed in parentheses. The current or most recent title of a record is used as the entry title and title variations are indicated.

The years for which a record is available are shown immediately following the title. The use of a hyphen between two dates indicates the inclusive years for which a record is available. A single date followed by two hyphens indicates that the record is current and dates from the year given. Dates are broken to indicate years for which a record was not made or could not be located. If it was not conclusively established that a record was actually discontinued at the last date shown in the entry, no statement of discontinuance is made. The absence of comment on missing prior or subsequent records means that definite information could not be obtained.

Abbreviations, Symbols, and
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The labeling of a record is described or shown by figures or letters in parentheses immediately following the number of volumes, file boxes, or other type of container. If no labeling is indicated, it may be assumed that there is none.

All indexes to records, unless otherwise stated, are self-contained.

Since the vast majority of the records in this county is housed in the courthouse, only the name of the office or room in which a record may be found is given. In all cases, the exact location of each record is given. The location of each office and department is set out in the section entitled "Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records."

Title line cross references are used in all artificial entries set up to describe records which must be shown separately under their proper office even though they are kept in files or records appearing elsewhere in the Inventory, as, for example, the title-line cross reference in entry 70, "In (Trial Papers), entry 59." The master entry gives a descriptive title, the entry number of the record from which the cross reference is made, and dates for the part or parts of the record contained therein, as, for example, in entry 59: "Also contains: Trial papers of the criminal court, 1925--, entry 70." Dates are shown only when they vary from those of the master entry.

See also references with subject headings are used to guide the reader to records under other headings in the same office section which might also have been placed under the subject heading from which the See also reference is made.

An effort has been made to keep terminology uniform. However, the term "justice of the peace" and "magistrate" are practically synonymous and in practice and throughout this book these terms are used interchangeably. The words "judge" or "clerk" refer to the judge or clerk of the court under which the record is listed, or the judge or clerk named in the title of the section; exceptions to this are clearly indicated. If not otherwise indicated, the word "district" means civil district. As the function of the office of county judge is virtually identical with that of county chairman, there is no specific indication in the entries of the years each series was maintained by each officer.

Because so many justice of the peace records were, due to their location, virtually inaccessible to the field workers, the survey of these records was of necessity incomplete.

The purpose of the chronological index is to furnish the user a guide to the entries in which all records covering a particular decade or certain years thereof may be found. The closing date in the final decade corresponds with the date of the recheck.

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The user's attention is directed particularly to the third paragraph of the Preface in which a forthcoming key volume on the evolution and structural development of county government of Tennessee is indicated, and in which the governmental organization essay, appearing in this Inventory is dealt with. Only so much information is included in the essay as to show to what extent local legislation has altered the pattern of the general law, i.e., the structure of county government in Tennessee as contemplated by the Constitutions, the Public Acts, and the Official Codes of 1858 and 1932, and, also, only so much information on the general law as is necessary to identify and state the facts of existence of the several offices, agencies, and departments of the county organization. Due to the nature of the check list Inventory, the essays on the offices have been combined in one inclusive statement on the government of Anderson County.

The device (C 1932) immediately following a citation to a legislative act means that the substance of the legislative acts is still in force and is reenacted in the Official Code of 1932. The numbers appearing immediately after C 1932, and separated from it by a comma, are the section numbers of the Code. A citation to the Code of 1932, placed in parentheses immediately following a citation to the Code of 1858, indicates that the provision first appeared in the earlier code and is reenacted in the Official Code of 1932. Individual citations within a footnote are unrelated if separated by a semicolon. The abbreviation Ibid. refers only to the last of a group of citations.

The name following a citation to a court case is that of the Attorney-General and Reporter under whose name a volume of Supreme Court reports containing the case was published. The number preceding the name is the volume number; that following, the page number.

Not all of the acts, codes, compilations and Supreme Court reports listed in the Bibliography are cited in this Inventory, but all of them are used by the legal research unit of the Survey and are listed for the convenience and information of the users of this Inventory. For complete listing of the titles of the acts and codes, see Tennessee Historical Records Survey, Check List of Acts and Codes of the State of Tennessee, 1792-1939 (mimeo.), Nashville, 1940.

4. THE PRESENT GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF ANDERSON COUNTY.

Anderson County, a political corporation of the State of Tennessee, performs either itself or in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, the functions assigned to it or permitted by the statutes and the Constitution of Tennessee. To carry out these functions various governmental organizations have been established, some of which do not exist at the present time.

Quarterly County Court

The quarterly county court is the county's governing body, i.e., it appoints many and approves the bonds of nearly all county officials, levies property, privilege, and poll taxes; borrows money to finance county activities, receives reports from county officials, zones the county for the benefit of public safety, health, and morals; divides the county into civil districts, and employs necessary auditors for the examination of county records.¹

This court, prior to 1836 known as the court of pleas and quarter sessions, dates from the establishment of the county in 1801.² The court is composed of 2 justices of the peace from each civil district, except the district containing the county seat from which there are 3, and of 1 justice from each incorporated town choosing to designate 1, all elected by popular vote for terms of 6 years.³ In Anderson County there are 30 justices of the peace or members of the quarterly county court.⁴ Although the court functions almost entirely by statutory powers delegated by the legislature, it is, nevertheless, a constitutional agency.⁵

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1. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10193, 10194); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1; Const. 1870, art. 11, sec. 17; P.A. 1933, ch. 138, sec. 1 (C 1938, 2773); P.A. 1937, ch. 307, sec. 8 (C 1938, 3708, subsec. 14), sec. 9 (C 1938, 3708, subsec. 15); P.A. 1939, ch. 16, secs. 2, 16; P.A. 1939, ch. 45, secs. 3, 4; P.A. 1939, ch. 58, sec. 1.
 2. Acts 1794, ch. 1, secs. 1, 45; Acts 1801, ch. 45, sec. 11; Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 49, sec. 4; Acts 1811, ch. 72, sec. 1; Acts 1813, ch. 77, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 5, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10318), secs. 8, 10; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10193, 10194).
 3. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 1, sec. 3 (C 1932, 673, 674); Acts 1839-40, ch. 68, sec. 3 (C 1932, 674, 675); Acts 1855-56, ch. 138, sec. 13 (C 1932, 674, 675); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15.
 4. For justice's bonds and oaths of office see entry 11 in this Inventory.
 5. The interpretation of the Supreme Court has been that mention in the Constitution of the quarterly courts' power to elect the coroner and ranger, (Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1) to fill vacancies in the office of sheriff, trustee, and ranger, (Ibid., sec. 2) and to elect

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The presiding officer of the court is the county judge,⁶ who is elected by popular vote for a term of 8 years.⁷ The clerk of the court is the county court clerk,⁸ elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.⁹

County Judge

The office of county judge combines the functions of the probate and juvenile judges, the presiding officer of the quarterly court, and the general administrative, financial, and executive officer of the county.¹⁰

The present office of county judge in Anderson County was created by a special act of 1907.¹¹ The county probably had a county judge for 21 months under a general law of 1856,¹² which was repealed in 1858,¹³ and

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- some statutory officers, (Ibid., art. 11, sec. 17) perforce makes it a constitutional agency, and that while the court cannot be abolished, its statutory powers may be removed and vested in another body, such as a commission, leaving the court to exercise only its constitutional powers. (Pope v. Phifer, 3 Heiskell, 682, 684-695; McLean v. State, 8 Heiskell, 235; Railroad v. Wilson Co., 5 Pickle, 600; Judge's Salary Cases, 2 Cates, 370, 388; Redistricting Cases, 3 Cates, 234, 288-292; Johnson v. Brice, 4 Cates, 59; State v. Akin, 4 Cates, 605; State v. True, 8 Cates, 311; Prescott v. Duncan, 18 Cates, 126-131, 136-141).
6. P.A. 1857-58, ch. 38, sec. 4 (C 1932, 764); P.A. 1868-69, ch. 35, sec. 15; P.A. 1869-70, ch. 111; Acts 1875, ch. 70 (C 1932, 763); Acts 1907, ch. 113; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 58; Pr.A. 1921, ch. 663.
 7. Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; State ex rel. Smiley v. Glenn, 7 Heiskell, 472, 486, 487, 489, 491, 493; State ex rel. Puckett v. McKee, 8 Lea, 28; State ex rel. v. Leonard, 2 Pickle, 485, 487, 489, 490, 493; Redistricting Cases, 3 Cates, 251; Ledgerwood v. Pitts, 14 Cates, 607; Acts 1907, ch. 113, sec. 4.
 8. Acts 1794, ch. 1, sec. 50; Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10082, subsec. 1).
 9. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; C 1858, 324 (C 1932, 650), 822 (C 1932, 1911); Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 6 (C 1932, 1915); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13.
 10. Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10221), sec. 5 (C 1932, 10222), sec. 8 (C 1932, 769); Acts 1875, ch. 70 (C 1932, 10193), secs. 1, 3 (C 1932, 10204); Acts 1907, ch. 113; P.A. 1911, ch. 58, sec. 2 (C 1932, 10275).
 11. Acts 1907, ch. 113.
 12. Acts 1855-56, ch. 253.
 13. P.A. 1857-58, ch. 5.

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during a period of similar length under a special act of 1868.¹⁴ At all times in which there has not been a county judge, that is, from 1810 to 1856, from 1858 to 1868, and from 1869 to 1907, there was a chairman of the county court, an officer differing from the county judge in that the chairman of the county court is appointed by the quarterly county court from its members for a term of 1 year,¹⁵ whereas the county judge is elected by popular vote for a term of 8 years, and has been declared by the Supreme Court to be an inferior judge within the meaning of the Constitution, which the chairman is not.¹⁶ Although the office of county judge is created by special legislation, it is recognized by the Code and public acts and is considered as practically synonymous with the office of chairman. Normally, the same functions are identified with either office.¹⁷ This act creating the office in Anderson County requires a \$10,000 bond, of the county judge,¹⁸ and provides an annual salary of \$800.¹⁹ Under the general law the amounts of the salary and bond of the county judge as general administrative, executive and financial officer of the county are determined by the quarterly county court.²⁰ In addition to his salary, the judge receives \$5 a day during the sitting of the quarterly and probate courts.²¹ The county judge of Anderson County, unlike the county judges of most other counties, has, as an inferior judge, the power, generally held only by circuit judges and chancellors, to issue writs of attachment, injunction, certiorari, and supersedeas.²²

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14. P.A. 1868-69, 2nd ses., ch. 35, sec. 15; P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 111.
 15. L.N.C. 1780, Sept. ses., ch. 2, sec. 7 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 348); Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 15, sec. 5; Acts 1796, 2nd ses., ch. 3, sec. 2; Acts 1797, ch. 39, sec. 2; Acts 1811, ch. 67, sec. 2; Acts 1811, ch. 86, sec. 2; Acts 1817, ch. 105, secs. 4, 12; P.A. 1831, ch. 89, sec. 2; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10202); Acts 1887, ch. 236, sec. 2 (C 1932, 10202).
 16. Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; State ex rel. Smiley v. Glenn, 7 Heiskell, 472, 486, 487, 489, 491, 493; State ex rel. Puckett v. McKee, 8 Lea, 24; State ex rel. v. Leonard, 2 Pickle, 485, 487, 489, 490, 493; Redistricting Cases, 3 Cates, 251; Ledgerwood v. Pitts, 14 Cates, 607.
 17. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10202); Acts 1847-48, ch. 106, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10211), sec. 2 (C 1932, 10210); Acts 1855-56, ch. 253 (C 1932, 769, 10221, 10222); Acts 1875, ch. 70 (C 1932, 10193, 10204); P.A. 1911, ch. 58, sec. 2 (C 1932, 10275).
 18. Acts 1907, ch. 113, sec. 4.
 19. Ibid., sec. 7.
 20. Acts 1879, ch. 76, sec. 1 (C 1932, 768).
 21. P.A. 1925, ch. 11, sec. 2 (C 1932, 10679).
 22. Acts 1907, ch. 113, sec. 6.

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County Court Clerk

The county court clerk is clerk of the quarterly, probate, and juvenile courts and is a licensing and revenue agent of the State.²³ The office is as old as the county,²⁴ being the first office generally filled by the court of pleas and quarter sessions after completing its own organization. The county court clerk, prior to 1836, was elected by the court of pleas and quarter sessions and served during good behavior;²⁵ since then he has been elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.²⁶

Register

The office of register, concerned with registration and recordation of deeds, liens, leases, and other written instruments entitled to registration and recordation, is necessarily as old as the county, that is, it dates from 1801.²⁷ Prior to 1836 the register was appointed by the court of pleas and quarter sessions, and served during good behavior;²⁸ since then he has been elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.²⁹ By an act of 1927, the register was designated entry-taker in those counties where the office of entry-taker is not maintained.³⁰

Entry-taker

Anderson County should have had an entry-taker from 1801 until 1806, when he was replaced by a district surveyor, who assumed the duties of receiving entries to the public land and of making surveys and plats of the land entered.³¹ The office of county entry-taker was revived in 1823

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23. Acts 1794, ch. 1, sec. 9 (C 1932, 10052); Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10082, subsec. 1); P.A. 1911, ch. 58, sec. 3 (C 1932, 10278). See also C 1932, 10082-10092.
 24. Acts 1794, ch. 1, sec. 50; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13.
 25. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 10.
 26. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 2; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; C 1858, 324 (C 1932, 650), 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 6 (C 1932, 1915).
 27. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 807); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.
 28. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1.
 29. Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 807); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 6 (C 1932, 1915); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.
 30. P.A. 1927, ch. 61 (C 1932, 803).
 31. Acts 1801, ch. 3; Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 1.

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and apparently existed from 1824 until 1870, when it was consolidated with the office of surveyor.³² The office of entry-taker was abolished in 1875,³³ but in 1879 the quarterly county court was authorized to revive the office and elect an entry-taker or to impose the duties of the office upon the register or the surveyor.³⁴ Since 1927 the register has been designated entry-taker in Anderson County and in all other counties not maintaining this office.³⁵

Surveyor

The office of surveyor in Anderson County has been vacant for several years. Prior to 1870 the history of the office of surveyor paralleled that of entry-taker. From 1801 until 1806 Anderson County should have had a surveyor, an officer charged with surveying and making plats of land entered with the entry-taker.³⁶ In 1806 the office of surveyor and the office of entry-taker were abolished and their duties assigned to the district surveyor whose office was created in that year.³⁷ In 1823 the office of county surveyor was recreated along with the office of county entry-taker and should have existed continuously from 1823 or 1824 until it was allowed to become vacant.³⁸ Prior to 1835 the surveyor was designated by the General Assembly for a term of good behavior;³⁹ since then he has been appointed by the quarterly county court for a term of 4 years.⁴⁰ If the office existed, the surveyor would not be concerned with the disposal of the public domain, but would be required to make such surveys as any court of record might demand, and upon receipt of his fees, to survey land at the request of any interested person.⁴¹

District Surveyor

The office of district surveyor, combining the functions of the entry-taker and surveyor, was created in 1806.⁴² This office was abolished in 1823, and the separate offices of entry-taker and surveyor were recreated.⁴³

32. P.A. 1823, ch. 49, sec. 1; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 68.

33. Acts 1875, ch. 55.

34. Acts 1879, ch. 46.

35. P.A. 1927, ch. 61 (C 1932, 803).

36. Acts 1801, ch. 3; Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 2.

37. Ibid.

38. P.A. 1823, ch. 49, sec. 8.

39. Acts 1801, ch. 2, sec. 4; P.A. 1823, ch. 49, sec. 8.

40. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 782).

41. C 1858, 438 (C 1932, 789).

42. Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 1, secs. 4, 5, 37.

43. P.A. 1823, ch. 49, secs. 2, 8.

Circuit Court

The circuit court and the offices of circuit judge and circuit court clerk are creations of the general law and all date from 1810.⁴⁴ Under the general law, which has been modified by special legislation in Anderson County, the circuit court of today is a court of general jurisdiction over all actions triable before a jury and also of certain probate jurisdiction.⁴⁵ Special legislation of 1913 created a criminal and law court in Anderson and other counties and vested in it concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court.⁴⁶ The circuit court clerk was designated clerk of this court, and the judge of the criminal and law court was authorized to serve as judge of the circuit court.⁴⁷ By a special act of 1917 the courts created by this act were designated as the "Nineteenth Judicial Circuit of Tennessee."⁴⁸ For a period of 16 months during 1905 and 1906 the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit court was placed in a temporary criminal court,⁴⁹ and since 1929 has been vested in a separate criminal court, both creations of special legislation.⁵⁰ The circuit judge, prior to 1853, was appointed by the General Assembly;⁵¹ since then he has been elected by popular vote.⁵² Before 1836 the judge served during good behavior,⁵³ but since then he has

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44. Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 49; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 5, sec. 3; C 1858, 107-114 (C 1932, 159); P.A. 1931, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 38.
45. For the present jurisdiction of the circuit court, see C 1932, 10318-10330.
46. P.A. 1913, ch. 13.
47. Ibid., secs. 4, 8. This act was interpreted by the code of 1917 as merely creating a criminal and law court for the second judicial circuit of which Anderson County was a part. (C 1917, 137).
48. Pr.A. 1917, ch. 768. The creation of this circuit did not remove Anderson from the second circuit but instead the county became a part of both circuits, the nineteenth probably exercising only criminal jurisdiction and the second only civil jurisdiction. (CS 1925, 157; C 1932, 159). Anderson County remained a part of both circuits until 1931 when the county was removed from the second circuit and the nineteenth judicial circuit was divided into the nineteenth circuit and the nineteenth criminal circuit. (P.A. 1931, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 38 (C 1938, 159).
49. Acts 1905, ch. 359.
50. P.A. 1929, ch. 89; P.A. 1931, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 38; P.A. 1937, chs. 59, 98, 204.
51. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 2; Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 49; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 3.
52. Acts 1851-52, resolution 3; Acts 1853-54, resolution 16, amending Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 3; C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1912).
53. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 2.

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held office for a term of 8 years.⁵⁴ Prior to 1836 the circuit court clerk was appointed by the circuit judge and served during good behavior;⁵⁵ since then he has been elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.⁵⁶

Criminal and Law Court

A criminal and law court was established in Anderson County in 1913 and continued as such until 1918 when it became part of the "Nineteenth Judicial Circuit."⁵⁷ This court held concurrent jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, with the circuit court.⁵⁸ The judge elected for this court was authorized to serve as the judge of the circuit court.⁵⁹ The circuit court clerk was designated clerk of the criminal and law court.⁶⁰ The act of 1917, creating the "Nineteenth Judicial Circuit," merely made the criminal and law court of Anderson and the other counties in which it existed into a judicial circuit, of which Anderson County still constitutes a part.⁶¹

Criminal Court

An act of 1905 created a criminal court for the second judicial circuit, which included Anderson County, the effect being to divest the established circuit court of criminal jurisdiction, which it possessed under the general law.⁶² A judge was appointed by the Governor to hold the criminal courts in the circuit as well as certain of the circuit courts.⁶³

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54. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 3; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 3 (C 1932, 1912), sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).
55. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 10; Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 49, sec. 8.
56. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; C 1858, 324 (C 1932, 650), 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916.).
57. P.A. 1913, ch. 13; Pr.A. 1915, chs. 64, 87; Pr.A. 1917, ch. 768.
58. P.A. 1913, ch. 13, sec. 2.
59. Ibid., sec. 8.
60. Ibid., sec. 4.
61. Pr.A. 1917, ch. 768; C 1938, 159. The act of 1913, removing Anderson County from the second judicial circuit, apparently was not effective as the Code of 1917 recognized the county as constituting a part of the second circuit and the Code of 1932 places the county in both the second and the nineteenth judicial circuits. (C 1917, 137; C 1932, 159).
62. Acts 1905, ch. 359, sec. 1.
63. Ibid., secs. 6, 8.

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The circuit court clerk was designated clerk of this court, but was not required to keep a separate set of records for the criminal court.⁶⁴ This court had common law and statutory jurisdiction, original and appellate, over all criminal cases arising in the county.⁶⁵ By limitation of the act, the court expired on September 1, 1906.⁶⁶

Special legislation of 1929 created the criminal court of the nineteenth judicial circuit, of which Anderson is a part.⁶⁷ There is a separate criminal judge for this circuit,⁶⁸ elected by popular vote for a term of 8 years.⁶⁹ The circuit court clerk is clerk of this court and is required to keep a separate set of records for criminal cases.⁷⁰ The criminal court of Anderson County has common law and statutory jurisdiction, original and appellate, over criminal causes arising in the county, to the exclusion of the circuit court.⁷¹

Jury Commission

The Anderson County jury commission was created in 1911.⁷² It is charged with selecting all jurors for the courts of the county,⁷³ a task which under the general law and in the absence of special legislation belongs to the quarterly county court.⁷⁴ The commission consists of three members appointed for terms of 1 year by the judges holding the criminal and circuit courts.⁷⁵ The circuit court clerk or his deputy acts as clerk of the commission.⁷⁶ Before they enter upon the discharge of their duties, the commissioners and the clerk must subscribe to an oath to select competent jurors and to keep secret the selections made.⁷⁷ These oaths are required to be copied

64. Acts 1905, ch. 359, sec. 4.

65. Ibid., sec. 2.

66. Ibid., sec. 7.

67. P.A. 1929, ch. 89; P.A. 1931, ex. ses., ch. 38; P.A. 1937, chs. 59, 98, 204.

68. P.A. 1929, ch. 89, sec. 6.

69. Ibid.; C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1912); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4.

70. P.A. 1929, ch. 89, secs. 4, 11.

71. Ibid., sec. 2.

72. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 285, sec. 1.

73. Ibid., sec. 6; P.A. 1929, ch. 89, sec. 12.

74. L.N.C. 1779, Oct. ses., ch. 6, sec. 9 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 274); Acts 1803, ch. 2, sec. 2; Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 119, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 8 (C 1932, 9984-9987).

75. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 285, sec. 1.

76. Ibid., sec. 3.

77. Ibid., secs. 2, 3.

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zation of Anderson County

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into the minutes of the circuit court and the originals preserved as part of the records of the commission.⁷⁸

It is the duty of the jury commission to draw up from the tax books and "other sources" and to report to the circuit court and presumably to the criminal court a list of not less than 250 and not more than 1000 names, to constitute the jury list for 2 years.⁷⁹ The circuit court clerk is required to record this list in a well-bound book.⁸⁰ The names on the list are written upon slips of paper and placed in the jury box which can be inspected only by the circuit court clerk, the circuit and criminal judges, and the jury commissioners.⁸¹

Prior to each regular or special term of the circuit or criminal courts, the commission meets and draws up the panel of grand and petit jurors for the ensuing term.⁸² The commissioners are required to report the jury panel to the court concerned, along with the persons whose names were drawn from the jury box but who, because of mental or physical disability, death, or removal from the county, are unable to serve.⁸³ The circuit court clerk is required to keep a list of persons, who, although selected and qualified, fail to serve as jurors.⁸⁴ If for some reason, it is not possible to obtain sufficient jurors from the reported panels, the judge of the affected court may have the jury box brought into court for the purpose of selecting jurors.⁸⁵ If the jury box is exhausted before enough satisfactory jurors have been found, the sheriff is required to summon any person or persons the judge may select.⁸⁶ An amendatory act of 1915 permits the judge to select a jury from the citizens of the county without resort to the jury box even though it has not been exhausted.⁸⁷ The clerk of the court is required to keep a list of the jurors selected in such special ways and at the end of the year to report these lists to the commission.⁸⁸

Chancery Court

The chancery court is chiefly a court of equity having considerable concurrent jurisdiction with the probate court and the circuit court over

78. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 285, sec. 2.

79. Ibid., sec. 4.

80. Ibid.

81. Ibid.

82. Ibid., sec. 5; P.A. 1929, ch. 89, sec. 12.

83. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 285, sec. 5.

84. Ibid., sec. 6.

85. Ibid., sec. 7.

86. Ibid.

87. Pr.A. 1915, ch. 267.

88. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 285, sec. 7.

the appointment and supervision of personal representatives and the partition and distribution of estates, and now has "exclusive original jurisdiction of all cases of an equitable nature, where the debt or demand exceeds fifty dollars, unless otherwise provided."⁸⁹ From 1822 through 1824 a "Court of Equity," as the first chancery court was called, was held at Knoxville, in Knox County, for a number of counties, including Anderson, by a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals.⁹⁰ An act of 1824 moved the seat of the court for these counties to Kingston, in Roane County, where it remained until 1831.⁹¹ In 1831 Anderson, Campbell, Knox, and Sevier Counties were made a new chancery district, with the court held at Knoxville.⁹² Anderson County residents, however, could file their bills either at Knoxville or Kingston.⁹³ Between 1835 and 1852 chancery cases arising in Anderson County could be tried only at Knoxville.⁹⁴ In 1852 the chancery court was re-established at Jacksboro, in Campbell County and Anderson County attached to this district.⁹⁵ An act of 1854 authorized the citizens of Anderson County to file their bills in the chancery courts either at Jacksboro or Knoxville.⁹⁶ In 1856 Anderson County was made a separate chancery district.⁹⁷ The records of the chancery court of Anderson County should, therefore, date from 1856. At present Anderson County forms a part of the second Chancery Division.⁹⁸ Prior to 1854 the chancellor, like all inferior judges was appointed by the General Assembly,⁹⁹

89. L.N.C. 1762, ch. 5, sec. 5 (C 1932, 8476); P.A. 1831, ch. 107 (C 1932, 9573); P.A. 1835-36, ch. 19, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10325); P.A. 1835-36, ch. 20, sec. 1 (C 1932, 9169, 10350, 10379, 10380); P.A. 1837-38, ch. 156 (C 1932, 10326); Acts 1841-42, ch. 177, sec. 1 (C 1932, 8155, 10382); Acts 1845-46, ch. 194 (C 1932, 10325); Acts 1851-52, ch. 57, sec. 1 (C 1932, 9647, 9648, 9650); Acts 1851-52, ch. 92, sec. 1 (C 1932, 9169, 10220); Acts 1851-52, ch. 163, (C 1932, 9613), sec. 1 (C 1932, 10375); Acts 1851-52, ch. 173, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10381), sec. 7 (C 1932, 9385); Acts 1853-54, ch. 74 (C 1932, 9575, 9587); Acts 1855-56, ch. 113, sec. 11 (C 1932, 7783, 9573); C 1858, 4299 (C 1932, 10376); Acts 1873, ch. 64 (C 1932, 8263, 10225, 10226); Acts 1877, ch. 97 (C 1932, 10377); Acts 1889, ch. 137 (C 1932, 8166); Acts 1891, ch. 98, sec. 2 (C 1932, 8005); P.A. 1915, ch. 47 (C 1932, 10377); P.A. 1919, ch. 42, sec. 3 (C 1932, 9976); C 1932, 1591.

90. P.A. 1822, ex. ses., ch. 13.

91. P.A. 1824, ex. ses., ch. 14, sec. 8; P.A. 1827, ch. 79, sec. 3.

92. P.A. 1831, ch. 217, sec. 1.

93. Ibid.

94. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 4, sec. 4.

95. Acts 1851-52, ch. 306.

96. Acts 1853-54, ch. 56.

97. Acts 1855-56, ch. 164, sec. 4.

98. C 1938, 159.

99. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 3; P.A. 1827, ch. 79, sec. 2; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 3.

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but since the adoption of a constitutional amendment in 1854 he has been elected by popular vote.¹ Before 1836 the chancellor held office during good behavior;² since then his term of office has been 8 years.³ The clerk and master has always been appointed by the chancellor.⁴ Before 1835 the clerk and master served during good behavior;⁵ since then he has held office for a term of 6 years.⁶

Probate Court

The probate court is the judicial branch of the county court, meeting to expedite the probate of wills, the appointment and supervision of personal representatives, the partition and distribution of estates, and to establish and supervise special road improvements, including levee and drainage districts.⁷ Now held by the county judge,⁸ the probate court has existed in one form or another - the court of pleas and quarter sessions, the quorum court, the county chairman's court, and the present court - since the organization of the county.⁹ The clerk of the probate court is the county court clerk.¹⁰

Juvenile Court

The juvenile court with jurisdiction over juvenile delinquencies is regulated by the general law and dates from 1911.¹¹ The court is held by

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1. Acts 1851-52, resolution 3; Acts 1853-54, resolution 16, amending Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 3; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1912).
 2. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 2.
 3. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 4; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 3 (C 1932, 1912), sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).
 4. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 10; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 4, sec. 6; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 20, sec. 7; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13.
 5. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 10.
 6. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 4, sec. 6; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13.
 7. C 1932, 2823, 2824, 4216, 4217, 10193, 10225-10237.
 8. C 1932, 10192.
 9. Acts 1801, ch. 45, sec. 11; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 5, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10318), secs. 8, 10; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10193, 10194), sec. 2 (C 1932, 10225, subsecs. 1, 2); Acts 1837-38, ch. 135, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10193, 10194); Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10221), sec. 6; P.A. 1857-58, ch. 5; Acts 1875, ch. 70 (C 1932, 763, 10193, 10194).
 10. Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10082, subsec. 11).
 11. P.A. 1911, ch. 58 (C 1932, 10275, 10278).

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the county judge.¹² The clerk of the court is the county court clerk.¹³

Justice of the Peace

The office of justice of the peace is necessarily as old as the county, for the county could not have been organized until the justices were commissioned and met to organize the court of pleas and quarter sessions. Individually, the justices of the peace are minor judges and committing magistrates. Collectively they make up the quarterly court, the county's governing body, but there is no relation in this duality of function.¹⁴ The justices of the peace share with the coroner the power to conduct inquests over the bodies of persons meeting death "by unlawful violence at the hands of some other person."¹⁵

There are 2 justices of the peace elected by popular vote in each civil district except the district containing the county seat, from which 3 may be elected,¹⁶ and 1 additional justice elected in each incorporated town.¹⁷ There are 30 justices of the peace in Anderson County, who hold office for terms of 6 years.¹⁸ Prior to 1836 justices of the peace were appointed by the General Assembly and served during good behavior.¹⁹

Sheriff

The sheriff is the county's chief peace officer,²⁰ and executive officer of its courts.²¹ During the first 6 decades of the last century

12. P.A. 1911, ch. 58 (C 1932, 10275, 10278).

13. Ibid., sec. 3 (C 1932, 10278).

14. C 1932, 10126-10268.

15. C 1932, 11876.

16. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 1, sec. 3 (C 1932, 673, 674); Acts 1839-40, ch. 68, sec. 3 (C 1932, 674); Acts 1855-56, ch. 138, sec. 13 (C 1932, 674); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15.

17. Acts 1839-40, ch. 68, sec. 3 (C 1932, 675); Acts 1855-56, ch. 138 sec. 13 (C 1932, 675); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15.

18. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15.

19. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 12.

20. C 1932, 699, 11007, 11013, 11418, 11420, 11528, 11536-11540, 11611, 11927.

21. C 1932, 696, subsec. 1; C 1932, 702, 4235, 6745, 8664; C 1932, 8902, 9513, subsec. 1; C 1932, 9518, 10106, 10160; P.A. 1933, ch. 128, sec. 4 (C 1938, 1003, subsec. 4); P.A. 1933, ch. 128, sec. 4 (C 1938, 1003, subsec. 4).

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he usually acted as collector of property and poll taxes,²² and until 1897 served as the chief election officer.²³ The office in Anderson County dates from 1801.²⁴ Prior to 1836 the sheriff was appointed by the court of pleas and quarter sessions for a term of 2 years;²⁵ since then he has been elected by popular vote for the same term.²⁶

Coroner

The coroner shares with the justices of the peace the power to conduct inquests over the bodies of persons meeting death by "unlawful violence at the hands of some other person."²⁷ He acts as sheriff when the office is vacant or when the sheriff becomes incompetent.²⁸ The office should date from or shortly after the organization of the county.²⁹ Since the beginning of the county, the coroner has been appointed for a term of 2 years by the quarterly county court.³⁰ He is required to keep no records.

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22. Acts 1797, ch. 2, sec. 13; Acts 1803, ch. 3, secs. 2, 12; Acts 1803, ch. 23; Acts 1805, ch. 59, sec. 3; Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 37, sec. 2; Acts 1813, ch. 99, sec. 15; Acts 1815, ch. 201, sec. 4; Acts 1817, ch. 131, sec. 3; P.A. 1823, ch. 49, sec. 13; P.A. 1827, ch. 49, sec. 21; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 15, sec. 1; Acts 1841-42, ch. 100; Acts 1843-44, ch. 103, sec. 1; P.A. 1859-60, ch. 9.
 23. Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 9, secs. 2, 4; Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 10, sec. 3; Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 12, secs. 1, 3; Acts 1807, ch. 74, sec. 1; Acts 1807, ch. 101, sec. 2; P.A. 1819, ch. 68, secs. 52, 57; P.A. 1827, chs. 17, 23; P.A. 1835-36, chs. 1, 2; Acts 1851-52, chs. 121, 364; Acts 1853-54, ch. 32; Acts 1897, ch. 11, secs. 1-3; Acts 1897, ch. 13, sec. 2; Acts 1897, ch. 16, sec. 1.
 24. Const. 1896, art. 6, sec. 11; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916); Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 9 (C 1932, 1915).
 25. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1.
 26. Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916); Acts 1895, ch. 120, sec. 37.
 27. C 1932, 11876.
 28. Ibid., 708.
 29. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; Acts 1845-46, ch. 88 (C 1932, 712); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.
 30. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; Acts 1845-46, ch. 88 (C 1932, 712); C 1858, 817 (C 1932, 1904); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.

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Constable

The constables are minor peace officers,³¹ executive officers for justice of the peace courts,³² and servers of certain process for the other courts.³³ The office of constable should date from the organization of the county.³⁴ Before 1836 "a sufficient number" of constables were appointed by the court of pleas and a quarter sessions for a term of 2 years;³⁵ since then the constables have been elected by popular vote for a term of 2 years, one in each civil district except the county seat district in which two can be elected.³⁶ Anderson County now has 16 constables.³⁷ The constables keep no records.

Tax Assessor

From the organization of Anderson County to date there has been, variously, either one tax assessor for the entire county or an assessor for each civil district, appointed sometimes by the quarterly county court and at other times elected by popular vote and who served for a period of 1 year until the late 1880's, when the term of office was fixed at 4 years.³⁸ Since 1909, when the first assessor elected under the general assessment law of 1907 was to take office, there has been a county tax assessor elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.³⁹ The tax assessor has always been charged with evaluating property and listing polls for State and county taxation, although since 1875 public utilities have been assessed by State

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31. C 1932, 728, 11239-11241, 11424, 11526, 11536-11540; C 1938, 6594, subsec. 4.
32. C 1932, 10160.
33. Ibid., 708, 731, 732, 7655, 9309, 9423, 9681-9689.
34. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 1, secs. 1, 3; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 6 (C 1932, 1915), 7 (C 1932, 1916).
35. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1.
36. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 1, sec. 3; Acts 1851-52, ch. 139, sec. 1 (C 1932, 722); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).
37. For constables' bonds and oaths of office, see entry 13 in this Inventory.
38. L.N.C. 1784, April ses., ch. 1, sec. 5 (S.R.N.C., XXIV 544), sec. 7 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 544, 545); Acts 1801, ch. 13; Acts 1803, ch. 3; Acts 1804, ex. ses., ch. 12; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 14, sec. 1; Acts 1855-56, ch. 74; P.A. 1857-58, ch. 12; Acts 1870-71, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 59; Acts 1873, ch. 118; Acts 1875, ch. 81; Acts 1877, ch. 73; Acts 1881, ch. 171; Acts 1883, ch. 105; Acts 1885, ch. 1; Acts 1895, ch. 120; Acts 1897, ch. 1; Acts 1899, ch. 435; Acts 1903, ch. 258.
39. Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 9, subsec. 1 (C 1932, 1336) subsec. 3 (C 1932, 1336).

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agencies; since 1873 it has been the tax assessor's duty to enumerate persons engaged in trades, professions, and businesses taxable as privileges.⁴⁰

Board of Equalization

The machinery for reviewing and equalizing tax assessments has, like the original assessment of taxes, been the subject of much general legislation. Anderson County should have had a board of equalization of various compositions since 1856.⁴¹ The present board of equalization consists of five members appointed by the quarterly county court for terms of 2 years.⁴² The duties of the board are to "examine, compare, and equalize the county assessments."⁴³ No records of this board were found.

Revenue Collector

Between 1860 and 1876 Anderson County had a revenue collector, elected by popular vote for a term of 2 years and charged with the collection of State and County property and poll taxes.⁴⁴ In 1876 the trustee assumed the duty of collecting these taxes and the custody of the records.⁴⁵

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40. L.N.C. 1784, April ses., ch. 1, sec. 5 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 544), sec. 7 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 544, 545); Acts 1801, ch. 13; Acts 1803, ch. 3; Acts 1804, ex. ses., ch. 12; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 14, sec. 1; Acts 1855-56, ch. 74; P.A. 1857-58, ch. 12; Acts 1870-71, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 59; Acts 1873, ch. 118; Acts 1875, chs. 78, 81; Acts 1897, ch. 1; Acts 1899, ch. 435; Acts 1903, ch. 258; Acts 1905, ch. 513; Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1348), sec. 12 (C 1932, 1357), sec. 18 (C 1932, 1374), sec. 45 (C 1932, 1125); P.A. 1919, ch. 3, sec. 1 (C 1932, 1508); P.A. 1919, ch. 49, sec. 1 (C 1932, 1508); P.A. 1919, ch. 160, sec. 1 (C 1932, 1508); P.A. 1920, ex. ses., ch. 18, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1509).
41. Acts 1855-56, ch. 74, sec. 26; P.A. 1857-58, ch. 12, sec. 5; Acts 1873, ch. 118, sec. 35; Acts 1877, ch. 73, sec. 4; Acts 1881, ch. 171, secs. 35-38; Acts 1883, ch. 105, sec. 35; Acts 1885, ch. 1, sec. 35; Acts 1887, ch. 2, sec. 41; Acts 1889, ch. 96, sec. 42; Acts 1895, ch. 120, sec. 49; Acts 1897, ch. 1, sec. 41; Acts 1889, ch. 435, sec. 34; Acts 1901, ch. 174, sec. 33; Acts 1903, ch. 258, sec. 33; Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 32 (C 1932, 1419).
42. Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 32 (C 1932, 1419); Acts 1909, ch. 495, sec. 1 (C 1932, 1420).
43. Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 32 (C 1932, 1426).
44. P.A. 1859-60, ch. 9.
45. Acts 1875, ch. 91, sec. 1.

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Trustee

The office of trustee is constitutional and is as old as the county.⁴⁶ Prior to 1876 the duties of the trustee consisted of serving as treasurer of the county,⁴⁷ but since this time he has been both treasurer and collector of property and poll taxes.⁴⁸ The trustee, who prior to 1836 was appointed by the court of pleas and quarter sessions for a 2 year term,⁴⁹ is now elected by popular vote for the same term.⁵⁰

Department of Education

Except for changes of a minor nature, the Anderson County school system has always been under the general law. The office of county superintendent of schools was created in 1867,⁵¹ and, except perhaps for a lapse from July 1870 to June 1873, when the office was optional, it should have continued from that year.⁵² As prescribed in the general law, the superintendent of schools of Anderson County is appointed by the quarterly county court for a term of 4 years.⁵³

The general education bill of 1907 replaced the district directors, whose office had been created in 1873,⁵⁴ with a county board of education and district advisory boards.⁵⁵ A special amendatory act of 1917 prohibited

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46. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.
 47. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 772); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.
 48. Acts 1875, ch. 91, sec. 1 (C 1932, 775, subsec. 1).
 49. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1.
 50. Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 772); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.
 51. P.A. 1866-67, 2nd ad. ses., ch. 27, secs. 22-45.
 52. Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 64, secs. 72, 73; Acts 1870-71, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 110; Acts 1873, ch. 26; Acts 1875, ch. 138; Acts 1881, ch. 91; Acts 1889, ch. 107; Acts 1895, ch. 54; Acts 1899, ch. 231; Acts 1907, ch. 236, sec. 9; Acts 1909, ch. 508, sec. 1; P.A. 1921, ch. 119, sec. 1; P.A. 1925, ch. 115, sec. 5 (C 1932, 2320) sec. 6 (C 1932, 2321-2325).
 53. Acts 1873, ch. 25, sec. 8; Acts 1895, ch. 54; Acts 1909, ch. 508; P.A. 1925, ch. 115, sec. 9, subsec. 1 (C 1932, 2346, subsec. 1).
 54. Acts 1873, ch. 25. For general laws on education between 1867 and 1907, see P.A. 1866-67, 2nd ses., ch. 27; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 64; Acts 1873, ch. 25; Acts 1875, ch. 138; Acts 1881, ch. 91; Acts 1889, ch. 107; Acts 1895, ch. 54; Acts 1899, ch. 231.
 55. Acts 1907, ch. 236.

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residents of incorporated towns in Anderson County from voting in the election of board members.⁵⁶ A special compulsory school law of 1909, requiring children of Anderson County between the ages of 8 and 14 to attend school for a minimum of 16 weeks a year, or for the entire school term, if the term were shorter than this minimum, anticipated general legislation on the matter of 4 years.⁵⁷

The present Anderson County board of education is a creation of the general law of 1925 which repealed the act of 1907 and under which the board is composed of seven members, each appointed by the quarterly county court for a term of 7 years.⁵⁸

A special act of 1939 contemplating some changes in the structural nature of the board of education was held to be unconstitutional soon after its passage.⁵⁹

County Physician

Although several prior enactments looked to providing medical care for prisoners confined in the county jail, the office of county or jail physician was not definitely created until 1885.⁶⁰ The county physician is appointed by the quarterly county court for a term of 4 years and receives such compensation as the court may allow.⁶¹ It is now his duty to attend the inmates of the county jail and poor home and such persons as may be ordered by the quarterly county court.⁶² This officer is not required to keep county records and has kept none.

Health Department

Anderson County had no organized health department, an agency first authorized in 1921,⁶³ until 1934, when Anderson and Campbell Counties entered into an arrangement to form a joint health department under

56. Pr.A. 1917, ch. 756.

57. Acts 1909, ch. 206; P.A. 1913, ch. 9, sec. 1.

58. P.A. 1925, ch. 115, sec. 6 (C 1932, 2317).

59. Pr.A. 1939, ch. 375; Minutes, vol. 14, p. 471, entry 82 in this Inventory.

60. P.A. 1859-60, ch. 95; Acts 1871, ch. 115; Acts 1873, ch. 29; Acts 1877, ch. 160; Acts 1883, ch. 223; Acts 1885, ch. 95.

61. Acts 1885, ch. 95, sec. 4 (C 1932, 5778); Acts 1891, ch. 181 (C 1932, 5778); Acts 1935, ex. ses., ch. 37 (C 1932, 5778).

62. Ibid.; P.A. 1911, ch. 54, sec. 4 (C 1932, 4826); P.A. 1935, ch. 37 (C 1938, 5778).

63. P.A. 1921, ch. 89.

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authority of an act of 1933.⁶⁴ The act, as amended in 1935, authorizes the formation of a board of health, consisting of the county judge and the superintendent of education of each of the counties and a physician designated by the quarterly county court in each county.⁶⁵ A health officer selected by the board of health, the selection to be ratified by the respective quarterly courts, is the general manager of the joint health department for the two counties.⁶⁶ The health officer is a member of the board and ex officio secretary.⁶⁷ Although under the general law the health officer and the members of the board of health other than ex officio members hold office for terms of 4 years,⁶⁸ the practice in Anderson County is that they hold office for terms of 6 years. The health department is primarily interested in the control of communicable diseases.⁶⁹

Highway Department

From the organization of Anderson County until 1909, the county's road system depended upon the general law.⁷⁰ A special act of 1909 authorized the quarterly county courts of Anderson and Knox Counties to erect and maintain a free ferry over the Clinch River, the expense to be borne equally by the two counties.⁷¹

An act of 1911 divided Anderson County into three road districts and directed the quarterly county court to appoint a freeholder from each district to constitute, together a road commission.⁷² The commissioners were required to subscribe to an oath to perform their duties faithfully and to give a bond in the sum of \$2,000.⁷³ Each commissioner was to receive a per diem of \$2 but not more than \$100 a year.⁷⁴ The commissioners

64. P.A. 1933, ch. 131, sec. 1 (C 1938, 5788, subsec. 1); Minutes, vol. 29, p. 59, entry 10 in this Inventory.

65. P.A. 1933, ch. 131, sec. 2 (C 1938, 5788, subsec. 2); P.A. 1935, ex. ses., ch. 38, sec. 3 (C 1938, 5788, subsec. 2).

66. P.A. 1933, ch. 131, sec. 3 (C 1938, 5788, subsec. 3).

67. P.A. 1933, ch. 131, sec. 4 (C 1938, 5788, subsec. 4).

68. P.A. 1935, ex. ses., ch. 37 (C 1938, 5775, 5785).

69. C 1932, 5789-5805; P.A. 1935, ex. ses., ch. 37 (C 1938, 5775).

70. For a discussion of the general law during part of this time, see Tennessee Historical Records Survey Project, A Summary of General Highway Legislation in Tennessee During the Period 1881-1909, Special Publication Series, No. 3, Nashville, 1940.

71. Acts 1909, ch. 354. Until 1911 there was no provision in the general law authorizing adjacent counties to cooperate in the establishment and maintenance of free ferries. (P.A. 1911, ch. 13, sec. 1 (C 1932, 3042)).

72. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 465, sec. 1.

73. Ibid.

74. Ibid., sec. 18.

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were subject to removal by the quarterly county court and vacancies caused by removal or otherwise were to be filled by the court.⁷⁵ The commissioners were to organize by electing a chairman and a secretary from their number and were required to hold monthly meetings to carry out their duties.⁷⁶

The road commissioners were required to divide each road district into sections and to elect annually for each section a road supervisor.⁷⁷ After 1913 a supervisor, once elected, was compelled to serve.⁷⁸ Each supervisor was required to take an oath, and until 1913, to give bond.⁷⁹ Under the act of 1911 a road supervisor was allowed a salary of not more than \$40 a year,⁸⁰ but after March 1913 he received a per diem of \$1.25, with the total amount receivable, set by the commission.⁸¹

Before May 1st of each year the entire road commission and the road supervisor of each section concerned were required to inspect all roads constructed with the proceeds of bond issues and all other roads in each section were to be inspected annually by one member of the commission and the supervisor of the section affected.⁸²

All requests to open, close, or change roads were required to be in writing and addressed to the road commission.⁸³ The commissioners were empowered to condemn private property, in connection with such changes, and assess damages, which were to be paid out of the general county fund.⁸⁴ Dissatisfied persons were given the right to appeal to the circuit court.⁸⁵ In connection with such enterprises, the commission could employ an engineer or a surveyor.⁸⁶

To finance the maintenance of the road system, the quarterly county court was directed to levy annually a tax of between 10 cents and 25 cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the county, but after 1913 not more than 15 cents.⁸⁷

75. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 465, sec. 20.

76. Ibid., secs. 1, 2.

77. Ibid., secs. 2, 4.

78. Pr.A. 1913, ch. 206, sec. 2.

79. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 465, sec. 4; Pr.A. 1913, ch. 206, sec. 2.

80. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 465, sec. 17.

81. Pr.A. 1913, ch. 206.

82. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 465, sec. 5.

83. Ibid., sec. 15.

84. Ibid.

85. Ibid.

86. Ibid., sec. 21.

87. Ibid., sec. 9; Pr.A. 1913, ch. 206, sec. 2.

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The road commission had custody of the road tools and machinery and could make additional purchases, except that a single purchase involving \$100 or more required the approval of the quarterly county court.⁸⁸ Tools and equipment were allocated among the road supervisors.⁸⁹

All physically able male inhabitants of the county between the ages of 21 and 50, except residents of incorporated towns, were compelled to work upon the roads, under the direction of the road supervisors, not less than five days in each year, or to pay \$1 for each day of failure to work.⁹⁰ In 1913, the maximum age requirement was reduced to 45 and the number of days required to be worked was limited to 3.⁹¹ The road commission was placed in charge of the county workhouse and was given all the powers of the workhouse commission under the general law, including the right to use workhouse prisoners upon the roads.⁹² If enough labor could not be supplied by the use of road hands and workhouse prisoners, the road supervisor could, with the consent of the road commission, employ additional help.⁹³

The secretary of the commission was required to keep a full set of minutes of the proceedings of the road commission including all reports made to the quarterly county court.⁹⁴ He was further required to keep a thorough account of the county road fund, a road warrant register, all road warrant stubs,⁹⁵ a list of road hands,⁹⁶ and a book describing each road and bridge.⁹⁷ The commission was required to report to each quarterly county court the amount of expenditures and the nature of the work accomplished.⁹⁸ As the road commission assumed the duties of the workhouse commission, it presumably kept the records required of the workhouse commission by the general law.

A special act of 1915 provided for a road commission in Anderson County, the powers and duties of which were practically identical with those of the 1911 acts described above.⁹⁹ The only important change made by the act was the appointment of a road superintendent, by and from the members of the commission.¹ In practice most of the control of the roads

88. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 465, sec. 9.

89. Ibid.

90. Ibid., sec. 9.

91. Pr.A. 1913, ch. 206; sec. 2.

92. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 465, sec. 16.

93. Ibid., sec. 9.

94. Ibid., sec. 3.

95. Ibid., sec. 12.

96. Ibid., sec. 6.

97. Ibid., sec. 2.

98. Ibid., sec. 11.

99. Pr.A. 1915, ch. 62.

1. Ibid., sec. 2.

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and bridges was delegated to the superintendent.² The superintendent was to devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and was to receive an annual salary of not more than \$800.³

A special act of 1917 placed all hard surfaced roads and steel bridges under the control of the pike road superintendent and all other roads under district road supervisors.⁴ The pike road superintendent was to be appointed by the quarterly county court for a term of 2 years.⁵ The annual salary of the superintendent was to range between \$800 and \$1,000 until 1923 when it was increased to \$1,500.⁶ The superintendent was placed in charge of the workhouse and was required to work persons under workhouse sentences on the public roads.⁷

The quarterly county court also appointed a freeholder of each civil district "experienced in the business of road working," as road supervisor for that district.⁸ The road supervisor was appointed for a term of 2 years and received a per diem of \$1.50, but not more than \$45 a year,⁹ until 1919 when the salary was placed within the discretion of the quarterly county court.¹⁰ The supervisor was required to divide the dirt roads of his district into road sections and appointed an overseer for each section, for whom service was compulsory.¹¹ An overseer received \$1.25 a day for each day of labor above the prescribed number of days of compulsory labor but not more than \$7.50 a year¹² until 1919, after which his compensation was to be prescribed by the quarterly county court.¹³

The quarterly county court was authorized to levy a tax of between 8 cents and 15 cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the county, two-thirds of which was to be spent on the dirt roads in the civil district in which it was collected and the other third used to pay off the county road debt.¹⁴ Another tax of from 10 cents to 25 cents on each \$100 of taxable property was levied for the maintenance of the pike roads and steel bridges.¹⁵

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2. Pr.A. 1915, ch. 62, sec. 3.
 3. Ibid., sec. 2.
 4. Pr.A. 1917, ch. 446.
 5. Ibid., sec. 1.
 6. Ibid.; Pr.A. 1923, ch. 647.
 7. Pr.A. 1917, ch. 446, sec. 7.
 8. Ibid., sec. 3.
 9. Ibid.
 10. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 198.
 11. Pr.A. 1917, ch. 446, secs. 3, 4.
 12. Ibid., sec. 4.
 13. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 198.
 14. Pr.A. 1917, ch. 446, sec. 5.
 15. Ibid.

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All male citizens of the county between the ages of 21 and 50, except those physically disabled or living in incorporated towns, were required to work from 4 to 6 days on the county roads in each year, or pay a special commutation tax in lieu of such work.¹⁶ Once each year the overseers were required to report to the official appointing them, the names of all persons subject to road duty indicating those who had performed the work or paid the alternative tax.¹⁷

A special act of 1929 abolished the offices of pike road superintendent and civil district road supervisor and imposed the duties of both offices upon a highway commission which lasted until 1932 or 1933.¹⁸ The act of 1929 named three men to compose the commission until January 1933, when the quarterly county court was to appoint their successors.¹⁹ An amendatory act of 1931, however, stated that the successors were to be elected by popular vote and to take office on September 1, 1932.²⁰ The act of 1929 designated the person who probably served as chairman of the commission during its life.²¹ The chairman received a salary of \$1,800 a year, and the associate members received \$600 a year.²² It is probable that most of the control over the road system was delegated to the chairman, as he was the county's agent for dealing with the State Department of Highways and Public Works.²³

A special act of 1933 reenacted in a modified form the special act of 1917.²⁴ Under this statute, the quarterly county court is required to appoint biennially a county superintendent of roads and a road supervisor for each civil district.²⁵ The salary of the superintendent was to range between \$1,200 and \$1,600 a year.²⁶ Apparently the office of district road supervisor became vacant in 1937. During the time when the office existed, a supervisor received \$2 for each day of service above the compulsory road duty required of all, but could not receive more than \$20 a year.²⁷ The duties of the supervisors and the superintendent are not clearly defined by the act, for in one section supervisors are directed to divide their districts into sections and to appoint overseers,²⁸ while in another the

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16. Pr.A. 1917, ch. 446, sec. 4.
 17. Ibid.
 18. Pr.A. 1929, ch. 635; Pr.A. 1933, ch. 446.
 19. Pr.A. 1929, ch. 635, sec. 1.
 20. Pr.A. 1931, ch. 150, sec. 1.
 21. Pr.A. 1929, ch. 635, sec. 1.
 22. Ibid.
 23. Ibid.
 24. Pr.A. 1933, ch. 446.
 25. Ibid., secs. 1, 3.
 26. Ibid., sec. 1.
 27. Ibid., sec. 3.
 28. Ibid.

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superintendent is authorized to divide the roads- apparently all roads- into sections and to appoint overseers.²⁹ Prior to 1937 presumably, the supervisors appointed overseers for the dirt roads and the superintendent chose those for the hard surface roads. In any event, a person made an overseer is compelled to serve.³⁰ He is required to serve free of charge for the number of days of compulsory service required of all and receives \$1.25 a day for additional service but not more than \$7.50 a year.³¹ At present the superintendent has charge of the workhouse and the workhouse prisoners,³² and presumably is in control of the entire road system. He has custody of the road machinery, tools, and supplies now owned by the county,³³ is empowered to open, close, and restore public roads,³⁴ and has the power of condemnation for the construction of any roads.³⁵ He is required to keep an itemized account of all receipts and disbursements and must make a detailed financial report to the quarterly county court at each of its sessions.³⁶

The quarterly county court is required to levy a tax of between 5 cents and 15 cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the county outside incorporated towns, for the maintenance of the dirt roads.³⁷ Another tax of between 5 cents and 25 cents was to be imposed for the upkeep of the hard surface roads and bridges.³⁸ All physically able male inhabitants of the county between the ages of 21 and 45, living outside incorporated towns, are required to work upon the roads for not less than 4 days and not more than 6 days in each year.³⁹ In lieu of such work, any person is allowed to pay to the county trustee 50 cents for each day assessed.⁴⁰

A number of special acts have been passed to permit Anderson County to issue bonds for highway purposes. An act of 1901 authorizing the issuance of \$100,000 in bonds apparently did not take effect before it was repealed in 1905.⁴¹

Another act of 1905 authorized the quarterly county court of Anderson County to issue, apparently without a referendum, up to \$100,000 of coupon

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29. Pr.A. 1933, ch. 446, sec. 6.
30. Ibid., sec. 4.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid., sec. 7.
33. Ibid., sec. 1.
34. Ibid., sec. 3.
35. Ibid.
36. Ibid., sec. 1.
37. Ibid., sec. 5.
38. Ibid.
39. Ibid.
40. Ibid., sec. 4.
41. Acts 1901, ch. 369; Acts 1905, ch. 229.

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bonds to bear interest at a rate of not more than 5 percent and to mature in from 7 to 30 years.⁴² The quarterly county court was authorized to levy annually a tax of not more than 30 cents on each \$100 of taxable property for the retirement of the bonds and the payment of interest.⁴³

If the bonds were issued, the court was to appoint three commissioners for terms of 2 years, to supervise the construction of certain roads described in the act.⁴⁴ At the time of the appointment of the commissioners, the court was to specify which one of them was to act as chairman and which was to act as secretary.⁴⁵ The chairman was to receive not more than \$400 a year, the secretary not more than \$300, and the other member not more than \$100.⁴⁶

The board of commissioners was authorized to let contracts for the construction of the roads to the lowest and most reliable bidders.⁴⁷ The board could condemn private property necessary for the location of roads and determine compensation for such, to be paid out of the proceeds of the bond issue.⁴⁸ The board was required to keep a set of accounts showing all expenses incurred in the construction of the roads,⁴⁹ and was to make a written report to the quarterly county court at each of its sessions showing the work accomplished and the expenses incurred.⁵⁰

An act of 1907, almost identical with the act of 1905, authorized the quarterly county court to issue another \$100,000 of bonds and set up a commission, to be known as the board of pike commissioners.⁵¹

In 1909 the quarterly county court was empowered to issue \$100,000 in bonds to bear interest of not more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent and to mature in from 20 to 30 years.⁵² The expenditure of the proceeds from the bond issue was to be under the direction of a pike road superintendent, appointed by the quarterly county court.⁵³

Two bond issues were authorized by special acts of 1915. One act authorized the quarterly county court to issue up to \$75,000 in coupon

42. Acts 1905, ch. 295, secs. 1, 2.

43. Ibid., sec. 16.

44. Ibid., secs. 7, 14.

45. Ibid., sec. 7.

46. Ibid.

47. Ibid., sec. 10.

48. Ibid., sec. 11.

49. Ibid., sec. 12.

50. Ibid.

51. Acts 1907, ch. 408.

52. Pr.A. 1909, ch. 287, secs. 1-4.

53. Ibid., sec. 11.

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bonds to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 percent and to mature in from 10 to 30 years.⁵⁴ The proceeds were to be used by the quarterly county court to build four bridges designated in the act.⁵⁵ The other act permitted the quarterly county court to issue up to \$50,000 of coupon bonds to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 percent and to mature in from 20 to 30 years.⁵⁶ The proceeds of the bond issue and the construction of the roads were to be expended under the supervision of a road commission, appointed by the act.⁵⁷

An act of 1919, almost identical with the 1915 statute, authorized the quarterly county court to issue up to \$100,000 in bonds to build roads.⁵⁸ The members of the road commission under this act were to be selected by the quarterly county court for a term of 2 years.⁵⁹

An act of 1921 was virtually a repetition of the act of 1919 except that the amount of the bond issue was increased to \$300,000.⁶⁰

In 1929 the quarterly county court was authorized to issue \$50,000 of bonds to bear interest of not more than 6 percent and to mature in from 10 to 30 years, the proceeds to be used for building and repairing bridges.⁶¹ An amendatory act of 1931 allowed the State Department of Highways and Public Works to spend \$26,400 of the proceeds not spent as contemplated by the 1929 act.⁶²

Other acts of 1931 validated \$60,000 of "bridge and jail bonds" previously issued by the quarterly county court,⁶³ and authorized the court to issue up to \$65,000 in bonds to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 6 percent and to mature within 25 years.⁶⁴ The proceeds of the latter issue were to be used "to grade and rock" a number of roads described in the act.⁶⁵ An act of 1933 authorized the quarterly county court to issue up to \$50,000 in bonds to build roads made necessary by the construction of Norris Dam.⁶⁶

54. Pr.A. 1915, ch. 127, secs. 1-4.

55. Ibid., sec. 6; Pr.A. 1915, ch. 404.

56. Pr.A. 1915, ch. 128, sec. 1-4.

57. Ibid., sec. 13.

58. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 416.

59. Ibid., sec. 10.

60. Pr.A. 1921, ch. 614.

61. Pr.A. 1929, ch. 559.

62. Pr.A. 1931, ch. 291.

63. Ibid., ch. 128.

64. Ibid., ch. 472, sec. 1.

65. Ibid., sec. 6.

66. Pr.A. 1933, ch. 583. In connection with the special legislation on bond issues, some of the provisions of the general law delimiting

The Present Governmental Organization of Anderson County

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Poor Commission

The poor commission, known first as the poor committee, consists of three members appointed by the quarterly county court for terms of 3 years.⁶⁷ The superintendent of the poor home is appointed by and serves at the will of the commission.⁶⁸ As their titles suggest, the poor commission and the superintendent of the poor home are charged with the maintenance of the poor home.⁶⁹ No records of this bureau were found.

Ranger.

The office of ranger, although constitutional,⁷⁰ is now defunct in Anderson County, probably being abandoned when there was no longer the

the power of the quarterly county court to issue bonds may be noted. Under the general law the court cannot issue bonds for road purposes unless the issue has been approved by a majority of the voters in a general election. (Acts 1891, ch. 211, sec. 11; P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 2 (C 1932, 2966)) Formerly the amount of road bonds a county could have outstanding was not to exceed 5 percent of the value of the property subject to taxation. (Acts 1891, ch. 211, sec. 7) Since 1913, a simple majority of the electorate can authorize the quarterly county court to issue bonds so long as the total outstanding debt does not exceed 10 percent of the taxable wealth. (P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 1 (C 1932, 2963)) If two-thirds of the voters approve, the outstanding debt may be increased until it amounts to 15 percent of the taxable wealth. (Ibid.) The rate of interest must not exceed 6 percent. (Acts 1891, ch. 211, sec. 7; P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 1 (C 1932, 2963)) Before 1913, bonds were required to mature in from 20 to 30 years but may now run for 40 years. (Acts 1891, ch. 211, sec. 7 (C 1932, 2962)) The quarterly county court may appoint three commissioners to supervise the construction or improvements to be made by the use of the proceeds of an issue of road bonds. (P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 7 (C 1932, 2978, 2979)).

67. Pr.A. 1826, ex. ses., ch. 56, sec. 2; Pr.A. 1827, ch. 112, sec. 3; Acts 1879, ch. 102 (C 1932, 4798); Acts 1889, ch. 150 (C 1932, 4798).

68. Pr.A. 1827, ch. 112, sec. 6 (C 1932, 4809, subsec. 3), sec. 8 (C 1932, 4811).

69. Pr.A. 1827, ch. 112, sec. 6 (C 1932, 4809, 4810), sec. 7 (C 1932, 4799), sec. 8 (C 1932, 4811), sec. 9 (C 1932, 4812); C 1858, 1599 (C 1932, 4800), 1600-1607 (C 1932, 4801-4808), 1612-1614 (C 1932, 4813-4815).

70. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; C 1858, 817 (C 1932, 1904); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.

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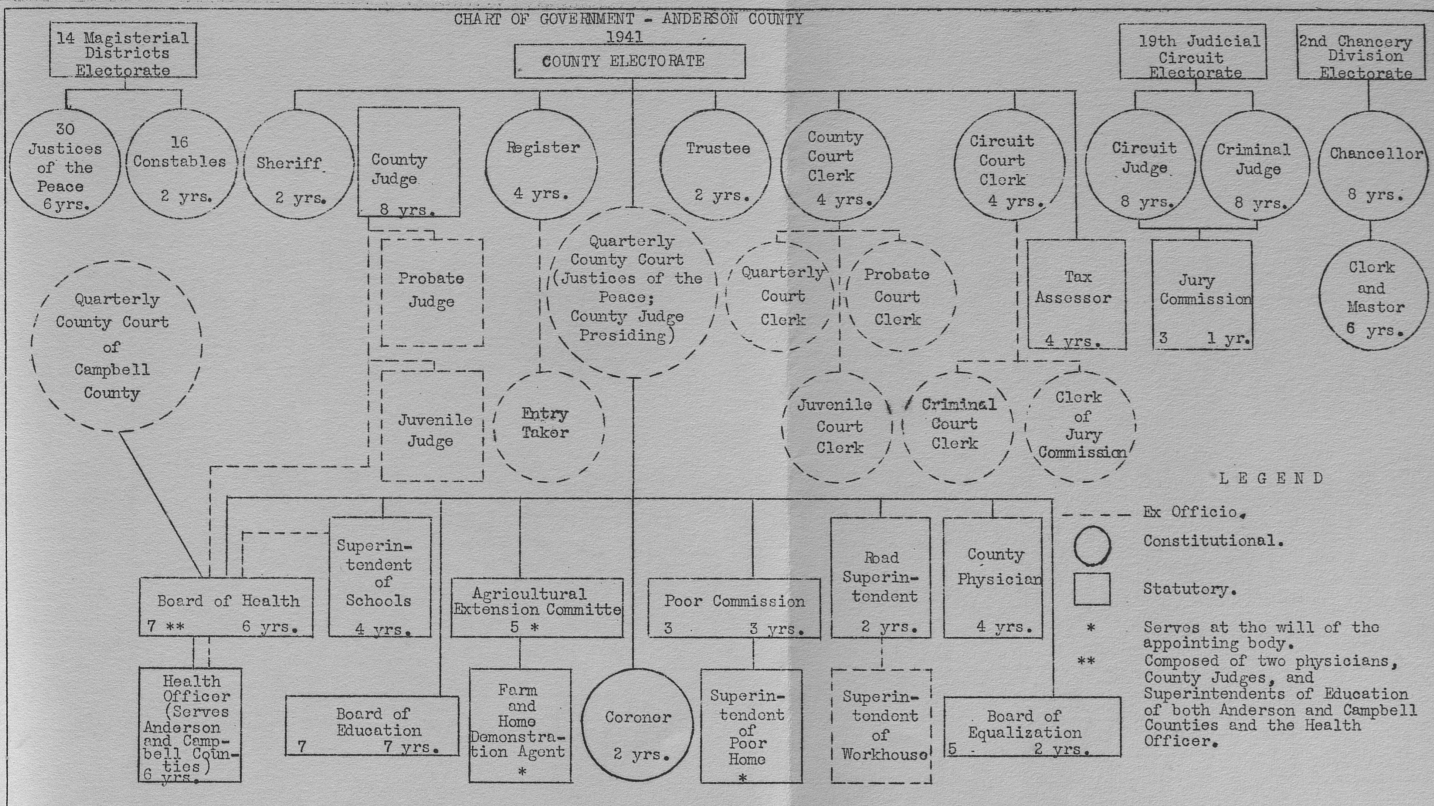
need for an officer to receive and take up stray livestock. If there were a ranger, he would be appointed by the quarterly county court for a term of 2 years.⁷¹ No records of this officer have been located.

Agriculture Department

A general law of 1913 authorized the quarterly county court to appropriate money for "Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work."⁷² Under a general law of 1929 Anderson County now has an agricultural extension committee consisting of three justices of the peace and two other citizens of the county appointed by the court.⁷³ The duties of the committee are to assist in the selection of the county farm and home demonstration agents and to otherwise aid in guiding and directing the extension work in the county.⁷⁴ The members of this committee other than the magistrates serve at the will of the court. There are now both a farm agent and a home demonstration agent in Anderson County.⁷⁵

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71. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; C 1858 817 (C 1932, 1904); Const. 1870 art. 7, sec. 1.
72. P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 27 (C 1932, 10242, subsec. 18); C 1932, 10251.
73. P.A. 1929, ch. 81, sec. 5 (C 1932, 2545).
74. Ibid.
75. Tennessee State Planning Commission, County and Municipal Officials, 1940, p. 3.

CHART OF GOVERNMENT - ANDERSON COUNTY
1941



I. QUARTERLY COUNTY COURT
(County Court Clerk as Clerk)

Original Papers
(See also entries 11, 12, 15, 16)

1. COUNTY JUDGE'S REPORT (County Funds), 1883--. 2 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
2. BILLS OF COST CIRCUIT COURT (Certified for Payment by County), 1898--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Office.
3. REPORTS (Fines Collected by Justices of the Peace; Estates in Litigation; Notices to Hold Elections), 1885--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
4. (TRUSTEE'S QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT), 1882--. 8 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
5. COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, 1889--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
6. COUNTY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT, 1891--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
7. POOR HOUSE REPORTS, 1925-36. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
8. JURY OF VIEW (Report on Property Damage), 1889--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

Court Proceedings
(See also entry 15)

9. APPROPRIATION DOCKET, 1928--. 1 vol. (2). Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
10. MINUTES, 1801--. 48 vols. (17-30; twenty-four vols. not labeled). Title varies: Record Book, 1801-50; mistitled: Wills, 1851-86. Also contains: Minutes of the probate court, entry 90. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of individual or subject. Vault.

Official Bonds

11. OFFICIAL BONDS (Original - Road Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, Department Clerks, County Officers, and Notaries Public), 1886--. 4 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.

County Judge

(12-21)

12. SHERIFF'S BONDS (Original), 1926--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
13. CONSTABLE'S BONDS (Recorded Copies), 1881--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. and num. by bond no. No index. Vault.
14. NOTARY PUBLIC BONDS (Recorded Copies), 1917--. 2 vols. Arr. chron. by date of bond and num. by bond no. Indexed alph. by name of notary. Vault.

Financial Records
(See also entries 1-9)

15. TRUSTEE'S RELEASEMENTS (Errors, Double Assessments, Delinquencies, and Insolvencies), 1880--. 4 vols. (1-4), 1 f. b. Title varies: Tax Releases, 1903-37, 4 vols. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
16. INSURANCE (Policies on Court House and other County Property), 1900--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

II. COUNTY JUDGE

(As Administrative and Financial Agent of the County)

Accounts

17. LEDGER (Disbursements For All County Offices and Institutions), 1888--. 4 vols. (2, 2; two vols. not labeled). Title varies: County and Institution Account, 1888-1904, 1 vol. Arr. chron. No index. Office.
18. UNCALLED FOR FEES AND COSTS, 1898--. 1 vol. Arr. alph. by name of claimant. No index. Office.
19. TRUSTEE'S COUNTY AND INTEREST ACCOUNTS (Judge's Settlements with Trustee for School and Interest Accounts), 1888-1929. 2 vols. (1, 2). Arr. chron. No index. Office.

Warrants

20. WARRANT BOOKS (Stubs - General County Indebtedness), 1927--. 19 vols. (no. by contained warrant nos.). Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.
21. WARRANT BOOK (General County Indebtedness), 1904--. 2 vols. (B, 4). Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.

County Court Clerk

(22-33)

22. COUNTY HIGHWAY BOOK (Register of Warrants Issued), 1893--. 1 vol. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.
23. CHAIRMAN'S WARRANTS (Record of Warrants Issued on Road Bond Fund), 1906--. 1 vol. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.
24. RECORD OF INTEREST BEARING DEBTS (Warrants), 1902--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. No index. Office.
25. WARRANT REGISTER (Receivable), 1925--. 2 vols. (3, 4). Arr. chron. No index. Office.
26. CANCELED WARRANTS (General County Indebtedness), 1930--. 41 f. b. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.

County Bonds

27. RECORD OF INTEREST BEARING BONDS, 1890--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. and num. by bond no. No index. Office.
28. BONDS (Canceled - Road and School), 1909--. 8 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Office.

III. COUNTY COURT CLERK
(As a State Registration and Revenue Agent)

Licenses

(See also entries 31-34, 41)

29. MERCHANT'S LICENSE (Ad Valorem), 1888--. 7 vols. (3 vols. dated; 4 vols. not labeled). Arr. num. by license no. No index. Vault.
30. PRIVILEGE LICENSE (Duplicates), 1886--. 27 vols. (no. by contained license nos.). Arr. num. by license no. No index. Vault.

Professional Registrations

31. PHYSICIAN'S RECORD (Register of Certificate of Permanent License), 1881--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
32. OPTOMETRY REGISTER (Certificates of Permanent License), 1907--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of optometrist. Vault.
33. DENTIST LICENSE (Register of Certificates), 1910--. 1 vol. Arr. num. by certificate no. No index. Vault.

Register

(34-42)

Vital Statistics

34. MARRIAGE RECORD, 1859-81, 1894--. 16 vols. (13 vols. dated; 3 vols. not labeled). Title varies: Ledger; 1 vol.; Record, 2 vols. Also contains: Marriage bonds, 1859-89, 1927--, entry 35. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of groom. Vault.
35. MARRIAGE BONDS, 1890-1926. 13 vols. 1859-89, 1927-- in Marriage Record, entry 34. Arr. chron. No index. Office.
36. BIRTH RECORD, 1925--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by family name. Vault.
37. BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD, 1881-83, 1908-12. 4 vols. Title varies: Vital Statistics Record, 1908-12. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of child or deceased. Vault.
38. RECORD OF DEATHS, 1925--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Vault.

Bonds

(See also entries 34, 35)

39. LIQUOR LICENSE BOND BOOK, 1871-80, 1888-94. 2 vols. (dated). Title varies: Merchants and Whiskey Bonds, 1871-80, 1 vol. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of dealer. Vault.

Financial Records

(See also entries 29, 30)

40. COUNTY COURT CLERK'S MONTHLY REPORTS (Duplicates - State and County Revenue Collected from Licenses Issued), 1899-1906, 1926--. 3 vols. (1, 4, 5). Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
41. STATE HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSE (Duplicates), 1937--. 44 vols. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

IV. REGISTER

Original Instruments

(See also entry 48)

42. FILES (Original Instruments Filed for Registration), 1802--. 12 f. b. (lettered). Arr. alph. No index. Vault.

Entry-Taker; Surveyor

(43-53)

Real and Personal Property
(See also entry 42)

43. DEED RECORD, 1802--. 90 vols. (lettered). Arr. chron. For index, see entry 45. Vault.
44. TRUST DEED, 1882--. 28 vols. (1-28). Arr. chron. For index, see entry 45. Vault.
45. GENERAL INDEX TO DEEDS (and Trust Deeds), 1802--. 4 vols. (dated). Arr. alph. direct and reverse. Vault.
46. CHATTEL MORTGAGE RECORD, 1915--. 2 vols. (1; one vol. not labeled). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. Vault.
47. RELEASE AFFIDAVITS, 1932--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Vault.

Financial Records

48. REGISTER NOTE BOOK, 1901--. 3 vols. (7-9). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. Vault.

Miscellaneous

49. CHARTER BOOK (Charters of Incorporations), 1907--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of corporation. Vault.
50. PLAT BOOK (Clinton), 1925--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. chron. and num. by plat no. Indexed alph. Vault.
51. RECORD OF DISCHARGES (Soldiers and Sailors), 1919--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of ex-service man. Vault.

V. ENTRY-TAKER

52. ENTRY-TAKER, 1824-95. 1 vol. Arr. chron. No index. Register's office.

VI. SURVEYOR

53. ENTRY-TAKER'S RECORD (Plats and Certificates), 1824-1903. 1 vol. (A). Arr. num. by entry no. Indexed alph. by name of claimant. Register's office.

VII. CIRCUIT COURT

Original Instruments

54. (TRIAL PAPERS), 1860--. 174 f. b., 4 f. d. (lettered). Also contains: Trial papers of the criminal and law court, 1913-18; entry 64; Trial papers of the criminal court, 1905-6, 1929-35, entry 71. Arr. alph. by style of case. No index. Vault.

Dockets

(See also entry 62)

55. RULE DOCKET (Civil), 1922--. 3 vols. (4-6). Arr. chron. and num. thereunder by case no. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Vault.
56. CIVIL (Trial) DOCKET, 1933--. 3 vols. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Vault.
57. (TRIAL DOCKET, CRIMINAL), 1887-1904, 1907-12, 1919-28. In Trial Docket, entry 72.

Court Proceedings

58. RECORD (Civil and Criminal Minutes), 1816-1901. 20 vols. (B-E; 16 vols. dated). Contains: Civil minutes, entry 59; Criminal minutes, entry 60. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. Vault.
59. RECORD (Civil Minutes), 1902--. 8 vols. (2-9). 1816-1901 in Record (Civil and Criminal Minutes), entry 58. Also contains: Civil minutes of the criminal and law court, 1913-18, entry 66. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. Office.
60. RECORD (Criminal Minutes), 1902-25. 4 vols. (E-H). Records missing 1926-28. 1816-1901 in Record (Civil and Criminal Minutes), entry 58. Also contains: Criminal minutes of the criminal and law court, entry 67; minutes of the criminal court 1905-6, entry 73. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. Vault.

Jury Service

61. CLERK'S JURY BOOK, 1911--. 3 vols. Also contains: Record of jurors serving in criminal and law court, 1913-18, entry 68; record of jurors serving in criminal court, 1929--, entry 74. Arr. chron. No index. Office.

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Financial Records

62. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1860--. 9 vols. (A-I). Also contains: Financial record of cases tried in criminal and law court, 1913-18, entry 69; financial record of cases tried in criminal court, 1905-6, 1929--, entry 75. Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff in civil cases and by name of defendant in criminal cases. Vault.
63. CASH BOOK (Receipts and Disbursements), 1897--. 2 vols. (lettered). Also contains: Record of cash receipts and disbursements of the criminal and law court, 1913-18, entry 70; record of cash receipts and disbursements of the criminal court, 1905-6, 1929--, entry 76. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Office.

VIII. CRIMINAL AND LAW COURT

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64. (TRIAL PAPERS), 1913-18. In (Trial Papers), entry 54.

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65. (TRIAL DOCKET), 1913-18. In Trial Docket, entry 72.

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66. (CIVIL MINUTES), 1913-18. In Record (Civil Minutes), entry 59.
67. (CRIMINAL MINUTES), 1913-18. In Record (Criminal Minutes), entry 60.

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68. (CLERK'S JURY BOOK), 1913-18. In Clerk's Jury Book, entry 61.

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69. (EXECUTION DOCKET), 1913-18. In Execution Docket, entry 62.
70. (CASH BOOK, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS), 1913-18. In Cash Book (Receipts and Disbursement), entry 63.

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IX. CRIMINAL COURT

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71. ORIGINAL CASES (Trial Papers), 1936--. 28 f. b. (lettered). 1905-6, 1929-35 in (Trial Papers), entry 54. Arr. alph. No index. Office.

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72. TRIAL DOCKET, 1887-1936. 47 vols. Also contains: Record of cases set for trial in circuit court, 1887-1904, 1907-12, 1919-28, entry 57; record of cases set for trial in criminal and law court, 1913-18, entry 65. Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Office.

Court Proceedings

73. RECORD (Minutes), 1929--. 4 vols. (2-5). 1905-6 in Record (Criminal Minutes), entry 60. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Vault.

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74. (CLERK'S JURY BOOK), 1929--. In Clerk's Jury Book, entry 61.

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75. (EXECUTION DOCKET), 1905-6, 1929--. In Execution Docket, entry 62.
76. (CASH BOOK, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS), 1905-6, 1929--. In Cash Book (Receipts and Disbursements), entry 63.

Grand Jury Proceedings

77. GRAND JURY DOCKET, 1932--. 1 vol. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Office.

X. CHANCERY COURT

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78. TRIAL PAPERS (Original Bills, Answers, Cross Bills, Depositions, Orders, Etc.), 1856--. 195 f. b. (lettered); 2 cabinets. Arr.

Chancery Court

(79-87)

alph. by name of complainant. No index. 195 f. b., 1856-1931, vault; 2 cabinets, 1932--., office.

79. BOND BOOKS (Prosecution, Attachment, Receiver, Guardian, Administration, Injunction, and Special Bonds), 1893--. 2 vols. Arr. chron. and num. by bond no. Vault.

Dockets
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80. RULE DOCKET, 1856--. 14 vols. (1-14). Arr. chron. 1856-1924, no index; 1925--., indexed alph. Vault.
81. TRIAL DOCKET, 1922--. 8 vols. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

Court Proceedings

82. MINUTES, 1856--. 14 vols. (1-14). Arr. chron. 1856-1924, no index; 1925--., indexed alph. by name of complainant. Vault.
83. JUDGMENT INDEX (All Judgments Rendered), 1897--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Arr. under alph. tabs by name of person against whom judgment is rendered. Vault.

Insolvent Estates

84. MINUTES OF INSOLVENT CASES, 1911--. 2 vols. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Vault.

Land Sales

85. SALES BOOK (Land Sold by Order of Court), 1911--. 2 vols. Arr. chron. No index. Office.

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86. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1882--. 6 vols. (1-6). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Vault.
87. CASH BOOK, (Daily Record of Receipts and Disbursements), 1899--. 4 vols. (1-4). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of payee. Vault.

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- 89. BASTARDY CASES (Costs and Judgments), 1870--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.

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- 90. (MINUTES OF THE PROBATE COURT), 1801--. In Minutes, entry 10.

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- 91. WILLS (Original), 1881--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
- 92. ADMINISTRATORS' BONDS (Original), 1894--. 2 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
- 93. GUARDIAN BONDS (Original), 1881--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
- 94. ADMINISTRATORS' SETTLEMENTS (Original papers), 1898--. 2 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
- 95. ADMINISTRATORS' REPORTS (Orders For Releases), 1903--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
- 96. GUARDIAN REPORTS (Original), 1883--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.
- 97. ADMINISTRATORS' BONDS AND LETTERS, 1894--. 5 vols. (4 vols. dated; 1 vol. not labeled). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of administrator. Vault.
- 98. GUARDIAN BONDS AND LETTERS (Recorded Copies), 1887--. 4 vols. (2, 3; two vols. not labeled). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of guardian. Vault.
- 99. CLAIMS FILED AGAINST ESTATES, 1921--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of claimant. Vault.

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100. ADMINISTRATORS' SETTLEMENTS (Recorded Copies), 1898--. 3 vols. (9-11). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of administrator. Vault.
101. GUARDIAN SETTLEMENTS (Recorded Copies), 1804--. 3 vols. (dated). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of guardian. Vault.

Insanity Proceedings

102. INSANITY RECORD (Hearings and Commitments), 1922--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Vault.

Special Taxes

103. INHERITANCE TAX (Appraisals and Settlements), 1920-30. 1 vol. Discontinued. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of taxpayer. Vault.
104. PROBATE OF DEEDS, 1873--. 5 vols. (4 vols. dated; 1 vol. not labeled). Title varies: Transfer Book. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of property owner. Vault.

XII. JUVENILE COURT

105. JUVENILE PAPERS, 1911--. 2 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Co. ct. clk's. vault.
106. MINUTE BOOK, 1912--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Co. j's. office.

XIII. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

107. MAGISTRATE'S DOCKET (Civil and Criminal, R. C. Cooper), 1915-37. 7 vols. Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. 6 vols., 1915-29, office, R. C. Cooper, Washington Ave., Clinton; 1 vol. 1930-37, residence, J. M. Day, Lake City.
108. TRIAL DOCKET (Civil and Criminal, W. H. Lindsey, R. C. Lineart), 1907-37. 7 vols. Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. Office, R. C. Lineart, Lake City.
109. MAGISTRATE'S DOCKET (Civil and Criminal, J. F. Long), 1908-37. 7 vols. (1, 3-5; three vols. not labeled). Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. Office, J. S. Holt, Seeber Bldg., Jacksboro Pike.
110. MAGISTRATE'S DOCKET (Civil and Criminal, J. F. Long, J. S. Holt), 1923-37. 9 vols. (2, 6-13). Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. Office, J. S. Holt, Seeber Bldg., Jacksboro Pike.

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111. TRIAL DOCKET (Civil and Criminal, L. W. Stark), 1923-37. 2 vols. Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. Residence, W. L. Stark, Briceville.
112. MAGISTRATE'S DOCKET (Civil and Criminal, D. Ward), 1883-1934. 1 vol. Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. Office, 323 Jacksboro St., Clinton.

XIV. SHERIFF

113. REGISTER OF PRISONERS, 1934--. 4 vols. (1-4). Arr. num. by no. of prisoner. Indexed alph. by name of prisoner. Office.

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115. TAX ASSESSOR'S BOOKS (Oliver Springs, Lake City, Town of Clinton), 1927--. 30 vols. Arr. alph. by name of property owner. No index. Co. ct. clk's. office.

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116. TAX BOOKS, 1883--. 53 vols. (dated). Arr. num. by district no. No index. Register's office.
117. PICK-UP-TAXES (Receipts for Taxes Paid by Persons not Assessed by Assessor), 1928--. 11 vols. (no. by contained receipt nos.). Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Office.
118. POLL TAX RECEIPTS, 1929--. 11 vols. (no. by contained receipt nos.). Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Office.
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120. DOG REGISTER (Tax Collections Credited to School Fund), 1901. 1 vol. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Office.

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121. TRUSTEE'S CASH JOURNAL (Receipts and Disbursements), 1890--. 4 vols. Arr. chron. No index. Office.

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- 122. RECEIPT BOOKS (Revenue Collections), 1928--. 57 vols. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Office.
- 123. CHAIRMAN'S SETTLEMENTS (Accounting for All Warrants Issued), 1894--. 22 vols. (2, 2, 5; nineteen vols. not labeled). Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.
- 124. CHECK BOOK (Stubs), 1928--. 31 vols. Arr. num. by check no. No index. Office.

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- 125. MINUTES, 1931--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. No index. Office.

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- 126. RECORD BOOK (Record of Teachers' Certificates), 1926--. 1 vol. Arr. alph. by name of teacher. No index. Office.

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- 127. TEACHER'S REGISTER, 1912--. 36 bdl. Arr. alph. by name of school. No index. Office.

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- 128. MONTHLY REPORTS (Average Daily and Percentage Attendance), 1931--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of school. No index. Office.
- 129. SCHOOL REPORTS (Principals' Financial and Property Reports), 1931--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of school. No index. Office.

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- 130. WARRANT BOOK (Stubs), 1916--. 6 vols. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.
- 131. REGISTER OF SCHOOL WARRANTS (Issued by Superintendent), 1906--. 2 vols. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.

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132. SCHOOL ACCOUNT BOOK (Individual Accounts of Each School), 1936--.
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- 146. BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1934--. 3 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of child or deceased. No index. Office.

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- 147. DAILIES (Reports from Personnel), 1934--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by case. No index. Office.
- 148. CORRESPONDENCE REPORTS (Monthly Tabulations, Reports From Venereal Disease Clinic, and Summary of Tests and Inoculations), 1934--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Office.
- 149. CLOSED CORRESPONDENCE, 1934-37. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Office.

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- 150. PAY ROLL BOOKS, 1936--. 2 vols. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.
- 151. INVOICES (Current Bills, Paid and Unpaid), 1936--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of firm. No index. Office.
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155. (EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM SPONSORED BY TVA - LIME AND PHOSPHATE FURNISHED FARMERS), 1935--. 4 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of farmer. No index. Office.

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156. HOME DEMONSTRATION REPORTS (Pottery Making, Gardening, Cooking, Handicraft, and Home Management), 1921--. 3 f. b. Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Office.
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PUBLICATIONS OF THE TENNESSEE HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY

Inventory of the County Archives of Tennessee:

- No. 2. Bedford County. (vi, 152 p. mimeo., May 1940)
- No. 5. Blount County. (v, 89 p. mimeo., April 1941)
- No. 6. Bradley County. (vi, 137 p. mimeo., January 1941)
- No. 17. Crockett County. (v, 115 p. mimeo., August 1940)
- No. 33. Hamilton County. (iv, 130 p. mimeo., November 1937)
- No. 38. Haywood County. (v, 161 p. mimeo., March 1939)
- No. 53. Loudon County. (v, 128 p. mimeo., March 1941)
- No. 75. Rutherford County. (vi, 138 p. mimeo., March 1938)
- No. 84. Tipton County. (v, 166 p. mimeo., July 1941)
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- Guide to Collections of Manuscripts in Tennessee.
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- Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in Tennessee.
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- Tennessee Baptist Convention: Nashville Baptist Association.
(iv, 69 p. mimeo., December 1939)

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- No. 19. Davidson County. (v, 79 p. mimeo., May 1940)
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- List of Tennessee Imprints, 1793-1840, in Tennessee Libraries
(viii, 97 p. mimeo., May 1941)

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- No. 1. Directory of Libraries in Tennessee.
(iii, 17 p. mimeo., August 1939)
- No. 2. History and Organization of the Shelby County Judiciary.
(iii, 14 p. mimeo., November 1939)
- No. 3. A Summary of General Highway Legislation in Tennessee
During the Period 1881-1909.
(iii, 14 p. mimeo., January 1940)
- No. 4. A Summary of Special Legislation Relating to the Govern-
ment of Sullivan County.
(ii, 19 p. mimeo., March 1940)

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- No. 5. Check List of Acts and Codes of the State of Tennessee,
1792-1939.
(ii, 21 p. mimeo., June 1940)
- No. 6. Outline of Development of Methodism in Tennessee.
(ii, 16 p. mimeo., December 1940)

Miscellaneous Publications:

- Check List of Records Required or Permitted by Law in Tennessee.
(v, 51 p. mimeo., August 1937)
- Guide to Public Vital Statistics in Tennessee.
(iv, 155 p. mimeo., June 1941)
- Instructions For Using the County Records as Source Material.
(First Edition, 10 p. mimeo., June 1938)
(Second Edition, i, 16 p. mimeo., January 1939)
- Transcription of the County Archives of Tennessee:
Minutes of the County Court of Shelby County, Book No. 1, 1820-24.
(iv, 106 p. mimeo., January 1941)
- Minutes of the County Court of Knox County, Book No. "O", 1792-95.
(v, 294 p. mimeo., March 1941)

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- The Federal Courts. (96 p. mimeo., April 1940)
- The Department of the Treasury. (98 p. mimeo., July 1939)
- The Department of War. (91 p. mimeo., July 1938)
- The Department of Justice. (37 p. mimeo., November 1939)
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