Y3.W89/2:43/T31/2/no.202

HIST. BIOG. & TRAV.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
3 0425 5291392 2

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF TEXAS

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LIBRARIES

AUG 19 1939

No. 202

SABINE COUNTY

HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY

U.S. GOV.
DO NOT DISCARD
PRESERVATION COPY

AUG 19 1939

AUG 19 1939

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES

OF TEXAS

Prepared by

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

No. 202. SABINE COUNTY (HEMPHILL)

* * * * * *

San Antonio, Texas
The Historical Records Survey
June 1939

FOREWORD

The Inventory of County Archives of Texas is one of a number of bibliographies of historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Sabine County, is number 202 of the Texas series.

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carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political,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

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

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

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

F. C. HARRINGTON
Administrator

Preface

The Historical Records Survey, a Nation-wide project operating under the Division of Professional and Service Projects of the WPA, was organized early in 1936 to make accessible the basic materials for research in the history of our nation. Luther H. Evans organized the Survey, and has been its national director from the beginning.

In Texas, the Survey was begun on March 14, 1936, with J. Frank Davis, state supervisor of the Federal Writers' Project, as state supervisor and Ike Moore as assistant state supervisor. In November 1936 the Survey became an independent part of Federal Project No. 1, and Mr. Moore became state supervisor of the Survey in Texas. On January 1, 1939, field workers had entered 180 counties. Charles W. Hodges, assistant state supervisor, became state supervisor of the Survey on February 21, 1939, when Mr. Moore resigned to accept the position of director of the San Jacinto Museum.

The records of Sabine County were surveyed by Irene Watson, Homer L. Jarrett, and Christopher C. Woods, under the supervision of Claud Keltner, field supervisor, from March 16 to October 19, 1937. Verification and correction of the initial inventory was accomplished between October 13 and October 19, 1938, by Mr. Hodges; Virginia C. Holbert, district supervisor, of Marshall; Joe B. Smith, area technical instructor, of Nacogdoches; and Carlene Rice, research editor, of Clifton. James O. Wright, county clerk, and Charlie Gooch, district clerk, materially assisted in this work. Editing of the inventory and the writing of accompanying essay material was carried forward in the State Office under the general direction of Virginia Smith Huff, supervising editor. Edythe Weiner, of Washington, assistant to the national director of the Survey, edited the first draft of the inventory. It is believed that the compilation of this inventory of the records of Sabine County will greatly increase their accessibility.

The Inventory of the County Archives of Texas will, when completed, consist of a separate book for each county in the state, the inventories of the counties being numbered according to their respective alphabetical positions. The inventory for Sabine County is thus number 202. Inventories of the state archives and of municipal and other local records will constitute separate publications.

Historically, records found in Texas county courthouses may be grouped to correspond to the three major periods in the history of Texas: Spanish records, covering the period from 1690 to 1821; colonial records of the Mexican period, 1821 to 1836; and county records of the Republic and state, 1837 to the present. Although Sabine County was organized under the Republic of Texas in 1837, a fire in 1875 destroyed practically all records made prior to that date, and this inventory covers the period since 1875.

Preface

The present publication is divided into a historical sketch, which attempts to trace the background and development of Sabine County; an essay on governmental organization; and essay on the records system; an essay on the care and housing of the records; and the inventory itself, which is arranged by bureaus and agencies. The bureaus are grouped on the basis of their functions: administrative, recording, judicial, law enforcement, financial, and technical supervision. Preceding the records of each bureau is an essay detailing the specific duties and functions of that bureau and a list of its legal records requirements. Within bureaus, related records are grouped by subject.

The Survey wishes to acknowledge the interest and assistance of J. W. Minton and J. H. Minton, of the firm of Minton and Minton, attorneys and abstractors, who made available their collection of maps and manuscripts, and their office facilities. The courtesy of J. Cullen Browning, editor of the Sabine County Reporter, in making available a copy of his paper published February 23, 1887, and of P. P. Gandy, who made available a copy of The Beddoe Family, is also gratefully acknowledged. The splendid cooperation of each of the county officials of Sabine County with Survey workers was indicative of the custodians' interest in their records. WPA officials, local and state-wide, aided the Survey in every possible way.

The various units of the inventory of county archives will be issued in mimeographed form for free distribution to state and local officials, public libraries in Texas, and to a limited number of libraries and governmental agencies outside the state. Requests for information concerning particular units of the inventory should be addressed to the Historical Records Survey, WPA, Smith-Young Tower, San Antonio, Texas.

San Antonio, Texas
June 21, 1939

Charles W. Hodges
State Supervisor.
Historical Records Survey

Table of Contents

Part A. Sabine County and Its Records System

1. Historical Sketch of Sabine County, Texas..... page 3
   Map of Sabine County..... 15
2. Governmental Organization..... 18
   Charts of Governmental Organization..... 39
3. Records System..... 39
4. Housing, Care, and Accessibility of Records..... 45
   Floor Plans, Sabine County Courthouse..... 48
5. Abbreviations, Symbols, and Explanatory Notes..... 48

Part B. County Offices and Their Records

I. Commissioners Court..... 50
   General Proceedings. County Finances. Roads. Schools. Elections. Miscellaneous.

II. County Clerk as Recorder and Clerk of the County..... 72
   Ownership: Real Property; Personal Property. Taxes. Mortgages. Judgments and Liens. Commercial Records. Professional Licenses. Vital Statistics: Marriages; Births and Deaths. Official and Public Responsibility Bonds. Deputations. Military Service. Administration of Office. Miscellaneous.

III. District Court..... 100
   Court Records: Minutes; Dockets; Case Papers; Processes; Fees and Expenses; Miscellaneous. District Clerk's Ex Officio Records: Professional Licenses.

IV. County Court..... 118
   Probate. Lunacy. Civil and Criminal: Minutes; Dockets; Case Papers; Processes; Fees; Miscellaneous. Juvenile Delinquency. Beer Hearings.

V. Justice of Peace Courts..... 129
   Precinct 1. Outlying Precincts.

VI. Grand Jury..... 134

VII. County Attorney..... 137

VIII. Sheriff..... 138
   Service and Fees. Jail Register. Miscellaneous.

IX. Constable..... 141

X. Tax Assessor-Collector..... 143
   Real and Personal Property Taxes. Poll Taxes. Motor Vehicle and Chauffeurs' Licenses. Reports and Fees.

Table of Contents

XI. Board of Equalization..... page 157

XII. County Treasurer..... 158
Accounts. County Funding Bonds. Reports. Miscellaneous.

XIII. County Board of School Trustees..... 164

XIV. County School Superintendent..... 167
Teachers. Scholastics: Censuses; Attendance; Transfers; Tests; Transportation. Books. School Finances: Apportionment; Funding Bonds; School Taxes; Vouchers, Deposits, Invoices. Miscellaneous.

XV. County Surveyor..... 179

XVI. Public Weighers..... 181

Bibliography..... 183
Chronological Index..... 186
Subject and Entry Index..... 188

(First entry, p. 66)

1. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SABINE COUNTY, TEXAS

Sabine County, in deep East Texas on the Louisiana border, is one of the twenty-five original counties created by the Republic of Texas after independence was won from Mexico. Like most of the first counties, Sabine is the direct successor of the Mexican unit of local government, the municipality.

Until railroad construction in the 1870's opened new ways for trade and travel, the county was athwart one of the oldest and most used overland routes of North America, the Camino Real extending from Natchitoches on the Red River to San Juan Bautista on the Rio Grande. Explorers, soldiers, traders, missionaries, smugglers, filibusters, empresarios, settlers, and statesmen who lived the history of early Texas came along the road.

From its position at the doorway to the Southwest the territory witnessed the struggle for supremacy between the Spanish and French in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. After France sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803, the western movement of the Anglo-American people pounded upon the Sabine until in 1821 the Spanish Government authorized Moses and Stephen F. Austin to bring settlers to Texas.

Most of the settlers who followed the Austins and other empresarios from the United States to Texas came either by boat from New Orleans or overland along the Camino Real. Stephen F. Austin himself first set foot in Texas (on July 16, 1821) in what is now Sabine County ("Austin's Journal," Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, VII, 288).

The history of Sabine County may be divided into four periods: French and Spanish travel, 1700-1794; Spanish settlement, 1794-1809; Anglo-American immigration, 1809-1836; Anglo-American control, since 1836.

The first white man thought to have penetrated the forests of Sabine County was Louis Juchereau de St. Denis, the intrepid and colorful French-Canadian who at the beginning of the eighteenth century was a principal character in the drama of French and Spanish rivalry for the Southwest. As soon as the French established themselves in Louisiana, their chief concern became the extension of trade with the Indians and the discovery of mines. In the young St. Denis they found an able man to carry out such objectives. Operating from Mobile, St. Denis and Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville in 1700 led twenty-two Canadians and seven Indians on an exploration of the Red River Country. Hearing from Indians that Spaniards were in the region, the party returned, and St. Denis made a second trip the same year, going to the village of the Natchitoches and one hundred leagues west to the village of the Caddos, where he was told that it had been two years since Spaniards were seen. In either expedition he may have been in the area now Sabine County. According to his own statement when questioned in Mexico City, he led a third party as far as the Rio Grande in 1705, following the same route taken later in his momentous expedition of 1714. To the great surprise of the commander of the Spanish post at San Juan Bautista, on the Rio Grande below present

Eagle Pass, who did not know a Frenchman was within a thousand miles, St. Denis arrived there in 1714 from Natchitoches. In these two trips St. Denis passed through the northern part of Sabine County in the vicinity of the present town of Time. (Carlos E. Castaneda, Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, II, 20-31, and end map of Spanish and French expeditions (Austin, 1936)

The expedition of 1714, of which the most is known, was outfitted by Antoine Crozat, a French merchant. Leaving Mobile in 1713, with twenty-four men and ten thousand livres worth of goods, St. Denis disposed of much of the goods among the Asinai or Tejas Indians in East Texas.

> Speaking of these Indians, St. Denis said in his declaration, "Their land was formerly settled by the missionary Padres of the College of La Santa de Queretaro, who abandoned the site twenty-six years ago /he meant 22, from 1693 to 1715/. There are eleven tribes, the chief of which is the Asinai. Their allies are Navedachos, Nacaos, Namidis, Nacogdoches, Ainays, Nadacocos, Nacitos, and Nachoos. Among them are some who have kept our holy religion, as is the case with their governor, Bernardino, whom they all obey. Their lands are all cultivated and there is no fruit in the world richer than that found here, nor more wonderful grapes of various kinds and colors in such quantities. The bunches are as large as twenty-eight and thirty-pound shot. There are also such extensive fields of such excellent flax that all the fleets of Europe could be supplied with cordage. From the head tribe, this nation occupies an area of forty leagues, all well populated." (Ibid., II, 29-30, citing Declaration of St. Denis, San Francisco el Grande Archive, VIII, 29)

The presence of the French in Texas spurred the Spanish to reoccupy that province and to protect their frontier by establishment of the presidio of Pilar at Los Adaes, Spanish outpost and first capital of the province of Texas, across the Sabine near present Natchitoches, Louisiana. This presidio was established by an expedition in 1716 led by Domingo Ramon and guided by St. Denis, who was temporarily in the employ of Spain, having married a Spanish girl and sworn allegiance to the King of Spain. (Herbert Eugene Bolton, Athanase de Mezieres and the Louisiana-Texas Frontier, 1768-1780, I, 37-38 (Cleveland, 1914) The next three Spanish expeditions sent to Texas and to this outpost crossed the Sabine just north of the Sabine County line: the Alarcon expedition in 1718, the Aguayo expedition in 1720, and the Rivera inspection in 1727 passed along the way to Los Adaes (Castaneda, end map). Since it was the practice of the expeditionists to forage the country wherever they camped, it is probable that soldiers dropped down into Sabine County in search of meat.

Shortly thereafter, a camino real leading to Los Adaes was established through northern Sabine County (Herbert Eugene Bolton, Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century, end map (Berkeley, 1915). This route continued to be

the highway to Texas even after Los Adaes lost its primary position in East Texas to Nacogdoches in 1779, and San Antonio de Bexar replaced it as provincial capital.

The earliest settler in Sabine County of whom there is a record was Juan Ygnacio Pifermo, a citizen of Natchitoches, who in 1794 secured a grant of four leagues from the lieutenant governor at Nacogdoches (Spanish Archives, Book 37, p. 240 ff., General Land Office, Austin, Texas).

By 1810 Anglo-Americans had already begun to appear as squatters in the Nacogdoches area. Realizing that land disputes would arise, the Spanish Government ordered that more specific and authoritative grants be made for the land occupied by legal owners. On May 10, at the petition of Juan Ygnacio Pifermo, now listed as a resident of the vicinity of Nacogdoches, the governor of Texas, Manuel de Salcedo, ordered the sergeant of the Bexar Company to go to Pifermo's ranch with two witnesses. There he was to make a visual examination, verify measurements and the circumstances of the land and its waters, and evaluate the holding. (Idem)

In 1797 the first ferry was established for crossing the Sabine. Famous first as Gaines's ferry and later as Crow's ferry, the boat carried Stephen F. Austin across the Sabine in 1821, and many men who followed him on their way to win fame in Texas. James Gaines, a native of Culpepper, Virginia, bought the ferry about 1812. It was a profitable investment since this point became the main entrance from the United States to Mexico. A town was surveyed by William McFarland and named Pendleton in honor of General Pendleton Gaines, commander at Fort Jessup, Louisiana, and brother of the ferry owner. James Gaines served in both the Gutierrez-McGee expedition of 1812-1813 and the Long expedition of 1819. He was a prominent and influential man on the frontier during the Mexican regime. (Edward Harper, county judge, "Sabine County Once Gateway of Texas to the United States; Crow's Ferry Was Vital Link," The Sunday Enterprise, Beaumont, Texas, May 31, 1936) In 1825 Gaines became district judge in the first election of the District of Sabine (Transcripts of Nacogdoches Archives, XXVII, 163-165, University of Texas Library). He commanded a company with which he helped to defeat the Fredonian Rebellion in 1826 (George L. Crocket, Two Centuries in East Texas, 135 ff. (Dallas, 1932). In 1830 he obtained the second-oldest and first Anglo-American title in Sabine County at the location of his ferry (Spanish Archives, Book 38, p. 782). Gaines signed the Texas Declaration of Independence and during the Republic served as a senator. In 1844 he moved from Pendleton to Nacogdoches, and when gold was discovered in California, he emigrated to the Pacific Coast, where he died in 1855 at Oakland. (Harper) Gaines County, Texas, was named for him in 1876 (Z. T. Fulmore, History and Geography of Texas as Told in County Names, 75 (Austin, 1935).

Other early Anglo-American settlers in Sabine County were Donald McDonald, a Scot who settled in the southwestern part of the county and later became sheriff of San Augustine County (Harper); James Hines, who received a bachelor's fourth of a league in 1830 and was the only Anglo-American besides Gaines with a title previous to 1834 (Spanish Archives, Book 40, p. 1927); Isaac Lindsey, who brought his family from Tennessee in 1819 and settled a short distance west of the present town of Pineland,

where his sons received headrights in 1835 (Harper); Elbert Hines, who settled on the Sabine and served as alcalde of the District of Sabine (Transcripts of Nacogdoches Archives, XXX, 186-188); Matthew Caldwell and William Clark, Jr., both of whom were delegates to the Convention of March 1, 1836. Clark, born in Virginia in 1798, moved from Louisiana to the District of Sabine in 1829, where he acquired a large holding and where his home was known far and wide for hospitality. He signed the Declaration of Independence and served in the second Congress of the Republic. He moved to Nacogdoches in 1840, where he died January 3, 1871. Caldwell, also a signer, was born in Kentucky in 1798 and moved to Missouri in 1818, where he was active in fighting and trading with the Indians. In 1833 he closed his business, crossed the Sabine River on horseback at Gaines's ferry, and settled near the town of Milam. He removed to Gonzales in 1836. (Harper)

Adventurers from the Neutral Ground, and some of the participants in the Gutierrez-Magee and Long expeditions crossed the Sabine River into Texas between 1819 and 1821. It is probable that some of them became permanent settlers in Sabine territory. By 1822, communities had been established with a sufficient number of inhabitants to warrant a semblance of community life.

The first Baptist sermon delivered in Texas is said to have been preached in 1822 by the Reverend Joseph Bays at a private residence in Sabine County. The Reverend Mr. Bays was arrested for his religious activities the next year, because the Roman Catholic faith was the only one sanctioned by the Mexican Government. The Methodists began their work in the county at about the same time. (Harper)

The political confusion and lawlessness caused by lack of any government in the District of Sabine is expressed in a letter of June 9, 1824, from James Gaines to Juan Seguin, political chief of the District of Nacogdoches:

> Dr. Sir I am Sorry to Say I have never found this District so confused with false hood as at the present moment, the Devil appears to of been Set loose to Sow discord and Jealousy by falsehood and while those Disappointed Sanctified office Hunters Live we need not Expect any thing Else for they can tell a lie with such grace as to make a Saint Believe them However as we know that God is Greater than the Devil and that when he suffers him to have his Reign out he will shet him up and leave us again quiet.
>
> Any correspondence from you may well be made in the Language of the Nation I dont wish to mention anything further on the subject If my Father Ramon Norriss wants his Land Surveyed and will call me by your Leave I will do it

well as I have all the implements necessary, him or any friend

God and Liberty, as in duty bound

Your obt Servt

James Gaines

(Transcripts of Nacogdoches Archives, XXV, 11)

The District of Sabine was probably first organized in late 1823 or early 1824, for in a petition formed by the settlers of the area on February 15, 1824, there is reference to the fact that James Dill, alcalde of Nacogdoches, had ordered election of alcaldes in various districts (ibid., XXIV, 204-210). Although there are no records of this election, it is probable that James Gaines was the first alcalde, because correspondence is found from him in that capacity as early as May 15, 1824 (ibid., XXIV, 256). It is significant that the organization of the District of Sabine was, as in the other districts in the vicinity of Nacogdoches, ordered by an Anglo-American local official without authority from the central government of Mexico. The Mexican officials were exceedingly suspicious of these borderland Americans, and the only official recognition given them as residents was an order to administer to them oaths of allegiance to the Mexican nation, issued June 6, 1824 (ibid., XXV, 259).

On February 26, 1825, an election was held for the District of Sabine in which thirty-five Anglo-Americans voted. Don Pedro Procela, the military commander at Nacogdoches, was elected alcalde but appears never to have served in that capacity. (Ibid., XXVII, 163-165)

On April 18, 1825, Hayden Edwards was granted a right to settle eight hundred families in East Texas, in a district embracing the present county of Sabine and the important village of Nacogdoches (John Henry Brown, History of Texas, I, 120 (St. Louis, 1892). Edwards, however, soon involved himself in the ill-fated Fredonian Rebellion and was forced to flee from Texas. A colonization grant was then given Lorenzo de Zavala, but since the part of his grant that is now Sabine County lay within the twenty border leagues forbidden to settlement by foreigners, the squatters were not able to obtain title to land until 1835. However, Anglo-Americans continued to immigrate until the whole district was dotted with plantations, and in the year 1828 the inland town of Milam was founded. (Harper)

In the border leagues each man continued to make his own law. Lawlessness flourished, and what attempt at authority was made was instantly opposed by some defiant group or individual. Most murderous was the year 1826. On March 22 of that year, Samuel Norris, alcalde of Nacogdoches and brother-in-law of James Gaines, wrote to the political chief of Texas:

James Gaines left today, with instructions from me and the Ayuntamiento to bring two companies of militia composed of foreign Americans settled in this District who have offered me their services to enforce obedience to the laws of the Mexican

> Federation to preserve good order in this locality, and to expel therefrom any vagrants and criminals. A general review of the three Companies will take place on the 1st of next April, and by the earliest opportunity I will report the result to your Lordship. Don Miguel Arciniega passes through this place in a great hurry, and I am busy receiving the archives. (Transcripts of Nacogdoches Archives, XXIX, 29)

At the review of the militia of the Arroyo de las Borregas, one of the militia men was murdered (Patricio de Torres, Nacogdoches, to Adminor. de Correos, Bexar, July 11, 1826, Bexar Archives, University of Texas Library).

Gaines's militia of the Sabine District opposed the Fredonian Rebellion and supported the Mexican Government in disputes with the settlers, as did Alcalde Norris. On September 13, 1826, Elbert Hines, who appears to have been the third alcalde of the District of Sabine, wrote the following letter:

> State of Couhouila)
> and Texas) Mr Samuel Norriss Esqr
> District of Sabine)
>
> Sir you Requested me to Report to you the new Situation of my District I have Saw the Grater parte of the people in my District thay all Say that thay in Tend to Suporte the Government as they ware sworn to Do I Do not Discover any thing mor among them at this time Given under my hand at office this 30 Day of September 1826
>
> Elbert Hines
>
> (Transcripts of Nacogdoches Archives, XXX, 214)

The Anglo-Americans found themselves helpless in maintaining law and order. If they organized their own courts, as in the case of Hayden Edwards or that of James Dill, who was tried and acquitted by a jury, they found themselves accused of rebellion by the Mexican Government. The dilemma is witnessed by the following example. Allen W. Arthur and Olly A. Ferguson killed Louis Blackman, and left the country. On September 18, 1826, they wrote Alcalde Hines, saying that they were desirous of a fair trial. On September 20, Hines wrote the following letter to Samuel Norris:

> Dr Sir I can Inform you that Olly Fergurson and Allen Arthur has rote to me Cravin a trial in Case whare they Stand charged of killin Lims Blackman and I wish you to Give me Sum Instruction in the Case as I Don't know whether it is in my power to try them with out first obtaining a order from you or not to Try them as I Dont wish to Get in to Difficultys in that Case I whish you to rite to me whether it would be correct or not for me to act in that Case and what way to try them it is Greadale of truble to Summons as many Jurors as I have bin acqanted Summons with in the Cuntry whare I have

Lived it is my oppion that it would be the best way to Summons twelve Good men and Lete them heare the hole proff and for them to Decided on the Case as none of the partes has proprty a Sufficient to d fray the Exspenses of having so many Jury Summons I want your oppinion in that Case For your Information I have sent you the Leter that was Rote to me on the Subject nothin mor but Remains

Your humble Servant

Elbert Hines

(Ibid., XXX, 189)

The delicate and unsatisfactory situation of such settlers in the borderlands was all the more acute because until 1828 they occupied and developed their holdings without legal authority. On March 10, 1827, 168 foreigners assembled at Ayish Bayou (present San Augustine) and directed a petition, this time to the president of Coahuila and Texas instead of the governor of the department:

Most Excellent Sir:

The undersigned Petitioners, natives of the United States of North America, settled within the Boundary Border Leagues of the Republic of Mexico, between Nacogdoches and Sabine, with due respect to the exalted character of the Supreme Government represent: That the greater part of them were located at their actual residences previous to the promulgation of the general colonization law, and most of them by the tacit cognizance of the local authorities, who far from objecting to their settling, did, it may be said, authorize it, by assembling the inhabitants for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the constitution of Mexico, which they have done; That they have erected buildings and mills, constructed machinery to gin cotton, and have opened large fields at the cost of immense labor in clearing the lands, which were densely covered with timber and brush, and they by these means have made considerable improvements; That they are settled so near to one another that a league cannot be granted to each individual without injury to a third party; That the old residents of Nacogdoches have sundry claims on various parts of these lands because they have asked them of the government, but your Petitioners believe that they were not all legally obtained by them and as they were entirely abandoned when your Petitioners came into the Country; for which reasons and inasmuch as your Petitioners had no hesitancy in settling them as they did in good faith, they therefore pray your excellence the governor of the Coahuil-Texian State to appoint a commissioner to distribute the before-mentioned lands, upon principals of justice and conformably with the prayer of this petition, with the understanding that they promise the most implicit obedience to the colonization law, and all other laws of the country they reside in, performing in each case of necessity all the duties

> required of them for the benefit of the Mexican Nation, which with great pleasure they adopt as their Country, and whose imprescriptible rights they will sustain at all hazards, which they are ready ever to do as they have evinced in their conduct during the recent commotions in Nacogdoches, which can be accredited by the Political Chief of the Department, and the Principal Military Commandant of this District. Therefore we pray your excellency that he be pleased to grant this our petition. ("Translations of Empresario Contracts," Spanish Archives, I, 168, General Land Office, Austin, Texas)

On March 18, the Governor of Coahuila and Texas referred the petition to the Secretary of the Interior in Mexico City, with an official report that was more instrumental in gaining favor for the petitioners than their own document. The report stated that there were in the districts of Ayish Bayou, Sabine, and Tenehaw 134 families and 34 single men, four machines for ginning cotton, and two grist mills for grinding corn; that the settlers had cleared off and had under cultivation 3,365 acres; that their habitations were built of wood covered with shingles and sides of boards at an estimated cost of from three hundred to eight hundred dollars, according to their size and commodiousness; that some of the residents of the region were not of good report, but that it appeared to be advantageous to admit to the country those industrious settlers who had improved their lands, and therefore it was recommended that a commissioner be appointed to give them formal possession; that the settlers of those districts had supported the government during the Fredonian Rebellion. In conclusion the report stated:

> In view of this whole matter, and in consideration of the aspect the affair has taken, it would appear that the time has arrived when some determination should be had between the two extremes: either first to give the foreigners now residing contiguous to Nacogdoches some civil rules and regulations for their government. . . or second, to turn them out of the territory of the republic by force of arms, for it is impossible that they can remain any longer in the state of uncertainty. . . . The Government of this State, had it the authority, would already have decided in favor of the first of the two extremes, and in its opinion, this is what should be done, for the reasons herein suggested, and the documents on this subject destroyed, for it would be at once cruel on the part of our Republic to dispossess and eject them, and very expensive and might create a revolution in that interesting section of the State and could produce nothing but the most direful consequences. . . (Idem)

On April 22, 1828, the Secretary of the Interior in a short note to the Governor of Coahuila and Texas wrote: "those of good character and who exercise some useful profession may be given peaceful possession of the lands they have occupied" (idem). This was the first guarantee of possession given to the settlers of present Sabine County.

As a result of its early settlement, Sabine County played an active part in the Texas rebellion against Mexico. On October 1, 1832, a convention of the Anglo-American colonists was called at San Felipe de Austin. This was the first concerted action of the Texans, and although the convention only petitioned for separate statehood in the Mexican Federation, this was the beginning of the movement for independence from Mexico. Delegates from the District of Sabine were Benjamin Holt, Absalom Hier, and Jesse Parker. All three cast their votes in favor of asking for separate statehood, although twelve other delegates voted against such action. Benjamin Holt served on a committee of ten to make memorials in regard to the land business to the east of the San Jacinto River. (Brown, I, 196-201)

On December 15, 1835, the consultation of the Provisional Government of Texas at San Felipe de Austin created and defined the Municipality of Sabine (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 993-994; see p. 15).

Sabine County witnessed a most interesting part of the Runaway Scrape of March and April 1836. It was on the ferries of Gaines and Isaac Low (Lowe) that the fugitive Texans escaped to the Unites States. Low, a plantation and slave owner, operated his ferry on Low Creek a few miles below the Sabinetown settlement. He and his son transported the horde of fugitives night and day and yet could not move them as fast as they came. (Harper)

Sabine County was active in the Texas Revolution. In response to the call for soldiers for Sam Houston's army, Benjamin F. Bryant, who came from Georgia in 1834 and located near Milam, raised a company of volunteers known as the Sabine Company, which joined the army at Groce's plantation. John C. Hale, of Sabine County and a member of Bryant's Company, was among the Texans who died at the Battle of San Jacinto. (Idem)

On December 14, 1837, Sabine County was organized and its boundaries were defined (Gammel, I, 1395; see p. 14). The town of Milam became the county seat.

In the first Congress of the Republic of Texas, at Columbia, on October 3, 1836, John Boyd was representative from Sabine County, and Willis H. Landrum was senator for Shelby and Sabine. The second Congress of the Republic, beginning September 1837, had as representatives William Clarke of Sabine County, who resigned and was succeeded by John Boyd, and as senator from Shelby and Sabine, Emory Raines, succeeded by William H. Landrum. Congress had the power of appointing chief justices, and on December 16, 1837, appointed Matthew Parker the first chief justice of Sabine County. (Brown, II, 111, 132-133)

In 1837 the Reverend James P. Stevenson organized a Methodist church at the home of a Mr. McMahon in Sabine County. Shortly thereafter, McMahon Chapel was erected five and a half miles south of the present town of Geneva. The Reverend Littleton Fowler was its first pastor. He died January 29, 1846, and was buried beneath the pulpit. (Harper)

During the days of the Republic, the town of Milam was the chief town of Sabine County. In 1839 Sabinetown was surveyed as a townsite by Herman Frazier, the land having been donated by Shadrick Morris, one of De Zavala's colonists. The town grew rapidly, and within two years was declared a port of entry from the United States to the Republic of Texas. A customhouse, collecting duties on all goods brought from the United States, was maintained there. Several wholesale houses were conducted, among them Norris Austin's and August Hotchess'. A clock factory, a hotel, a relay station, a tanyard, and a trading post with the Cherokee Indians were some of the many business enterprises here at that time. Sabinetown was the home of David S. Kaufman, the first United States congressman from Texas. After the Civil War, Sabinetown was abandoned as railroads took over the river traffic. Now it is a ghost town with but one or two stores. (Harper)

The Republic of Texas inherited from Mexico the problem of adjusting titles in the twenty-league borderland. This problem had an immediate result in the bloody Regulator-Moderator feud, which brewed in the neighboring county of Shelby, and was destined to involve all of East Texas before it was ended (Crocket, 193).

The feud began in 1839 with the murder of Joseph Goodbread, who had been cheated by a fraudulent land certificate and was demanding satisfaction. The region became organized into two factions, the Moderators and the Regulators, who made war on each other, burning each other's houses and killing one another until 1844. On August 15 of that year President Sam Houston called out the militia of Sabine, San Augustine, Nacogdoches, and Rusk Counties to the number of six hundred men under command of Colonel Travis G. Brooks of San Augustine. An order was also issued to Colonel Alexander Horton, Marshal of the Republic, to arrest ten leading men of each faction and bring them before the President. Ten of the Moderators were arrested, and nine of the Regulators surrendered. The prisoners were sent to San Augustine under guard. The district court was convened in Shelbyville, and attendance from all East Texas was large. "President Houston was there and talked to them as a father might to a lot of bad boys who had been quarreling among themselves." Near the close of the session a plan to promote peace was devised. A committee of four was appointed and instructed to embody the peace plan in a set of resolutions to be signed by both parties. The Honorable David S. Kaufman and Amos Clark, Esq., both of Sabine County, were on the committee; Kaufman drew up the resolutions. They were signed by James Truitt and John Dial, representatives of the Moderators, and M.T. Johnson and John H. McNairy, of the Regulators. Copies were circulated and received signatures of a large portion of the citizens. (Ibid., 196-202)

During 1854, Frederick Law Olmsted, an educated gentleman of the North and a correspondent of the New York Times, passed through Sabine County. The observations which he noted as he traveled give an insight to the life of the time. Of the cotton industry, he has the following to say:

> We met, in course of the day, numerous cotton wagons, two or three sometimes together, drawn by three or four pair of mules or oxen, going slowly on toward Natchitoches or Grand Ecore, each managed by its negro driver. The load is commonly five bales (of 400 pounds each), and the cotton comes in this tedious way, over execrable roads, distances of 100 and even 150 miles. It is usually hauled from the eastern tier of Texan counties to the Sabine; but this year there had been no rise of water in the rivers, and from all this region it must be carried to Red River. The distance from the Sabine is here about fifty miles, and the cost of this transportation about one cent a pound; the freight from Grand Ecore to New Orleans from one to one and a quarter cents. If hauled 150 miles in this way, as we were told, the profit remaining, after paying the charges of transportation and commission, all amounting to about five cents, must be exceedingly small in ordinary years. (Olmsted, A Journey Through Texas, 59-60 (New York, 1857)

In the year 1858, since the county had been settled in the interior, and Milam was no longer centrally located, an election was held for reestablishing the county seat. One hundred and sixty voted to remove the county seat to the geographical center of the county, and one hundred voted to keep it at Milam. (Memorials and Petitions, Texas State Library) Milam made a determined protest against removal, but nevertheless, E.P. Beddoe, county surveyor, was directed to survey the proposed county seat at the center of the county. The town thus established was named Hemphill in honor of John Hemphill, an East Texas man who at this time was appointed United States senator to fill the unexpired term of J.P. Henderson, who had just died. (Harper) Hemphill has remained the county seat, despite a determined fight in 1871 and 1873 to return it to Milam (Memorials and Petitions).

During the Civil War, Sabine County once more was the scene of movement because of its location on the route east from Texas. Many cattle passed along the Natchez trail to the Confederate Army. This trail through Sabine County led to Natchez, Mississippi, where the cattle were shipped (Texas Almanac for 1936, 260-261).

To the ranks of the Confederate Army, Sabine County gave 163 men. Three companies, Cotton's, McMaster's, and Sibly's, were organized. Burrs's ferry and Sabinetown were fortified against Federal invasion in 1864, but the Union Army was defeated at Mansfield before it reached the Texas border. Sibly's company fought with General Taylor's army in turning back the Federals at Mansfield. The other companies served with Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. (Harper)

After the Civil War, the history of Sabine County came to a level of domesticity and peace. There were no fights and no outstanding political developments. The county had its most prosperous era during a period of extensive lumbering at the beginning of the twentieth century. A branch line of the Santa Fe Railroad was extended to the town of Bronson in 1902 to accommodate the new activity. Since 1920, lumber production has dropped to a low figure.

On November 17, 1930, an election to abolish the incorporation of Hemphill was held, the county seat being isolated from the railroad and having a population of only 731, and the issue carried 114 to 84 (Sabine County, Minutes Commissioners Court, M, 603).

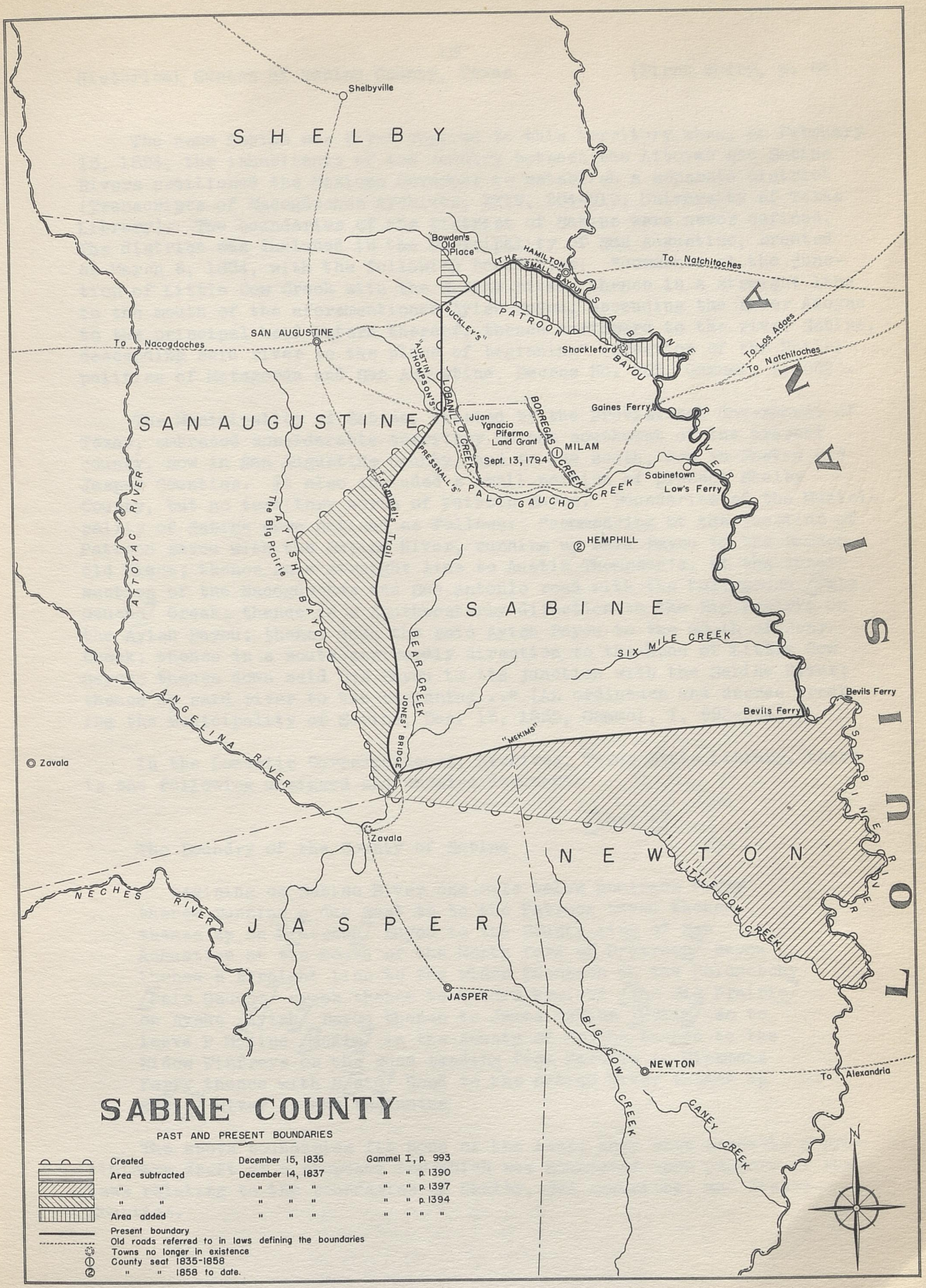
The chief railroad station in Sabine County is the lumber town of Bronson on the western edge of the county on the Gulf Coast and Santa Fe Railroad, connecting the town with San Augustine and Jasper. Also on the line and south of Bronson are Brookeland and Pineland.

During 1934 and 1935, portions of Sabine County, totaling approximately 120,000 acres were included in the Sam Houston National Forest. This forest is in the heart of the pine belt of East Texas, and of its four units, the Sabine Unit, composed of parts of Shelby, San Augustine, and Sabine Counties, includes approximately one-half of Sabine. Each of the four units, administered by a forest ranger, contains from 400,000 to 500,000 acres. It is expected that the Federal Government will eventually purchase in excess of one million acres of second-growth timber. Although most of the region is well stocked with seedlings of desirable pine and hardwood species, a part of the acreage which was once productive of magnificent longleaf pine timber is now almost entirely desolate.

The population of Sabine County showed a steady increase from 2,498 in 1850 to 12,299 in 1920. In 1930 there was a slight decrease to 11,998.

Explanation of the Boundary Changes of Sabine County

The present boundaries of Sabine County, unchanged since December 14, 1837, may be defined as follows: On the north, between Shelby and Sabine Counties, "beginning at the mouth of the Small Bayou which empties into the Sabine river, just below the town of Hamilton, and running up that Bayou to the crossing of the road leading from Hamilton to San Augustine, thence on that road to a point opposite Buckley's..." (An act defining the boundaries of Shelby County, Dec. 14, 1837, H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1390-1391). On the west, between San Augustine and Sabine Counties, "thence on a straight line to Austin Thompson's, at the intersection of the Nacogdoches and San Antonio road with the Pollygauch /Palo Gaucho/ Creek..." (An ordinance and decree creating the Municipality of Sabine, Dec. 15, 1835, Gammel, I, 993-994); "thence on a direct line to Mr. Pressnalls; thence southwest to the road leading from San Augustine to Zavala; thence on that road to the line of the county of Jasper..." (An act to define the boundaries of the counties of San Augustine and Sabine, Dec. 14, 1837, Gammel, I, 1394-1395). On the south, between Jasper and Newton and Sabine Counties, "thence up said /Big Bear/ creek to Jones' bridge; thence in a direct line from Bear creek in a direct line to McKims; thence in a direct line to Bevil's ferry, on the Sabine" (An act to define the boundary lines of the county of Jasper, Dec. 14, 1837, Gammel, I, 1397). On the east, between Sabine County and Louisiana, "thence up said /Sabine/ river to the beginning..." (An ordinance and decree creating the Municipality of Sabine, Dec. 15, 1835, Gammel, I, 993-994).



SABINE COUNTY

PAST AND PRESENT BOUNDARIES

	Created	December 15, 1835	Gammel I, p. 993
	Area subtracted	December 14, 1837	" " p. 1390
	" "	" " "	" " p. 1397
	" "	" " "	" " p. 1394
	Area added	" " "	" " " "

Present boundary
Old roads referred to in laws defining the boundaries
Towns no longer in existence
County seat 1835-1858
" " 1858 to date.

The name Sabine was first applied to this territory when, on February 15, 1824, the inhabitants of the country between the Attoyac and Sabine Rivers petitioned the Mexican Governor to establish a separate district (Transcripts of Nacogdoches Archives, XXIV, 204-210, University of Texas Library). The boundaries of the District of Sabine were never defined. The district was included in the Municipality of San Augustine, created on March 6, 1834, with the following boundaries: "commence at the junction of Little Cow Creek with the Sabine river, thence in a straight line to the mouth of the aforementioned Ayish Bayou, ascending the river Atoyac to the principal head waters thereof, thence northward to the river Sabine, descending said river to the place of beginning" (Creation of the Municipalities of Matagorda and San Augustine, Decree No. 265, Gammel, I, 352).

The Municipality of Sabine, created by the Provisional Government of Texas, embraced considerable territory to the southwest of the present county, now in San Augustine County, and to the south, now in Newton and Jasper Counties. It also included a small portion of present Shelby County, but no territory north of Patroon Bayou. Boundaries of the Municipality of Sabine were defined as follows: "commencing at the junction of Patroon Bayou with the Sabine River, running up said Bayou to the Bowden old Place; thence on a straight line to Austin Thompson's, at the intersection of the Nacogdoches and San Antonio road with the Pollygauch /Palo Gaucho/ Creek; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Big Prairie on the Ayish Bayou; thence down the said Ayish Bayou to the mouth of Bear Creek; thence in a south-eastwardly direction to the head of Little Cow Bayou; thence down said Cow Bayou to its junction with the Sabine River; thence up said river to the beginning..." (An ordinance and decree creating the Municipality of Sabine, Dec. 15, 1835, Gammel, I, 993-994).

In the Domestic Correspondence, Archives, Texas State Library, there is the following unsigned and undated document:

/1837 ?/

The Boundry of the County of Sabine

begining on Sabine River one mile below Domingos Ferry thence running a due west to to the Patroon bayou thence ~~thence up~~ on P/atroon/ Bayou to the County line of San Augustine at the mouth of the North fork of P/atroon/ Bayou thence a straight line to the widow Thompson on the Pologotchy /Palo Gaucho/ creek thence to Hobdys Prairie /The Big Prairie/ on Ayshe /Ayish/ Bayou thence to James McKine /McKim/ so to leave P McKine /McKim/ in the county of Sabine thence to the Widow Winfreys on the road leading from Zavalla to Hickmans Ferry thence with S/aid/ Road to the Sabine River thence up S/aid/ River to the beginning

The above boundaries fit none of the laws; they were probably a preliminary draft of a proposed law which was abandoned upon passage of the laws relating to the boundaries of Shelby, San Augustine, and Jasper Counties.

The definition of the boundaries of Shelby County on December 14, 1837, altered the northern boundary of Sabine County. The territory between the Patroon Bayou and the Small Bayou as far as the road from Hamilton to San Augustine was placed in Sabine County, and the small amount of territory northwest of the same road was placed in Shelby County. This boundary has remained unchanged to date.

When the boundaries of San Augustine and Sabine Counties were defined in December 14, 1837, territory west of Trammel's Trail was placed in San Augustine County. No further change has been made in this boundary to date.

Territory south of the present boundary was placed in Jasper County when the boundaries of that county were defined on December 14, 1837 (Gammel, I, 1397). The southern boundary of Sabine County remained unchanged when Newton County was created on April 22, 1846 (Gammel, II, 1428).

By a petition to the legislature, dated January 14, 1852, some citizens resident in the southwestern portion of Sabine County made an attempt to transfer to Jasper County "the portion of Sabine County comprehended within the following bounds or limits viz. beginning at Mckim's old place the point at which the line between the counties of Jasper and Newton intersects the southern line of the county of Sabine and running due North the distance of three miles thence due West until intersecting the Western boundary line of Sabine County thence South along said line to the south western corner of the county of Sabine thence along the southern line of the last mentioned county to the point of beginning..." The petitioners cited as their reason for asking the transfer of territory that they had "to travel the distance of 28 or 30 miles over disagreeable and at sometimes almost impassable roads to reach the seat of justice of their county. Whereas were this portion of Sabine conjoined to Jasper county the population within said bounds would not be over half the distance from the county town." (Memorials and Petitions, Archives, Texas State Library)

The geographical location of the places named in the laws defining the boundaries presented considerable difficulty. "Bowden's old Place" could not be located on any extant map. However, a map of Sabine County in possession of J. W. and J. H. Minton, attorneys and abstractors, of Hemphill, Texas, made in 1836 and introduced as evidence in a case in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Texas, shows the western boundary of Sabine County as being a straight line from Austin Thompson's to the Patroon Bayou. Interviews with other residents established the location shown. All other points were located on extant maps. The location of Bevils Ferry on December 14, 1837, was a determining factor in locating the southern boundary of the county. On several maps of the period, the location of the ferry is shown as being about three miles down the river from the point where the southern boundary of Sabine County reaches the Sabine River. On the map accompanying the report of the Joint Commission to locate the boundary between the Republic of Texas and the United States, the downstream location is shown ("Journal of the Joint Commission," p. 63, Senate Documents, 27th Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. III, Document 199). On the map of Texas prepared by J. de Cordova, the downstream location is

also shown (J. de Cordova's, Map of the State of Texas (New York, 1858). In determining the proper location of the ferry in relation to the law defining the boundary, recourse was had to the field notes of a county boundary line survey made from May 20 to June 5, 1912, which located "Bevils Old Ferry" as follows: "at 35094 varas Bevils Old Ferry on the Sabine River ... at 34664 varas on the above described line passed the S.E. Cor. of the said Rush Burroughs Surv., same being the N. Bdr'y line of the William Robinson Survey, 240 varas S. 65W from the N.E. Cor. of said Robinson Survey on the Sabine River. Said S.E. Cor. of said Burroughs Surv. being the same as the S.W. Cor. of the Survey of 87 acres in the name of W.J. Bloodsworth, or G.E. Pratt. The W. Bdr'y line of said Burroughs Survey being the same as the E. Bdr'y line of the T.W. Ford Survey." (Sabine County, Minutes Commissioners Court, L, 25-28).

(First entry, p. 66)

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

(1) Legal Status of Texas Counties

Sabine County, created by legislative action under constitutional restrictions, is a legal subdivision of the state and, as such, has certain restricted powers delegated to it by the constitution (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. XI, sec. 1). It may levy for county purposes on each $100 valuation of property the following maximum taxes: 25 cents for general purposes, 15 cents for roads and bridges, 15 cents to pay jurors, and 25 cents for the erection of public buildings, streets, sewers, waterworks, and other permanent improvements; and, if the voters approve and the levy is authorized by the legislature, an additional ad valorem tax of 15 cents for the maintenance of public roads (Const., Art. VIII, sec. 9). Under general laws passed by the legislature, counties may construct courthouses, jails, and bridges; establish county farms and poorhouses; lay out, construct, and repair roads (Const., Art. XI, sec. 2).

It would seem that the above stated provisions clearly set forth the powers, duties, and limitations of counties, but the question of the extent of county independence remains controversial. It has taken several constitutional amendments and many supreme court decisions to define the extent of county authority. Counties are "municipal corporations in a restricted sense, they are involuntarily so, and sustain to the state a relationship which a town or city incorporated does not sustain. They are created to carry out a policy common to the whole state, and not mainly to advance the interest of a particular locality..." (City of Galveston v. Posnainsky, 62 Texas Reports 127, 1884) "The Statutes confer upon them all powers they possess, prescribe all the duties they owe, and impose all the liabilities to which they are subject" (City of Sherman v. Shobe, 94 Tex. 129, 1900).

Defining the provision of the constitution declaring counties legal subdivisions of the state, the statutes point out that the county is a body corporate and politic, with all the rights and privileges under the law of such bodies (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 1572). These rights and privileges are defined to some extent: No county may be sued unless the claim upon which the suit is based has first been presented to the commissioners court, which has either refused or neglected to pay the claim at the time presented (Art. 1573). No execution may be issued on any judgment against the county. When a judgment is rendered against the county, the commissioners court of the county must settle and pay the judgment. (Art. 1575) Contracts entered into by the commissioners court with any individual or corporation are valid in the courts, and are subject to action in cases governed by laws regulating contracts (Art. 1578). The county may hold real and personal property and dispose of it as the commissioners court deems wise and necessary (Arts. 1576, 1577).

The statutes have been interpreted by various court decisions. "Counties are not corporations in the fullest sense of that term... A county is not liable for injuries sustained by reason of a defective bridge..." (Heigel v. Wichita County, 19 Southwestern Reporter 562, 1892) "Where a county in its corporate capacity commits a wrong in relation to

property in which others are interested, the county, like any other corporation or like an individual, may be held liable" (Comanche County v. Burks, 166 SW 470, 1914). "The statutory provision is, we think, preclusive of the right to proceed against a county by garnishment" (Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. v. Bexar County, 40 SW 145, 1897).

The following excerpt from an opinion by Justice C. J. Phillips, written April 14, 1920, summarizes the importance of the county as an instrumentality of the state:

> It is accordingly important to consider the nature of counties under our form of government, their relationship to the State, their functions and their uses, in order to ascertain whether the powers they exercise in a governmental capacity are other than State powers, and whether their use of such State funds as are constituted by these excess fees for the purposes to which they may legally apply them, is any other than a use for the State as a government, for which purpose the counties are only availed of as a means.
>
> The State government must be carried on by means of certain agencies or instrumentalities. It cannot be all conducted by purely State officials located at the capital. To bring the government close to the people and to maintain barriers against the centralization of power, we therefore have county government, a species of precinct government, and municipal government. They all reflect the Anglo-Saxon instinct for local self-government, and exist to preserve that sturdy and wholesome principle.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> The affairs of a municipality are municipal affairs, their concerns are municipal -- those merely of the community, and the powers they exercise are municipal powers.
>
> This is not true of counties. They are essentially instrumentalities of the State. They are the means whereby the powers of the State are exerted through a form and agency of local government for the performance of those obligations which the State owes the people at large. They are created by the sovereign will without any special regard to the will of those who reside within their limits. Their chief purpose is to make effective the civil administration of the State government. The policy which they execute is the general policy of the State. Through them the powers of government operate upon the people and are controlled by the people. They are made use of by the State for the collection of taxes, for the diffusion of education, for the construction and maintenance of public highways, and for the care of the poor. All of these things are matters of State, as distinguished from municipal, concern. They intimately affect all the people. The counties are availed of as efficient and convenient means for the discharge of the State's duty in their regard to all the people.

> A principal State function which they perform, in whose performance they exercise essentially State powers, is the administration of the State's justice. Their local courts exist for no other purpose. Their local constabulary is to keep the State's peace. They represent the State's power in the different duties with which they are charged, and in the execution of those duties they exercise the State's power for the common welfare. (Bexar County v. Linden, 220 SW 761)

A spirit of independence in the administration of local affairs, of freedom from state and national interference, prevails in many Texas counties and is a powerful influence upon the operation of both county and state government. The idea is a heritage from colonial times. Colonial Texas under Spanish and Mexican rule was divided into municipalities having powers now sometimes delegated to states and sometimes to counties. When the Consultation of 1835 assembled, the roll was called by municipalities, and the delegates elected from a municipality usually voted as a unit. The Convention that met at Washington-on-the Brazos and declared Texas independence on March 2, 1836, was made up of delegates from municipalities. The Constitution of 1836 was adopted by voters of the municipalities, and the first judicial systems were set up by municipalities, which became counties in 1836 when the first Congress of the Republic of Texas recognized all existing municipalities as counties with unchanged boundaries. Under the Republic, Texas counties felt and exercised a measure of independence seldom enjoyed in the United States. Original counties, such as Sabine, have been slow to surrender their comparative independence.

(2) Historical Development of Texas County Government

Within the 250 years that white men have lived in Texas and recorded its history, the territory now comprising the State of Texas has been successively a part of Spain's New World possessions, 1519-1821; a portion of the State of Coahuila and Texas under the Republic of Mexico, 1821-1836; the independent Republic of Texas, 1836-1846; a sovereign state of the United States, 1846-1861; a sovereign state of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865; and then again one of the United States. Each of these systems of government has left its imprint upon present Texas county government. From the time the first Anglo-Americans settled in Texas there has been a conflict between the ideas of the old English common law which they brought with them and the ideas of the Roman law which the Spanish and Mexican settlers had already brought to Texas.

Texas county government as at present organized and administered is the result of compromise after compromise between these two legal patterns. The Anglo-American system, a modification of the English, largely superseded the Spanish, a modification of the old Graeco-Roman system of municipal government.

Free sovereign city-states in Greece and around the Mediterranean Sea were the cradles of our present civilization. As empires rose, the complete independence of the city-state was lost, but the idea of local self-government in all things not a concern of the empire as a whole persisted.

When Rome conquered the Iberian Peninsula and built Roman cities in Spain, the idea of municipal independence was planted along with the cities. When Spaniards came to the New World and conquered Mexico along with other countries, they brought with them a system of local municipal government which had its roots in the old free city-state. As Spanish settlers took up residence in Texas, in the wake of explorers, missionaries, and military expeditions, the municipal system of local government was extended to Texas, and for more than a hundred years was the established system in such settlements as Ysleta, founded in 1682; Bexar (San Antonio), 1731; La Bahia (Goliad), 1749; Laredo, 1755; and Nacogdoches, 1771.

The Spanish municipality was composed of a central town and its inhabitants. A Spaniard's citizenship was in a town, and wherever he might go, he remained a citizen of that town unless his citizenship was removed to some other town by the decree of higher authority. The Spanish colonial municipality had no territorial limitations, but extended to the persons and possessions of all its citizens. However, since the land granted to the citizens of a municipality was usually contiguous to the town, the jurisdictional limits of municipalities roughly corresponded to those of Texas counties. Spaniards and Mexicans almost invariably lived in well-defined towns, and even though their ranches might be some distance away, they maintained no permanent residence outside the town. Anglo-Americans had no such ideas of town citizenship, but rather had the idea of living wherever they wished upon their land, in a shire or county having well-defined territorial limits. It will therefore be understood that after 1820 a municipality in the Anglo-American settlements did not mean a single town and the land owned by its residents, but rather a definite extent of territory with, perhaps, several towns within the municipality.

England, although conquered by the Roman legions, was never thoroughly Romanized, and the people of England, outside the great cities, have traditionally lived upon the land in small villages or in isolated farm homesteads. From Anglo-Saxon times, England has been divided into shires or counties, and townships with definite territorial limitations, and there might be none or a dozen towns within a shire or township. Likewise, there might be several townships within a shire. From the idea of shire and townships, Texas counties and precincts evolved. In England, the township had control only over those matters which were purely local and could in no way affect the shire or the nation as a whole. Likewise, the shire had control only over purely local affairs and was only an agency of the nation, carrying out duties laid down for it.

Colonists from England settled along the Atlantic seaboard, and soon were able to consolidate their colonies from Maine to Georgia, and, with the help of the mother country, to seize from France control of the country from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. When the American Revolution broke out, many colonists remained loyal to the King of England, and at the termination of the conflict, upon the establishment of the United States, many of these Tories migrated westward, beyond the borders of the new nation, into Spanish territory west of the Mississippi. Some of them journeyed on to Texas, reaching Nacogdoches as early as 1779. Adventurous Anglo-Americans, imbued with the spirit of exploration and high adventure,

seeking fame and fortune, or perhaps with no reason at all, began to penetrate into Texas from Natchez and other American settlements even before the purchase of Louisiana. After the purchase of Louisiana, Anglo-Americans failed to stop at the border of Spanish Texas and settled wherever they found land to their liking, and by 1819 there were more than two hundred American families living in Texas. The War of 1812 brought thousands of Americans to New Orleans and Southern Louisiana. At the end of that war many former soldiers, not wishing to return to their homes but desiring further adventure, joined the filibustering expeditions of Magee and Gutierrez and of Dr. James Long. Some of these settled in Texas. Others, believing that Arkansas extended to the Sabine River, settled in Northeast Texas. Colonization under the Mexican system of empresario contracts, begun in 1821, brought into Texas thousands of Americans before the Texas Revolution began in 1835. These Anglo-Americans had an idea of what local government ought to be, divergent from that of the Mexican authorities.

The development of county government in Texas outlined in the following pages reveals the contest between these two patterns of local government, and the final triumph of the Anglo-American idea.

A. Spain and Mexico, 1690-1835

Under the Spanish system of colonial government for Texas, 1690-1821, all power, in theory, emanated from the King of Spain through his personal representative, the viceroy, to governors of provinces and states. Three parallel organizations existed: the military, the civil, and the ecclesiastic. While in some instances military authority usurped civil, local administration usually continued under the officials of the civil administration. The municipality was the basic unit of the Spanish system of local government. The governing body of the municipality was the ayuntamiento, composed of one or more alcaldes, a varying number of regidores, a procurador, an alguacil, and various other minor officials. (J.M. White, Laws, Charters and Local Ordinances of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain with the Laws of Mexico and Texas, I, 416-417 (Philadelphia, 1839)

Control of the political-economic government of the settlement or settlements under its control was delegated to the municipality, subject, however, to a review by the jefe politico (political chief) of the department of which the municipality was a part, and by the Governor of the province (Mattie Alice Austin, "Municipal Government of San Fernando de Bexar, 1730-1800," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, VIII, 307-309).

Among the powers delegated to the municipality were the preservation of public order, care of the business affairs of the municipality, matters of public health, road and street designation and maintenance, public works, and taxation. Regarding public works and taxation, all plans had to be submitted to the Governor for approval before any action could be taken. Election of municipal officers had to be approved by the Governor, and the Governor exercised his veto power on several occasions in Texas. (Idem)

Governmental Organization (First entry, p. 66)

The municipal system of government was functioning in Texas at San Fernando de Bexar (San Antonio), La Bahia (Goliad), Laredo, and Nacogdoches when the Mexican Revolution of 1821 resulted in the establishment of the Republic of Mexico, as shown by extant records in the Bexar, Laredo, and Nacogdoches archives.

Under the Federal system of government of the Republic of Mexico, 1821-1835, the same laws, principles of government, and forms of administration were used in Mexico as had been in force under the Spanish regime, the only change being that of supreme authority (F.W. Blackmar, "Spanish Institutions of the Southwest," Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, extra Vol. X, 280-281).

Within the Municipality of Nacogdoches, the alcalde district of Sabine was established in 1824, and an alcalde was elected by the residents (Transcripts of Nacogdoches Archives, XXIV, 204-210, 256, University of Texas Library).

The Congress of Coahuila and Texas in 1827 set forth in Decree 37 the regulations to be observed in the administration of towns. This act, applicable to all municipalities in the state, granted certain powers and prescribed certain duties. (E.C. Barker, "Minutes of the Ayuntamiento of San Felipe de Austin, 1828-1832," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, XXI, 299-302, citing Stephen F. Austin's translation of Decree 37)

In addition to the general regulations outlined in Decree 37, the ayuntamiento of each organized municipality prepared a set of regulations and presented it to the Congress of Coahuila and Texas for adoption. Decree 100, the special municipal ordinance for San Felipe de Austin, was adopted May 30, 1829. (Ibid., 311) Decree 99, the special municipal ordinance for Goliad, was also issued in 1829 (M.A. Austin, 310). After 1829, the powers and territorial jurisdiction of the municipalities were defined by the congressional decrees which established them (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 384). The passage of these separate decrees defining the duties and powers of each municipality indicates that while there was some uniformity in the system of government, latitude, even as early as 1829, was allowed between municipalities. The system of government in Texas settlements predominately Mexican and Spanish, such as Laredo and San Antonio de Bexar, changed little from the erection of the municipalities to the establishment of the Republic of Texas, but in those settlements predominately Anglo-American the traditional Spanish system of government was adhered to only in so far as it was necessary to comply with the regulations promulgated by the various decrees.

From 1828 to 1836 the Anglo-American settlers developed a system of local government for their municipalities which preserved the form of Mexican institutions but actually followed the practices of the counties of the states of the United States. For instance, Edwin Waller, alcalde of Brazoria, in March 1834 wrote in his docket, "the old order of this Court be abrogated and that the code of practice for the State of Louisiana be adopted as the rules of this Court so far as they are applicable and in conformity with the existing laws of this State" (Docket, Jurisdiction of Brazoria, 122, Brazoria County Archives, Angleton, Texas). Each empresario contract granted in Texas set forth the powers of the empresario. The

powers delegated to the several empresarios were dissimilar in many respects. By 1836 there had been established within these grants one or more municipalities.

The Congress of Coahuila and Texas, in an attempt to compromise traditional Spanish government with the innovations of the Anglo-American, passed on April 17, 1834, Decree 277, which created new courts and new officials and provided for trial by jury in both civil and criminal causes.

The comisario court was a court of first instance and had jurisdiction comparable to our modern justice court. It was presided over by a comisario and served by a constable. Appeal from it was either to the primary court or to the superior court, depending upon the amount in controversy.

The primary court was similar to a modern county court in that it had jurisdiction over probate matters and over misdemeanors, and heard appeals from the comisario court as the county court does from the justice court. This court was served by a subaltern sheriff, and a prosecuting attorney espoused the cause in the name of public justice.

The Superior Judicial Court of Texas, which met in the three departments of Texas--Bexar, Brazos, and Nacogdoches--heard appeals only, except in capital cases when an examining trial was held in either the comisario or the primary court. A sheriff for each department served this court and could call upon all subaltern sheriffs and constables to assist him in the service of necessary processes. A prosecuting attorney practiced in this court in the name of the people, and a secretary recorded the court proceedings.

On the eve of the Texas Revolution, the Mexican system of government provided for each municipality comisarios, the number depending upon the number of settlements in the municipality, and a corresponding number of constables; a primary judge; a subaltern sheriff; and while there is no mention of a clerk for the primary court, extant records indicate that for each term of court the primary judge appointed a clerk. The ayuntamiento continued to function, appointing a secretary to record its proceedings. (Gammel, I, 364-380)

Alcaldes continued to hold their courts in the larger towns, exercising concurrent jurisdiction with the comisario courts. It may be assumed that it was the intention of the decree to supplant the alcalde courts with primary courts, but because of the unrest in the colonies the transition was not effected, and constituted alcaldes continued to try cases brought before them throughout the disturbances incident to the Revolution.

B. Provisional Government of Texas, 1835-1836

As dissatisfaction with the Mexican system of government brought the colonists nearer and nearer to revolution, each municipality assumed more and more power, and the systems of local government became more divergent. The Provisional Government of Texas, adhering to the belief that Texas might continue as a separate state within the Federal Government of Mexico,

attempted to continue the compromise between Spanish local government and Anglo-American. However, by December 1836, when the Provisional Government came to an end, the institutions of local government brought to Texas from the States had to a large extent superseded the Spanish system in settlements predominantly Anglo-American.

The comisario court with its constable and jury was continued. The alcalde courts already functioning were continued. Both these courts had civil jurisdiction where the amount in controversy was less than $50 and criminal jurisdiction in petty offenses, and held examining trials in any case.

Jurisdiction of the primary court was more clearly defined and extended. It was given probate jurisdiction, concurrent primary jurisdiction with the alcalde and comisario courts, and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. Criminal cases of the grade of felony could be brought before the court only on action of a grand jury. The position of subaltern sheriff was discontinued, and a sheriff for each municipality became the rule. This sheriff served the primary court. The office of clerk of the primary court was created, and the duties of the office were defined. A prosecuting attorney practiced in the name of the people in the primary court. (Jan. 22, 1836, Gammel, I, 1039-1046)

During the period of the Provisional Government, October 16, 1835-October 15, 1836, a transition from the Mexican system of municipal government to the Anglo-American system of county government took place in the Anglo-American settlements, including the Municipality of Sabine, but in the settlements predominantly Mexican no change was effected.

C. Republic of Texas, 1836-1846

When the first Congress of the Republic convened in 1836, it recognized existing municipalities as counties with unchanged boundaries. The officials and agencies of county government were established and their powers and duties were defined by the Constitution of 1836 and by subsequent acts of the Congress.

Administrative power of the county was divided between a county court and a board of roads and revenues, both organized by acts of December 20, 1836.

The county court, composed of a chief justice, two associate justices, and a clerk, had the non-judicial functions of procuring county buildings and keeping them in repair, auditing and paying claims against the county, and furnishing an office for the clerk of the court (Gammel, I, 1212-1213). A board of land commissioners composed of a president, two commissioners, and a clerk was established in 1837 to examine land claims and issue certificates (Gammel, I, 1407-1409). These separate land officers were discontinued in 1839, when the justices and clerk of the county court became the members of the land board (Gammel, II, 112). In 1840 the justices of the county court constituted a board of school commissioners charged with general control of school matters (Gammel, II, 320-322).

The board of roads and revenues, composed of the chief justice as ex officio president, and a majority of the justices of peace of the county, was charged with general control of roads, providing for the poor, and levying county taxes (Gammel, I, 1205-1206). This board ceased functioning in September 1845, when a county (commissioners) court composed of the chief justice and four county commissioners was established and vested with all the administrative powers formerly held by the board of roads and revenues and the county court (Gammel, II, 1156-1157).

The clerk of the county court was ex officio recorder for the county, and until 1840, when a separate office was set up, treasurer for the county (Dec. 20, 1836, Gammel, I, 1214, 1211).

The Constitution vested judicial powers of the government in one supreme court, district courts for the several judicial districts, and a county court and a convenient number of justice courts for each county (Gammel, I, 1073-1074). Acts of the Congress organized the courts and further defined their jurisdiction.

The district court had original civil jurisdiction in all suits where the amount in controversy was $100 or more, criminal jurisdiction in all cases, and appellate jurisdiction over civil and probate cases originating in the county court (Gammel, I, 1260, 1211, 1213). All maritime and admiralty cases and all cases affecting ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls were within the exclusive original jurisdiction of the district court (Gammel, I, 1073). At each term of the court, a grand jury was chosen to investigate crimes committed in the county and report their findings to the court (Gammel, I, 1268). A district clerk for each county served the district court sitting in his county (Gammel, I, 1271).

The county court had original civil jurisdiction, concurrent with the district court, in all suits where the amount in controversy was $100 or more, with the exception that it had no right to try title to land; original probate jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to estates; and appellate jurisdiction over the justice courts in civil actions for the recovery of $20 or more (Gammel, I, 1209-1210, 1213, 1204). Civil jurisdiction was removed from the county court on January 26, 1839, and after that date the court functioned judicially only as a probate court (Gammel, II, 91-92).

Justice of peace courts had civil jurisdiction in all suits where the sum demanded did not exceed $100, and conducted examining trials in criminal cases. Justices of peace were conservators of the peace, and committing magistrates. (Gammel, I, 1201-1203)

The constable was the executive officer of the justice court and conservator of the peace in his district (Gammel, I, 1245, 1246).

The county sheriff was conservator of the peace, executive officer of the county and district courts, and keeper of the jail. He might appoint deputies to assist him in the discharge of these duties. (Gammel, I, 1239-1243) The sheriff was also the collector of taxes (Gammel, I, 1246). Sheriffs of certain border counties, including Sabine County, were made collectors of customs by an act of 1841 (Gammel, II, 623, 624).

The county coroner, also a conservator of the peace, was specifically charged with investigating "all violent, sudden and casual deaths" which came to his knowledge. He summoned a jury of twelve men to act with him in holding inquests, and certified any findings indicating murder or manslaughter to the next term of the district court. Whenever there was a vacancy in the office of sheriff, or the sheriff was disqualified to act in a particular case, the coroner acted in his stead (Gammel, I, 1244).

The tax assessor registered all inventories of property, appraised the value of property, and prepared tax rolls. Under specific instructions, he assessed real, personal, and occupation taxes. (Gammel, I, 1319-1322; II, 183-203, 778-782)

The county treasurer's duties included looking after all county funds and submitting statements of receipts, expenditures, and balances to the administrative body of the county (Gammel, II, 200).

The county surveyor was required to live at the county seat, and to examine all field notes of surveys in the county upon which patents had been or were to be obtained and certify the same to the commissioner of the state land office (Gammel, I, 1406).

D. State of Texas, 1846-1875

(A) Constitution of 1845

The Constitution of 1845, drawn in accordance with the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, and acts of the state legislature under this constitution changed the organization of county government developed under the Republic. The sheriff was relieved of the burden of collecting taxes by the creation of a tax assessor-collector (May 13, 1846, Gammel, II, 1653). A separate probate judge, who constituted the probate court, was authorized in 1846, but probate jurisdiction was returned to the county court in 1848 (Gammel, II, 1614; III, 113). Criminal jurisdiction was granted the justice courts for the first time (Gammel, II, 1606-1613). The several counties of the Republic, as they existed on February 15, 1846, became land districts of the state, and a district surveyor was elected in each (May 12, 1846, Gammel, II, 1540-1541). Since Sabine County was among the counties named land districts, and since no new counties were created from Sabine, the district surveyor's jurisdiction was limited to the county. All county boards of land commissioners were ordered to cease functioning on December 31, 1853 (Gammel, III, 1324).

(B) Constitution of 1861

In 1861 the state constitution was modified to meet changed conditions incident to the secession of Texas from the Union. No changes in county governmental organization were contemplated by this constitution, nor were any authorized by the legislature during the period of the Confederacy.

(C) Constitution of 1866

The Constitution of 1866 modified the state constitution again, this time to conform to changed conditions occasioned by the defeat of the Confederacy.

The new constitution, adopted in June 1866, described several changes in county government. Two changes in name only were authorized. The presiding officer of the county was styled judge of the county court, and the administrative body was called the police court. The police court had the same powers, duties, and mode of action in regulating, promoting, and protecting the public interest as those prescribed for the county (commissioners) court. (Gammel, V, 869)

One new official was created: A county attorney, appointed by the police court, represented the county and the state in cases where either was party in the county court; in the absence of the district attorney, represented the state in all proceedings before committing magistrates; and attended sessions of the police court (Gammel, V, 969, 970).

The most important changes were those in the jurisdiction of the district and county courts. Original jurisdiction of the district court included all suits to recover damages for slander or defamation of character, all suits for trial of title of land, all suits for enforcement of liens, all suits for trial of title to property levied upon by virtue of any writs of execution, sequestration, or attachment, when the property levied on was valued at $100 or more. The district court had appellate jurisdiction over cases originating in the inferior courts. (Gammel, V, 866)

In addition to probate jurisdiction already vested, the county court exercised civil jurisdiction in cases where the amount in controversy was not less than $100 nor more than $500, and original criminal jurisdiction, concurrent with the district court, of all misdemeanors and petty offenses (Gammel, V, 868, 962).

(D) Constitution of 1869

Because the Congress of the United States refused to admit Texas into the Union under the Constitution of 1866, and maintained a reconstruction government in the state, another constitution was framed in 1869, under which Texas was granted full fellowship in the Union in 1870. The new Constitution made more radical changes in county government than any previous constitution.

Administrative power was vested in a county (police) court composed of the five justices of peace authorized for the county, or any three of them, with the justice residing at the county seat as presiding justice. This tribunal was given jurisdiction similar to that formerly exercised by county commissioners courts and police courts. (Gammel, VI, 282-286, 288; VII, 414-415)

No judicial power was granted the county court. Jurisdiction of the district court was extended to include all original probate jurisdiction formerly exercised by the county court (Gammel, VI, 315-373). Civil and criminal jurisdiction vested in the justice courts was continued, but the number of justice courts in each county was limited to five, one in each justice's precinct (Gammel, VI, 261-282).

The offices of judge and clerk of the county court, tax assessor-collector, and coroner were omitted. The district clerk, in addition to increased duties as clerk of the district court, occasioned by the addition of probate jurisdiction to the court, was made ex officio clerk of the county (police) court, and recorder for the county (Gammel, VII, 412; VI, 240, 241). Assessment of taxes was assigned to the justices of peace; collection of taxes to the sheriff (Gammel, VI, 378, 398-407). Duties of the coroner devolved upon justices of peace and constables (Gammel, VI, 278; VII, 415). By act of 1871, the office of county attorney was abolished (Gammel, VI, 937).

(3) Present Governmental Organization of Sabine County, 1876-1938

A. Constitution of 1876

With the return of the Democratic Party to power in state politics, and the election of a Democratic governor by re-enfranchised voters, a vast majority of the populace demanded revision of the constitution in order that the organic law should more nearly conform to traditional principles of government. The Constitution of 1876 generally reinstated county government as it prevailed from 1846 to 1866. A few of the innovations of the constitutions of 1866 and 1869 which had proved beneficial were retained.

Administrative power of the county was vested in a commissioners court composed of four county commissioners and the county judge as presiding officer. Powers and duties given the body in 1876 were generally the same as those accumulated by former administrative bodies. (Gammel, VIII, 887-890) Jurisdiction of the district court and justice court was continued (Gammel, VIII, 802, 990). The county court was given probate, civil, and criminal jurisdiction subject to change by the legislature, and appellate jurisdiction over the justice courts (Gammel, VIII, 853-860).

County officials authorized in 1876 were: county judge (Gammel, VIII, 853); four county commissioners (Gammel, VIII, 887); clerks of the county and district courts, with the provision that counties having less than 8,000 population might elect a single clerk to perform duties of both offices (Const., Art. V, sec. 20); one justice of peace and one constable for each justice precinct (Gammel, VIII, 990; Const., Art. V, sec. 18); sheriff (Const., Art. V, sec. 23); county attorney (Const., Art. V, sec. 21); tax assessor (Gammel, VIII, 1101); tax collector, except in counties having less than 10,000 population, in which the sheriff was to collect taxes (Const., Art. VIII, sec. 16; Gammel, VIII, 1095); county treasurer and county surveyor (Gammel, VIII, 1035). All officials were to serve two years. With the exception of the county commissioners, justices of peace, and constables, who were elected from their respective precincts, all county officials were elected by the county at large. Sabine County elected separate county and district clerks until 1879. A joint clerk was elected to take office January 1, 1880 (Sabine County, Minutes Commissioner's Court, B, 47). The offices were again separated in 1905; a county clerk was elected to take office on January 1, 1906 (Sabine County, Official Bond Record, Vol. 3, p. 208). The population of the county did not warrant a separate tax collector until 1920.

Constitutional civil and criminal jurisdiction was removed from the county court of Sabine County by legislative enactment approved March 27, 1879, and was not restored until April 24, 1905 (Gammel, VIII, 1368; Acts of the 29th Legislature in Regular Session, 148). Jurisdiction over cases involving right of eminent domain was conferred upon the court by an act of February 9, 1881 (Gammel, IX, 95).

Until January 1, 1916, when the first county school superintendent took office in Sabine County, the county judge served ex officio as the school superintendent (Sabine County, Official Bond Record, Vol. 5, p. 184).

The justices of peace became registrars of vital statistics for their respective precincts by act of June 9, 1927 (40th Legis., 180).

The offices of tax assessor and collector were consolidated in all counties by act of June 3, 1933 (43rd Legis., 598, 599).

B. Interrelations of County Agencies and Officials

To provide a system of checks and balances for county government, the legislature has provided for interrelations of county agencies and officials.

The commissioners court as the administrative agency of county government has power to review the acts of county officials and to require reports from them. The court approves the bonds of all county officials, and the bonds of county depositories (Arts. 6000, 2547); it designates an additional depository for trust funds held by the district and county clerks (Art. 2558a). When vacancies occur in the offices of county judge, county clerk, sheriff, county attorney, county treasurer, county surveyor, tax assessor-collector, justice of peace, constable, and county school superintendent, the commissioners court may appoint officers to fill the vacancies for the remainder of the unexpired terms (Art. 2355). In conjunction with the sheriff, the commissioners court of Sabine County may appoint not more than two regular deputies and not more than two special deputies, to be known as county traffic officers (Art. 6699). Before the county judge may absent himself from the county or state, he must obtain permission from the commissioners court, and the permission is entered upon the minutes of the court (Art. 1929).

It is the duty of the commissioners court to require the custodian of any county records which have become defaced, worn, or illegible to transcribe them into new books provided by the court (Art. 6574). The court may require the county clerk to record in a well-bound book any old probate papers that are unrecorded (Art. 6574a). The court may also require the county clerk to translate into English any Spanish documents or records in his archives which relate to titles to land (Art. 6580).

Whenever the commissioners court designates election precincts, it must file a certified copy of the order with the tax assessor-collector (Art. 2933). Certified copies of commissioners' orders establishing water improvement districts must be filed with the county clerk for recording

in the deed record (Art. 7638). All election returns are made in triplicate by the election officials. One copy is retained by the presiding officer of the election; one is delivered to the county clerk; and one to the county judge. (Art. 3026) The county judge delivers his copy to the commissioners court for official tabulation on the Monday following the day of election (Art. 3030).

As the agency of county government charged with the control of county finances, the commissioners court receives fiscal reports from each official handling county funds. In the county finance ledger, furnished by the commissioners court, the county clerk keeps an account with each officer of the county, district, or state who is authorized to receive or collect money or other property belonging to the county (Art. 1607). The clerk balances the accounts in the ledger, and makes sworn tabular statement covering the preceding three months at each regular term of the commissioners court (Art. 1608).

Each district clerk, county clerk, county judge, county treasurer, sheriff, district attorney, county attorney, constable, and justice of peace who handle county funds make reports to the commissioners court at each regular term, of all fines imposed and collected, all judgments rendered and collected, and all jury fees collected for the use of the county; and at the same time present their receipts and vouchers showing disposition of the money collected (Art. 1617).

The tax assessor-collector makes an itemized report to the court at the end of each month, of county taxes collected during the month, accompanied by the tax receipt stubs. This report made by the tax assessor-collector is audited by the county clerk, and then submitted to the commissioners court at its next regular meeting. The assessor-collector makes also a summarized quarterly statement to the court, showing all state and county taxes collected during the previous three months, and an account of his disposition of collections. (Art. 7261)

At every regular term, the commissioners court receives a detailed report from the county treasurer of all money received and disbursed by him, of all debts due to or from the county, and of all other proceedings in his office. The court inspects all his books and accounts and all vouchers relating to his report. (Art. 1711) The treasurer's quarterly report is examined by the court, and when approved, each member of the court makes affidavit that legal requirements have been satisfied. These affidavits are filed with the county clerk and recorded in the court minutes, and the treasurer's report is published in some county newspaper. (Art. 1636) The treasurer reports to the court the results of his examination of the accounts, dockets, and records of the clerks, sheriff, justices of peace, constables, and tax assessor-collector in order that the court may institute suit for recovery of any money belonging to the county which has not been accounted for and paid over according to law (Art. 1714). When the county treasurer doubts the legality or propriety of any warrant presented to him for payment, it is his duty to withhold payment and report it to the court for consideration and direction (Art. 1713).

The commissioners court sitting as a board of equalization in the spring of each year reviews and approves the assessment lists of taxable property, both rendered and unrendered, prepared by the tax assessor-collector (Arts. 7206, 7217, 7218). The court must require the tax assessor-collector to prepare a list of all lands sold to the state for taxes and not redeemed (Art. 7321). When the sheriff bids in land for the state at tax sales, the commissioners court receives from the district clerk a report of the sale (Art. 7328).

In his capacity as clerk of the county, the county clerk has several interrelations with other county officials and agencies. Official bonds of all county officials except the county clerk, are filed with the county clerk, who records them in a book kept for that purpose (Art. 6000). The county clerk files his own bond with the district clerk, after recording it in the official bond register (Art. 1937). The bond required of the county depository, after approval by the commissioners court and the state comptroller, is filed with the county clerk (Art. 2547). Bonds against the faith and credit of the county are signed by the county judge and countersigned by the county clerk, and registered by the county treasurer before delivery (Art. 724). All deposits of money in the county treasury are made upon presentation of deposit warrants issued in triplicate by the county clerk. When the deposit has been made, the treasurer retains the original, signs the duplicate and returns it to the county clerk, signs the triplicate and returns it to the depositor. (Art. 1657) When the tax assessor-collector has completed the compilation of the assessment roll he delivers a copy to the county clerk (Art. 7219). At the end of each month the county clerk receives from the tax assessor-collector an itemized monthly report of county taxes collected and the disposition thereof, together with the tax receipt stubs and his receipts from the treasurer for all county taxes paid to him. The county clerk audits the report and gives the tax assessor-collector credit against the assessment list maintained by the clerk in his office. (Art. 7260) When the delinquent tax list has been compiled by the tax assessor-collector, the county clerk receives a copy (Art. 7321). The county clerk receives from the sheriff deeds to lands bid in for the state for taxes, and records them in the deed record (Art. 7328). The county clerk files copies of the treasurer's receipts to the justices of peace for money collected on fines imposed and judgments rendered (Art. 1619). If the county or district attorney has collected any money for the use of the county between the terms of the district court, the county clerk receives a report of the amount collected (Art. 1620).

The district clerk files in his office the report of the finance committee appointed by the district judge to examine the condition of county finances (Art. 1639). When the sheriff sells land for taxes, if there is any residue above and beyond the amount due the state and county, the district clerk receives from the sheriff the remainder and retains it subject to disposition by district court order (Art. 7328). If the district attorney fails to attend any term of court in any county of his district, it is the duty of the district clerk to certify the fact to the state comptroller (Art. 327). The district clerk receives sworn complaints of fraudulent or dishonorable conduct or malpractice on the part of any attorney at law, and presents them to the district court (Arts. 314, 315).

The district court tries delinquent tax suits filed by the county attorney on the basis of affidavits, certified copies, and such other evidence as the tax assessor-collector may furnish (Art. 7326). Vacancies in the office of district clerk are filled by appointment by the district judge (Art. 1895). The district court appoints three jury commissioners, and the district judge instructs them in their duties (Arts. 2104, 2107). When the jury commission has selected the names of prospective jurors and sealed them in separate envelopes, the commissioners write their names across the seals of the envelopes and deliver them to the judge, who, in turn, delivers them to the clerk or one of his deputies, in open court (Art. 2112).

The county treasurer receives each month from the tax assessor-collector all county taxes collected and gives a receipt therefor (Art. 7251). He receives from the sheriff the county's portion of money received in sale of land for taxes (Art. 7328). He receives from other county officials any money which they may have collected for the use of the county, and gives them receipt therefor (Art. 1657). After the bond of the county depository has been properly approved and filed, and the commissioners court has officially designated the county depository, it is the duty of the treasurer to transmit all money received by him for the county or any district or subdivision to the depository (Art. 2549).

C. Interrelations of County and State Agencies and Officials

Since the county is an agency of the state, the interrelations of county and state agencies are numerous.

The Governor of the state may direct the state comptroller to investigate the books and accounts of any county agency or official receiving, disbursing, or having in his possession public funds. The comptroller reports his findings to the Governor in writing, and the Governor institutes proceedings against all delinquent parties, through the attorney general. (Art. 7057) Any officer or appointee authorized to receive public money, other than a collector of taxes, who fails to account for all money in his possession belonging to the state, and to pay it over to the state treasurer within ten days after it comes into his possession is subject to fine (Vernon's Annotated Penal Code of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 98). Any official holding claim against the state for which no warrant has been issued and for which the appropriation is exhausted must present the claim to the comptroller for his consideration at least thirty days before each regular session of the legislature (Art. 4349). For counties having less than 190,000 population the state comptroller prescribes and prepares the forms used in collecting county revenues of every kind, and prescribes the manner of keeping the accounts (Arts. 1656a, 1656c).

The state board of pardons and paroles may call upon any county official for information when making investigations (Art. 6203, sec. 5).

All county officials and agencies are authorized to turn over to the State Library, for permanent preservation, official records or documents not in current use. The state librarian must give a receipt for such

records. (Art. 5439) County commissioners and other custodians of public records are authorized in their discretion to lend to the library of the University of Texas, for the length of time and on conditions that they may determine, the parts of their archives and records mainly of historical value, and take a receipt therefor from the librarian. The librarian is authorized to make copies of the records for historical studies. (Art. 260)

The secretary of state issues commissions to state, district, county, and precinct officials, and sends a list of the commissions, as they are issued, to the commissioners court and state comptroller (Art. 3882). Whenever there is money in the state treasury for the purpose of paying off any obligation due by the county, and it is made to appear to the comptroller by a certified copy of the records of the commissioners court or by other satisfactory evidence that the obligations are no longer outstanding against the county, the comptroller draws a warrant on the state treasury in favor of the county for the benefit of its general fund (Art. 4379).

When any bond is paid or redeemed, the proper officer or the authority (commissioners court) paying such bond shall notify the comptroller of such fact, and of the date of such payment or redemption (Art. 4361). The commissioners court must forward all county bonds to the attorney general for examination. If he finds that the bonds were issued in conformity with the constitution and laws, and that they are valid and binding obligations upon the county, he officially certifies the fact. (Art. 4398)

The commissioners court is authorized to contribute county funds to aid in the construction and maintenance of any section of macadamized, graveled, or paved road in the county belonging to the state highway system (Art. 6674c). Whenever the use or acquisition of land is required by the state highway commission for establishing a new road or changing an old one, the county commissioners are authorized to purchase or condemn such land for the benefit of the state (Art. 6674n).

The county library, if there is one, is under the general supervision of the commissioners court, but is also under the supervision of the state librarian, who from time to time, either personally or by one of his assistants, visits the county free libraries and inquires into their condition (Art. 1687). The state board of library examiners passes on the qualifications of all persons desiring to become county librarians. No person is eligible for the office of county librarian, unless, prior to his appointment by the commissioners court, he has received from the state board of library examiners a certificate of qualification. (Art. 1683)

If requested by the commissioners court, the state health officer approves plans for the erection, alteration, or repair of the county hospital (Art. 4478).

The commissioners court is directed to appoint a county health officer biennially. He must subscribe to the official oath, and file a copy of his oath and appointment with the Texas state board of health. (Art. 4423) If the commissioners court fails, neglects, or refuses to fill the

office of county health officer, the state board of health has the power to appoint a county health officer to serve until a local authority fills the office (Art. 4426).

When requested by the commissioners court of any county, the commissioner of agriculture calls for an investigation to determine whether any insect pest or plant disease exists in the county, and causes a written report to be made to the commissioners court (Art. 135a-1, sec. 8).

The county clerk is advised by the commissioner of the general land office whenever sales of public land are made in his county. The commissioner must notify the clerk of the sale of each tract, giving name and address of purchaser, and sale price. The clerk must then enter this information on his books opposite the description of the land sold, as part of his public records. (Art. 5316)

The county clerk registers professional licenses to practice dentistry, optometry, and nursing in his county, granted by the respective state boards of examiners (Arts. 4546, 4562, 4524). Licenses issued to physicians by the state board of medical examiners must be registered in the office of the district clerk of the county in which the physician wishes to practice medicine (Art. 4498).

The Governor, with the consent of the senate, appoints notaries public (Art. 5949). Upon the appointment of a notary the secretary of state forwards the commission to the county clerk, who notifies the appointee to appear before him within ten days and qualify according to law (Art. 5951). When the person has qualified and paid his fee, the clerk notifies the secretary of state (Art. 5952). Each notary gives a bond for $1,000 payable to the Governor, which is filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk (Art. 5953). The secretary of state furnishes the county clerk with a printed list of all notaries public in the county; the clerk preserves this list for public inspection, and posts a copy on the courthouse door (Art. 5950).

Every notice of discharge from the state penitentiary must be signed by the chairman of the board of prison commissioners and sent to the district clerk of the county where the convict was convicted, or to the district clerk of the county where the convict elects to go on leaving prison, not more than ten nor fewer than four days before the discharge. The convict is not finally discharged according to law until he appears before the clerk and signs the receipt printed on the discharge. (Art. 6196)

The supreme court may remove any judge of a district court who is guilty of official misconduct, is incompetent to discharge the duties of his office or who neglects them (Arts. 5965, 5966).

The attorney general transmits to the proper district or county attorney any certified account, bond, or other demand the comptroller has delivered to him for prosecution. The attorney general requires the several district and county attorneys to report to him at the close of their courts the situation of all suits instituted by them to collect public money. (Art. 4396)

When any person not a resident minor without a guardian does not demand his just portion from an executor or administrator of an estate within six months after an order approving the report of the commissioners of partition has been issued, the county judge requires the payment of the portion to the state treasurer, if it is in money; if the portion is in property, the judge orders sale, and the proceeds are paid to the state treasurer. Upon the final settlement of the accounts of any executor or administrator of an estate the county judge enters an order requiring the executor or administrator to pay over to the state treasurer any money remaining, if the heirs of the estate are not represented in the court. (Art. 3644) When such an order is issued, the county clerk must mail to the state treasurer a certified copy of the order within thirty days after it is issued (Art. 3648).

The commissioner of the general land office issues to the county judge a patent for land to be used as a location for a schoolhouse, patented out of the vacant and unappropriated public domain of Texas (Art. 5406).

The county judge must certify to the rehabilitation division of the state department of education that the parents of a child presented for admission to a state hospital for crippled children are financially unable to care for the child, and that one or more physicians have examined the child and recommend it as being entitled to treatment (Art. 2675j, sec. 4).

Any justice of peace or county judge must, upon application of the attorney general, summon witnesses in suits for the violation of antitrust and conspiracies against trade laws, and must have the witnesses examined and order their statements reduced to writing, filed, and sworn to, and send the statements to attorney general (Vernon's Annotated Penal Code of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 1636).

Within thirty days after a county or precinct election, and from time to time thereafter as the officers may qualify, the county judge makes out and certifies to the secretary of state a tabular statement of those elected. He also certifies the result of the vote for members of the legislature. He reports in like manner all special elections to fill vacancies, certifying when and how the vacancy occurred, and whether in county or precinct office. (Art. 3039) The county judge makes duplicate returns of election for the Governor and lieutenant governor, transmitting one copy to the state capital to the speaker of the house of representatives, and depositing the other in the office of the county clerk (Art. 3036).

Justices of peace, acting as registrars of vital statistics, must on the tenth day of each month, transmit to the state registrar all original certificates registered by them for the preceding month; and if no births or deaths occurred in any month, on the tenth day of following month, report the fact to the state registrar on a card provided for that purpose (Art. 4477, Rule 52a).

The director of the department of public safety may call upon sheriffs for assistance (Art. 4413(20). The bureau is charged with offering assist-

ance to sheriffs and other peace officers in prevention of crime, apprehension of criminals, and promotion of public safety (Art. 4413(21).

When the Governor deems necessary, he may order the tax assessor-collector, or designate other persons, to make an enrollment of all persons liable to military duty, other than members of the active militia. The tax assessor-collector makes a report in triplicate, filing one copy with the adjutant general, one with the county clerk, and retaining one (Art. 5771). When it becomes necessary to draft any portion of the reserve, the Governor directs the sheriff to notify personally the county clerk of the number of men required. The clerk copies by name or number from the roll turned over to him by the assessor-collector, sufficient men to fill the draft. (Art. 5774) A sheriff may represent to the Governor that aid is needed to suppress threatened riots or unlawful assemblies, and the Governor may direct the national guard to be under the orders of the sheriff or other civil officer (Arts. 5831-5833). The sheriff must from time to time collect all arms or military property of the state which may be liable to loss or in the hands of unauthorized persons, and keep the same subject to order from the Governor (Art. 5853). The sheriff must serve all lawful processes issued by the proper officer of court martial (Art. 5881).

Sheriffs and constables must execute the processes of the state railroad commission in oil and gas hearings, and are empowered to stop and search any vehicle suspected of transporting illegal oil. Should such oil be found, the driver must be taken before the nearest justice of peace and complaint filed. (Art. 6066a, sec. 3)

Sheriffs must execute all processes issued by the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, or the chairman of a committee of either house of the legislature in the same manner as processes issued by a court (Art. 6874). The sheriff must make out and mail to the adjutant general, upon the close of each regular term of the district court, a certified list of all persons who have fled from his county after indictment for felony. The lists are made upon blanks provided by the adjutant general. (Vernon's Annotated Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 1008)

All peace officers must aid in the arrest and detention of fugitives from the justice of other states or territories (CCP, Art. 998). When the Governor deems proper to requisition a fugitive from justice who has been indicted in a Texas county, and has fled to another state or territory, he may commission an agent to bring back and deliver the fugitive to the sheriff of the proper county (CCP, Art. 1005).

The state superintendent of public instruction must advise and counsel with the county and district school officers concerning the best methods of conducting public schools, and is empowered to issue binding instructions and regulations (Art. 2657). He also must require county judges, county, city, and town school superintendents, school treasurers, and other school officials and teachers to make such reports relating to school funds and other school affairs as he may deem proper (Art. 2661). County school superintendents must prepare an annual consolidated county school census roll in duplicate, one roll for each race, to be accompanied by an abstract

showing the number of children of each race of the different years of school age, and the total number of children of each race. The original is sent to the state superintendent, and the duplicate is filed with the county clerk. (Art. 2819) The state superintendent examines the census for error, and may, with the approval of the state board, require that it be retaken (Art. 2820). The county superintendent reports to the state superintendent the attendance in the rural schools in his county, and makes requisition for text books for the students. The reports and requisitions are made on forms supplied by the state department of education. (Art. 2875)

Appeals from the decision of the county superintendent of public instruction are to the county board of school trustees, and in case of further appeal, to any court having the proper jurisdiction or to the state superintendent of public instruction (Art. 2686). The state board of education may authorize common or independent school district trustees to pay off all or any part of any bonded indebtedness owned by the state permanent school fund, whether the bonds are mature or not (Art. 2787a). The county board of trustees must notify the state superintendent and the state board of education on or before the first day of September of each scholastic year of the amount of the state available fund to be set aside for the maintenance of the office of the county school superintendent for the ensuing year. On receipt of the notification the state superintendent, on the order of the state board of education, remits to the county the amount necessary. (Art. 2827)

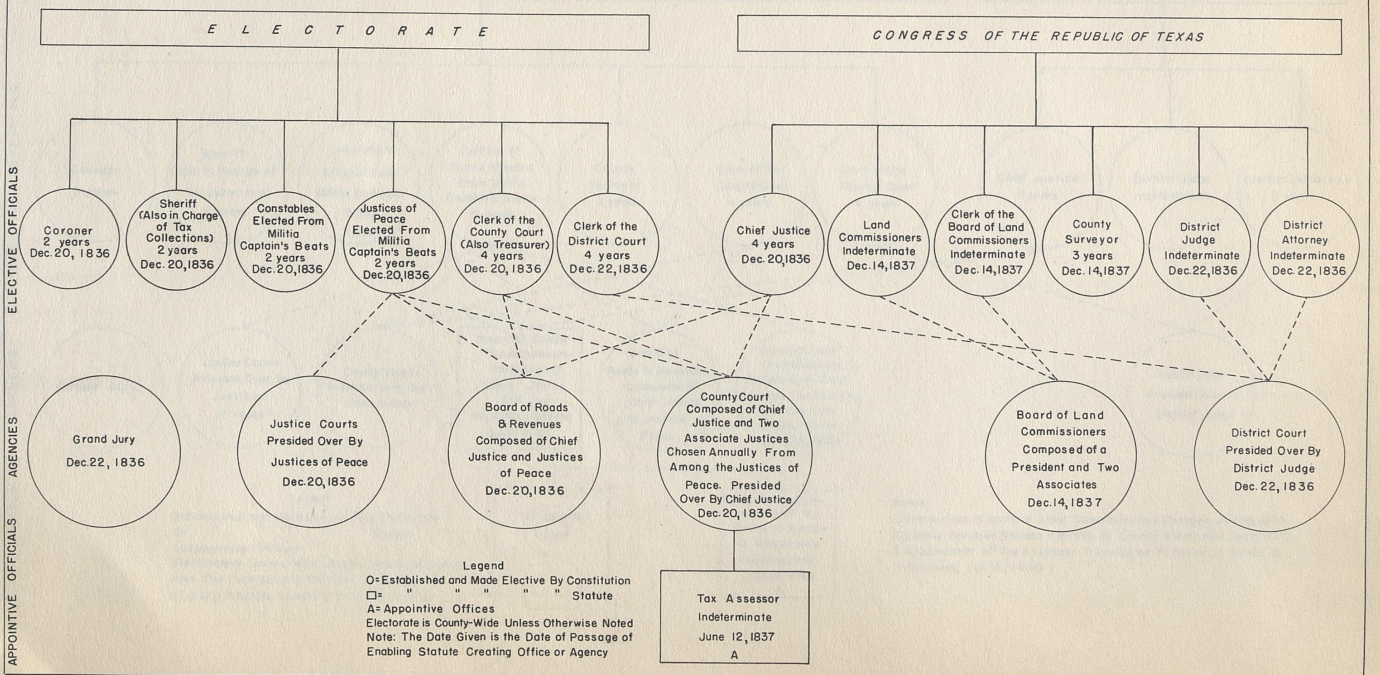
The county surveyor must plat upon the map of his county all surveys made during each quarter, and transmit sketches and field notes of the same to the commissioner of the general land office at the end of each quarter (Art. 5291). Whenever records of the surveyor's office are lost or destroyed the surveyor must obtain from the commissioner of the general land office a properly certified transcript to replace the missing records (Art. 5294).

All public weighers or deputy public weighers must obtain from the state commissioner of agriculture a certificate of authority, and they and their weights are subject to the supervision of the commissioner (Art. 5690). Any public weigher who is incompetent or guilty of official misconduct is removed by the Governor, who must report the removal to the next legislature (Art. 5989).

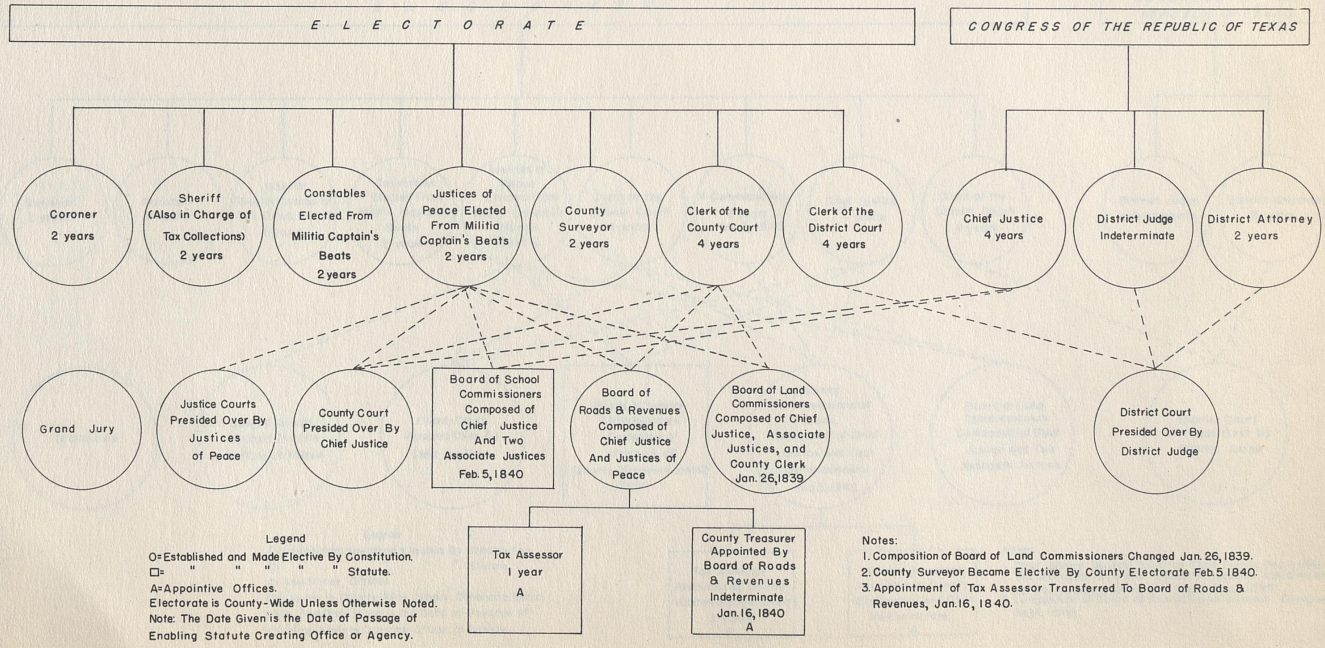
(4) Summarization

Administrative duties in Sabine County have successively been delegated to the board of roads and revenues and the county court, 1836-1845; the county (commissioners) court, 1845-1866; police court, 1866-1869; county (police) court, 1869-1876; and commissioners court, 1876--. Recording functions have been successively delegated to the clerk of the county court, 1836-1869; the district clerk, 1869-1876; the county clerk, 1876-1879; the joint county and district clerk, 1880-1905; and the county clerk, 1906--. Judicial functions have been discharged by the district court, 1836--; the county court, 1836-1846, 1848-1869, 1876--; probate court, 1846-1848; and justice courts, 1836--. Tax assessing has been performed by an appointed tax assessor, 1837-1845; an elected tax assessor-collector,

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1836
DECEMBER 1836-JANUARY 1839



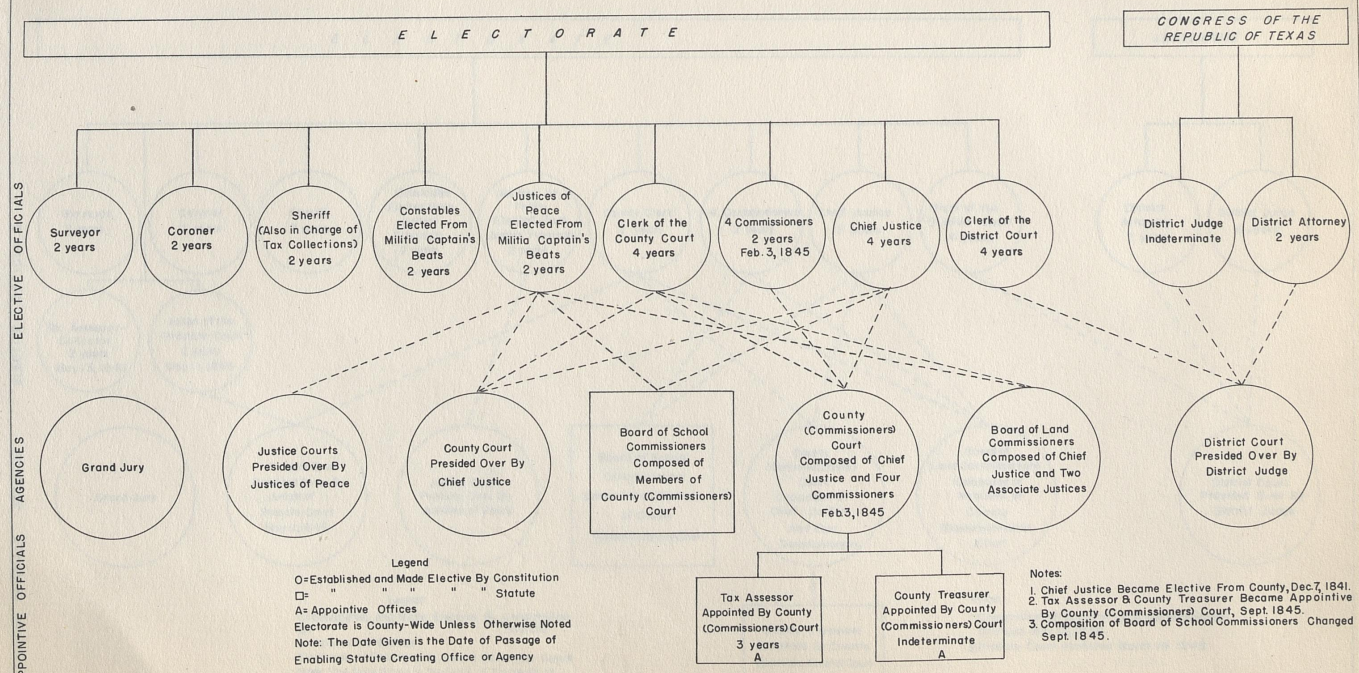
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1836
1840



Legend
O=Established and Made Elective By Constitution.
□= " " " " " Statute.
A=Appointive Offices.
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted.
Note: The Date Given is the Date of Passage of Enabling Statute Creating Office or Agency.

Notes:
1. Composition of Board of Land Commissioners Changed Jan. 26, 1839.
2. County Surveyor Became Elective By County Electorate Feb. 5 1840.
3. Appointment of Tax Assessor Transferred To Board of Roads & Revenues, Jan. 16, 1840.

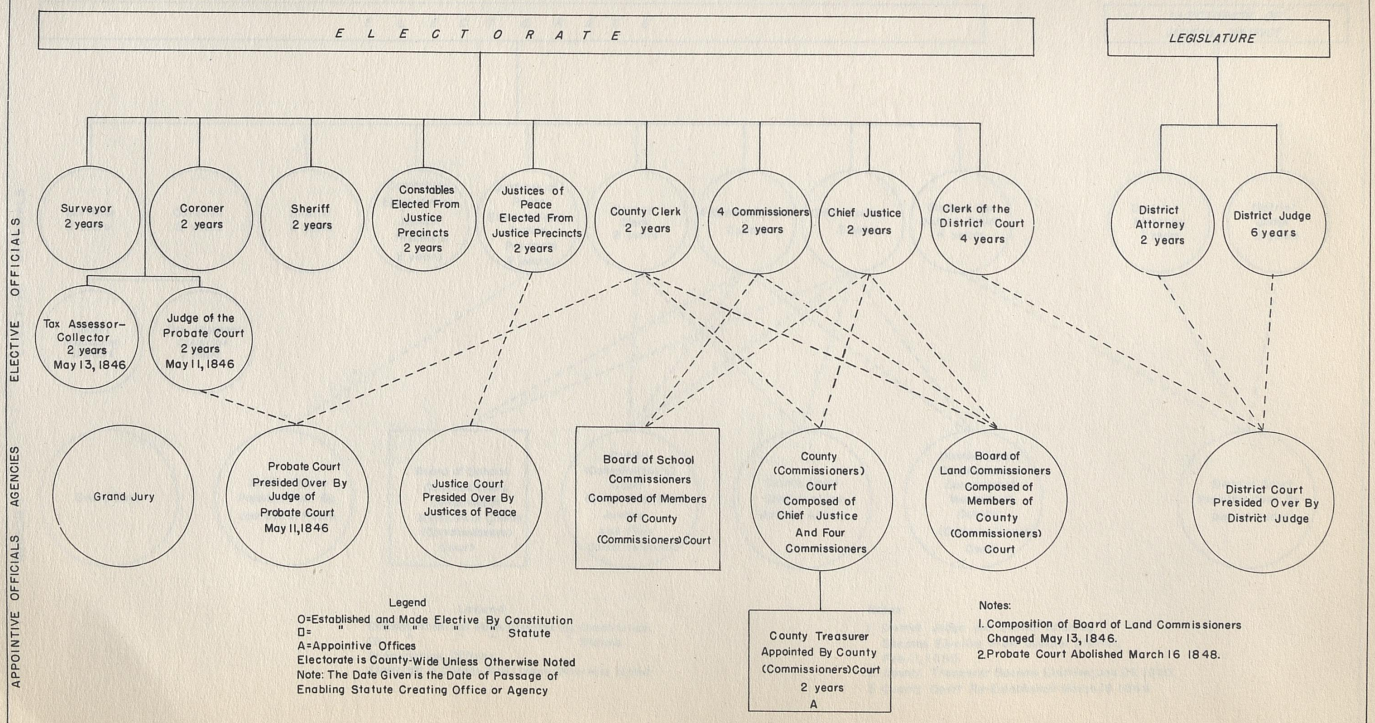
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1836
1845



Legend
O=Established and Made Elective By Constitution
□= " " " " Statute
A= Appointive Offices
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted
Note: The Date Given is the Date of Passage of Enabling Statute Creating Office or Agency

Notes:
1. Chief Justice Became Elective From County, Dec. 7, 1841.
2. Tax Assessor & County Treasurer Became Appointive By County (Commissioners) Court, Sept. 1845.
3. Composition of Board of School Commissioners Changed Sept. 1845.

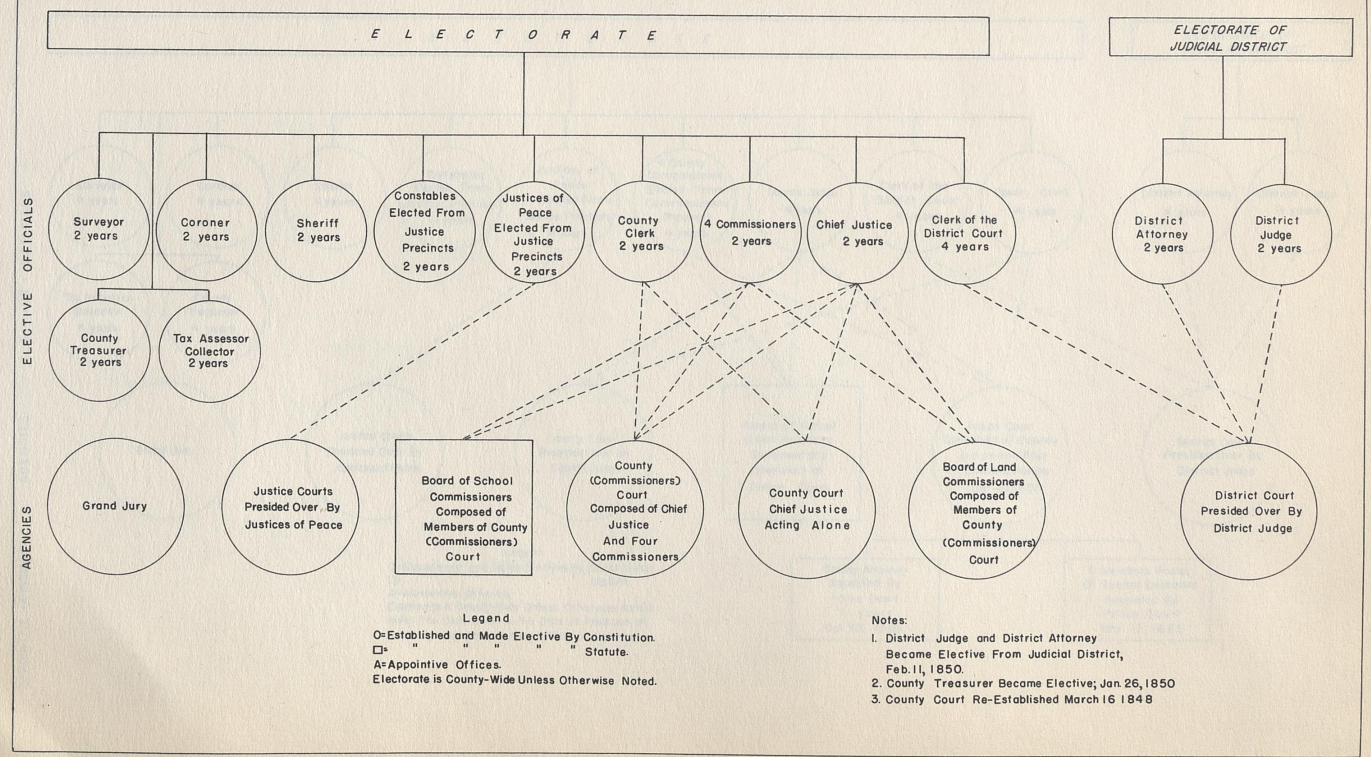
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
STATE OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1845
1846



Legend
O=Established and Made Elective By Constitution
□= " " " " " Statute
A=Appointive Offices
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted
Note: The Date Given is the Date of Passage of Enabling Statute Creating Office or Agency

Notes:
1. Composition of Board of Land Commissioners Changed May 13, 1846.
2. Probate Court Abolished March 16 1848.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
STATE OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1845
1850



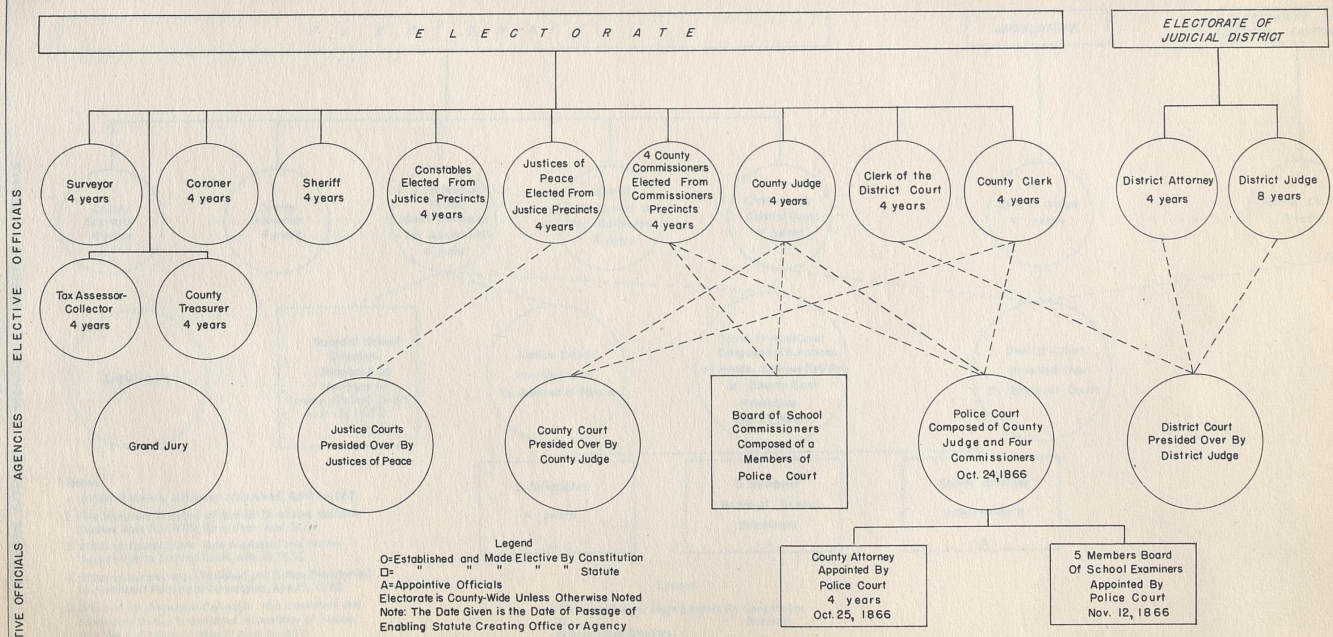
Legend

O=Established and Made Elective By Constitution.
□= " " " " " Statute.
A=Appointive Offices.
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted.

Notes:

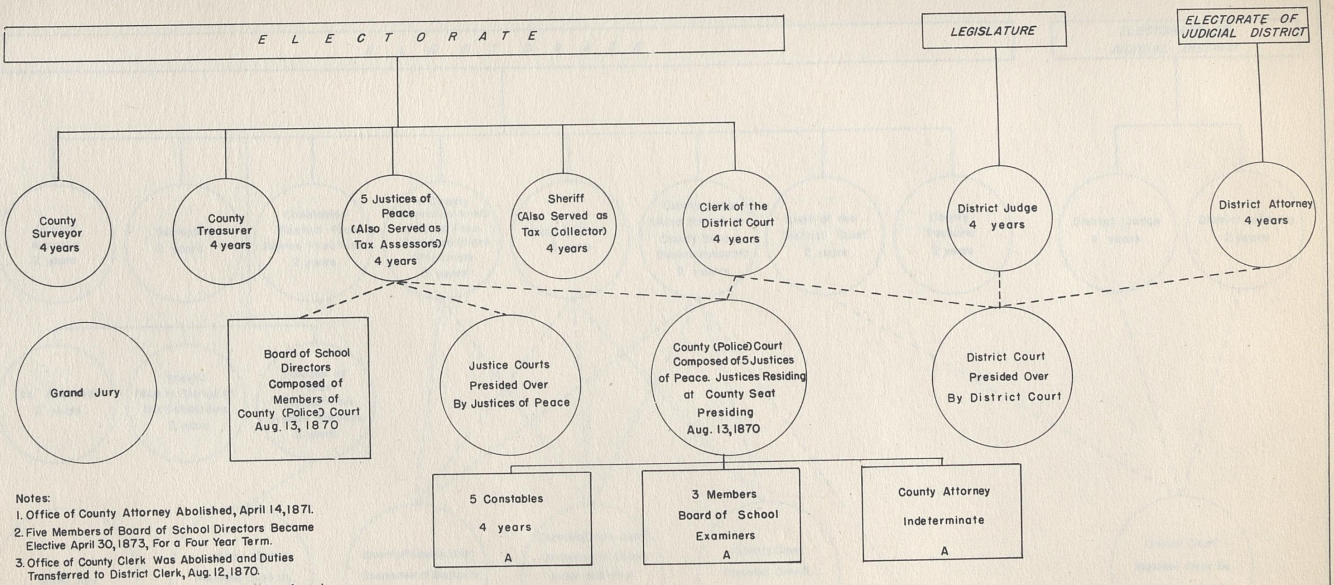
1. District Judge and District Attorney Became Elective From Judicial District, Feb. 11, 1850.
2. County Treasurer Became Elective; Jan. 26, 1850
3. County Court Re-Established March 16 1848

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
STATE OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1866
1866



Legend
O=Established and Made Elective By Constitution
□= " " " " " Statute
A=Appointive Officials
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted
Note: The Date Given is the Date of Passage of Enabling Statute Creating Office or Agency

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
STATE OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1869
1870



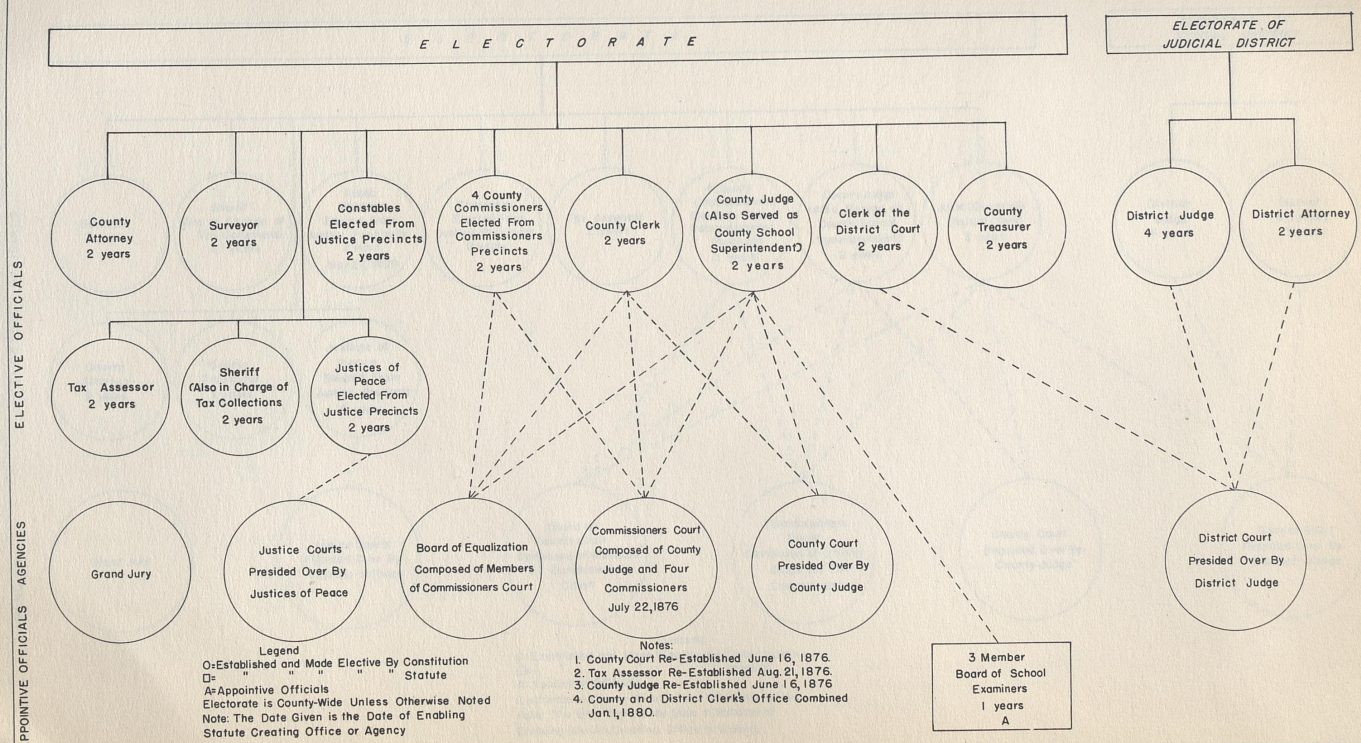
Notes:

1. Office of County Attorney Abolished, April 14, 1871.
2. Five Members of Board of School Directors Became Elective April 30, 1873, For a Four Year Term.
3. Office of County Clerk Was Abolished and Duties Transferred to District Clerk, Aug. 12, 1870.
4. Office of Coroner Was Abolished and Duties Transferred to Justices of Peace and Constables, Aug. 13, 1870.
5. Office of Tax Assessor-Collector Was Abolished and Assessing Duties Transferred to Justices of Peace, and Tax Collecting to Sheriff Aug. 15, 1870.
6. Office of County Judge Was Abolished, and the Justice of Peace Who Resided at the County Seat Became the Presiding Officer of the County (Police) Court, Aug. 15, 1870.

Legend

O=Established and Made Elective By Constitution
□= " " " " " Statute
A= Appointive Officials
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted
Note: The Date Given is the Date of Passage of Enabling Statute Creating Office or Agency

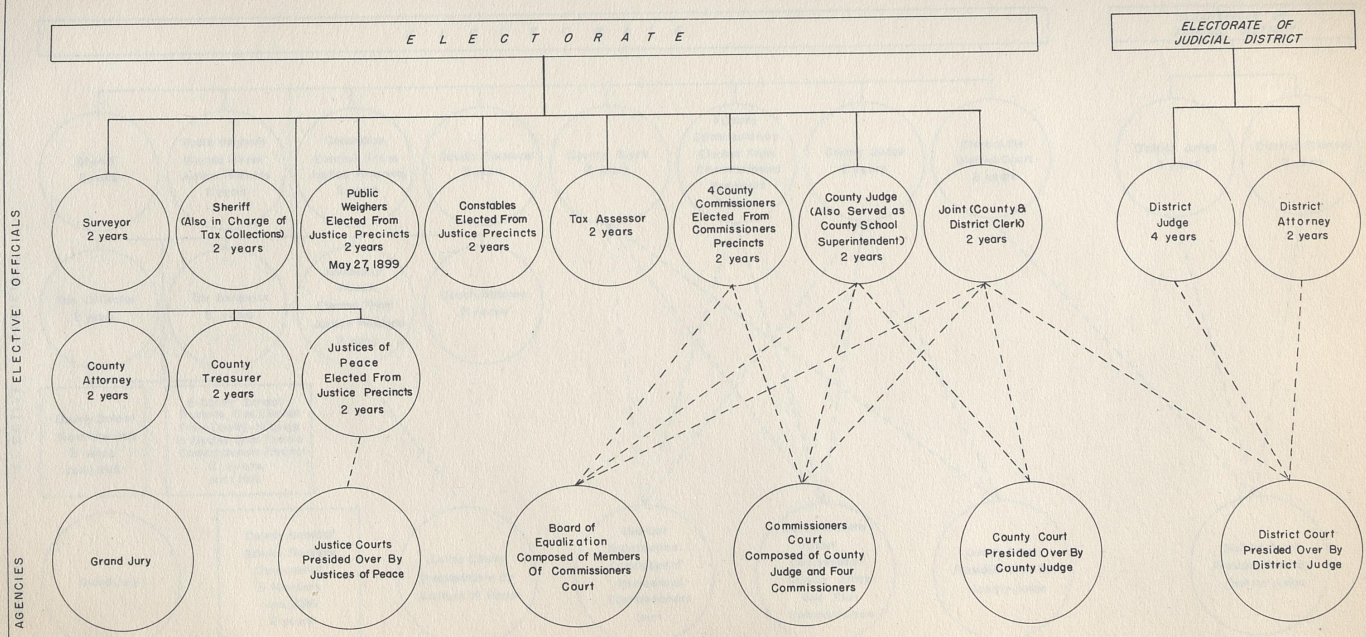
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
STATE OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1876
1876



Legend
O=Established and Made Elective By Constitution
□= " " " " " Statute
A=Appointive Officials
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted
Note: The Date Given is the Date of Enabling Statute Creating Office or Agency

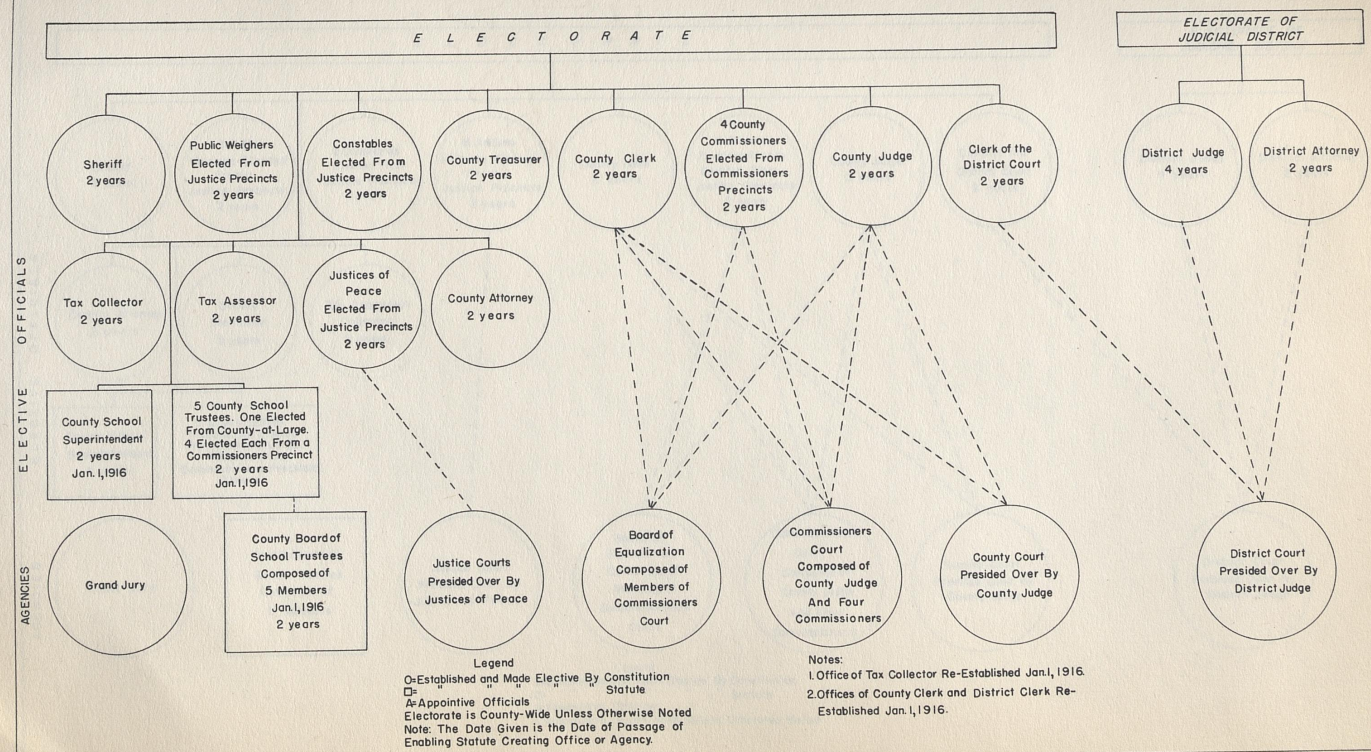
Notes:
1. County Court Re-Established June 16, 1876.
2. Tax Assessor Re-Established Aug. 21, 1876.
3. County Judge Re-Established June 16, 1876
4. County and District Clerk's Office Combined Jan. 1, 1880.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
STATE OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1876
1900



Legend
O=Established and Made Elective by Constitution.
□= " " " " " Statute.
A=Appointive Officials.
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted.
Note: The Date Given is the Date of Passage of Enabling Statute Creating Office or Agency

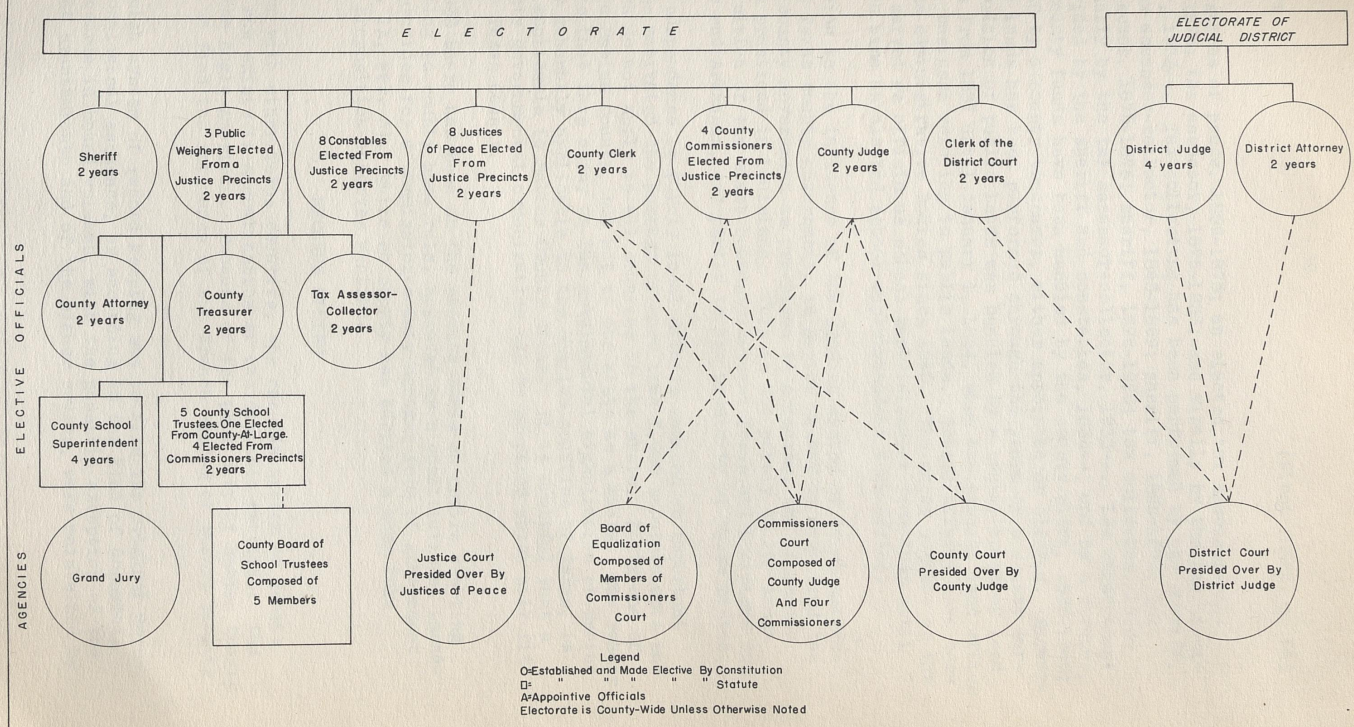
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
STATE OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1876
1920



Legend
O=Established and Made Elective By Constitution
□= " " " " Statute
A=Appointive Officials
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted
Note: The Date Given is the Date of Passage of Enabling Statute Creating Office or Agency.

Notes:
1. Office of Tax Collector Re-Established Jan. 1, 1916.
2. Offices of County Clerk and District Clerk Re-Established Jan. 1, 1916.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SABINE COUNTY
STATE OF TEXAS, CONSTITUTION OF 1876
1938



Legend
O=Established and Made Elective By Constitution
□= " " " " Statute
A=Appointive Officials
Electorate is County-Wide Unless Otherwise Noted

Records System (First entry, p. 66)

The Anglo-American system of record keeping was to copy the original instrument in a bound volume. Original papers were not filed under this system; they were returned to interested parties.

The French system, as practiced in Louisiana, was to copy the original instrument in full in the acknowledgment record of the notary public before whom the validity of the instrument was acknowledged.

The system of record keeping as practiced since 1876 in Sabine County has some of the features of each of these three systems. No attempt will be made to discuss the system of record keeping practiced in Sabine County prior to 1876, because all records of the county were destroyed by fire on November 22, 1875.

It will be understood that in Texas there has been no studied attempt to devise a records system through a series of legislative acts. The records system of Sabine County is the result of tradition--methods inherited or borrowed from the Spanish, French, and Anglo-American systems, and the accretion of some thousands of specific laws directing the maintenance of particular records, which were passed by the legislature as the need for them became apparent.

All records now in Sabine County seem to be maintained for one of the following purposes: to safeguard the rights of property ownership, to establish citizenship, to perpetuate records of social relationships, to enable the machinery of county government to operate.

One of the largest and most important groups of records is that which safeguards the rights of property ownership. In this group may be included records relating to real, personal, and intangible property such as the ownership of a firm name.

Since, in Texas, real property was originally acquired from the government--Spanish, Mexican, Republic, or State--the records which detail the original acquisition of property are: applications for the survey of public lands, which establish priority of claim to the right to take up public lands; the surveyor's records of surveys made, which delineate the land claimed; and the land patent records, which convey title from the state to the individual. The records for Sabine County up to 1876 were destroyed by fire, and records of the original acquisition of land before that time will be found recorded only in the deed record, where they were re-recorded from general land office records and from deeds which were brought in to be re-recorded. Subsequent primary acquisitions of land are recorded and kept in Sabine County as indicated above.

The acquisition of personal property is recorded from 1878 to 1883 in the deed record, and a separate set of records has been kept for this purpose since 1884. The acquisition of intangible property is not extensively recorded; the only record of the kind being the assumed name record where names assumed for business purposes are recorded.

Records System (First entry, p. 66)

Records of the acquisition of property are kept in bound volumes, with the exception of original deeds brought in for recording and not returned to the owners, which are kept in file boxes.

The maintenance of ownership of property has given rise to a large group of records. The most important of these is the deed record, in which are recorded all deeds to real property. Also important are the tax records, such as assessor's abstracts, assessment rolls, duplicate tax receipts, the tax receipt record maintained by the county clerk, in which copies of tax receipts are recorded upon payment of the proper fee, and the redemption record, in which a record of all lands redeemed from tax sales is maintained. Court records of civil cases involving ownership of property, along with the documents filed in such cases, are pertinent to the maintenance of ownership. In this connection, married women may maintain their ownership of property by filing for record an inventory of separately owned property brought to the marriage.

The use of property has given rise to another group of records, including leases, contracts, agreements, and certain liens, such as farm laborers' liens.

To establish and maintain encumbrances upon property, mortgages, liens, judgments, and attachments are recorded in volumes for the purpose. Lis pendens notices are recorded in a volume for that purpose, and such notices, while not actually creating an encumbrance upon the property itself, do prevent the transfer of title.

To effect the transfer of ownership of property, deeds, conveyances, quit claim deeds, tax deeds, warranty deeds, and writs of partition are recorded in the deed record; bills of sale for chattels are recorded in the bill of sale record. The descent of property through heirship or devisement upon the death of the prior owner is recorded in the probate minutes, with further information preserved in the filed probate case papers. The transfer of community property to individuals upon the dissolution of marriage contracts is recorded in the divorce minutes and the deed record. Executions of judgments rendered as a result of civil court action are recorded in the execution record of the court. Proceedings in civil cases are recorded in the civil minutes of the trial court, with further information preserved in the filed case papers.

While few in number, those records which establish citizenship rank high in importance. Records which establish citizenship include the birth records, death records, naturalization records, and removal and restoration of citizenship records (usually kept in the case of convicted felons). Birth records are considered as citizenship records, because of provisions of Federal law granting citizenship to all persons born within the territorial limits of the United States. Death records are also considered citizenship records, since the existence of a death certificate cancels the citizenship de facto set up by the existence of a birth certificate. Also, death certificates showing citizenship of the deceased may establish citizenship for the offspring of the deceased, because Federal law grants citizenship to children of American citizens regardless of the place of the birth of the child.

Records System (First entry, p. 66)

Birth and death records have been maintained in two fashions in Sabine County. Beginning in 1903 and continuing until 1929, birth and death certificates were copied in full in bound volumes, and indexed by surname of child or deceased person, with reference to book and page of the record, the original certificate being given to the interested party. Since 1929 duplicates of birth and death certificates are numbered serially in the order of their receipt, and filed in numerical order. The information thereon is abstracted in an index book which gives reference to the certificate number.

Naturalization records, in some counties recorded in separate volumes, in Sabine County are recorded in the minutes of the district court, with a file of original papers maintained with the retired civil case papers.

Removal of citizenship from felons is automatic upon conviction for felony, and is recorded in the criminal minutes of the district court. Restoration of citizenship is usually recorded in the criminal minutes of the district court, also.

Social relationships are so varied that almost every record in the courthouse has in it some source of information, but for our purposes, records of marital status, public health, relief, and crime are considered together in a grouping of records of social relationships.

The marital status of individuals may be determined from the marriage record, in which are copied all returned marriage licenses, showing that the marriage ceremony has been performed. In addition to the marriage record, stubs of all licenses issued are held in the volumes. Unless the original license is called for by interested parties, it is filed away for safekeeping. When the marriage contract is dissolved by court action, the divorce decree is recorded in the divorce minutes of the district court.

Public health, recognized as a concern of the county, occasions records of licenses issued to professional practitioners, certificates of health for prospective bridegrooms, licenses issued to operators of cold storage plants, quarantine orders and notices, certain occupational licenses, permits to bury or remove bodies, establishment of pest houses, and appointment of county health officers and county health nurses.

Records of relief include those of direct appropriations to paupers, establishment of poorhouses and poorfarms, granting of pensions to widows with dependent children, and appropriations of county funds in sponsorship of projects to relieve unemployment.

Social relationships are greatly revealed by the records of crimes committed, criminals apprehended, trials held, and the disposition of the criminal. Sheriffs and constables maintain records of crimes reported, arrests made, prisoners placed in confinement, and disposition of persons arrested. Grand jury minutes detail investigations of crimes reported. Justice court, county court, and district court criminal dockets, minutes, and case papers detail the procedure of the trial of the suspect, and the sentence of the convict.

Records System (First entry, p. 66)

As in any other large and complex business organization employing many people, records of the operation of the county organization must be maintained. Records of the operation of the county government of Sabine County include: enabling records, which detail the placement of individuals in office; agency operation records; records of the discharge of county responsibilities; records of the operation of political and other units within the county; records of the relationship between county, state, and national agencies of government; and financial records.

Enabling records, which detail the manner, time, and place of choosing individuals to fill positions of trust in county government, include election, appointment, and deputation records. Before a chosen public servant may discharge the duties of his office, he must qualify for the office by taking an official oath and posting a bond; records of these are maintained. Occasionally an official is removed from office, and the removal is properly recorded, usually in the minutes of the commissioners court.

Reports submitted at stated intervals to the commissioners court by each operating agency of county government detail the activities of that agency. Included in this group of records are the reports of the county attorney of the status of all cases in which the county is an interested party, and the reports of road overseers of road work performed. Other such reports are those of the county health officer and appointed committees.

The discharge of county responsibilities is recorded in appropriate volumes. Designation of election precincts, justice precincts, and school districts is recorded in volumes maintained for the purpose. Election returns are recorded in the minutes of the commissioners court, along with petitions for local option elections and bond elections.

Political and other units of government within the county make reports of their activities to the commissioners court. Records of the incorporation of cities and towns are maintained, as are records of the formation of independent school districts, road districts, and other improvement districts.

Because of the relationship existing between county agencies and state agencies, another group of records is maintained in the county. Duplicate copies of reports made to the state comptroller of tax collections are filed, as are copies of reports to the state highway department. The county attorney submits a statement of cases pending to the attorney general, and keeps a copy of the same. Assessment lists of intangible property situated within the county, furnished by the state comptroller, are filed.

Financial records may be classified as budgets, statements, receiving records, and disbursing records. Budgets are countywide, for political or other subdivisions, agencies, and departments. Statements show balances on hand in the various funds, with totals received and disbursed. Receiving records are the fee books of each official authorized to collect fees, the records of fines collected in the various courts and of other funds

belonging to the county collected by any official. The treasurer's receipts of money received are also receiving records. Ledgers detailing both receipts and expenditures of money by funds and accounts are both receiving and disbursing records. Disbursing records are the expense accounts of the various offices and officials, and receipts taken upon payment of accounts, check stubs and canceled checks, paid bond and interest coupons, canceled bonds, canceled warrants and county scrip, and detail ledgers.

Quality of paper and ink used in making the records of Sabine County has been exceptionally good except in a few instances. The first five volumes of the Minutes Commissioner's Court were recorded in ordinary small day books, and the paper, being rather thin, now shows the writing on the reverse side. These same volumes have become torn, and pages are loose from the broken bindings. One volume of the marks and brands record is in need of repair. File boxes are overcrowded, and the papers have become mutilated along folded edges. Jackets on probate cases filed before 1900 need replacing and labeling. Miscellaneous papers of the commissioners court are indiscriminately filed without regard for chronology or subject, and there is no distinguishing labeling on file boxes. Throughout the courthouse the greatest apparent need is the rearrangement of filed papers and proper labeling on the file boxes.

Combining of records has been carried too far in Sabine County, as in many other smaller Texas counties. Several records are combined within one volume without adequate marking, as exemplified by the Minutes Commissioner's Court and the Deed Record. It is expensive to provide separate volumes for a small number of entries, but unless separate volumes are maintained, recording places soon become lost.

There is no duplication in the Sabine County records except in the instance of certain financial records which for various reasons need to be duplicated. Each official maintains his own office and makes separate recordings; consequently, there is little overlapping between agencies. The use of the justice court dockets as a record of constables' fees, and the use of the minutes of the district court as the attorney's register of official acts are examples of overlapping record keeping.

There is no uniformity in size of volumes in the several agencies nor in sets of records within agencies, but, with a few exceptions, all volumes within a set are the same size. Exceptions are the first five volumes of the minutes of the commissioners court and the first two volumes of the probate minutes. The size of file boxes, except those in the county school superintendent's office, is uniform throughout the courthouse.

Indexing of Sabine County records mostly follows the usual alphabetical system of listing the surnames of interested parties in the chronological order of the recording of the instrument, under alphabetical subdivisions corresponding to the first letter or letters of the surname. Indexes are direct and reverse, direct by name of grantor of instrument--the plaintiff in court cases, the payer in financial records, and deceased person, minor, or lunatic in probate cases; reverse by name of grantee of instrument--the defendant in civil cases, the payee in financial records,

and the administrator, executor, or guardian in probate cases. Indexes by surname are maintained to birth and death records, marks and brands records, assumed name records, marriage records, and records of professional licenses issued. The general index to probate minutes was used as a probate fee book also until 1937, when a separate fee book was begun.

The greatest indexing need is the preparation of an adequate subject index to the minutes of the commissioners court, there being no index at present. The maintenance of so many separate indexes, and of self-contained indexes is quite burdensome upon the custodians of the records, and the user of the records is sometimes at a loss to find the proper index to use for a given record. The preparation of some sort of comprehensive master index, at least to those records involving the ownership of property, might partially solve the problem.

The use of loose-leaf volumes, begun with the deed record upon the introduction of the typewriter in 1912, has proved advantageous in the case of the deed record, deed of trust record, commissioners court minutes, and the minutes of the county and district courts. The use of loose-leaf volumes is being gradually extended as permanently bound volumes are filled. There is a question as to the advisability of the use of loose-leaf volumes in certain court records, such as the judgment record, where the destruction or removal of a page can be easily accomplished.

Apparently there has been no willful destruction of any of the records of Sabine County, other than the destruction of chattel mortgages, which may legally be destroyed six years after date of execution, and election returns, which may legally be destroyed three years after date of election.

4. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF RECORDS

The present Sabine County courthouse, located in the center of the town of Hemphill, was constructed during the years 1906 to 1909. The building was extensively remodeled in 1938.

All records made prior to November 22, 1875, and housed in the courthouse were destroyed by fire when the courthouse burned to the ground (James F. Starr, compiler, Statement of Records Burnt, Missing, &C, and Date of Qualification of the First Recorder, in the Organized Counties of Texas, second edition, July 9, 1885, Marshall, Texas). The following spring, the commissioners court leased the lower floor of the Littletown Fowler lodge for holding court, and rented a store building belonging to W.P. Morriss for a clerk's office and courtroom (Mar. 27, May 27, 1876, Sabine County, Minutes Commissioners Court, A, 15, 23).

A courthouse building committee composed of H.P. Conn, M.J. Brown, and J.J. Nash was appointed October 18, 1876. The commissioners court accepted plans presented by this committee and asked for bids on November 6. (Ibid., A, 46, 54) On January 13, 1877, a contract for $3,750 was let to Werner & Thomas to complete a frame courthouse on the public square of Hemphill by the following July (ibid., A, 62). The firm failed to complete the courthouse, and its contract was canceled (Nov. 13, 1877, ibid.,

B, 19). There are no further references to the completion of the structure, but from claims allowed to J.D. Hartzell, it seems that he finished the building. On February 10, 1901, the court purchased a safe to provide more protection for valuable records. It was to be delivered by steamboat to Sabinetown if possible; otherwise, to the point on the Kansas City Southern Railroad nearest Hemphill. (Ibid., F, 23)

An election for the issuance of $30,000 in bonds to build a new courthouse was held November 13, 1905; the election carried by a vote of 336 to 186 (ibid., I, 378). The building contract was awarded the next spring to N.A. Dawson (Mar. 23, 1906, ibid., I, 396). The first floor of the present Sabine County courthouse was completed in 1906; the second and third floors were completed in 1909. The building, as constructed in 1909, had a dome in the center. The materials used were brick, wood, and corrugated sheet iron for the structure, and tin for the roof. Although the entire building is not considered fireproof, there are sufficient fireproof vaults to properly house the present records of the county. The tin roof had rusted to such an extent that it had to be replaced in 1938.

Through a Works Progress Administration project which has been in operation since April 1938, the interior of the courthouse has been remodeled, the old dome removed, a new roof applied, the exterior of the building painted. New fireproof vaults have been constructed and provisions made for more space for office usage. Since the project is nearing completion, present temporary housing in vacant store buildings will not be discussed, but the permanent quarters in the remodeled building will be detailed.

The north entrance to the building is by way of wide steps which lead to the second floor; the entrance to the first floor is beneath these steps. In the interior of the building, wide steps lead from the east and west sides of the first floor to the second and third floors.

On the first floor of the courthouse, the county clerk's office is in the southeast corner, the tax assessor-collector's in the southwest, the sheriff's in the northwest, the treasurer's in the northeast. A corridor extends the length of the building. On the second floor, there are two storage rooms, each ten feet square, one on each side of the north entrance; the commissioners court committee room is in the southeast corner, and the county judge's office adjoins it on the west; the county school superintendent's office is in the southwest corner; the county agent's in the northwest; the home demonstration agent's in the northeast. A corridor extends the length of the building on the second floor. On the third floor, the courtroom occupies the center; the grand jury room the southeast corner, and the district judge's office adjoins it on the west; the district clerk's office occupies the southwest corner; the district and county attorneys' the northwest; the petit jury room the northeast.

The county clerk keeps the records of his department in an office vault, 45 by 22 feet, which contains 150 linear feet of bound volumes and 155 linear feet of unbound material. Bound volumes are on steel roller

shelves along the walls and beneath the top of the counter shelf. Unbound material is in five stands of steel file boxes and in the drawers of a work desk. Five large windows provide ample light and ventilation. Three work tables, the counter shelf, an office desk, two typing tables, and seven chairs provide sufficient accommodation for the regularly employed personnel and for people desiring to consult the records.

The county treasurer keeps his records in a workroom, 24 by 22 feet, and in a small vault, 4 by 5 feet, in one corner of the room. Three windows provide ample light and ventilation. A work table, an office desk, and five chairs are available for use of the records. The vault contains one steel filing case with two rows of boxes and one set of wooden shelves.

The sheriff has an office, 24 by 22 feet, containing a grille desk in which are kept all of his bound volumes, and an office desk for his unbound records.

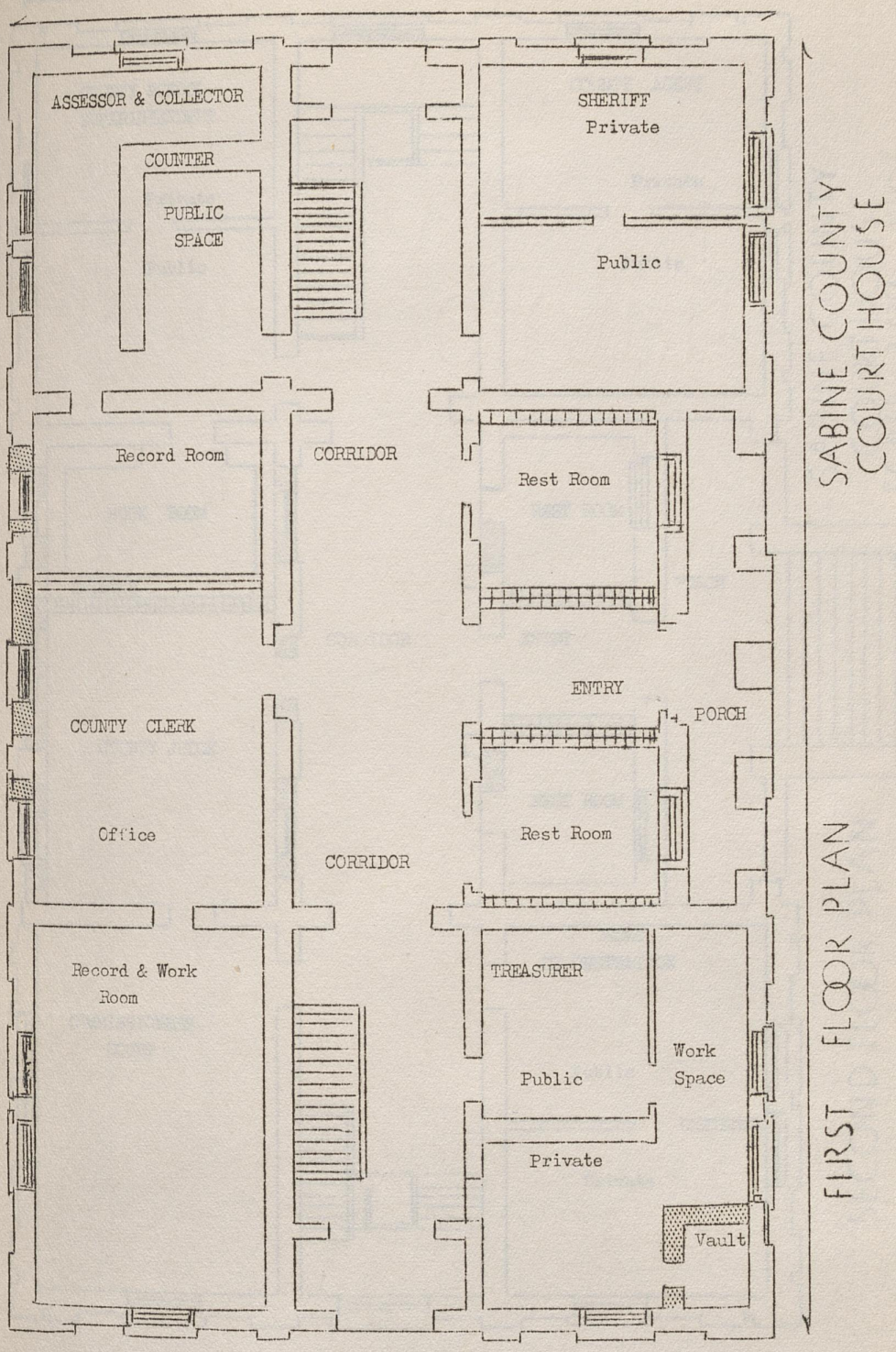
The tax assessor-collector has an office 24 by 22 feet, and a new vault, 10 by 22 feet. The office contains a counter desk, on the shelves of which are nine linear feet of current bound records, and one set of twenty-four steel file boxes; a stand of steel roller shelves which house twenty-seven linear feet of bound volumes and seven steel correspondence files. Three large windows provide ample light and ventilation. Three work tables and five chairs provide barely sufficient space for the regular use of the office personnel. The vault has seventy-two linear feet of wooden shelves of bound and unbound records. A table and two chairs provide a place for work in this room.

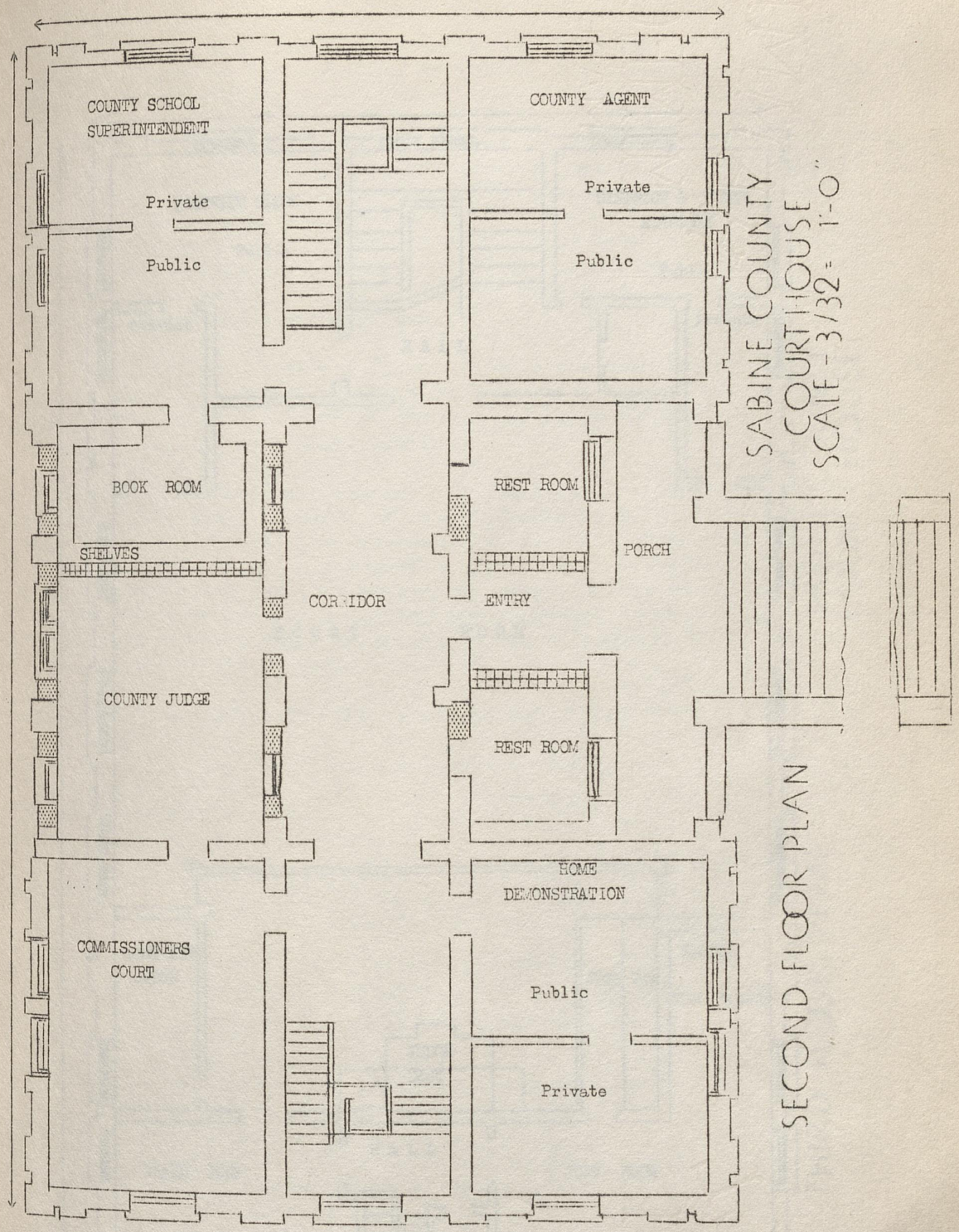
In the county judge's office, which is 30 by 22 feet, there are ample space and equipment to provide for the convenience of visitors and those desiring to consult records kept by the county judge.

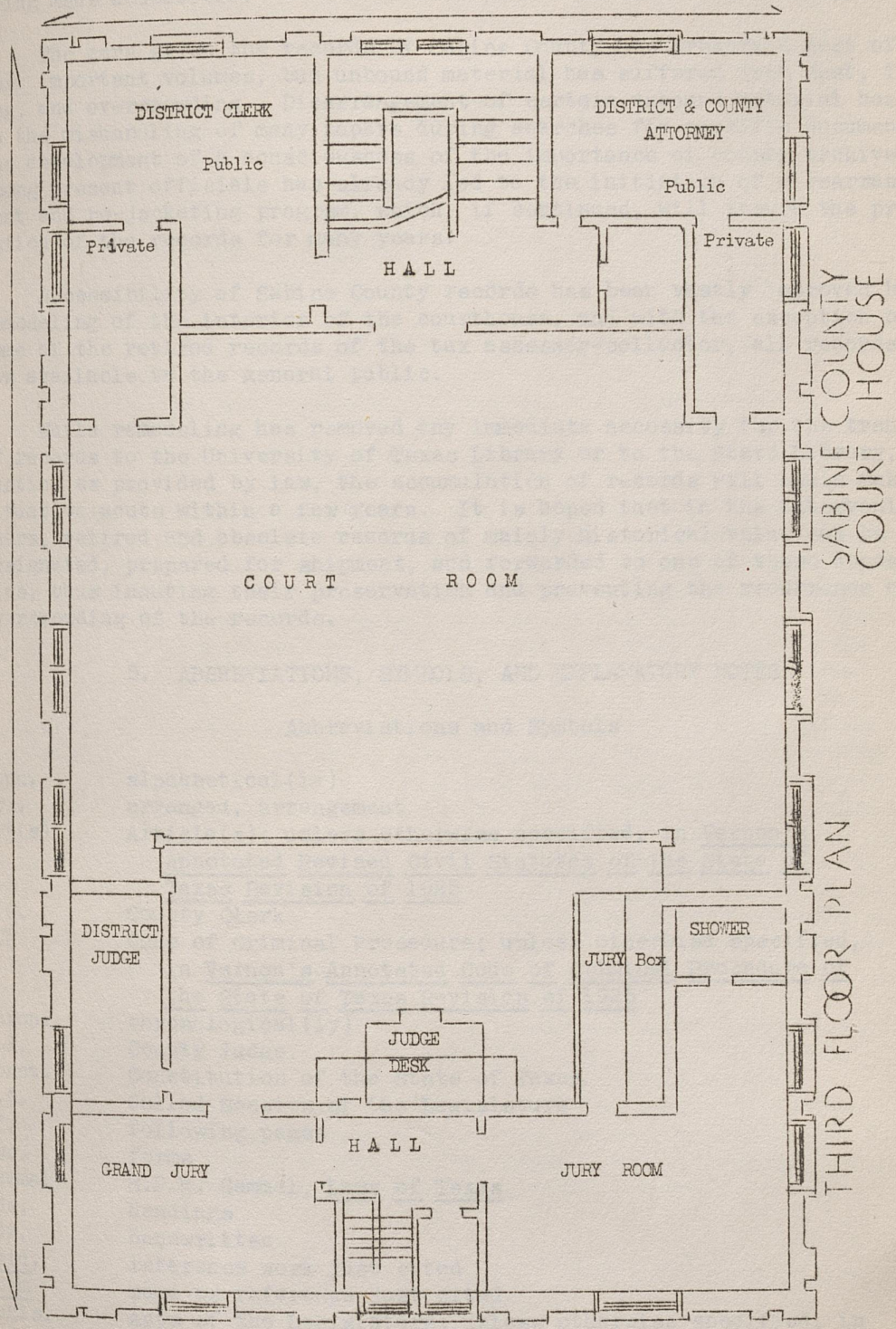
The county school superintendent has a public waiting room, 13 by 22 feet, equipped with six chairs and a table. His private office, 12 by 22 feet, contains a desk and chair, a steel safe, two stands of small steel file boxes, four steel correspondence files, and six linear feet of wooden shelves. A book storeroom, 10 by 22 feet, has wooden shelves against all walls. Most of the office records are housed in the superintendent's private office; the remainder are stored with textbooks in the storeroom. Light and ventilation are excellent, and space and facilities are adequate for the use of the public.

The district clerk's office consists of a workroom, 18 by 12 feet, and a vault, 10 by 12 feet. Most of the important and current bound volumes are housed in the office workroom on ten linear feet of steel shelving, eight feet high. In the storeroom vault, a similar stand of steel shelves houses retired records. Four sections of steel files in the storeroom provide storage space for retired case papers. No facilities for the general public are provided in the storeroom. In the workroom there are two work tables, a desk, and five chairs, which are usually available for the use of persons interested in consulting the records of the office.

The records of Sabine County are adequately protected by their housing, and there is sufficient space to care for present records, but previous crowding and consequent lack of arrangement brought about abandonment of


ASSESSOR & COLLECTOR
COUNTER
PUBLIC SPACE
SHERIFF Private
Public
Record Room
CORRIDOR
Rest Room
ENTRY
PORCH
COUNTY CLERK
Office
CORRIDOR
Rest Room
Record & Work Room
TREASURER
Work Space
Public
Private
Vault
SABINE COUNTY COURT HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN


COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT
Private
Public
COUNTY AGENT
Private
Public
BOOK ROOM
SHELVES
CORRIDOR
REST ROOM
PORCH
ENTRY
COUNTY JUDGE
REST ROOM
HOME DEMONSTRATION
COMMISSIONERS COURT
Public
Private
SABINE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SCALE - 3/32" = 1'-0"
SECOND FLOOR PLAN


DISTRICT CLERK
Public
Private
HALL
DISTRICT & COUNTY ATTORNEY
Public
Private
COURT ROOM
DISTRICT JUDGE
JUDGE DESK
JURY Box
SHOWER
HALL
GRAND JURY
JURY ROOM
SABINE COUNTY COURT HOUSE
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

records housed in storerooms. Progress has been made in rearranging these records, and those not destroyed by vermin, dust, moisture, or rodents are being made accessible.

The care given the records of Sabine County has preserved most of the most important volumes, but unbound material has suffered from dust, folding, and overcrowding. Disarrangement of certain unbound material has led to the mishandling of many papers during searches for specific documents. The development of a consciousness of the importance of county archives among present officials has already led to the initiation of a rearrangement and re-jacketing program, which, if continued, will insure the preservation of the records for many years.

Accessibility of Sabine County records has been vastly improved by the remodeling of the interior of the courthouse, and with the exception of some of the retired records of the tax assessor-collector, all records are now available to the general public.

While remodeling has removed any immediate necessity for the transfer of records to the University of Texas Library or to the State Library, at Austin, as provided by law, the accumulation of records will again make the situation acute within a few years. It is hoped that in the intervening years, retired and obsolete records of mainly historical value can be designated, prepared for shipment, and forwarded to one of these depositories, thus insuring their preservation and preventing the recurrence of overcrowding of the records.

5. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Abbreviations and Symbols

alph.	alphabetical(ly)
arr.	arranged, arrangement
Art(s).	Article(s); unless otherwise specified, in Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925
C.C.	County Clerk
CCP	Code of Criminal Procedure; unless otherwise specified, in Vernon's Annotated Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas Revision of 1925
chron.	chronological(ly)
C.J.	County Judge
Const.	Constitution of the State of Texas
C.S.	Called Session of the Legislature
ff.	following pages
fms.	forms
Gammel	H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas
hds.	headings
hdw.	handwritten
ibid.	reference work just cited
idem	same as reference just cited
Legis.	Acts of the Legislature; unless otherwise specified, in Regular Session

no(s).	number(s)
numer.	numerical(ly)
OC	Old Code, first code of criminal procedure, passed 1856
off.	office
p(p).	page(s)
par.	paragraph
PC	Vernon's Annotated Penal Code of the State of Texas Revision of 1925
pr.	printed
RCS	Revised Civil Statutes
sec.	section
SW	Southwestern Reporter
Tex.	Texas Reports
v.	versus
vol(s).	volume(s)
WPA	Works Progress Administration
x	by
--	placed after date means from that year on

Explanatory Notes

Titles of records are shown in the inventory proper exactly as they appear on the volumes and file boxes. The most recent title is used as the title of the entry. Those titles appearing in parentheses and capital letters are assigned titles; those in parentheses with initial capitals are explanatory titles added to explain or correct the exact title. Letters or numbers in parentheses indicate the exact labeling on volumes or file boxes.

Title line cross references are used to complete series for records kept separately for a period of time. They are also used in artificial entries--records which must be shown separately under their own proper office or section heading even though they are kept in records appearing elsewhere in the inventory. In both instances, the description of the master entry shows the title and entry number of the record from which the cross reference is made. Separate third paragraph references from entry to entry are used to show related records which are not part of the same series. "See also" references show related entries appearing under other subjects in the inventory.

The physical condition of records is assumed to be good unless otherwise designated in the individual entries.

Volume and file box dimensions are given in inches; dimensions for volumes are given in the sequence of height, width, thickness; for file boxes in the sequence of height, width, depth. Where dimensions of a set of records vary, the average dimensions are those shown.

(First entry, p. 66)

I. COMMISSIONERS COURT

General administrative control of the affairs of Texas counties is vested in commissioners courts, composed of a county judge as presiding officer, elected from the county at large, and four county commissioners, each elected from the commissioner's precinct in which he resides (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. V, sec. 18). Elected for a term of two years or until a successor has qualified, each commissioner executes an official bond, payable to the county treasurer and approved by the county judge, and files it and his official oath with the county clerk (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Arts. 2339, 2340). Business may be transacted by a quorum of three members (Art. 2343). Vacancies among the commissioners are filled through appointment by the county judge of a resident of the precinct without representation (Art. 2341).

The district court has appellate jurisdiction from, and general supervisory control over the commissioners court, with such exceptions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law (Const., Art. V, sec. 8).

The county clerk is the clerk of the commissioners court (Const., Art. V, sec. 20). He attends all sessions of the court, records all orders and proceedings, preserves and keeps all books, papers, records, and effects belonging thereto, and issues all notices, writs, and processes necessary for the proper execution of the powers and duties of the court (Art. 2345).

Present composition, powers, and duties of the commissioners court are the result of more than one hundred years of experience of Anglo-Americans in county government, preceded by another hundred years of Spanish-American experience.

The local unit of government under the Spanish and Mexican regime was the municipality, which corresponded to the Anglo-American county. The governing body of the municipality was the ayuntamiento, a body corresponding loosely in composition, powers, and duties to the present-day county commissioners court. The number of members of the ayuntamiento varied, depending upon the size of the municipality. Members were elective. The body was charged with the preservation of public order, care of the business affairs of the municipality, matters of public health, designation and maintenance of roads and streets, public works, and taxation. (Mattie Alice Austin, "Municipal Government of San Fernando de Bexar, 1730-1800," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, VIII, 307-309)

Territory now Sabine County was the District of Sabine of the Municipality of Nacogdoches as early as 1824, and was under the jurisdiction of the Ayuntamiento of Nacogdoches (Transcripts of Nacogdoches Archives, XXIV, 204-210, 256, University of Texas Library). It was established as the Municipality of Sabine by the Provisional Government (Dec. 15, 1835, H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 993-994).

Commissioners Court (First entry, p. 66)

The municipality elected officials early in January 1836 (Seaborn J. Robinson to Henry Smith, Jan. 16, 1836, Consultation Papers, Texas State Library). Delegates from Sabine attended the Convention that met at Washington-on-the-Brazos in March (William C. Binkley, Official Correspondence of the Texan Revolution, 1835-1836, I, 468 (New York, 1936).

When the first Congress of the newly established Republic of Texas met in December 1836, among the first acts passed were those which established a board of roads and revenues and a county court for each county (Gammel, I, 1205-1206, 1208-1214). Functions of the ayuntamiento were divided between these two county agencies.

The board of roads and revenues, composed of a majority of the justices of peace of the county acting as commissioners, and the chief justice of the county court as ex officio president, met four times yearly. It had superintendence and control of roads, highways, ferries, bridges, and the poor within the county. In January of each year the board levied a tax sufficient to discharge county obligations. (Dec. 20, 1836, Gammel, I, 1205-1206)

Between the years 1840 and 1845, additional duties were imposed upon the board of roads and revenues. It appointed the tax assessor and the county treasurer, and took bond from each official (Jan. 16, 1840, Gammel, II, 183, 200). The commissioners appointed five disinterested freeholders of the county to review and report upon road openings, and required ferry owners to give bond to keep the ferries passable (Jan. 19, 1841, Gammel, II, 567).

On February 3, 1844, the board was directed to meet only twice a year (Gammel, II, 986).

The county court, composed of the chief justice and two associate justices, in its non-judicial capacity procured court buildings and jails and kept them in repair, audited all expense accounts, and made allowances to supply the clerk's office and to procure a seal (Dec. 20, 1836, Gammel, I, 1208-1214). The court designated election precincts (Oct. 26, 1837, Gammel, I, 1348-1352). The justices and clerk of the county court constituted a board of land commissioners to examine land claims within the county and issue certificates (Jan. 26, 1839, Gammel, II, 112). Justices of the county court constituted a board of school commissioners charged with general control of school matters, disposition of school lands, and examination of applicants for teaching positions (Feb. 5, 1840, Gammel, II, 320-322).

In February 1845 an act of the Congress of the Republic of Texas specified that from and after the first Monday of the following September, the board of roads and revenues and the non-judicial county court should be superseded by a county (commissioners) court composed of the chief justice and four elected commissioners (Gammel, II, 1156-1157).

The county (commissioners) court organized under the Constitution of 1845 was composed of the chief justice and four elected commissioners, and inherited all of the duties and powers of previous administrative tribunals

(May 13, 1846, Gammel, II, 1639-1644). Additional duties were from time to time imposed. The court appointed patrol detachments consisting of one captain and not more than five privates for each district or company division in the county (May 9, 1846, Gammel, II, 1497). An act regulating elections empowered the court to designate the places for holding elections, appoint election judges, order elections and issue election notices, and try contested elections for county officers (May 11, 1846, Gammel, II, 1515-1524). The court inspected the accounts of the county treasurer (May 13, 1846, Gammel, II, 1645). In regard to road matters, the court was directed to divide the county into road precinsts, appoint a road overseer for each, and designate road hands (Mar. 15, 1848, Gammel, III, 98-102). Power to declare quarantine and establish quarantine regulations was made the business of the county (commissioners) court (Jan. 24, 1856, Gammel, IV, 204-205). The court received applications from persons wishing to sell liquor, issued retail liquor licenses, and approved liquor dealers' bonds (Feb. 2, 1856, Gammel, IV, 247-249). Apportionment of the general school funds among the indigent children of the county was the duty of the court (Aug. 29, 1856, Gammel, IV, 528-530). Upon petition of twenty qualified voters of any town having three hundred free white inhabitants, the court ordered an election for the incorporation of the town, and, if the issue carried, declared the town incorporated (Jan. 27, 1858, Gammel, IV, 941-946).

While Texas was one of the Confederate States of America, the county (commissioners) court was the agency for handling certain wartime measures. It issued bonds for military purposes and levied taxes to redeem them (Dec. 9, 1861, Gammel, V, 450-451). For the military and naval defense of the state and the Confederacy and for the support of the families of enlisted men, the court levied and collected a special war tax not to exceed 25 cents on the $100 valuation of property (Jan. 1, 1862, Gammel, V, 467-469). Another tax levy, this time not to exceed 75 cents on the $100 valuation, was authorized for the assistance of families and dependents of soldiers, and the court was allowed to accept private donations for the same purpose (Mar. 6, 1863, Gammel, V, 617-618). The court might determine and declare the distilling of spirits to be prejudicial to the public subsistence for the duration of the War (Dec. 16, 1863, Gammel, V, 702-703). An act of November 15, 1864, directed the court to procure from the financial agent of the state penitentiary the quantity and quality of cloth and thread to which the county was entitled, and to levy, and have collected still another tax for the relief of indigent dependents of soldiers, and to designate articles to be accepted in payment of the tax (Gammel, V, 816-819).

The Constitution of 1866 vested administrative powers of the county in a police court composed of four commissioners and the judge of the county court (Gammel, V, 868-869). The police court inherited duties prescribed for former administrative bodies. New responsibilities included the appointment of a county attorney to represent the state and county in the county court and to attend all sessions of the police court (Oct. 25, 1866, Gammel, V, 969-970); and authority to employ county convicts on public works or let them out for hire under such rules as it should prescribe (Nov. 9, 1866, Gammel, V, 1037-1038).

The Reconstruction Constitution of 1869 authorized a county (police) court as the administrative agency of county government (Gammel, VII, 414-415). This body was composed of the five justices of peace prescribed

for each county, or any three of them, with the justice residing at the county seat as presiding officer (Aug. 13, 1870, Gammel, VI, 282-286). General laws imposed new duties and powers. Each organized county became a school district, for which the county (police) court constituted an ex officio board of school directors with power to appoint three school examiners and a suitable number of trustees (Aug. 13, 1870, Gammel, VI, 288-290). In case of a vacancy in the office of district clerk, the court appointed a temporary registrar of qualified voters (Apr. 29, 1873, Gammel, VII, 506). The court, or any three of its members, acted as a board of revision to examine rolls of registered voters and applications of those who had been denied registration (Apr. 29, 1873, Gammel, VII, 508-509). The court constituted a board of road supervisors. Members acted as road supervisors in their precincts, and could contract for road and bridge work individually. (May 10, 1873, Gammel, VII, 522-523) A county board of medical examiners composed of not fewer than three practicing physicians appointed by the county (police) court issued certificates to practice medicine in the county (May 16, 1873, Gammel, VII, 526-527). The court could employ county convicts or let them out for hire only with their consent (Mar. 15, 1875, Gammel, VIII, 536-537).

The Constitution of 1876 established a commissioners court composed of four commissioners, each elected from his commissioner's precinct, and the county judge as presiding officer (Const., Art. V, sec. 18). The act organizing the court included this provision: "All books, records, papers and effects belonging to the State Police Courts of the different counties of this State shall be transferred to the Commissioners' Courts established by this act; and the said Commissioners' Courts shall have and exercise all the powers conferred by law on County Courts as heretofore existing, which are not herein enumerated, and which are not in conflict with the provisions of this act" (July 22, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 888).

Control of county finances was given the commissioners court by the act of organization, which directed it to allow and settle all county accounts, examine and adjust the books of the county treasurer, make up a quarterly statement of receipts, expenditures, and debts, and prepare an annual statement for publication (July 22, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 888). Subsequent laws detail powers and duties of the court relating to finances. After the first regular term of each fiscal year, the court must publish itemized quarterly statements of debits and credits, and of receipts and disbursements of each county fund (Apr. 13, 1891, Gammel, X, 93-94).

The court may issue bonds to compromise, compound, refund, settle, and fund any existing indebtedness (Apr. 13, 1891, Gammel, X, 172). It regulates and restricts sinking fund bond issues (Apr. 29, 1893, Gammel, X, 514); and may issue building and bridge bonds (May 3, 1893, Gammel, X, 543). Issuance of bonds of any kind was prohibited until the proposition had been put to a vote, on April 12, 1899 (Acts of the 26th Legislature in Regular Session, 102). The court may invest the permanent school fund in bonds (Apr. 20, 1899, 26th Legis., 144). Bonds for improvement and maintenance of public roads are issued after election (Apr. 28, 1903, 28th Legis., 1st Called Session, 9). The court may invest the sinking funds in certain securities (Mar. 15, 1905, 29th Legis., 25). Designation of a county

depository is the duty of the court (May 1, 1905, 29th Legis., 392). The court may appropriate any sum of money not exceeding $1,000 per year to further farm demonstration work (Mar. 13, 1911, 32nd Legis., 105). Bonds may be issued for the establishment of county poor farms (Mar. 23, 1911, 32nd Legis., 204). In conjunction with the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, the commissioners court has authority to conduct cooperative demonstration work in agriculture and home economics and to expend sums necessary to carry on such work effectively (Jan. 31, 1927, 40th Legis., 9).

The commissioners court has general control and supervision over all roads, highways, ferries, and bridges by provision of the enabling act directing its operation (July 22, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 877-888). Unrestricted power to lay out, change, and discontinue roads was granted the court by the enabling act, but in 1884 the power to lay out roads was restricted to those that shortened the distance from the point of beginning to the destination (Feb. 2, 1884, Gammel, IX, 551). The power to construct bridges and to establish public ferries has been unchanged since 1876. On petition of property owners, the court may contract for the construction of drainage ditches, and may construct drainage ditches along roadsides and assess the property benefited (Apr. 23, 1895, Gammel, X, 881; Mar. 25, 1897, Gammel, X, 1123).

The court classifies all roads in the county as first, second, or third class on the basis of their importance, and preference of road work is determined by classification (July 29, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 899).

Before 1884 the court as a whole supervised the public road system of the county, but on February 5, 1884, each commissioner was made the road supervisor of his particular commissioner's precinct (Gammel, IX, 555). The system of road precincts, with a road overseer for each one, has continued in much the same form as it existed in 1836, except that the precincts have become more numerous (July 29, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 899-906). The apportionment of road hands by road precincts has been a continuing function of the commissioners court (July 22, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 888).

Freeholders may petition the court regarding the opening of roads and may make protests regarding the operation of roads. The court appoints a jury of view to visit the road, and records in its minutes the report of the jury. From 1876 to 1884 the jury of view was composed of five disinterested freeholders; since 1884 the county surveyor, when there is one, is added to the jury (July 29, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 899-906; Feb. 5, 1884, Gammel, IX, 553).

The commissioners court has control of streets and alleys in all cities and incorporated towns which do not have a de facto municipal government, and maintains them under regulations for working public roads (May 3, 1885, Gammel, IX, 645).

Supervision over public free school affairs is a traditional activity of the administrative agency of the county. The Constitution of 1876 provides only that the court may sell or otherwise dispose of school lands and hold the proceeds as a trust for the public schools (Const., Art. VII, sec. 6). Duties of the court in regard to public instruction have been

added to by statute. The commissioners court may order the election of a county school superintendent, at its discretion (Apr. 2, 1887, Gammel, IX, 924); and may abolish the office of school superintendent if it deems it advisable, in which case, the county judge assumes the superintendent's duties (Apr. 6, 1889, Gammel, IX, 1086).

To provide a more efficient system of public free schools, an act of May 20, 1893, re-stated the power of the commissioners court to order the election of a school superintendent or abolish the office, at its discretion, and further gave the court power to approve the treasurer's accounts of available public free school funds, and to order payment of commissions due the treasurer for receiving and disbursing; to levy a special county school tax, not to exceed 20 cents on $100 property valuation, on the vote of two-thirds of the property tax paying voters of the district; to subdivide the county into school districts and number them, a power transferred to the county school trustees in 1915; order school district elections, on petition; to provide for the election of school district trustees; and to allow school district trustees to sell school property (Gammel, X, 612-638).

Powers and duties of the court in regulating elections are detailed in statutes regarding each type of election. The legislature directed the commissioners court to divide its county into not fewer than four nor more than eight justice precincts, and to establish the time and place for holding elections for justices of peace and constables (July 22, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 887); to order a local option election on the sale of alcoholic beverages on petition of fifty qualified voters of the county, or twenty voters of any justice precinct, town, or city (June 24, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 862-864). On petition of fifty freeholders, the court holds an election to determine adoption of a stock law to allow owners of property under fence to impound stray livestock (Aug. 15, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 986-988).

The court can also order elections on the following questions: road and bridge taxes (Apr. 1, 1891, Gammel, X, 53-54); removal of county seats (Mar. 31, 1903, 28th Legis., 118); extermination of prairie dogs (Mar. 23, 1903, 28th Legis., 70); organization of irrigation districts (Apr. 15, 1905, 29th Legis., 235-238); and establishment of farmers' county public libraries (Apr. 3, 1913, 33rd Legis., 250).

The commissioners court is the tax levying agency of the county. The act organizing the court empowered it to levy and collect a tax for county purposes equal to one-half the state tax, and a tax specifically for the erection and repair of public buildings, not to exceed two and one-half mills on the dollar for the year (July 22, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 888).

Subsequent to 1876, the legislature altered provisions concerning taxation as follows: for the erection and completion of public buildings, 50 cents on the $100 valuation (Mar. 11, 1879, Gammel, VIII, 1333); for the purchase of land for use of state insane asylums, a single tax of not more than 8 cents on the $100 valuation (Apr. 19, 1893, Gammel, X, 496); on liquor dealers, one-half the state tax (May 6, 1893, Gammel, X, 607); upon the vote of two-thirds of the property tax paying residents, for purchase and improvement of lands for county parks, 5 cents on the $100 valuation (Mar. 15, 1915, 34th Legis., 102).

At present, the county, through its commissioners court, may levy on each $100 valuation of property the following maximum taxes: for general county purposes, 25 cents; for roads and bridges, 15 cents; to pay jurors, 15 cents; for the erection of public buildings, streets, sewers, waterworks, and other permanent improvements, 25 cents in any one year; and, if the voters approve and the levy is authorized by the legislature, for the maintenance of public roads, an additional ad valorem tax of 15 cents (Const., Art. VIII, sec. 9).

The problem of delinquent taxes was recognized in 1895 when the court was directed to file suit, after advertising, on all delinquent taxes unpaid since January 1, 1885 (Apr. 13, 1895, Gammel, X, 781).

The court has authority, upon application of the owners, to annul and cancel town lots and blocks of any subdivision or any portion thereof, so as to throw the land back into acreage tracts as it existed before such subdivisions were made (Mar. 20, 1919, 36th Legis., 160).

Erection and maintenance of county buildings, by tax levy, is a duty imposed on the commissioners court by the constitution (Const., Art. VIII, sec. 9). Statute authorizes the court to provide courthouses, jails, and all necessary public buildings (July 22, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 888). The court may rent or otherwise provide buildings, rooms, or apartments at the county seat, other than the courthouse, for holding sessions of the county court (Aug. 9, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1047).

Control over certain civic affairs of incorporated towns without a de facto municipal government was placed in the hands of the commissioners court on February 3, 1885, and of unincorporated towns on April 5, 1889 (Gammel, IX, 645, 1167). Later, the court was given full control over all business of unincorporated towns (Apr. 13, 1891, Gammel, X, 97). The citizens of Hemphill voted to unincorporate on November 17, 1930 (Sabine County, Minutes Commissioners Court, N, 603).

Duties of the commissioners court in looking after public health were defined fairly late. The court appoints a board of health composed of three persons for each unincorporated town or village in the county (Apr. 5, 1889, Gammel, IX, 1167). The court proclaims quarantine, and pays the county physician on claims (Apr. 29, 1891, Gammel, X, 192-193). It may provide places of detention for persons having venereal diseases (Apr. 5, 1918, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 182). The court may employ one or more nurses to assist in the promotion of public health, and visit and inspect the public school pupils; and may appropriate public funds to pay their salaries (Mar. 25, 1927, 40th Legis., 243).

Certain forms of relief were made the responsibility of the commissioners court by the act of organization. The court provides for the support of paupers and the indigent sick, and such indigent idiots and lunatics as are not elegible for admittance into asylums. It likewise provides burial for paupers. (July 22, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 888)

The court hears and approves or rejects applications for Confederate pensions (May 12, 1899, 26th Legis., 183). It may provide monthly allowances

to indigent mothers with dependent children under the age of sixteen. The court has discretionary powers in this matter, and its action is final and not subject to review by any court. (Mar. 29, 1917, 35th Legis., 313) The court has authority to purchase seed for farmers who are unable to buy their own, and also feed for their workstock (Mar. 11, 1918, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 4).

The commissioners court must see that certain records are kept and must provide funds for the necessary supplies. It must have suitable records of its proceedings made and kept in the office of the county clerk (July 22, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 887-890).

The court requires the county clerk to transcribe defaced or worn records (Aug. 7, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 920-921). It may purchase from persons owning them any existing land abstracts from a record book that has been burned, lost, or destroyed (Aug. 12, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 970). The court may contract with the county clerk for the translation into English of any Spanish document or record relating to title to land (May 11, 1893, Gammel, X, 598).

The commissioners court deals with many miscellaneous matters. It pays scalp bounties for the destruction of predatory wild animals and draws on the state for half the bounty money (Apr. 11, 1891, Gammel, X, 162). The court has entire control of farmers' county public libraries (Apr. 3, 1913, 33rd Legis., 250). Whenever the United States is at war with a foreign country, the commissioners court has authority to organize and regulate home guards composed of citizens of the county, and to appropriate county funds to provide arms and ammunition for such guards (Oct. 15, 1917, 35th Legis., 3rd C.S., 79). Establishment and maintenance of stations for testing the headlights of motor vehicles was a prescribed duty of the court (Feb. 27, 1925, 39th Legis., 141-142), but the law was repealed in 1933 (43rd Legis., 50).

By legislative action the powers and duties heretofore detailed have been delegated to the commissioners court, and likewise by legislative action, the making and preservation of records have been required or permitted. Research in the statutes and a survey of common practice reveal that the records listed in the following table may have been kept in Sabine County since the destruction by fire of all records in 1875. The commissioners court minutes, by statute and by common practice, have been made the legal and usual place for recording a great variety of both related and unrelated records. Following the title of the record, an indication of the usual recording place is given. However, it should be understood that because of the "catch all" nature of the Minutes, other miscellaneous records may be found included. When a separate volume for a given record cannot be found, the Minutes should be examined.

From a study of the following table it may be seen that original papers having to do with the business of the court are to be filed. In Sabine County these original papers have been filed in sixty-six file boxes labeled "Commissioner's Court Papers." As with the recordings in volumes, if no separate file box can be found for a particular set of original papers, the "Commissioners Court Papers" should be examined.

The titles listed in the following table are the titles assigned to the record in the statute, but if no exact title was named, the most logical terminology has been used. It will be understood that considerable variation of title occurs, and only in a few instances will the exact title herein given be found on the outside of the volume or file box. The legal reference given is to the enabling act of the legislative body. The date given is the date of approval of the act. In the case of records kept by common usage, the date given is the most usual beginning date of the particular record.

A complete analysis of the records of Sabine County would doubtless reveal the place of filing or recording and the inclusive dates of each of the records listed, but it was not possible for the Survey in the preparation of this Inventory to make such a detailed study.

There follows a table of required and permitted records of the commissioners court, grouped by subject.

General Proceedings

Minutes of Commissioners Court, Gammel, VIII, 889, July 22, 1876.

County Finances

Accounts with County Funds and Officers

Jury Fund Transfers, V, 367, Apr. 4, 1861. (To be recorded in minutes)
Finance Ledger, Revised Civil Statutes, 1879, Art. 935, Sept. 1, 1879.
Index to Finance Ledger, RCS, 1879, Art. 935, Sept. 1, 1879.
Registered Indebtedness of County, RCS, 1879, Art. 971, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Estray Account, RCS, 1879, Arts. 958, 959, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Occupation Tax Account, RCS, 1879, Art. 948, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Account with County Clerk, RCS, 1879, Arts. 935, 951, 979, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Account with District Clerk, RCS, 1879, Arts. 935, 951, 979, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Account with District Attorney, RCS, 1879, Arts. 935, 954, 979, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Account with Justice of Peace RCS, 1879, Art. 953, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Accounts with Tax Collector, RCS, 1879, Art. 937, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Account with County Treasurer, RCS, 1879, Art. 960, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Account with Sheriff, RCS, 1879, Art. 949, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)
Account with County Attorney, RCS, 1879, Arts. 935, 955, 979, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in finance ledger)

Claims

Minutes of Accounts Allowed, I, 1212, Dec. 20, 1836.
Order Requiring Claimants to Register Claims against County, VIII, 191, May 1, 1874. (To be recorded in minutes)
Approved Claims against County, VIII, 193, May 1, 1874. (To be recorded in minutes)
Affidavit to Scalp Bounty Claim, X, 162, Apr. 11, 1891. (To be filed)
Statement of Scalp Bounties Paid, X, 162, Apr. 11, 1891. (To be recorded in minutes)

Reports

Treasurer's Report, II, 1645, May 13, 1846. (To be filed)
Report of Keeper of County Workhouse, III, 904, Jan. 8, 1852. (To be filed)
Tax Collector's Quarterly Report of County Taxes Collected and Disposition of Same, VIII, 1097, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be filed)
Tax Collector's Quarterly Report of Occupation Taxes Collected, VIII, 1100, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be filed)
Tax Collector's Monthly Report of Liquor Occupation Taxes Collected, VIII, 1373, Apr. 3, 1879. (To be filed)
County Judge's Fee Account of Criminal Cases Heard, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1879, Art. 1076, July 9, 1879. (To be filed)
Sheriff's Cost Account of Prisoners, CCP, 1879, Art. 1072, July 24, 1879. (To be filed)
Justice's of Peace Report of Fines Imposed, Judgments Rendered, and Jury Fees Collected, RCS, 1879, Art. 951, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be filed)
District Clerk's Report of Fines Imposed, Judgments Rendered, and Jury Fees Collected, RCS, 1879, Art. 951, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be filed)
County Clerk's Report of Fines Imposed, Judgments Rendered, and Jury Fees Collected, RCS, 1879, Art. 951, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be filed)
Order Approving Treasurer's Report, RCS, 1879, Art. 977, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in minutes)
Sheriff's Annual Report, Common Usage, 1889. (To be filed)
Tax Collector's Monthly Report, X, 521, May 1, 1893. (To be filed)
Order Approving Tax Collector's Quarterly Report of Taxes Collected and Disposition of Same, X, 522, May 1, 1893. (To be recorded in minutes)
County Clerk's Quarterly Tabular Statement of Balance of Each Account in Finance Ledger, X, 590, May 11, 1893. (To be filed)
Constable's Monthly Report, Common Usage, 1913. (To be filed)
County Judge's Monthly Report, Common Usage, 1913. (To be filed)
Sheriff's Monthly Report, Common Usage, 1913. (To be filed)
Sheriff's Quarterly Report, Common Usage, 1917. (To be filed)
County Attorney's Annual Report, Common Usage, 1918. (To be filed)
District Attorney's Annual Report, Common Usage, 1918. (To be filed)
County Health Officer's Annual Report, Common Usage, 1926. (To be filed)
County Judge's Annual Report, Common Usage, 1926. (To be filed)
Constable's Annual Report, Common Usage, 1929. (To be filed)

Depositories

Bid to Act as Depository of County Funds, 29th Legis., 392, May 1, 1905. (To be filed)

Bid to Act as Depository of County Funds, 29th Legis., 392, May 1, 1905. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Designating County Depository, 29th Legis., 393, May 1, 1905. (To be recorded in minutes)
Depository Sureties' Financial Statement, 41st Legis., 34, Feb. 9, 1929. (To be filed)
Bid to Act as Depository of Trust Funds, 41st Legis., 4th C.S., 22, Feb. 17, 1930. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Designating Depository of Trust Funds, 41st Legis., 4th C.S., 23, Feb. 17, 1930. (To be recorded in minutes)

Bonds

Order Authorizing Issuance of Disaster Bonds, 27th Legis., 18, Sept. 6, 1901. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Declaring Result of Bond Election for Reclamation of Land, 38th Legis., 266, Mar. 24, 1923. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Directing Issuance of Land Reclamation Bonds, 38th Legis., 266, Mar. 24, 1923. (To be recorded in minutes)
Petition for Bond Election on Public Improvements, 42nd Legis., 272, May 21, 1931. (To be filed)
Petition for Refunding Bond Election, 42nd Legis., 275, May 21, 1931. (To be filed)

Payment of Officials

Fee Officer's Office Expense Account, 33rd Legis., 248, Apr. 3, 1913. (To be filed)
Statements of Fees by Officers Authorized to Collect, 41st Legis., 4th C.S., 35, Feb. 18, 1930. (To be filed)
Order Allowing Constable's Fee in Misdemeanor Cases Arising out of His Precinct, 43rd Legis., 2nd C.S., 30, Feb. 28, 1934. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Fixing Salaries of County Commissioners, 44th Legis., 1038, May 31, 1935. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Determining Method of Payment of County Officials, 44th Legis., 2nd C.S., 1763, Nov. 15, 1935. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Determining Method of Payment of Precinct Officials, 44th Legis., 2nd C.S., 1763, Nov. 15, 1935. (To be recorded in minutes)

Roads

Toll Bridge Tolls, I, 1222, Dec. 20, 1836. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Toll Bridge Licenses, I, 1223, Dec. 20, 1836. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Toll Bridge Bonds, I, 1223, Dec. 20, 1836. (Usually filed)
Toll Bridge Bonds, I, 1223, Dec. 20, 1836. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Order Fixing Rates of Ferriage, I, 1220, Dec. 20, 1836. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Ferry Licenses, I, 1220, Dec. 20, 1836. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Ferry Bonds, I, 1220, Dec. 20, 1836. (Usually filed)
Order Laying Off Public Roads into Precincts, I, 1218, Dec. 20, 1836. (Usually recorded in minutes)

Appointment of Road Overseers and Designation of Hands Liable to Road Work, I, 1218, Dec. 20, 1836. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Appointment of Jury of View, II, 567, Jan. 19, 1841. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Report of Jury of View, II, 567, Jan. 19, 1841. (To be filed)
Petitions for New Roads and to Discontinue Roads, IV, 1006, Feb. 8, 1858. (To be filed)
List of Defaulting Road Workers, IV, 1009, Feb. 8, 1858. (To be filed)
Report of Road Overseer, VIII, 904, July 29, 1876. (To be filed)
Report of Jury of View, IX, 553, Feb. 5, 1884. (To be recorded in minutes)
Field Notes of Road Survey, IX, 553, Feb. 5, 1884. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order for Road Tax Election, 33rd Legis., 31, Mar. 12, 1913. (To be recorded in minutes)
Map of County Roads, 35th Legis., 419, Apr. 4, 1917. (To be filed)
Order Permitting Retirement of Road District Bonds, 35th Legis., 465, Apr. 5, 1917. (To be recorded in minutes)
Results of Election to Cancel Unsold County Road Bonds, 36th Legis., 2nd C.S., 95, July 25, 1919. (To be recorded in minutes)
Bids for Highway Improvement, 39th Legis., 458, Apr. 2, 1925. (To be filed)
Petition for Road Bond Election, 39th Legis., 1st C.S., 24, Oct. 18, 1926. (To be filed)
Order for Road Bond Election on Petition, 39th Legis., 1st C.S., 25, Oct. 18, 1926. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Establishing Road District and Defining Boundaries, 39th Legis., 1st C.S., 24, Oct. 18, 1926. (To be recorded in minutes)
Petition for Election to Create Road District from Several Counties, 40th Legis., 1st C.S., 219, June 10, 1927. (To be filed)
Order for Election to Create Road District from Several Counties, 40th Legis., 1st C.S., 220, June 10, 1927. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Creating Road District from Several Counties, 40th Legis., 1st C.S., 220, June 10, 1927. (To be recorded in minutes)
Register of Bonds Issued for Road District Created from Several Counties, 40th Legis., 1st C.S., 223, June 10, 1927.
Order Allowing Road Machinery to Be Diverted for Soil Conservation, 42nd Legis., 81, Apr. 16, 1931. (To be recorded in minutes)
Comptroller's Cancelation of Highway Bonds Issued by County, Assumed and Paid by State, 42nd Legis., 3rd C.S., 25, Sept. 17, 1932. (To be recorded in minutes)
Quarterly Report of Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Affairs, 43rd Legis., 18, Feb. 20, 1933. (To be filed)
Order Authorizing Expenditure of 2nd Class Road and Bridge Fund, 43rd Legis., 26, Feb. 20, 1933. (To be recorded in minutes)
Road Contracts, 43rd Legis., 29, Feb. 20, 1933. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order for Election for County Road Bonds at Court's Initiative, 43rd Legis., 27, Feb. 20, 1933. (To be recorded in minutes)
Survey of Roads to Be Improved, 43rd Legis., 24, Feb. 20, 1933. (To be filed)
Order for Bond Election to Finance Permanent Road and Bridge Construction, 43rd Legis., 813, June 12, 1933. (To be recorded in minutes)
Result of Election to Re-purchase Road Bonds with Unexpended Money from Said Issue, 43rd Legis., 1st C.S., 290, Oct. 28, 1933. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order for Employment of Road Workers, 44th Legis., 43, Feb. 17, 1935. (To be recorded in minutes)

Schools

Designation of School Districts, III, 1461, Jan. 31, 1854. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Order for Election of School District Trustees, III, 1462, Jan. 31, 1854. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Returns on Election for School District Trustees, III, 1461, Jan. 31, 1854. (To be filed)
Tax Assessor-Collector's List of Free White Scholastics, III, 1461, Jan. 31, 1854. (To be filed)
School District Trustees' List of School Patrons Unable to Pay Their Share of Teachers' Salary Apportionment, III, 1463, Jan. 31, 1854. (To be filed)
Auctioneer's Report of Public School Land Sold, V, 993, Nov. 1, 1866. (To be recorded in minutes)
List of Indigent White Scholastics, V, 1114, Nov. 12, 1866. (To be filed)
List of Teachers' Audited Claims, VIII, 925, Aug. 7, 1876. (To be filed)
Results of Election to Incorporate Towns and Villages for Free School Purposes Only, IX, 206, Apr. 6, 1881. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order for Election to Create Office of County School Superintendent, IX, 924, Apr. 2, 1887. (To be recorded in minutes)
Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Disbursements of School Funds, X, 618, May 20, 1893. (To be filed)
Special Election on School Tax, 31st Legis., 18, Feb. 18, 1909. (To be recorded in minutes)
School Superintendent's Certificate for Bond Issue, Common Usage, 1913. (To be filed)
Petition for Election to Abolish Independent School District, 40th Legis., 445, Mar. 14, 1927. (To be filed)
Results of Election to Abolish Independent School District, 40th Legis., 445, Mar. 14, 1927. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Abolishing Independent School District, 40th Legis., 445, Mar. 14, 1927. (To be recorded in minutes)
Petition for Election to Incorporate Common School District, 40th Legis., 353, Mar. 30, 1927. (To be filed)
Order for Election to Incorporate Common School District, 40th Legis., 353, Mar. 30, 1927. (To be recorded in minutes)
Result of Election to Incorporate Common School District, 40th Legis., 354, Mar. 30, 1927. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Incorporating Common School District, 40th Legis., 354, Mar. 30, 1927. (To be recorded in minutes)
Trustees' Certificate of Refusal of School District to Vote Refunding Bonds, 41st Legis., 292, Mar. 2, 1929. (To be filed)
Field Notes of School Districts, Common Usage, 1933.
Results of Election to Revoke Unsold Common School District Bonds, 43rd Legis., 230, May 1, 1933. (To be recorded in minutes)

Elections

Designation of Election Precincts, I, 1348, Oct. 26, 1837. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Appointment of Presiding Officers of Elections, I, 1349, Oct. 26, 1837. (Usually recorded in minutes)

Record of Election Returns, I, 1349, Oct. 26, 1837.
Petition for Election to Remove County Seat, I, 1474, May 9, 1838. (Usually filed)
Order for Election to Remove County Seat, I, 1474, May 9, 1838. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Returns on Election to Remove County Seat, I, 1474, May 9, 1838. (To be recorded)
Notice of Election Contest, II, 1521, May 11, 1846. (To be filed)
Election Returns, IV, 122, Mar. 16, 1848. (To be filed)
Protests against Results of Election to Remove County Seat, VIII, 461, Mar. 13, 1875. (To be filed)
Petition for Local Option Election on Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, VIII, 862, June 24, 1876. (To be filed)
Order Declaring Results of Local Option Election on Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, VIII, 863, June 24, 1876. (To be recorded)
Election Board's Report of Expenses, X, 381, Apr. 12, 1892. (To be filed)
Certificate of Publication of Notices Declaring Results of Local Option Election on Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, X, 479, Mar. 29, 1893. (To be recorded in minutes)
Distribution of Official Ballots and Supplies, 29th Legis., 530, May 15, 1905. (To be recorded in minutes)
Expense Account of Candidate for County Nomination, 29th Legis., 1st C.S., 541, May 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Expense Account of Manager of Candidate for County Nomination, 29th Legis., 1st C.S., 540, May 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Report of Election Fraud, 32nd Legis., 145, June 12, 1911. (To be filed)
Petition for Election to Abolish Pool Halls, 33rd Legis., 137, Mar. 31, 1913. (To be filed)
Order Declaring Results of Election to Abolish Pool Halls, 33rd Legis., 138, Mar. 31, 1913. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Prohibiting Pool Halls, 33rd Legis., 138, Mar. 31, 1913. (To be recorded in minutes)
Petition for Election for Tick Eradication, 35th Legis., 111, Mar. 6, 1917. (To be filed)
Certificate of Results of Election for Tick Eradication, 35th Legis., 111, Mar. 6, 1917. (To be filed)
Returns of Election for Tick Eradication, 35th Legis., 111, Mar. 6, 1917. (To be recorded in minutes)
Petition for Election to Adopt Hog Law, 36th Legis., 149, Mar. 20, 1919. (To be filed)
Certificate of Publication of Results of Local Option Election on Sale of 3.2 Beer, 43rd Legis., 302, May 11, 1933. (To be recorded in minutes)

Taxation

Photographic Map of County, VII, 582, May 31, 1873. (To be filed)
Field Notes of Lands Not on Photographic Map of County, VII, 582, May 31, 1873. (To be recorded)
Tax Collector's Report of Delinquent Tax Sales, VIII, 1099, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)
Tax Collector's Report of Land Sold to State for Taxes, VIII, 1099, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)

Order Stating Amount of Uncollectable Taxes, RCS, 1879, Art. 940, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in minutes)
Invoice of Comptroller's Occupation Tax Receipts, IX, 1057, Apr. 6, 1889. (To be filed)
Tax Collector's Annual Statement of Poll Tax Receipts Issued, 29th Legis., 1st C.S., 528, May 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Order Canceling Subdivisions, 36th Legis., 160, Mar. 20, 1919. (To be recorded in minutes)

County Land and Buildings

Appointment of Commissioner to Sell County Real Estate, II, 1628, May 11, 1846. (To be recorded in minutes)
Surveyor's Report of County Boundaries, II, 1538, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Surveyor's Map of County, III, 154, Mar. 20, 1848. (To be filed)
Surveyor's Field Notes and Map of County Boundary Lines in Dispute, VIII, 1438, Apr. 22, 1879. (To be recorded)
Order Retaining or Abandoning County Park, 44th Legis., 376, May 3, 1935. (To be recorded in minutes)
Landowner's Petition for County Soil Conservation Work, 44th Legis., 506, May 11, 1935. (To be filed)
Soil Conservation Contract, 44th Legis., 506, May 11, 1935. (To be filed)
Soil Conservation Contract, 44th Legis., 506, May 11, 1935. (To be recorded)

Cities and Towns

Application for Election to Incorporate Town, IV, 941, Jan. 27, 1858. (To be filed)
Incorporation of Town, IV, 941, Jan. 27, 1858. (To be recorded in minutes)
Petition for Election to Abolish Corporate Existence of Town, X, 896, Apr. 27, 1895. (To be filed)
Abolishment of Incorporation of Town, X, 896, Apr. 27, 1895. (To be recorded in minutes)

Drainage

Petition for Drainage Ditch, X, 881, Apr. 23, 1895. (To be filed)
Order Appointing Jury of View for Drainage Ditch, X, 881, Apr. 23, 1895. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Report of Jury of View on Drainage Ditch, X, 882, Apr. 23, 1895. (To be filed)
Order Establishing Drainage Ditch, X, 883, Apr. 23, 1895. (To be recorded in minutes)
Drainage Protests and Claims for Damages, X, 883, Apr. 23, 1895. (To be filed)
Order Requiring Railroads to Improve Drainage Facilities, 43rd Legis., 25, Feb. 20, 1933. (To be recorded in minutes)

Pensions

Pauper's Record, Common Usage, 1846.
Petition for Pension by Veteran of Mexican War of 1846, Common Usage, 1886. (To be filed)
Approval of Application for Confederate Pension, 26th Legis., 182, May 12, 1899. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Order Granting Widowed Mother's Petition for Pension, 35th Legis., 313, Mar. 29, 1917. (To be recorded in minutes)

Miscellaneous

Appointment of Temporary County Clerk, III, 117, Mar. 6, 1848. (To be recorded in minutes)
Quarantine Regulations, IV, 204, Jan. 24, 1856. (Usually recorded in minutes)
Liquor Dealer's Application for License, IV, 247, Feb. 2, 1856. (To be filed)
Railroad Condemnation Report, IV, 1423, Feb. 8, 1860. (To be filed)
Butcher's Report of Animals Slaughtered, 30th Legis., 239, Apr. 18, 1907. (To be filed)
Contract for Office Supplies, 30th Legis., 252, Apr. 18, 1907. (To be recorded in minutes)
Bond of Bidder for Office Supplies Contract, 30th Legis., 253, Apr. 18, 1907. (To be filed)
Bids for Office Supplies Contract, 30th Legis., 253, Apr. 18, 1907. (To be recorded in minutes)
Complaint of State Board of Health against County Health Officer, 31st Legis., 348, Apr. 21, 1909. (To be filed)
Application for Free Seed and Stock Feed, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 6, Mar. 11, 1918. (To be filed)
Contract for Free Seed and Stock Feed, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 6, Mar. 11, 1918. (To be filed)
Petition by Oil and Gas Lease Owner for Right of Ingress and Egress through Another's Property, 36th Legis., 2nd C.S., 55, July 23, 1919. (To be filed)
Annual Report of Sales by Livestock Commission Merchant, 37th Legis., 177, Sept. 1, 1921. (To be filed)
Appraisers' Report of Infected Animals, 39th Legis., 313, Mar. 28, 1925. (To be filed)
Order Requesting Commissioner of Agriculture to Establish Eradication Zone, 40th Legis., 100, Feb. 24, 1927. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Authorizing Appointment of Deputies, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 226, May 13, 1929. (To be recorded in minutes)
Renewal of Contract for Free Seed and Stock Feed, 42nd Legis., 21, Mar. 11, 1931. (To be filed)
Monthly Speedometer Readings of County Cars, 44th Legis., 2nd C.S., 1769, Nov. 15, 1935. (To be recorded)
District Attorney's Application for Use of County Automobile, 44th Legis., 2nd C.S., 1781, Nov. 15, 1935. (To be filed)
Sheriff's Application for Use of County Automobile, 44th Legis., 2nd C.S., 1780, Nov. 15, 1935. (To be filed)

County Officer's Requisition for Supplies and Expenses, 44th Legis., 2nd C.S., 1768, Nov. 15, 1935. (To be filed)
Sheriff's Application for Criminal Identification Equipment, 44th Legis., 22nd C.S., 1768, Nov. 15, 1935. (To be filed)
Livestock Auction Commission Merchant's Quarterly Report of Livestock Sold, 45th Legis., 389, Apr. 23, 1937. (To be filed)

Records of the commissioners court made and preserved by the county clerk as clerk of the commissioners court of Sabine County are located in his office in the courthouse.

General Proceedings

1. MINUTES COMMISSIONER'S COURT, Nov. 29, 1875--. 13 vols. (A, B, D-H, 1, 2, K-N).
Clerk's record of proceedings of the commissioners court in regular and special meetings, showing date, place, and kind of meeting, names of members present, business transacted, copies of orders issued, signatures of commissioners and presiding officer, and clerk's attest. Arr. chron. by date of meeting, by order of hearing thereunder. No index. 1875-1910 hdw.; 1910-- typed. 1875-95 in poor condition: paper bindings broken, writing faded. 400 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
Orders allowing claims recorded separately 1901--, see entry 5; orders to road overseers, 1889-1935, see entry 8; election returns, 1884-1920, 1932--, see entry 14; proceedings of board of equalization, 1917--, see entry 250. For clerk's rough minutes, see entry 2-i.

2. COMMISSIONER'S COURT PAPERS, 1877--. 66 file boxes.
Miscellaneous papers, principally subject to action of the commissioners court and usually showing clerk's attest to filing, filing date, and date of disposition. Included are:

i. County clerk's rough minutes of meetings of the commissioners court, Jan. 5, 1923--. For recorded minutes, see entry 1.
ii. Accounts allowed, June 10, 1885--. For recorded orders allowing claims, see entry 5; for treasurer's register and reports of claims against the county, see entries 253, 260.
iii. Bids for construction work and other services to the county, May 15, 1923--.
iv. Lists of scrip issued by county and warrants issued to retire scrip, July 1, 1878--. For treasurer's account of scrip, see entry 257; for scrip warrants, see entry 7.
v. County officials' quarterly reports of fees collected, Dec. 30, 1933--.
vi. Treasurer's monthly, quarterly, and annual statements of financial condition of the county, 1877--. For treasurer's duplicates, see entry 260. For treasurer's annual and quarterly reports to state comptroller, see entries 261, 262.
vii. Treasurer's annual statements of condition of school district funds, June 15, 1885--. For treasurer's statements to school superintendent, see entry 297.
viii. Tax collector's monthly, quarterly, and annual reports of tax collections, with stubs or duplicates of tax receipts attached, 1879--. For copies of monthly reports, see entry 243.
ix. County budgets, 1902-31. For subsequent county budgets, see entry 12.

x. Official bonds made by depositories of county funds, 1900--. For recorded copies of depository bonds, see entry 72.

xi. Insurance policies on county property, 1882--. For insurance policies on school buildings, see entry 318.

xii. Road contracts and specifications, 1906-17, 1927--.

xiii. Road bond election papers, and canceled road bonds, 1908--. For other road papers, see entries 10, 259, 263; for treasurer's road bond register, see entry 258.

xiv. Petitions for special elections on proposed school bond issues, 1913-16, 1925--. For other school bond papers, see xv, and entries 13, 306-308; for school bond record, see entry 305.

xv. Sheriff's poster notices of special elections on school bond issues, with sheriff's return on posting, 1913--. For other school bond papers, see xiv, and entries 13, 306-308; for school bond record, see entry 305.

xvi. Consolidated census rolls of white and Negro public school pupils, 1894--. For county clerk's school census rolls, see entry 89; for school superintendent's, see entries 275-278.

xvii. Commissions of common school district trustees, 1913-16, 1925--. For other trustees' commissions, see entry 13.

xviii. School district budgets, 1894-1901. For subsequent school district budgets, see entries 12, 303.

xix. Canceled county warrants issued for teachers' salaries, 1913--. For teachers' salary vouchers, see entry 311.

xx. Certified lists of poll tax payers, by voting precincts, 1911, 1913-33, 1935--. For lists for 1912, 1927, 1934, see entry 16; for duplicates of poll tax receipts and exemption certificates, see entries 230, 231.

xxi. Letters of resignation written by county officials, Dec. 20, 1926--.

xxii. Certificates from state bureau of vital statistics to commissioners court, listing names of local registrars in the county, and amounts of fees due them for filing birth and death certificates, 1904--. For duplicates of reports of fees due justice of peace, precinct 1, as registrar of vital statistics, see entry 191; for birth and death records, see entries 67-70.

xxiii. Lists of petit jurors drawn for county court, 1909-12. For stubs of county court jury certificates, see entries 173, 174.

xxiv. Federal tax lien notices, Apr. 16, 1923--. For copies of tax lien notices and releases, see entry 52.

No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed, some on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

County Finances

(See also entries 9, 12, 178, 220, 221, 227-230, 243, 245-248, 252, 254-256, 258, 259, 261-263, 265-268, 288, 295-298, 302-315)

3. FINANCE LEDGER, 1879-1937. 9 vols. (1 unmarked, 2-9). County clerk's accounts of receipts and disbursements of county funds, subdivided as follows:

i. Tax Assessor-collector, 1879-89, unmarked vol., pp. 1-19; Aug. 16, 1890-1898, vol. 2, pp. 1-39; Nov. 27, 1899-1906, vol. 3, pp. 1-39; Sept. 24, 1906-1910, vol. 4, pp. 1-47.

Feb. 26, 1913-1914, vol. 5, pp. 1-50; Jan. 15, 1918-1927, vol. 6, pp. 1-81; Jan. 1, 1927-1929, vol. 7, pp. 1-45; Aug. 13, 1930-1934, vol. 8, pp. 1-46; 1935-36, vol. 9, pp. 1-42. June 1914-1917 in Finance Ledger - Tax Collector, entry 4.

ii. Occupation Tax, 1885-90, unmarked vol., pp. 20-31; 1891-1907, vol. 2, pp. 40-88; 1908-12, vol. 4, pp. 48-86; 1920-24, vol. 6, pp. 82-104; 1927-29, vol. 7, pp. 46-80; 1929-35, vol. 8, pp. 47-82; 1935-37, vol. 9, pp. 43-74. Mar. 1915-1917 in Finance Ledger - Tax Collector, entry 4.

iii. Sheriff, 1880-90, unmarked vol., pp. 32-51; 1891-1905, vol. 2, pp. 89-103; 1906-8, vol. 3, pp. 40-98; 1909-13, vol. 4, pp. 87-103; 1913-18, vol. 5, pp. 71-79; 1918-20, vol. 6, pp. 105-131; 1927, vol. 7, pp. 81-97.

iv. Justice of Peace, 1881-89, unmarked vol., pp. 52-72; 1892-1903, vol. 2, pp. 104-122; 1904-8, vol. 3, pp. 175-213; 1907-13, vol. 4, pp. 104-128; 1913-17, vol. 5, pp. 80-104; 1917-23, vol. 6, pp. 132-154; 1927, vol. 7, pp. 98-112; 1933-34, vol. 8, pp. 101-116; 1935-36, vol. 9, pp. 91-104.

v. Miscellaneous, 1888-90, unmarked vol., pp. 78-109; 1891-1903, vol. 2, pp. 123-145; 1903-10, vol. 3, pp. 252-290; 1908-12, vol. 4, pp. 179-192; 1914-16, vol. 5, pp. 137-147.

vi. Estray, 1880-89, unmarked vol., pp. 110-149; 1891-1908, vol. 2, pp. 146-160; 1913-17, vol. 5, pp. 213-227. For record of estrays, see entry 33.

vii. County Treasurer, 1879-90, unmarked vol., pp. 150-209; 1890-1906, vol. 2, pp. 161-259; 1905-8, vol. 3, pp. 137-155; 1907-13, vol. 4, pp. 211-292; 1913-17, vol. 5, pp. 148-212; 1918-27, vol. 6, pp. 232-311; 1927-29, vol. 7, pp. 172-250; 1929-35, vol. 8, pp. 181-260; 1935-37, vol. 9, pp. 163-238.

viii. Indebtedness, 1879-88, unmarked vol., pp. 210-229; 1890-1903, vol. 2, pp. 260-284; 1903-8, vol. 3, pp. 291-309; 1907-17, vol. 4, pp. 293-319; 1918-25, vol. 6, pp. 312-330; 1933-36, vol. 8, pp. 261-286.

ix. County Judge, 1906-8, vol. 3, pp. 99-117; 1906-13, vol. 4, pp. 129-138; 1913-19, vol. 5, pp. 105-115; 1918-26, vol. 6, pp. 155-169; 1927, vol. 7, pp. 124-151; 1933-34, vol. 8, pp. 129-138.

x. Constable, 1906-7, vol. 3, pp. 214-232; 1927, vol. 7, pp. 113-123.

xi. County Clerk, 1908-13, vol. 4, pp. 139-160; 1914-18, vol. 5, pp. 116-126; 1919-26, vol. 6, pp. 170-184; 1933, vol. 8, pp. 139-158; 1934-36, vol. 9, pp. 125-142.

xii. District Clerk, 1908-13, vol. 4, pp. 161-170; 1914-18, vol. 5, pp. 127-133; 1919-22, vol. 6, pp. 185-193; 1927, vol. 7, pp. 152-163; 1933-34, vol. 8, pp. 159-170.

xiii. County Attorney, 1913, vol. 4, pp. 171-178; 1913-14, vol. 5, pp. 134-136; 1925-26, vol. 6, pp. 194-200; 1927, vol. 7, pp. 163-171; 1933-34, vol. 8, pp. 171-180; 1935-36, vol. 9, pp. 143-162.

Subdivided by marginal tabs; debits and credits entered chron. under each subdivision. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

4. FINANCE LEDGER - TAX COLLECTOR, June 1, 1914-1917. 1 vol. (5).
1879-May 1914, 1918-37 in Finance Ledger, entry 3-i,ii.
County clerk's accounts of receipts from tax collector, credited to and disbursed from the following county funds:

i. General County Fund, Dec. 4, 1914-May 17, 1917, pp. 1-16, 36-38.
ii. Occupation Taxes, Mar. 9, 1915-1917, pp. 17, 18.
iii. Pauper Fund, Dec. 4, 1915-Jan. 8, 1917, pp. 19-21.
iv. Refunding Warrants, Dec. 4, 1915-Feb. 17, 1917, pp. 22-24.
v. Road and Bridge, May 10, 1916-May 17, 1917, pp. 25-27.
vi. Jury Fund, May 10, 1916-May 17, 1917, pp. 28-30.
vii. Courthouse Fund, May 10, 1916-May 17, 1917, pp. 32-34.
viii. General Fund School Districts, June 1, 1914-Feb. 16, 1917, pp. 39-216. (Separate tabular division for each of the common school districts, numbered 1-37, Hemphill Independent School District No. 1, and Bronson Independent School District No. 2.)

Subdivided by marginal tabs; debits and credits entered chron. under each subdivision. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 225 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

5. MINUTES OF ACCOUNTS ALLOWED, Mar. 26, 1901--. 11 vols. (1, 2, 3 unmarked, 3-8).
Recorded copies of commissioners court orders allowing claims against the county, showing name of claimant, purpose, amount, and number of claim, date and amount allowed, on what fund drawn, number of warrant issued in payment, certification of county judge, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by date of order. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 400 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

Prior orders allowing claims recorded in Minutes Commissioner's Court, entry 1. For original accounts allowed, see entry 2-ii; for treasurer's register and reports of claims, see entries 253, 260.

6. COUNTY WARRANTS (Stubs), 1901-2, 1913--. 23 vols.
Stubs of warrants issued in payment of accounts allowed by commissioners court, showing warrant number, state and county, title of fund, amount allowed, term of court at which allowed and reference to book and page of order in Minutes of Accounts Allowed, entry 5; date of issuance, class, date registered, and signatures of county clerk and county treasurer. Arr. numer. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. (5 stubs to p.) 14 x 17 x 1.

Road warrants issued separately 1923-33, see entry 11. For canceled warrants, see entry 264.

7. SCRIP FACIAS DOCKET (Outstanding Warrants), 1909-10. 1 vol.
List of scrip warrants issued in payment of labor contracted for remodeling the courthouse, showing date, amount, and name of person to whom issued. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 12 x 8 x 1.

For other lists of scrip issued, see entries 2-iv, 257.

Roads
(See also entries 2-xii, 4-v, 248, 268, 269)

8. ROAD MINUTES, 1889-1935. 6 vols. (3 unmarked, 3, 4, 4).
Recorded copies of commissioners court orders to road overseers, showing

date of meeting, boundaries of road precinct, route and terminals of road to be worked, names of overseer and hands, and description of work to be done. Arr. chron. by date of order. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

Prior and subsequent orders recorded in Minutes Commissioner's Court, entry 1.

9. ROAD CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND AUDITOR'S REPORTS, 1918-26. 150 papers in 1 file box.

Petitions to commissioners court to build roads; accounts for gravel hauling; accounts of funds from state highway department; copies of applications for state and Federal aid; and audits of road funds. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.

10. ROAD BOND TRANSCRIPTS, 1920-22. 200 papers in file box.

Petitions to commissioners court for road bond elections; orders authorizing issuance of bonds; canceled road bonds; and orders establishing road precincts. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.

For other road papers, see entries 2-xiii, 259, 263. For treasurer's road bond register, see entry 258.

11. WARRANTS (Road Districts, Stubs), 1923-33. 11 vols. (1-10, 12).

Stubs of warrants issued in payment for road materials and labor, showing number of road district, date and amount allowed, signature of county clerk, and date of registration by county treasurer. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 14 x 18 x 1.

Prior and subsequent road warrants issued from general warrant books, see entry 6. For canceled warrants, see entry 264; for treasurer's account of county funds disbursed for road work, see entry 255.

Schools

(See also entries 2-vii,xvi,xix, 4-viii, 24-26, 89, 218, 219, 247, 256, 270-302, 304, 309-319)

12. SCHOOL BUDGETS AND COUNTY BUDGETS, 1932--. 150 papers in 1 file box.

Statements of estimated county expenditures for ensuing year, and estimates of school district expenditures. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.

For prior county budgets, see entry 2-ix; for other school budgets, see entries 2-xviii, 303.

13. SCHOOL BONDS AND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF FUNDS (Miscellaneous School Papers), 1909-12, 1917-24, 1932. 100 papers in 1 file box.

Sheriff's poster notices of special elections on school bond issues; common school district trustees' commissions; and petitions for school bond elections. No arr. No index. Hdw. and pr. 10 x 5 x 14.

For other school bond papers, see entry 2-xiv,xv; for other trustees' commissions, see entry 2-xvii; for school bonds, see entries 305-308.

Elections
(See also entries 2-xiii,xiv,xv, 10, 13)

14. RECORD OF ELECTION RETURNS, 1884-1920, 1932--. 3 vols. (A, 2, 1). Title varies: Ledger, 1884-1911, 1 vol. (A).
Tabulation of election returns, showing title of office, name of candidate, precinct number, number of votes returned by each precinct, total number of votes cast, majority votes, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of election, by title of officer in order of rank, or by issue thereunder. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
Prior and intermediate election returns recorded in Minutes Commissioner's Court, entry 1.

15. RECORD OF OFFICIAL BALLOTS, 1904-10. 1 vol. (1). Discontinued.
Clerk's statements of ballots issued to election judges in each voting precinct, showing date issued, name of presiding officer, precinct number, total number of ballots issued, and total number returned (number voted, not voted, defaced). Arr. chron. by election date. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 160 pp. (21 used) 14 x 9 x 1.

16. CERTIFIED LIST OF POLL TAX PAYERS, 1912, 1927, 1934. 100 booklets in 1 file box.
Lists of qualified voters (poll tax payers and exemptions) in each precinct, made for election judges, showing precinct number, name of tax payer, address, age, race, occupation, citizenship, and length of residence in state and county. No arr. of booklets in file box; annual lists for each precinct arr. alph. by surname of voter. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 12 x 18.
For lists, 1911, 1913-33, 1935--, see entry 2-xx. For duplicates of poll tax receipts and certificates of exemption, see entries 230, 231.

17. RECORD OF ELECTION PRECINCTS, 1903-10. 1 vol. (1).
Recorded copies of county surveyor's field notes of election precincts, showing state and county, date of survey, number, location, and boundary lines of each voting precinct in county, names of surveyor, chain-carriers, and flagmen, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 160 pp. (23 used) 12 x 16 x 1.
Boundaries of election precincts recorded 1875-- in Minutes Commissioner's Court, entry 1.

18. STATEMENT OF CANDIDATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE, 1928--. 150 papers in 2 file boxes.
Itemized statements of campaign expenditures submitted to county judge by candidates for county offices, showing name of candidate, title of office, date of statement, and signature of candidate. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 5 x 14.

Miscellaneous

19. TEXAS OLD AGE ASSISTANCE RECORD, 1936--. 1 vol.
Monthly lists of persons in county receiving pensions from Texas Old Age

Assistance Commission, showing case number, state and county, name of pensioner, date and amount of issue, and warrant number. Arr. chron., by surname of pensioner thereunder. No index. Typed. 22 pp. 18 x 12 x 1.

20. BUTCHERS REPORTS, 1928-30. 200 papers in 1 file box.
Reports made by butchers to commissioners court, of cattle bought and butchered, with bills of sale signed by vendors attached; reports attested by county clerk. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 10 x 5 x 14.

For register of butchers, see entry 55; for copies of bills of sale recorded, see entry 29.

II. COUNTY CLERK AS RECORDER AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY

The Constitution of Texas provides that "there shall be elected for each county, by the qualified voters, a county clerk, who shall hold his office for two years, who shall be clerk of the County and Commissioners' Courts and recorder of the county..." (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. V, sec. 20). Before beginning official acts the county clerk takes the oath of office and makes bond for from $2,000 to $10,000, the amount being decided by the commissioners court (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 1937). By action of the commissioners court, his compensation is derived from fees of office allowable by law (Art. 3912e, sec. 2). He is removable from office by the district judge for incompetency, official misconduct, or drunkenness (Art. 5970).

As recorder for the county the county clerk records in suitable books all deeds, mortgages, and other instruments required or permitted by law to be recorded. As keeper of the records he must index, arrange, and preserve them. (Art. 1941) As clerk of the county he issues marriage licenses (Art. 4604), business licenses (Art. 1614), and keeps the financial accounts of the county (Arts. 1606-1678).

The first provision for a clerk corresponding to the present county clerk was made by the Provisional Government of Texas in its decree regulating courts. The decree established a clerk of the primary court to be selected by the judges of the municipality and made him recorder for the municipality (Jan. 22, 1836, H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1043).

Although the Constitution of the Republic of Texas, drafted early in 1836, made no mention of the office, a law of the same year created a "clerk of the county court" elected by popular vote for a term of four years (Dec. 20, 1836, Gammel, I, 1210-1216). He was removable from office for neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office, on indictment by a grand jury and conviction by a petit jury, or under the constitutional provision which authorized the removal of any civil officer by impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors (Gammel, I, 1077). Qualifications for the office were not specified, but the clerk was required to make bond for $5,000 to insure faithful performance of the duties of his office, and to take an oath of office required of all civil officers by the constitution (Gammel, I, 1210, 1075).

Expenses of the office were paid from the county treasury upon the approval of the county court. The clerk's compensation came from fees of office only, which were prescribed in detail by subsequent laws. (Dec. 19, 22, 1836, June 5, 1837, Jan. 16, Feb. 5, 1840; Gammel, I, 1196, 1272, 1294; II, 196, 273).

The clerk of the county court was also the recorder for his county. He recorded all deeds, conveyances, mortgages, and other liens on land situated in his county, and administered all oaths and affirmations requisite to such recordings. He gave, on demand, attested copies of all papers recorded in his office. (Gammel, I, 1215) When the original land records were in public archives elsewhere, he admitted certified copies (Jan. 19, 1839, Gammel, II, 52). He recorded all school land surveys made in his county (Jan. 26, 1839, Gammel, II, 135).

The first estray law made it the duty of the clerk to keep a book for the recording of estrays taken up by residents of the county, together with their appraised value, and bonds made to cover damages. He made out a list of estrays, posted the list, and recorded the final disposition of the matter. (Dec. 22, 1836, Gammel, I, 1272)

It was the clerk's duty to issue each marriage license, pass on the eligibility of applicants, and record the endorsed license returned by the person solemnizing the marriage (Jan. 5, 1837, Gammel, I, 1294).

The clerk issued various types of business licenses required by law and collected the tax requisite to their issuance (Dec. 21, 1837, Jan. 16, Feb. 5, 1840; Gammel, I, 1454; II, 189-196, 273).

The clerk made and posted a list of taxpayers and gave a duplicate of the list to the sheriff as tax collector (May 28, 1838, Gammel, I, 1513). He prepared an annual register of all land owners for the tax assessor (Jan. 16, 1840, Gammel, II, 186).

Contracts made by master builders and mechanics to construct buildings had the force of liens when recorded in the office of the county clerk within thirty days after the contract was made (Jan. 23, 1839, Gammel, II, 67).

When the justices of the county court constituted a county board of land commissioners in 1839, the clerk of the county court was clerk of the board (Gammel, II, 112). A traveling board of land commissioners was created in January 1840 to detect fraudulent land certificates and to issue valid certificates. County clerks served as clerks of this board while it was at work in their respective counties. (Gammel, II, 313-316)

The Constitution of 1845 made no change in the duties of the office of county clerk, but a general law shortened the term of office from four to two years (May 13, 1846, Gammel, II, 1640).

Additional records required of the clerk as recorder included the following: deeds of trust, bonds, convenants, defeasances, and other

instruments of writing concerning property of any description; all marriage contracts, powers of attorney, and official bonds; an alphabetical list of all names occurring in his records; an index in alphabetical order to all land records, another to all court records, and another to all contracts, bonds, and powers of attorney (May 12, 1846, Gammel, II, 1542-1547); all livestock marks and brands which any individual desired to have recorded (Mar. 20, 1848, Gammel, III, 156).

Under the Constitution of 1866, the clerk's term of office was again extended to four years (Gammel, V, 869). The clerk became custodian of the records of the county surveyor's office when that office was vacant (Oct. 18, 1866, Gammel, V, 949). He filed and preserved the list of scholastics made by the tax assessor-collector (Nov. 12, 1866, Gammel, V, 1090).

The Constitution of 1869 abolished the office of county clerk and transferred his duties to the district clerk of the county(Gammel, VII, 412); this transfer was supplemented by a general law (Aug. 8, 1870, Gammel, VI, 222).

The Constitution of 1876 re-created the office of county clerk, but allowed it to be combined with that of the district clerk in any county of less than 8,000 population. Although Sabine County at that time had less than 8,000 population, separate clerks were elected for the two offices. The county clerk's duties, as before, were to serve as clerk for the county and commissioners courts of the county and as ex officio recorder, and his term of office was set at two years (Const., Art. V, sec. 20). The enabling act defined and regulated his oath of office, authorized the appointment of deputies, required an office at the county seat, and restored to the clerk the duties of which he was relieved in 1870 (May 25, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 846-847).

After the tax assessor had taken the annual scholastic census according to the school law, an abstract of the census was approved by the county judge and filed with the clerk. The same act required the clerk to record contracts between teachers and trustees. (Aug. 19, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1038-1042)

Tax laws passed as enabling acts under the Constitution of 1876 required the clerk to file a list of all real estate sold for taxes, file and record the bond posted by the collector, file and certify to the correctness of the collector's quarterly reports, and file a copy of the collector's delinquent tax reports (Aug. 19, 21, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1094, 1096).

The legislature in 1879 passed an enabling act under the constitutional provision allowing the combination of the county and district clerk's offices in counties of less than 8,000 (Gammel, VIII, 1334). In the same year the commissioners court of Sabine County called an election for a joint clerk to fill both offices (Sabine County, Minutes Commissioner's Court, B, 47).

The statutory revision of 1879 made it the duty of the clerk to prepare a monthly report for the comptroller of public accounts of all licenses issued on taxes paid to the state (Revised Civil Statutes, 1879, Art. 946).

An act regulating warehouses required each warehouseman to obtain from the clerk a certificate authorizing him to conduct his business, and deposit with the clerk a $5,000 bond (Apr. 15, 1901, Acts of the 27th Legislature in Regular Session, 251).

The commissioner of the general land office prepared and transmitted to each county clerk a list, compiled by classification and valuation, of all school lands remaining unsold in the county. The clerk then received and filed applications with oaths and obligations of any prospective purchaser, entered the information on his record of unsold school lands, and received the first payment for such lands sold. (Apr. 19, 1901, 27th Legis., 292-297) He was required to keep the record of unsold school lands up to date according to changes sent to him by the commissioner of the general land office (Apr. 15, 1905, 29th Legis., 159-167).

It was required that all books and records of the office be open to the inspection and examination of any citizen at all reasonable times, and that any citizen be given the right to make copies of such records (Apr. 13, 1905, 29th Legis., 114-115).

In 1906 the practice of electing a joint county and district clerk in Sabine County was abandoned, and a separate county clerk was elected (Sabine County, Official Bond Record, Vol. 3, p. 208). Since that time the two offices have been separate.

The county clerk was required to issue certificates to and receive bonds of cotton ginners, to report to the commissioner of agriculture the name and address of each ginner and the number of bales of cotton ginned by each (Apr. 23, 1907, 39th Legis., 313).

All bonds of loan brokers, the annual renewal of such bonds, and the names of the attorneys of the brokers were required to be recorded by the clerk (Mar. 1, 1915, 34th Legis., 48-50).

The clerk recorded in a book kept for that purpose any property tax receipt for taxes paid on either real or personal property in the same manner as he recorded land records (Mar. 22, 1915, 34th Legis., 137).

The act regulating the incorporation of farmers' cooperative societies required the clerk to file certified copies of the constitution and bylaws of any such society incorporated in his county (Apr. 4, 1917, 35th Legis., 432-435).

The clerk was given the duty of issuing hunting licenses and fishing licenses to persons using artificial bait, and was required to preserve the stubs for the respective state agencies concerned (Apr. 1, 1925, 39th Legis., 387; Apr. 1, 1927, 40th Legis., 396).

An annual tax report covering all units of local government within the county, giving tax collections, delinquent taxes, sinking funds, and total indebtedness of each unit was required to be compiled by the clerk and forwarded to the state auditor (June 4, 1931, 42nd Legis., 500).

The clerk was required to compile and transmit by telephone to the secretary of state complete but unofficial returns of all general elections (June 7, 1933, 43rd Legis., 762).

There follows a list of records required or permitted by law to be kept by the county clerk as ex officio clerk and recorder for Sabine County. The date shown is the date of approval of the enabling act.

Ownership

Real Property

Deed Record, Gammel, I, 1215, Dec. 20, 1836.
Married Woman's Contract Reserving Property, II, 179, Jan. 20, 1840. (To be recorded)
Writ of Partition of Land, II, 329, Feb. 5, 1840. (To be recorded)
Index to Deed Record, II, 1546, May 12, 1846.
Bonds Relating to Title to Land, II, 1542, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Tax Assessor-Collector's Deed to Property Sold for Taxes, II, 1659, May 13, 1846. (To be recorded)
Certificate Specifying Lines and Grades of Projected Railroad, III, 1344, Feb. 7, 1853. (To be filed)
Map and Profile of Railroad Rights-of-way, III, 1344, Feb. 7, 1853. (To be filed)
Incorporation of Town, IV, 941, Jan. 27, 1858. (To be recorded in deed record)
Cemetery Plat and Survey, VII, 82, Dec. 2, 1871. (To be recorded)
Designation of Center of County, VIII, 1385, July 23, 1876. (To be recorded in deed record)
Abstracts of Lost Land Records, VIII, 970, Aug. 12, 1876. (To be recorded)
Commissioners Court's Report of Public Lands Enclosed for Private Pasturage, VIII, 1401, Apr. 17, 1879. (To be recorded)
Designation of Homestead, RCS, 1879, Arts. 2345, 2354, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be recorded in deed record)
Record of Land Commissioner's Valuation of Public Lands Offered for Sale, IX, 882, Apr. 1, 1887.
Leases of Public Lands, IX, 886, Apr. 1, 1887. (To be filed)
Owner's Notice of Posting Land, X, 518, May 1, 1893. (To be filed)
Field Notes of Boundaries of Incorporated Town, X, 606, May 8, 1893. (To be recorded in deed record)
Land Commissioner's Notice of Sale of Public Land, 29th Legis., 159, Apr. 15, 1905. (To be recorded in record of valuation of public land)
Land Commissioner's Certificate of Occupancy of Public Land, 30th Legis., 1st C.S., 496, May 16, 1907. (To be recorded)
Permit from State Board of Water Engineers for Appropriation of Water, 33rd Legis., 367, Apr. 9, 1913. (To be recorded)
Order by State Board of Water Engineers Revoking Water Permit, 33rd Legis., Apr. 9, 1913. (To be recorded)

Application to Prospect for Oil and Gas on Public Land, 33rd Legis., 410, Apr. 9, 1913. (To be recorded)
Application to Prospect for Coal and Lignite on Public Land, 33rd Legis., 410, Apr. 9, 1913. (To be recorded)
Transfer of Interest in Permit to Contract for Oil and Gas, 33rd Legis., 412, Apr. 9, 1913. (To be recorded)
Copy of Notice of Location of Minerals, except Oil, Gas, Coal, and Lignite on Public Land, 33rd Legis., 415, Apr. 9, 1913. (To be filed)
Affidavit to Required Work on Mineral Claim on Public Land, 33rd Legis., 416, Apr. 9, 1913. (To be filed)
Amortization Record, Common Usage, 1918.
Copy of Order Canceling Subdivision, 36th Legis., 160, Mar. 20, 1919. (To be recorded in deed record)
Relinquishment of Oil and Gas Lease on Public Land to the State, 36th Legis., 2nd C.S., 54, July 23, 1919. (To be recorded)
Transfer of Oil and Gas Lease on Public Land, 36th Legis., 2nd C.S., 54, July 23, 1919. (To be recorded)
Record of Alien Owned Land, 37th Legis., 263, Apr. 1, 1921.
Land Commissioner's List of Public Land Forfeitures, 39th Legis., 1st C.S., 44, Oct. 27, 1926. (To be filed)
Plat of Subdivision, 40th Legis., 343, Mar. 14, 1927. (To be recorded)
Instrument Vacating Plat of Subdivision, 40th Legis., 344, Mar. 14, 1927. (To be recorded)
Affidavit of Subdivider that Subdivision is not within 5 Miles of Incorporated Town, 40th Legis., 344, Mar. 14, 1927. (To be filed)
Incorporation of Common School District, 40th Legis., 354, Mar. 30, 1927. (To be recorded in deed record)
Certificate of Dedication of Cemetery Property, 43rd Legis., 2nd C.S., 151, Mar. 15, 1934. (To be filed)
Declaration of Intention to Use Property for Cemetery Purposes, 43rd Legis., 2nd C.S., 151, Mar. 15, 1934. (To be recorded)
Plat of Crematory and Columbarium, 43rd Legis., 2nd C.S., 151, Mar. 15, 1934. (To be filed)

Personal Property

Estray Record, I, 1274, Dec. 22, 1836.
Certificate of Ownership of Estray, I, 1274, Dec. 22, 1836. (To be filed)
Affidavit of Taker-up of Estray, I, 1274, Dec. 22, 1836. (To be recorded in estray record)
Bond of Taker-up of Estray, I, 1272, Dec. 22, 1836. (To be recorded in estray record)
Certificate of Appraisement of Estray, I, 1272, Dec. 22, 1836. (To be recorded in estray record)
Affidavit of Taker-up to Death or Escape of Estray, I, 1272, Dec. 22, 1836. (To be recorded in estray record)
Bill of Sale, II, 328, Feb. 5, 1840. (To be recorded)
Index to Bills of Sale, II, 1546, May 12, 1846.
Record of Marks and Brands, III, 156, Mar. 20, 1848.
Taker-up's Report of Sale of Estray, III, 568, Feb. 8, 1850. (To be filed)
List of Cattle Shipped or Slaughtered, III, 809, Sept. 5, 1850. (To be recorded)

List of Persons Using County Brand, V, 480, Jan. 11, 1862. (To be recorded)
Bill of Sale to Cattle Slaughtered by Butchers, V, 598, Mar. 4, 1863. (To be filed)
Bill of Sale to Cattle Slaughtered by Butchers, V, 598, Mar. 4, 1863. (To be recorded)
Record of Bill of Sale of Animals to be Driven to Out-county Markets, V, 1141, Nov. 13, 1866.
Inspector's of Hides and Animals Record of Animals Shipped or Slaughtered, VI, 1015, May 22, 1871.
Certified Copy of Inspector's of Hides and Animals Register of Animals and Hides Inspected, VI, 1016, May 22, 1871. (To be filed)
List of Recorded Marks and Brands with Names of Persons Authorized to Drive or Handle Animals So Marked, VI, 1018, May 22, 1871. (To be filed)
Revised Record of Marks and Brands, VIII, 41, Mar. 23, 1874.
Index to Revised Record of Marks and Brands, VIII, 41, Mar. 23, 1874.
Log Brand Record, VIII, 1381, Apr. 7, 1879.
Record of Reports of Timber Cut, VIII, 1381, Apr. 7, 1879.
Index to Record of Reports of Timber Cut, VIII, 1381, Apr. 7, 1879.
Record of Estrayed Animals Carrying County Brand, IX, 384, Apr. 11, 1883.
Assessment of Fees and Damages Due Taker-up of Estrays, X, 814, Apr. 20, 1895. (To be filed)
Section Foreman's Report of Animals Killed or Found Dead on Railroad Right-of-way, 34th Legis., 126, Mar. 22, 1915. (To be filed)
Livestock Quarantine Notice, 35th Legis., 115, Mar. 6, 1917. (To be filed)

Taxes

Tax Assessment Rolls, Resident, I, 1512, May 24, 1838. (To be filed)
Tax Assessment Rolls, Non-Resident, I, 1514, May 24, 1838. (To be filed)
List of Insolvent Taxpayers, I, 1514, May 24, 1838. (To be filed)
Occupation Tax License Receipts, II, 196, Jan. 16, 1840. (To be filed)
Register of Occupation Tax Licenses, II, 196, Jan. 16, 1840.
List of Delinquent Taxpayers, II, 1661, May 13, 1846. (To be filed)
Inventory of Property, III, 651, Feb. 11, 1850. (To be filed)
Rendition of Railroad and Telegraph Property, VII, 583, May 31, 1873. (To be filed)
List of Lands and Town Lots Sold for Taxes, VIII, 1094, Aug. 19, 1876. (To be filed)
Tax Rolls of Unrendered Land, VIII, 1050, Aug. 19, 1876. (To be filed)
Tax Collector's Receipt Stubs, VIII, 1097, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be filed)
Tax Receipts, VIII, 1097, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be recorded)
Approved List of Taxable Property, VIII, 1106, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be filed)
Report of County Occupation Tax Licenses, RCS, 1879, Art. 946, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be filed)
Tax Collector's Receipt for Tax Rolls, RCS, 1879, Art. 938, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be filed)
List of Delinquent Taxpayers, X, 781, Apr. 13, 1895. (To be recorded)
Poll Tax and Exemption Receipt Book, 28th Legis., 136, Apr. 1, 1903.
Tax Receipt Record, 34th Legis., 137, Mar. 22, 1915.

Tax Collector's Annual Statement of Poll Taxes and Exemptions Issued, 36th Legis., 4th C.S., 15, Oct. 2, 1920. (To be filed)
Delinquent Tax Supplement, 38th Legis., 2nd C.S., 33, May 26, 1923. (To be filed)
List of Property on Which Taxes Are Unpaid, 38th Legis., 2nd C.S., 39, May 26, 1923. (To be filed)
Tax Collector's Report of Delinquent Tax Collections, 38th Legis., 3rd C.S., 188, June 23, 1923. (To be filed)
Notice of Assessments for City Street Improvements, 41st Legis., 5th C.S., 147, Mar. 15, 1930. (To be filed)
Notice of Assessments for City Street Improvements, 41st Legis., 5th C.S., 147, Mar. 15, 1930. (To be recorded in mortgage or deed of trust record)
Tax Collector's Annual List of Lands and Lots Delinquent, 42nd Legis., 198, May 13, 1931. (To be filed)
Reports of Taxes and Indebtedness Made by Tax Levying and Bond Issuing Units in County, 42nd Legis., 501, July 4, 1931. (To be filed)

Mortgages

Mortgage Record, I, 1215, Dec. 20, 1836.
Chattel Mortgage Record, II, 1542, May 12, 1846.
Index to Chattel Mortgage Record, II, 1546, May 12, 1846.
Deeds of Trust, II, 1542, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Index to Mortgage Record, II, 1546, May 12, 1846.
Chattel Mortgages, VIII, 1434, Apr. 22, 1879. (To be filed)
Chattel Mortgage Register, VIII, 1434, Apr. 22, 1879.
Index to Chattel Mortgage Register, VIII, 1434, Apr. 22, 1879.
Affidavit of Unpaid Debt on Chattel Mortgage, 30th Legis., 273, Apr. 18, 1907. (To be filed)
Chattel Mortgage Record on Realty, 35th Legis., 362, Mar. 30, 1917.
Agreement Extending Deed of Trust or Mortgage, 42nd Legis., 231, May 18, 1931. (To be filed)
Agreement Extending Deed of Trust or Mortgage, 42nd Legis., 231, May 18, 1931. (To be recorded)

Judgments and Liens

Builder's and Mechanic's Contracts, II, 67, Jan. 23, 1839. (To be recorded)
Judgments and Abstracts of Judgment, II, 1543, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Index to Judgments, II, 1546, May 12, 1846.
Judgments, IV, 1479, Feb. 14, 1860. (To be filed)
Preservation of Lien, IV, 1481, Feb. 14, 1860. (To be recorded)
Landlord's Lien, V, 982, Oct. 27, 1866. (To be recorded)
Index to Laborer's Contract Record, V, 995, Nov. 1, 1866.
Boardinghouse Keeper's Lien, VIII, 202, May 2, 1874. (To be recorded)
Livery Stable Owner's Lien, VIII, 202, May 2, 1874. (To be recorded)
Mechanic's and Builder's Contracts, VIII, 927, Aug. 7, 1876. (To be filed)
Railroad Laborer's Lien, VIII, 1308, Feb. 18, 1879. (To be recorded)
Rental Lien, VIII, 1428, Apr. 22, 1879. (To be recorded)

Partner's Affidavit of Continuance of Partnership, II, 1588, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Partner's Affidavit of Sums Contributed to Limited Partnership, II, 1587, May 12, 1846. (To be filed)
Printer's Affidavit of Publication of Terms of Limited Partnership, II, 1588, May 12, 1846. (To be filed)
Pawnbroker's Notice of Sale, VIII, 155, Apr. 28, 1874. (To be filed)
Articles of Incorporation of Railway, VIII, 978, Aug. 15, 1876. (To be filed)
Articles of Incorporation of Railway, VIII, 978, Aug. 15, 1876. (To be recorded)
Bylaws of Railway Corporation, VIII, 980, Aug. 15, 1876. (To be recorded)
Report of Pawnbroker's Sale, RCS, 1879, Art. 3503, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be filed)
Trademark Register, X, 555, Apr. 26, 1893.
Application for Warehouseman's Certificate, 27th Legis., 251, Apr. 15, 1901. (To be filed)
Articles of Agreement of Banks, 29th Legis., 1st C.S., 492, May 26, 1905. (To be filed)
Bank Director's Objections to Declaring Dividends, 29th Legis., 1st C.S., 511, May 26, 1905. (To be filed)
Certified Copies of Articles of Association of Banks, 29th Legis., 1st C.S., 490, May 26, 1905. (To be filed)
Statement of Proceedings to Increase Capital Stock of Banks, 29th Legis., 1st C.S., 509, May 26, 1905. (To be filed)
Registration of Butchers, 30th Legis., 240, Apr. 18, 1907.
Ginner's Affidavit that He Will Report Ginnings to Commissioner of Agriculture, 30th Legis., 313, Apr. 23, 1907. (To be filed)
Application by Dealer for Non-Intoxicating Malt License, 31st Legis., 52, Feb. 24, 1909. (To be filed)
Appointment of Special Agent to Liquidate Insolvent State Bank, 31st Legis., 2nd C.S., 409, May 12, 1909. (To be filed)
Bank Board of Director's Resolution Establishing Savings Department, 31st Legis., 2nd C.S., 413, May 12, 1909. (To be recorded)
Inventory of Assets of Insolvent State Bank, 31st Legis., 2nd C.S., 410, May 12, 1909. (To be filed)
List of Claims against Insolvent State Bank, 31st Legis., 2nd C.S., 410, May 12, 1909. (To be filed)
Certified Copy of Articles of Association of Building and Loan Association, 33rd Legis., 1st C.S., 72, Aug. 21, 1913. (To be filed)
Industrial Workmen's Compensation Record, 33rd Legis., 436, Sept. 1, 1913.
Charter of Farmer's Cooperative Society, 35th Legis., 433, Apr. 4, 1917. (To be filed)
Chauffeur's License, 35th Legis., 482, Apr. 7, 1917. (To be recorded)
Annual Statement of Livestock Commission Merchant, 37th Legis., 177, Mar. 11, 1921. (To be filed with his bond)
Annual Statement of Livestock Commission Merchant, 37th Legis., 177, Mar. 11, 1921. (To be recorded with his bond)
Dairymen's Trademarks, 37th Legis., 161, Mar. 12, 1921. (To be filed)
Record of Dairymen's Trademarks, 37th Legis., 162, Mar. 12, 1921.
Assignment of Dairymen's Trademarks, 37th Legis., 162, Mar. 12, 1921. (To be filed)

 (Next entry 21, p. 86)

Record of Assignment of Dairymen's Trademarks, 37th Legis., 162, Mar. 12, 1921.
Assumed Name Certificates, 37th Legis., 142, Mar. 12, 1921. (To be filed)
Bank's Annual Statement, 38th Legis., 423, Apr. 3, 1923. (To be filed)
Banking Commissioner's Certificate of Facts of Insolvent State Bank, 40th Legis., 295, Mar. 29, 1927. (To be filed)
Record of Banking Commissioner's Certificate of Facts of Insolvent State Bank, 40th Legis., 295, Mar. 29, 1927.
Affidavit of Loan Broker, 40th Legis., 1st C.S., 30, June 6, 1927. (To be filed)
Emigrant Laborer's Waiver of Return Transportation, 41st Legis., 2nd C.S., 205, July 22, 1929. (To be filed)

Professional Licenses

Dentist's License, IX, 1119, Mar. 27, 1889. (To be recorded)
Embalmer's License, 28th Legis., 125, Mar. 31, 1903. (To be recorded)
Optometry Register, 37th Legis., 1st C.S., 162, Aug. 27, 1921.
Declaration of Intention to Continue the Practice of Optometry, 37th Legis., 1st C.S., 162, Aug. 27, 1921. (To be recorded)
Register of Nurses' Certificates, 38th Legis., 416, Apr. 3, 1923.

Vital Statistics

Marriages

Record of Marriage Licenses Issued, I, 1294, June 5, 1837.
Record of Marriage Licenses Returned by Persons Performing Rites, I, 1294, June 5, 1837.
Marriage Contract Record, II, 1542, May 12, 1846.
Index to Marriage Contracts, II, 1546, May 12, 1846.
Marriage License Stubs, Common Usage, 1922.
Affidavit of Age by Non-Contracting Party for Marriage Certificate, 41st Legis., 260, Feb. 23, 1929. (To be filed)
Doctor's Certificate for Marriage License, 41st Legis., 260, Feb. 23, 1929. (To be filed)
Record of Notice of Intention to Marry, 41st Legis., 260, Feb. 23, 1929.

Births and Deaths

Birth Register, VII, 515, May 3, 1873.
Index to Birth Register, VII, 516, May 3, 1873.
Register of Deaths, 28th Legis., 220, Apr. 1, 1903.
Birth Certificates, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 8, May 20, 1929. (To be filed)
Death Certificates, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 8, May 20, 1929. (To be filed)
Military Service Record of Deceased, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 8, May 20, 1929. (To be entered on death certificate)
Index to Birth and Death Certificates, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 8, May 20, 1929.

County Clerk as Recorder and Clerk of the County (Next entry 21, p. 86)

Official and Public Responsibility Bonds and Oaths

Constable's Bond and Oath, I, 1245, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be filed)
Constable's Bond and Oath, I, 1245, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be recorded)
Coroner's Bond and Oath, I, 1243, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be filed)
Coroner's Bond and Oath, I, 1243, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be recorded)
County Clerk's Bond, I, 1210, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be recorded)
District Clerk's Bond, I, 1262, Dec. 22, 1836. (To be recorded)
Sheriff's Bond and Oath, I, 1240, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be recorded)
Sheriff's Bond as Official Collector of Taxes, I, 1246, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be recorded)
Tax Assessor's Bond and Oath, I, 1319, June 12, 1837. (To be recorded)
County Surveyor's Bond, I, 1406, Dec. 14, 1837. (To be recorded)
Bond and Oath of Deputy Surveyor, I, 1406, Dec. 14, 1837. (To be recorded)
Justice's of Peace Bond, II, 1605, May 11, 1846. (To be filed)
District Surveyor's Bond, II, 1541, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Official Bond Record, II, 1542, May 12, 1846.
Index to Official Bond Record, II, 1546, May 12, 1846.
Sheriff's Bond and Oath, II, 1572, May 12, 1846. (To be filed)
Notary Public's Bond, II, 1647, May 13, 1846. (To be filed)
Notary Public's Bond, II, 1647, May 13, 1846. (To be recorded)
Treasurer's Bond and Oath, II, 1645, May 13, 1846. (To be filed)
Tax Assessor-Collector's Bond and Oath, II, 1654, May 13, 1846. (To be recorded)
Oath of Chief Justice, III, 116, Mar. 16, 1848. (To be filed)
Oath of Chief Justice, III, 116, Mar. 16, 1848. (To be recorded)
Oath of County Commissioner, III, 116, Mar. 16, 1848. (To be filed)
Oath of County Commissioner, III, 116, Mar. 16, 1848. (To be recorded)
Justice's of Peace Bond and Oath, III, 163, Mar. 20, 1848. (To be recorded)
Treasurer's School Fund Bond, III, 1464, Jan. 31, 1854. (To be recorded)
County Attorney's Bond, V, 969, Oct. 25, 1866. (To be recorded)
Bond and Oath of Justice of Peace as Tax Assessor, VI, 378, Aug. 15, 1870. (To be recorded)
Bond and Oath of Sheriff as Tax Collector, VI, 399, Aug. 15, 1870. (To be recorded)
Bond and Oath of Inspector of Hides and Animals, VI, 1014, May 22, 1871. (To be filed)
Bond and Oath of Inspector of Hides and Animals, VI, 1014, May 22, 1871. (To be recorded)
Bond and Oath of Deputy Inspector of Hides and Animals, VI, 1015, May 22, 1871. (To be filed)
Bond and Oath of Deputy Inspector of Hides and Animals, VI, 1015, May 22, 1871. (To be recorded)
Pawnbroker's Bond, VIII, 155, Apr. 28, 1874. (To be filed)
Oath of Jury of View, VIII, 900, July 29, 1876. (To be filed)
Tax Collector's Bond and Oath, VIII, 1095, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be recorded)
Bond of Assignee of Insolvent Debtor, VIII, 1358, Mar. 24, 1879. (To be filed)
County or District Attorney's Affidavit that Liquor Dealer's Bond is Exhausted, IX, 205, Apr. 4, 1881. (To be filed)
County Judge's Bond and Oath, IX, 356, Apr. 9, 1883. (To be recorded)

Public Weigher's Bond and Oath, IX, 390, Apr. 12, 1883. (To be recorded)
Liquor Dealer's Bond, X, 610, May 6, 1893. (To be filed)
Record of Liquor Dealer's Bond, X, 610, May 6, 1893.
Bond and Oath of County Judge as School Superintendent, X, 622, May 20, 1893. (To be filed)
Warehouseman's Bond, 27th Legis., 251, Apr. 15, 1901. (To be filed)
Oath of Inability to Procure Insurance Through Texas Agents, 28th Legis., 232, Apr. 1, 1903. (To be filed)
County Depository Bond, 29th Legis., 393, May 1, 1905. (To be filed)
Ginner's Bond, Common Usage, 1907. (To be filed)
Commission Merchant's Bond, 30th Legis., 61, Mar. 23, 1907. (To be filed)
Commission Merchant's Bond, 30th Legis., 61, Mar. 23, 1907. (To be recorded)
Oath of Office of County School Trustee, 32nd Legis., 35, Mar. 6, 1911. (To be filed)
Oath of Probation Officer, 33rd Legis., 218, Apr. 2, 1913. (To be filed)
Contractor's Bond, Public Works, 33rd Legis., 185, Apr. 2, 1913. (To be filed)
Loan Broker's Bond, 34th Legis., 48, Mar. 1, 1915. (To be filed)
Loan Broker's Bond, 34th Legis., 48, Mar. 1, 1915. (To be recorded)
County Librarian's Oath and Bond, 35th Legis., 100, Mar. 5, 1917. (To be filed)
Oath of County Traffic Officer, 36th Legis., 228, June 17, 1919. (To be filed)
Licensed Land Surveyor's Bond and Oath, 36th Legis., 2nd C.S., 175, July 28, 1919. (To be recorded)
Bond of Livestock Commission Merchant, 37th Legis., 177, Mar. 11, 1921. (To be filed)
Bond and Oath of County Judge, 38th Legis., 14, Jan. 30, 1923. (To be filed)
Oath of Juvenile Officer, 40th Legis., 336, Mar. 7, 1927. (To be filed)
County Depository Bond, 40th Legis., 198, Mar. 25, 1927. (To be recorded in deed of trust record)
Release of County Depository Bond, 40th Legis., 198, Mar. 25, 1927. (To be recorded in deed of trust record)
Contractor's or Owner's Bond to Secure Lien, 41st Legis., 452, Mar. 18, 1929. (To be filed)
Contractor's or Owner's Bond to Secure Lien, 41st Legis., 452, Mar. 18, 1929. (To be recorded in mechanic's lien record)
Bond of Depository of Trust Funds, 41st Legis., 4th C.S., 22, Feb. 17, 1930. (To be filed)
Designation by Depository of Trust Funds of Firm to Act in County Seat, 41st Legis., 4th C.S., Feb. 17, 1930. (To be filed)
County Depository's Assignment of Securities to County Judge in Lieu of Bond, 43rd Legis., 42, Mar. 8, 1933. (To be recorded)
Assistant Treasurer's Bond and Oath, 44th Legis., 2nd C.S., 1776, Feb. 12, 1936. (To be filed)
Bond of Livestock Auction Commission Merchant, 45th Legis., 387, Apr. 23, 1937. (To be filed)

County Clerk as Recorder and Clerk of the County (Next entry 21, p. 86)

Deputations

Appointment of Deputy Sheriff, I, 1241, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be filed)
Appointment of Deputy District Clerk, II, 1511, May 11, 1846. (To be filed)
Appointment of Deputy District Clerk, II, 1511, May 11, 1846. (To be recorded)
Appointment and Oath of Deputy Sheriff, II, 1573, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Appointment and Oath of Deputy County Clerk, II, 1641, May 13, 1846. (To be recorded)
Appointment of Deputy Tax Assessor-Collector, III, 902, Jan. 6, 1852. (To be filed)
Notaries' Qualifications, V, 602, Mar. 5, 1863. (To be filed)
List of Notaries Public Appointed by Governor, IX, 188, Apr. 1, 1881. (To be filed)
Appointment and Oath of Assistant County Attorney, X, 93, Apr. 13, 1891. (To be filed)
Appointment and Oath of Assistant County Attorney, X, 93, Apr. 13, 1891. (To be recorded)
Appointment of Special Judge of Probate, X, 506, Apr. 26, 1893.
Appointment of Probation Officer, 33rd Legis., 217, June 28, 1913. (To be filed)
Appointment of Campaign Manager, 36th Legis., Mar. 20, 1919. (To be filed)
Appointment of Juvenile Officer, 40th Legis., 336, Mar. 7, 1927. (To be filed)

Military Service

Record of Soldiers' and Sailors' Discharges, 36th Legis., 154, Mar. 20, 1919.
Spanish-American War Veterans Record, Common Usage, 1937.

Administration of Office

Register of Instruments Filed for Record, II, 1545, May 12, 1846.
Record of Trust Funds, VIII, 843, May 19, 1876.

Miscellaneous

Certificate of Appointment of Denominational Board of Trustees, II, 1100, Jan. 30, 1845.
Certificate of Election of School Community Board of Trustees for Building Schoolhouse, II, 1100, Jan. 30, 1845.
Tax Assessor's Census Returns of 1847, II, 1368, Apr. 11, 1846. (To be filed)
Assessor's Abstracts of School Census, VIII, 1038, Aug. 19, 1876. (To be filed)
Record of Assessor's Abstracts of School Census, VIII, 1038, Aug. 19, 1876.
Assignee's Final Report, VIII, 1360, Mar. 24, 1879. (To be filed)
Assignee's Final Report, VIII, 1360, Mar. 24, 1879. (To be recorded)

Insolvent Debtor's Assignment of Property for Benefit of Creditors, VIII, 1357, Mar. 24, 1879. (To be recorded)
Insolvent Debtor's Inventory of Property, VIII, 1357, Mar. 24, 1879. (To be recorded)
Justice's of Peace Monthly Report of Jury Service, IX, 124, Mar. 15, 1881. (To be filed)
County Judge's Abstract of District Trustees' Census of Scholastics, IX, 657, Mar. 24, 1885. (To be filed)
Consolidated School Census Roll, White Scholastics, 29th Legis., 286, Apr. 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Consolidated School Census Roll, Colored Scholastics, 29th Legis., 286, Apr. 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Record of Hunting Licenses Issued, 31st Legis., 456, May 24, 1909.
Hunting License Stubs, 31st Legis., 456, May 24, 1909. (To be filed)
Record of School Districts, 34th Legis., 71, Mar. 5, 1915.
Officer's Report of Seized Liquor, 38th Legis., 236, Mar. 23, 1923. (To be filed)

Records kept by the county clerk as recorder and clerk of Sabine County are in his office in the courthouse unless otherwise stated.

Ownership

Real Property (See also entries 36-41, 46, 48, 52, 79, 80, 93, 107, 211-226, 228, 250, 251, 320)

21. DEED RECORD, Jan. 27, 1876--. 70 vols. (A-Z, 1-44).
Recorded copies of instruments transferring title to land, including deeds, grants, and patents, showing names of grantor, grantee, and witnesses, date and place of execution, location of land by plats and field notes, amount and terms of consideration, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk; abstracts of redemption certificates issued upon payment of delinquent taxes, showing name of redeemer, field notes of land, amount and date paid, receipt and certificate numbers, filing date, and recording date; recorded copies of powers of attorney, showing names of grantor, grantee, and witnesses, date and place of execution, authority granted, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk; recorded copy of surveyor's field notes of county boundary lines run in 1876. Also contains: Oil and Gas Lease Record, 1901-24, entry 27; Bill of Sale, 1878-83, entry 29. Arr. chron. by recording date. For index, see entry 22. 1875-1909 hdw.; 1909-- typed. 600 pp. 18 x 13 x 3.

For duplicates of redemption receipts, see entry 227; for reports of property redeemed, see entry 246.

22. GENERAL INDEX TO DEEDS - DIRECT AND REVERSE, 1875--. 7 vols. (1-7).
Index to Deed Record, entry 21, direct by name of grantor on left-hand pages, and reverse by name of grantee on right, each showing name of other party, kind and date of instrument, filing date, and reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 450 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

23. SUBDIVISION PLAT RECORD, 1914-36. 1 vol.
Plats of the following subdivisions in Sabine County:
L. F. Bacon Subdivision of Pineland Township. Shows only lot lines. Blueprint. 1,000 feet to 1 inch. 42 x 36. Filed for record June 16, 1914.
Beckom Addition to Town of Hemphill. Shows lots, streets, blocks, and alleys. Pen and ink. 100 feet to 1 inch. 4 x 4. Filed for record Oct. 5, 1918.
Map of Canfield League, title #1321, vol. 23, abstract #3, Oct. 13, 1935. Shows boundary lines. Blueprint. 500 feet to 1 inch. 18 x 36. Filed for record Aug. 20, 1921.
Plat of Portion of Town of Hemphill. Shows block numbers and dimensions. Blueprint. 40 varas to 1 inch. 12 x 6. Filed for record Aug. 1, 1921.
Town of Hemphill. Shows streets, block numbers, and dimensions. Blueprint. 75 varas to 1 inch. 12 x 36. No filing date.
Town of Hemphill. Shows streets, block numbers and dimensions. Blueprint. 100 feet to 1 inch. 12 x 6. Filed for record Jan. 4, 1926.
Plats of four unidentified tracts, filed for record Dec. 6, 1918, Oct. 27, 1926, June 13, 1929, and June 2, 1936.
No arr. No index. 480 pp. (21 used) 17 x 12 x 2.

24. CLASSIFICATION PUBLIC FREE SCHOOL LAND, 1887-1917. 1 vol. (1).
Recorded copies of surveyor's field notes of public free school lands in Sabine County, showing part of section, block and certificate numbers, name of original grantee, classification and description, number of acres, valuation by commissioner of general land office, name of purchaser, date of sale, remarks, recording date, and clerk's attest, also recorded copies of affidavits of land commissioner certifying to classification and appraisement of unsold school land under the act approved April 1, 1887, showing seal of office, date of affidavit, signature of commissioner, recording date, and clerk's attest. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. 80 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

25. APPLICATION FOR SURVEY (School Lands), 1907-19. 1 vol. (A).
Recorded copies of applications to purchase acreage from lands appropriated to the public free school fund under act of February 23, 1900, showing name of surveyor who surveyed tract applied for, description of land, county in which located, affidavit of applicant to his belief that land has not previously been filed on, signature of surveyor, attest of notary public, filing date, recording date, and clerk's attest. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. 186 pp. 12 x 8 x 1.

26. APPLICATION AND AFFIDAVIT TO PURCHASE ADDITIONAL SCHOOL LANDS, 1901-4. 1 vol. (A).
Recorded copies of applications by settlers on public free school lands to purchase additional acreage, showing date and place of application, amount and terms of purchase, signature of applicant, filing date, recording date, and clerk's attest. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 12 x 8 x 1.

27. OIL AND GAS LEASE RECORD, 1925--. 5 vols. (1-5). 1901-24 in Deed Record, entry 21.
Recorded copies of agreements to lease land with privilege of drilling for oil and gas, showing names of lessor and lessee, length and terms of lease, description and location of land, names of witnesses, date of instrument, date and hour of filing, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. For index, see entry 28. Typed. 675 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

28. GENERAL INDEX TO OIL AND GAS LEASES - DIRECT AND REVERSE, 1925--. 1 vol. (1).
Index to Oil and Gas Lease Record, entry 27, direct by name of lessor on left-hand pages, and reverse by name of lessee on right, each showing name of other party and reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname, chron. by recording date thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

Personal Property (See also entries 36, 42-45, 47, 88, 213, 214, 217-221, 229)

29. BILL OF SALE, 1884--. 3 vols. (2 unmarked, 2). 1878-83 in Deed Record, entry 21.
Recorded copies of instruments transferring personal property, showing names of vendor and vendee, date and place of execution, description of property, amount and terms of sale, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of vendee, chron. thereunder. 1884-1929 hdw.; 1929-- typed. 1 unmarked vol., 1884-1913, binding torn off. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.
For original bills of sale of cattle, see entry 20.

30. AUTOMOBILE REGISTER, 1908-11. 1 vol.
Stubs of registration certificates issued to automobile owners by county clerk, showing registration number, name and residence of owner, make of car, engine number, registration date, and amount of registration fee. Arr. numer. by registration no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 12 x 14 x 1.
For subsequent list of automobiles registered, see entry 30a. For vehicle licenses issued, see entries 233-241.

30a. (AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION), 1912-14. In Juvenile Docket, pp. 1-9, entry 179.
List of automobiles registered by owners, showing registration number, name and address of owner, make and engine number of car, and amount of registration fee.
For prior stubs of registration certificates, see entry 30. For vehicle licenses issued, see entries 233-241.

31. RECORD OF MARKS AND BRANDS, 1875--. 3 vols. (A, B, 2).
Record of marks and brands on livestock, registered for recording by owners, showing facsimile of brand, description of mark, location on animal, name of owner, registration date; also name and address of

purchaser, date of transfer, and remarks. Arr. chron. by registration date. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. Vols. A, B, 1875-82, backs torn off. 125 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

32. CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY (Hogs), 1911-19. 1 vol.
Recorded copies of certificates of registration of hogs, issued by secretary of hog raisers association, and filed for record by owner, showing certificate number, name of association where registered, name of owner, name, sex, and color of hog, number of pigs, number raised, and number of each sex raised, filing date, recording date and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 172 pp. 12 x 8 x 1.

33. RECORD OF ESTRAY, 1876-1912. 1 vol. (A).
Record of estrays, showing name of person taking up estray, number and kind of animals, marks or brands, appraised value, disposition made of estrays, recording date, and signature of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. 190 pp. 12 x 8 x 1.
For accounts of estray fund, see entry 3-vi.

34. ANIMALS KILLED ON RR RIGHT-OF-WAY, 1928--. 100 reports in 1 file box.
Original reports by section foremen to county clerk, of animals found dead on railroad rights-of-way, showing description of animal (kind, color, sex, brand, mark), where found, name of railroad, remarks, signature of section foreman, filing date, and recording date. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.
For abstracts of reports, see entry 35.

35. RECORD OF ANIMALS KILLED ON RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY, 1915--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Abstracts of reports made by section foremen to county clerk, of animals found dead on railroad rights-of-way, showing description of animal (kind, color, sex, brand, mark), where found, name of railroad, remarks, name of section foreman, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 215 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
For original reports, see entry 34.

Taxes

(See also entries 2-viii, 3-i,ii, 4, 16, 52, 93, 101, 107, 147, 211-219, 222, 225-248, 250, 251, 309, 310)

36. TAX RECEIPT RECORD, 1915--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Facsimiles of state and county tax receipts on real and personal property filed by property owners for recording, showing name and residence of owner, date and amount of taxes, names of tax collector and deputy, roll, page, and line numbers, receipt number, date of payment, abstract and survey numbers, name of original grantee, acreage, city or town, lot and block numbers, division, value, state, school, and poll taxes, penalty, county ad valorem, county special, and district school taxes, filing date, recording date, and clerk's attest. Arr. chron. by recording date.

Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of taxpayer, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

For tax collector's copies of state and county tax receipts, see entries 220, 221.

37. DELINQUENT TAXES (Rolls), 1922--. 100 loose sheets.
Triplicates of tax collector's yearly rolls of lands and town lots for which taxes remain delinquent, showing year, line, and page of assessment roll, name of owner, abstract or lot number, certificate, tract, or block number, survey, division, or outlot number, original grantee or city or town, subdivision or addition to city or town, number of acres reported delinquent, items of state and county taxes, total taxes, date redeemed, redemption receipt number, comptroller's certificate number, and certification of collector. Each roll arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Typed under pr. hds. 12 x 18. County judge's office.

Duplicates sent to state comptroller; tax collector keeps originals, see entry 224. For tax collector's permanent delinquent tax records, see entry 223.

Mortgages

38. DEED OF TRUST, 1876--. 7 vols. (1-3, 5-8).
Recorded copies of mortgages and deeds of trust on real property, showing date and place of execution, names of mortgagor and mortgagee or trustee, amount secured, description of land encumbered, terms of payment, attest of notary public, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Also contains: Chattel Mortgage Register, 1876-86, entry 42; Chattel Mortgage Records on Realty, 1910-36, entry 45. Arr. chron. by recording date. For index, 1876-1911, Dec. 10, 1936--, see entry 39; in vol. 6 is an index for 1912-Dec. 9, 1936, by first letter of surname of grantor, chron. thereunder, to vols. 6 and 7 and first 270 pp. of vol. 8. 1876-1912 hdw.; 1912-- typed. 480 pp. 16 x 11 x 3.

For other deeds of trust, see entry 40.

39. INDEX TO DEEDS OF TRUST - DIRECT AND REVERSE, 1876-1911, Dec. 10, 1936--. 1 vol. (3).
Index to vols. 1-3, 5, and to vol. 8 from p. 270 (Dec. 10, 1936) of Deed of Trust, entry 38, direct by name of mortgagor on left-hand pages and reverse by name of mortgagee or trustee on right, each showing name of other party and reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 17 x 12 x 2.

40. FEDERAL LAND BANK - DEED OF TRUST RECORD, 1921--. 1 vol. (1).
Recorded copies of deeds of trust to real property to secure mortgages held by Federal Land Bank, showing name of mortgagor, amount secured, description of land encumbered, terms of payment, attest of notary public, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. For index, see entry 41. Typed on pr. fms. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

For other deeds of trust, see entry 38.

County Clerk as Recorder and Clerk of the County - Judgments and Liens (41-46)

41. INDEX TO FEDERAL LAND BANK - DEED OF TRUST, 1921--. 1 vol. (1). Index to Federal Land Bank - Deed of Trust Record, entry 40, showing name of mortgagor, and reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

42. CHATTEL MORTGAGE REGISTER, 1887--. 59 vols. (1-59). 1876-86 in Deed of Trust, entry 38.
Abstracts of mortgages on personal property, showing mortgage number, day and hour of filing, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date of instrument, amount secured, date due, and date of release. Arr. chron. by filing date and numer. by mortgage no. Indexed alph. by first letters of surnames of mortgagor and mortgagee, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.
For original chattel mortgages, see entry 43; for original releases, see entry 44. For abstracts of chattel mortgages on realty, see entry 45.

43. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1875--. 12,500 mortgages in 48 file boxes. Original mortgages on personal property filed for recording, showing mortgage number, filing date, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date of instrument, description of property, amount secured, date due, and recording date. Arr. numer. by mortgage no. No index. Hdw. and typed, some on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.
For abstracts of chattel mortgages recorded, see entry 42.

44. RELEASE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1932--. 300 releases in 1 bundle and 1 file box.
Original releases of chattel mortgages filed for recording, showing name of mortgagor and mortgagee, description of property mortgaged, date of release, filing date, and recording date. 1932-36 no arr.; 1937-- arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Bundle, 1932-36, 8 x 10 x 14; file box, 1937--, 10 x 5 x 14.
For recording of release date, see entry 42.

45. CHATTEL MORTGAGE RECORDS ON REALTY, 1937--. 1 vol. (1). 1910-36 in Deed of Trust, entry 38.
Abstracts of mortgages on machinery and other manufactured articles susceptible to being attached to realty, showing name of firm as mortgagee, name of mortgagor, filing date, description of chattel and realty, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of mortgagor, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 12 x 18 x 2.
For chattel mortgages on personal property, see entries 42, 43.

Judgments and Liens

46. ABSTRACT (of Judgment) RECORD, Dec. 31, 1883--. 5 vols. (A-E). Abstracts of court judgments filed for recording by owners, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, date and amount of judgment, in what court and county rendered, amount of costs, rate of interest, amount of credits, amount due, and certification of clerk of court issuing the judgment, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of person against whom judgment rendered, chron. thereunder. 1883-1927 hdw. on pr. fms.; 1927-- typed on pr. fms. 300 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.

County Clerk as Recorder and Clerk of the County - Judgments and Liens (47-51)

47. RECORD OF ATTACHMENT LIENS, 1897--. 1 vol. (1).
Recorded copies of attachments issued by courts, pending settlement of suits, and filed for recording by plaintiffs, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, from what court and county issued, amount of suit, description of property attached, filing date, and remarks; officer's return, showing date of levy, description of property, and signature of sheriff; recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of property owner, chron. by recording date thereunder. 1897-1926 hdw.; 1927-- typed. 130 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

48. LIS PENDENS RECORDS, 1906--. 1 vol. (1).
Recorded copies of notices filed by plaintiffs to prevent sale or disposal of real property during pendency of suits in court, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, description of property, county and court in which suit pending, date of filing suit, date notice issued, signature of plaintiff or his attorney. Arr. chron. by recording date. Index, direct by name of plaintiff on lefthand pages, reverse by name of defendant on right, each alph. by first letter of surname, chron. thereunder. Hdw. and typed. 372 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

49. CONTRACT AND LABOR RECORD, 1913--. 2 vols. (C, D).
Recorded copies of labor contracts, agreements to sell timber, and contracts to perform services for railroad companies, showing names of contracting parties, conditions of contract or agreement, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Also contains: Mechanics Lien Record, 1913-Nov. 1937, entry 51. Arr. chron. by recording date. 1913-23 indexed alph. by first letters of surnames of contracting parties, chron. thereunder; for index 1924-33, see entry 50; 1933-- no index. 1913-24 hdw.; 1924-- typed. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

50. INDEX TO CONTRACT & LABORS LIEN RECORD - DIRECT AND REVERSE, 1924-33. 1 vol. (4).
Partial index to vol. D of Contract and Labor Record, entry 49, direct by name of grantor on left-hand pages and reverse by name of grantee on right, each showing name of other party, date of execution, filing date, and recording date, consideration, and reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname, chron. by recording date thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

51. MECHANICS LIEN RECORD, Dec. 6, 1937--. 1 vol. (E). 1913-Nov. 1937 in Contract and Labor Record, entry 49.
Recorded copies of agreements between owners of property and mechanics and materialmen to furnish materials and services for construction of buildings and other improvements, showing names of contracting parties, terms of agreement, field notes of land, description of property, consideration agreed upon, terms of payment, sum of insurance to be carried, notary's acknowledgment, filing date, recording date, and clerk's attest. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letters of surnames of contracting parties, chron. thereunder. Typed. 640 pp. 18 x 16 x 4.

52. RECORD OF FEDERAL LIENS, 1923--. 1 vol. (1). Last entry 1929.
Recorded copies of tax lien notices filed by Collector of Internal Revenue, showing number of district, name of town, assessed taxes, name of taxpayer, residence or place of business, kind and amount of tax, filing date, recording date, and clerk's attest; also, on opposite page, copies of certificates of release from tax liens, showing certificate number, name of taxpayer, residence or place of business, nature of tax, taxable period, amount of tax assessed and paid, name of clerk to whom directed, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of taxpayer, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 240 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
For original notices, see entry 2-xxiv.

Commercial Records
(See also entries 49-52, 75, 86, 177, 181, 182, 242)

53. EMPLOYERS LIABILITY RECORD, 1917--. 2 vols. (1 unmarked, 1).
Title varies: Compensation Insurance Record, 1917-26, unmarked vol.
Recorded copies of notices filed by employers who have provided liability insurance in accordance with workmen's compensation law, showing name of employer, attest of notary public, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of employer, chron. thereunder. 1917-26 hdw.; 1927-- typed. 300 pp. (13 used) 15 x 10 x 2.

54. ASSUMED NAME RECORD, 1921--. 1 vol. (1).
Register of certificates of names assumed for business purposes, showing date and number of certificate, assumed name, address of business, name and address of owner, attest of notary, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. numer. by certificate no. Indexed alph. by first letter of assumed name, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 150 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

55. BUTCHER'S REGISTER, 1907-31. 1 vol. (1).
List of butchers, showing name and residence of butcher, location of business, filing date, registration date, and remarks. Arr. chron. by registration date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of butcher, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 296 pp. (2 used) 17 x 12 x 1.
For butchers' reports to commissioners court of cattle bought and butchered, see entry 20.

56. (LOG BRAND RECORD), 1909. Last 2 pages of first vol. (1875-78) of Probate Docket, entry 144.
Registration of log brands used by Orange Lumber Company and Kirby Lumber Company, showing facsimile of brand, date filed for record, and attest of county clerk.

57. COTTON GINNERS REGISTER, 1907-11. 1 vol. Discontinued.
Stubs of certificates issued to ginners certifying that they have made affidavit required by law for the operation of cotton gins, showing number of certificate, name and address of ginner, date of affidavit, date issued, and signature of county clerk. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 12 x 9 x 1.

Professional Licenses
(See also entries 139, 140, 141)

58. RECORD OF DENTISTS LICENSES, 1916--. 2 vols. (1 unmarked, 1). Recorded copies of licenses issued to dentists by state board of dental examiners, showing license number, state, name of dentist, copy of seal of state board, name of examiner, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of dentist, chron. thereunder. 1916-19, hdw.; 1919-- typed. 200 pp. (8 used) 14 x 9 x 1.

For prior licenses issued to dentists by local boards of examiners, see entry 139.

59. OPTOMETRY RECORD, 1922--. 1 vol. (1). Last entry 1927. Recorded copies of licenses issued to optometrists by state board of examiners in optometry, showing state and county, name and address of optometrist, license number, date issued, name of president of board, acknowledgment of notary, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of optometrist, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. (3 used) 16 x 12 x 1.

60. RECORD OF REGISTER OF NURSES, 1928--. 1 vol. (1). Last entry 1935.
Recorded copies of certificates issued to nurses by state board of nurse examiners, showing state and county, name and address of nurse, testimony of state board, certificate of identity by two physicians, certificate number, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of nurse, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. (4 used) 18 x 16 x 1.

Vital Statistics

Marriages

61. MARRIAGE RECORD, 1880--. 8 vols. (1, B-H).
Recorded copies of marriage licenses returned for recording after performance of marriage ceremony, showing state and county, license number and date issued, names, ages, and addresses of contracting parties, date and place ceremony performed, name of officiating party, date returned, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph., direct by first letter of surname of male and reverse by first letter of surname of female, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

For original licenses, see entry 62; for stubs of licenses, see entry 63.

62. MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1876--. 1250 licenses in 9 file boxes.
Original marriage licenses returned for recording, showing state and county, license number, date issued, names, ages, and addresses of contracting parties, date and place ceremony performed, signature of officiating party, date returned, and recording date. Arr. chron. by date returned. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

For copies of licenses, see entry 61; for stubs of licenses issued, see entry 63.

County Clerk as Recorder and Clerk of the County - Vital Statistics (63-68)

63. MARRIAGE LICENSES (Stubs), 1923--. 6 vols.
Stubs of marriage licenses issued, showing license number, date issued, names, ages, and addresses of contracting parties, affidavits to age, consent of parents or guardian if either party is a minor, and signature of county clerk. Notices from parents to county clerk not to issue licenses are attached to backs of books. Arr. numer. by license no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 14 x 14 x 2.
For copies of affidavits to ages, 1935--, see entry 64. For copies of licenses, see entry 61; for original licenses, see entry 62.

64. RECORD OF AFFIDAVIT FOR MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1935--. 1 vol. (2).
Recorded copies of affidavits to ages of persons applying for marriage licenses (if contracting parties are of age, one affidavit by parties, one by third party; if either party is a minor, certificate of consent by parents or guardian, with approval of county judge). Affidavit shows names and ages of contracting parties, name of affiant, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 320 pp. 15 x 12 x 2.
For original affidavits, see entry 63.

65. PHYSICIANS CERTIFICATES (for Marriage), 1930--. 200 certificates in 1 file box.
Original health certificates required of male applicants for marriage licenses, showing name of applicant, certificate number, date and result of examination, signature of physician, date issued, and filing date. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

66. RECORD OF NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MARRY, 1929-33. 1 vol. (1).
Discontinued; law requiring notices repealed 1933.
Recorded copies of applications for marriage licenses, required to be on file for three days before license granted, showing name of applicant, affidavits to ages of contracting parties (one by contracting parties, and one by third party, or by parents or guardian), number of physician's health certificate for male, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

Births and Deaths (See also entries 2-xxii, 191)

67. BIRTH RECORD, July 6, 1903-Sept. 6, 1929. 4 vols. (1, 2 unmarked, 1).
Recorded copies of birth certificates filed for recording, showing certificate number, date and place of birth, sex and full name of child, names, ages, nativity, and occupation of parents, certification of attending physician or midwife, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of child, chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 145 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
Recording of birth certificates discontinued Sept. 6, 1929; for subsequent duplicates of certificates, see entry 69.

68. DEATH RECORD, 1903-Sept. 6, 1929. 4 vols. (1 unmarked, 1, 1, 1).
Recorded copies of death certificates filed for recording, showing certificate number, name, address, race, sex, nativity, citizenship, and age

of deceased, date, place, and cause of death, name and residence of person reporting, date and by whom certificate filed, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of deceased, chron. thereunder. 1903-10 hdw.; 1910-- hdw. on pr. fms. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

Recording of death certificates discontinued Sept. 6, 1929; for subsequent duplicates of certificates, see entry 69.

69. BIRTH AND DEATH (Certificates), Sept. 7, 1929--. 750 certificates in 3 file boxes.

Duplicates of standard state department of health vital statistics certificates, filed with county clerk by local registrars of each justice precinct in the county. Birth certificates show certificate number, name and sex of child, whether stillborn or alive, single or multiple birth, conditions of delivery, order of birth in family, date and place of birth, name, age, sex, race, occupation, and residence of each parent, maiden name of mother, signature of attending physician or midwife, filing date and county clerk's file number. Death certificates show name, age, sex, race, marital status, occupation, date and place of birth, and residence of deceased, date, place, and cause of death, disposition of body, name of undertaker, signature of attending physician, name of person reporting death, filing date, and county clerk's file number. Arr. numer. by clerk's file no. For index, see entry 70. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

Original certificates sent to state department; local registrars retain duplicates. For prior recorded copies of birth and death certificates, see entries 67, 68.

70. INDEX TO BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES, Sept. 7, 1929--. 1 vol.

Index by name of child or deceased to Birth and Death (Certificates), entry 69. Entries for birth certificates show name of child, certificate number, date of birth, names of parents, maiden name of mother, and clerk's file number. Entries for death certificates show name of deceased, certificate number, date and place of death, and clerk's file number. Subdivided by tabs marked "Birth" and "Death"; arr. in each subdivision alph. by first letter of surname, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 400 pp. 15 x 12 x 3.

71. BURIAL OR REMOVAL PERMIT (Stubs), 1935--. 3 vols.

Stubs of permits issued by registrar of vital statistics in precinct 1, for burial or removal of corpses from the county, showing name of person to whom permit issued, name of deceased, place of death, place of burial, date permit issued, and signature of registrar. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 25 pp. 9 x 4 x 1. Justice's of peace office.

Official and Public Responsibility Bonds
(See also entries 178, 290)

72. OFFICIAL BOND RECORD, 1876--. 8 vols. (A, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4-6).

Recorded copies of bonds and oaths of office made by county officials to insure faithful performance of duties, showing names of officials and sureties, to whom payable, date, amount, and conditions of bond, date of expiration, by whom approved, filing date, recording date, and attest of county

clerk; also copies of bonds made by official depositories of county funds, 1927--, to insure careful handling of funds, showing name of depository, date, amount, and conditions of bond, schedule of securities posted, by whom approved, date of expiration, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Also contains: Notary Bond Record, 1876-92, entry 74; Deputation Record, 1876-1926, entry 76. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. 1876-1908 hdw.; 1908-- hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 300 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

For original officers' bonds, see entry 73; for original county depository bonds, see entry 2-x.

73. OFFICIAL BONDS, 1886--. 1,500 bonds in 5 file boxes.
Original bonds made by county officials and notaries to insure faithful performance of duties, showing name and title of official, date, conditions, and amount of bond, to whom payable, signatures of principal and sureties, by whom approved, filing date, and recording date. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

For recorded copies, see entries 72, 74.

74. NOTARY BOND RECORD, 1893--. 3 vols. (1, 1, 1 unmarked).
1876-92 in Official Bond Record, entry 72.
Recorded copies of bonds made by notaries public to insure faithful performance of duties, showing names of notary and sureties, date and amount of bond, to whom payable, oath of office, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of notary, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 221 pp. 15 x 11 x 2.

For original bonds, see entry 73.

75. LIQUOR DEALERS BONDS, 1893-94, 1933. 1 vol.
Recorded copies of bonds made by retail liquor dealers to insure compliance with law in the sale of liquor, 1893-94, showing name of dealer, date, amount, and conditions of bond, by whom approved, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Also contains: (Beer Hearings), 1933, entry 181. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 12 x 8 x 1.

Deputations

76. DEPUTATION RECORD, 1927--. 1 vol. (1). 1876-1926 in Official Bond Record, entry 72.
Recorded copies of oaths of office by deputies to insure faithful discharge of duties, showing names of deputy and appointing officer, kind of office, date and statement of oath, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of deputy, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

Military Service

77. RECORDS OF DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, 1918--. 1 vol. (1).
Recorded copies of discharge certificates from World War service in army and navy, and certificates in lieu of those lost or destroyed, issued by

Adjutant General. Certificate shows date and place of enlistment, name of soldier or sailor, enlistment serial number, date and place of birth, occupation, personal description, and service record of veteran, date, place, and conditions of discharge, name of commanding officer, filing date, recording date, and attest of county clerk. Subdivided by tabs marked "Soldier" and "Sailor," arr. chron. by recording date under each subdivision. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of veteran, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 612 pp. 17 x 12 x 2.

Administration of Office

78. REGISTER OF INSTRUMENTS FILED, 1884--. 10 vols. (1-10).
Record of instruments filed for record and recorded by county clerk, showing date and kind of instrument, day and hour of reception, amount of recording fee, filing date, and name and address of person filing. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of person filing, chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 17 x 12 x 2.

79. ACKNOWLEDGMENT RECORD (County Clerk), 1879--. 7 vols.
Record of instruments relating to ownership of real property, notarized by county clerk, showing number, kind, and date of instrument, description of land, name of original grantee, name and address of grantor, name and address of witness, name and address of personal witness introducing grantor, amount of fee charged and date paid, date of acknowledgment, and recording date. Arr. chron. by date of acknowledgment. No index. Hdw. 170 pp. 12 x 11 x 1.
For clerk's notary fees, see also entry 81.

80. ACKNOWLEDGMENT RECORD (Notaries Public), 1876-1910. 7 vols.
Record of instruments relating to ownership of real property, notarized by notaries public, showing number, kind, and date of instrument, description of land, name of original grantee, name and address of grantor, name and address of witness, name and address of personal witness introducing grantor, amount of fee charged and date paid, date of acknowledgment, and recording date. Arr. chron. by acknowledgment date. No index. Hdw. 170 pp. 12 x 11 x 1.

81. GENERAL FEE BOOK (COUNTY CLERK), 1931--. 1 vol. (1).
Record of all fees collected and disbursed by county clerk, showing date received, name of payer, kind of fee collected (including fees for recording and notarizing instruments, issuing licenses, and for various services in civil, criminal, and probate actions in county court), total amount collected, amount and to whom paid, total amount disbursed, and recording date. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. 160 pp. 17 x 15 x 2.
For county clerk's fees as notary, see also entry 79; for issuing licenses, see also entry 87; in county court, see also entries 142, 143, 148, 167-169.

82. INSTRUMENTS FOR SAFE KEEPING, 1936--. 200 instruments in 1 file box.
Original instruments deposited by owners with county clerk for safekeeping. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 5 x 14.

83. INSTRUMENTS RECORDED, 1877--. 4,000 instruments in 13 file boxes. Original instruments recorded by county clerk and held for owners, including oil and gas leases, deeds and plats, bills of sale, and relinquishments. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 5 x 14.

84. DEEDS RECORDED BUT NOT PAID FOR, 1937--. 25 instruments in 1 file box.
Original deeds and other land instruments which have been recorded and are being held for recording fee. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 5 x 14.

85. INSTRUMENTS RECORDED AND NOT PROOF READ, 1934--. 35 papers in 1 file box.
Work files used for storing recorded copies of instruments until they are proofread by clerk and deputies; after being proofed, sheets are bound in record volumes. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Typed. 10 x 5 x 14.

86. MISCELLANEOUS RECORD, 1924--. 1 vol. (1).
Recorded copies of miscellaneous instruments filed with county clerk for recording, and for which no separate recording volumes are maintained, including certificate of increase of capital stock, adoption papers, surveyor's certificate of ability, license of minister of Church of Christ, and agreements of various kinds. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Typed. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.
For adoption paper, see entry 109.

Miscellaneous

87. RECORD OF HUNTING AND TRAPPING LICENSE, 1926-36. 1 vol. (1).
Abstracts of licenses issued by county clerk to hunters, 1926-36, pp. 1-20 and 72-74; to fur dealers, 1930-35, pp. 70-71; and to trappers, 1926-36, pp. 82-108. Abstract shows license number, name and description of licensee, whether resident or non-resident, fee paid, clerk's commission, date and amount remitted, date issued, and recording date. Arr. chron. by date license issued. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 122 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
Since 1936, licenses issued by sporting goods dealers. For clerk's fees for issuing licenses, see also entry 81.

88. REPORTS OF LIQUOR SEIZED, 1920-33. 75 papers in 1 file box.
Sheriff's returns on illegal liquor and equipment seized, showing state and county, name and title of officer, place and date of seizure, name of owner, inventory of property, date of return, attest of sheriff, filing date, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.

89. (CONSOLIDATED SCHOLASTIC CENSUS ROLLS), 1917-22. 1 file box.
Summaries of annual censuses of white and Negro scholastics, taken by census trustees and certified by county school superintendent, showing county and state, number of children, white and Negro by ages in each district, supplemental report to census, and filing date. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.
For other school censuses, see entries 2-xvi, 275-278.

(Next entry 90, p. 107)

III. DISTRICT COURT

Sabine County is included in the first judicial district of Texas, the district court of which exercises the civil, criminal, and appellate jurisdiction granted district courts by the Constitution of 1876 (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. V, sec. 8). Statutory provisions regarding the civil jurisdiction of the district court are as follows:

> The district court shall have original jurisdiction in civil cases of:
> 1. Suits in behalf of the State to recover penalties, forfeitures and escheats.
> 2. Cases of divorce and dissolution of marriage.
> 3. Suits to recover damages for slander or defamation of character.
> 4. Suits for the trial of title to land and for the enforcement of liens thereon.
> 5. Suits for trial of right to property levied on by virtue of any writ of execution, sequestration or attachment, when the property levied on shall be equal to or exceed in value five hundred dollars.
> 6. Suits, complaints or pleas, without regard to any distinction between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to five hundred dollars exclusive of interest.
> 7. Contested elections. (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 1906)
>
> District courts shall have appellate jurisdiction and general control in probate matters ...(Art. 1907).
>
> Such court shall have general original jurisdiction over all causes of action, for which a remedy or jurisdiction is not provided by law or the constitution, and such other jurisdiction, original and appellate as may be provided by law (Art. 1909).

The courts also have jurisdiction to proceed against sheriffs and other officers of the court for failure to pay over money due the state, and to punish persons for contempt of court (Arts. 1910, 1911).

The code of criminal procedure provides:

> District courts and criminal district courts shall have original jurisdiction in criminal cases of the grade of felony, and of all misdemeanors involving official misconduct (Vernon's Annotated Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 54).

The district court is composed of the district judge, district clerk, sheriff, jurors, and official court reporter. Duties of each of these

District Court (Next entry 90, p. 107)

have been established and defined by legislative acts. Each officer performs a function necessary to permit the redress of private and public wrongs. (Arts. 1884, 1894, 1899-1902, 6865, 6873, 6875, 6876, 2117, 2118, 2321, 2324)

The Constitution of the Republic of Texas provided for the establishment of district courts, and stated that Texas should be divided into a convenient number of judicial districts, not fewer than three nor more than eight, with a district judge to preside over each. District court jurisdiction included all admiralty and maritime cases, all cases affecting ambassadors, public ministers, or consuls, all capital cases, and all civil cases when the matter in controversy amounted to $100. (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1073)

Texas was divided into four judicial districts by an act establishing district courts. Sabine County was placed in the first judicial district. Jurisdiction and powers of the court were further defined:

> The district courts in the several counties of this republic, shall have original jurisdiction of all suits, of whatsoever nature or description, when the matter in controversy shall be one hundred dollars or upwards, and which are not especially cognizable in some other court established by law; and shall have power to hear and to determine all prosecutions in the name of the republic, by indictment, information, or presentment for treason, murder and other felonies, crimes and misdemeanors committed within their respective jurisdictions, except such as may be exclusively cognizable before a justice of the peace, or in some other court of this republic; and shall, in criminal cases, have and exercise all the powers incident and belonging to a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, and generally to do and perform all other acts lawfully pertaining to a district court of this republic.... (Dec. 22, 1836, Gammel, I, 1258-1260)

On January 26, 1839, all civil jurisdiction exercised by the county courts was transferred to the district courts (Gammel, II, 91). The district courts also had all of the powers and jurisdictions of courts of admiralty, and conducted proceedings in all civil cases of maritime jurisdiction according to the rule of civil law (Jan. 24, 1841, Gammel, II, 521).

Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845. The first state constitution was accepted by the people the same year. It set up district courts and defined their general jurisdiction (Gammel, II, 1286). The first legislature described the powers and jurisdiction of the courts:

District Court (Next entry 90, p. 107)

> ...the district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all criminal cases, of all suits in behalf of the State, to recover penalties, forfeitures and escheats, and of all suits against the State, which are or may be allowed by law, and shall have power to hear and determine all prosecutions in the name of the State, by indictment, information or presentment for treason, murder or other felonies, crimes and misdemeanors, committed within their respective jurisdictions, except such as may be exclusively cognizable before justices of the peace or other courts of the State, and shall, in criminal cases, have and exercise all the powers incident and belonging to courts of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery; also of all suits for the recovery of land, of all cases of divorce and alimony, and of all suits, complaints and pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction whatever between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to one hundred dollars or more, exclusive of interest, and generally to do and perform all other acts pertaining to courts of general jurisdiction.

The district courts had appellate probate jurisdiction, power to hear and determine all motions against sheriffs, coroners, and other officers for misappropriation of money or other default of duty, and to impose fines and jail sentences for contempt of court. (May 11, 1846, Gammel, II, 1506-1512)

Under the Constitution of 1866, the district court had original jurisdiction over all suits to recover damages for slander or defamation of character, all suits for trial of title to land, all suits for enforcement of liens, and all suits for trial of title to property levied upon by virtue of any writs of execution, sequestration, or attachment, when the property levied on was valued at $100 or more. The district court was given appellate jurisdiction over cases originating in inferior courts. (Gammel, V, 866)

No further alterations were effected in the jurisdiction of the district court until the Constitution of 1869 was put into effect. In addition to civil and criminal jurisdiction, the court was given original exclusive jurisdiction in probate matters (Gammel, VII, 411-412).

Several changes in the powers and jurisdiction of the district court were made by the Constitution of 1876. The county court was given part of the civil and criminal jurisdiction and all of the original probate jurisdiction formerly exercised by the district court. Section 8, Article V of the Constitution provided:

District Court (Next entry 90, p. 107)

> The District Court shall have original jurisdiction in criminal cases of the grade of felony; of all suits in behalf of the State to recover penalties, forfeitures and escheats; of all cases of divorce; in cases of misdemeanors involving official misconduct; of all suits to recover damages for slander or defamation of character; of all suits for the trial of title to land; and for the enforcements of liens thereon; of all suits for trial of right to property levied on by virtue of any writ of execution, sequestration or attachment, when the property levied on shall be equal to or exceed in value five hundred dollars; and of all suits, complaints, or pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at, or amount to five hundred dollars exclusive of interest... The District Courts shall have appellate jurisdiction and general control in probate matters over the County Court...

By an act passed by the legislature on March 27, 1879, the district court of Sabine County was given all civil and criminal jurisdiction which had been conferred on the county court by the Constitution of 1876 (Gammel, VIII, 1368). Matters of eminent domain were removed from the jurisdiction of the district court of Sabine County and placed exclusively within the jurisdiction of the county court (Feb. 8, 1881, Gammel, IX, 95).

Civil and criminal jurisdiction constitutionally belonging to the county court was removed from the district court of Sabine County by special act, and placed once more within the jurisdiction of the county court (Apr. 24, 1905, Acts of the 29th Legislature in Regular Session, 146).

The district clerk, in addition to his duties as clerk of the district court, is required to keep a register of all persons practicing medicine, or any branch thereof (May 16, 1873, Gammel, VII, 526).

There follows a list of records required or permitted by law to be kept by the district clerk.

Court Records

Minutes

Minutes of the District Court, Gammel, I, 1258-1271, Dec. 22, 1836.
Naturalization Record, Paschal's Digest, Art. 5392, 1846.
Appointment of Temporary District Clerk, III, 447, Dec. 5, 1849. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Setting Day for Taking up Criminal Docket, Old Code, Art. 545, Feb. 1, 1857. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Declaring Office of Justice of Peace Vacant, VIII, 7, Feb. 9, 1874. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Declaring Office of Sheriff Vacant, VIII, 101, Apr. 14, 1874. (To be recorded in minutes)

Order Requiring Sheriff to Post New Bond, VIII, 101, Apr. 14, 1874. (To be recorded in minutes)
Index to Minutes of District Court, VIII, 861, June 21, 1876.
Order Designating Day of Taking up Jury Docket, VIII, 917, Aug. 1, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)
Election of Special District Judge by Practicing Attorneys, VIII, 997, Aug. 15, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)
Appointment of Special District Judge, VIII, 977, Aug. 15, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)
Oath of Special Judge in Criminal Cases, CCP, 1879, Art. 572, July 24, 1879. (To be recorded in minutes)
Certificate of Examining Committee to Court Stenographer's Competency, 28th Legis., 85, Mar. 25, 1903. (To be filed)
Certificate of Examining Committee to Court Stenographer's Competency, 28th Legis., 85, Mar. 25, 1903. (To be recorded)
Appointment of Court Stenographer, 28th Legis., 84, Mar. 25, 1903. (To be recorded)
Juvenile Record, 30th Legis., 138, Apr. 5, 1907.
Order Reciting Election of Presiding Judge, 38th Legis., 220, Mar. 21, 1923. (To be recorded in minutes)
Declaration by District Judge Fixing Time of Court Sessions, 40th Legis., 132, Mar. 15, 1927. (To be recorded in minutes)

Dockets

File Docket, I, 1196, Dec. 19, 1836.
Criminal Docket, OC, Art. 544, Feb. 1, 1857.
Bar Docket, VIII, 858, June 16, 1876.
Jury Case Trial Docket, Civil, VIII, 1007, Aug. 18, 1876.
Non-Jury Docket, Civil, Revised Civil Statutes, 1879, Art. 1290, Sept. 1, 1879.

Case Papers

Case Papers, I, 1258-1271, Dec. 22, 1836. (To be filed)
Inquest Papers, II, 1668, May 13, 1846. (To be filed)

Processes

Execution Record, II, 152, Jan. 26, 1839.
Execution Docket, II, 738, Jan. 27, 1842.

Fees and Expenses

Fee Book, I, 1200, Dec. 19, 1836.
Criminal Fee Book, IV, 1116, Feb. 15, 1858.
Sheriff's Jury Cost Account, CCP, 1879, Art. 1069, Feb. 21, 1879. (To be filed)
District Clerk's Bill of Costs Due from State in Criminal Cases, IX, 73, July 9, 1879. (To be recorded in minutes)
District Attorney's Bill of Costs Due from State in Criminal Cases, IX, 73, July 9, 1879. (To be recorded in minutes)

County Attorney's Bill of Costs Due from State in Criminal Cases, IX, 73, July 9, 1879. (To be recorded in minutes)
Sheriff's Bill of Costs Due from State in Criminal Cases, IX, 73, July 9, 1879. (To be recorded in minutes)
Record of Witnesses Called in Criminal Cases, CCP, 1879, Art. 1110, July 24, 1879.
Record of Sheriff's Fee Bill and Affidavit for Conveying Attached Witnesses, X, 141, Apr. 8, 1891.
Fee Officials' Annual Statements of Fees Charged and Collected, X, 1450, June 16, 1897. (To be filed)
Grand Jury's Annual Report of Examination of Fee Officials' Accounts, X, 1451, June 16, 1897. (To be filed)
Receipts by Peace Officers for Expenses Incurred, 27th Legis., 22, Sept. 7, 1901. (To be filed)
District Court Stenographer's Annual Report of Fees and Per Diem Compensation, 28th Legis., 84, Mar. 25, 1903. (To be filed)
Treasurer's Annual Report of Stenographic Fees Received from District Clerk, 28th Legis., 84, Mar. 25, 1903. (To be filed)
Naturalization Fee Book, United States Code Annotated, Title 8, par. 400, June 29, 1906.
Receipts for Fees Paid, 30th Legis., 120, Apr. 3, 1907. (To be recorded in fee book)
District Attorney's Per Diem Account, 30th Legis., 326, Apr. 29, 1907. (To be recorded in minutes)
Traveling Expense Account of District Attorney, 38th Legis., 51, Feb. 15, 1923. (To be recorded in minutes)
Travel Account of District Judge, 38th Legis., 51, Feb. 15, 1923. (To be recorded in minutes)
Certificate for Witness Fees, 40th Legis., 114, Mar. 8, 1927. (To be filed)

Jury Service

List of Freeholders for Jury Service, I, 1267, Dec. 22, 1836. (To be filed)
Record of Jurors Drawn, IV, 1077, Feb. 13, 1858.
Certified Jury List, IV, 1076, Feb. 13, 1858. (To be filed)
Jury Exemptions, VIII, 914, Aug. 1, 1876. (To be filed)
List of National Guardsmen for Jury Exemption, 28th Legis., 214, Apr. 1, 1903. (To be filed)
Affidavit of Jury Service Exemption, 30th Legis., 216, Apr. 16, 1907. (To be filed)

Miscellaneous

Attorney's Receipt for Case Papers, II, 1554, May 12, 1846. (To be filed)
Delinquent Tax List, VII, 640, June 2, 1873. (To be filed)
Officer's Schedule of Stolen Property Seized, CCP, 1879, Art. 963, July 24, 1879. (To be filed)
Official Shorthand Notes, 28th Legis., 84, Mar. 25, 1903. (To be filed)
Druggist's Affidavit and Canceled Liquor Prescriptions, 28th Legis., 56, Mar. 16, 1903. (To be filed)

Affidavit of Person Ordering Shipment of Liquor in Prohibition Territory, 33rd Legis., 1st C.S., 63, Aug. 21, 1913. (To be filed)
Affidavit of Druggist's Agent to Ethyl Alcohol Purchase, 35th Legis., 3rd C.S., 76, Oct. 12, 1917. (To be filed)
Druggist's Affidavit and Duplicate Liquor Prescriptions, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 20, Mar. 16, 1918. (To be filed)
Officer's Statement of Livestock Dipped, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 143, May 22, 1929. (To be filed)
Application by Department of Public Safety to District Judge for Delivery of Seized Narcotics, 45th Legis., 344, Apr. 16, 1937. (To be filed)
Officer's Report of Narcotic Drugs Destroyed, 45th Legis., 344, Apr. 16, 1937. (To be filed)

District Clerk's Ex Officio Records

Professional Licenses

Record of Practicing Attorneys, II, 136, Jan. 27, 1839.
Committee's Report on Applicant for License to Practice Law, II, 1552, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Medical Register, VII, 526, May 16, 1873.
Veterinarian's Certificate of License, 32nd Legis., 134, Mar. 16, 1911. (To be recorded)
Register of Chiropodist's License, 38th Legis., 358, Mar. 6, 1923.
Cancelation of Physician's License, 38th Legis., 286, Mar. 24, 1923. (To be recorded in medical register)

Official Bonds and Oaths

County Clerk's Bond and Oath, I, 1210, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be filed)
Appointment and Oath of Deputy County Clerk, III, 117, Mar. 16, 1848. (To be filed)

Acknowledgments

District Clerk's Acknowledgment Record, VIII, 157, Apr. 28, 1874.

Trust Funds

Record of Trust Funds, VIII, 843, May 19, 1876.

Registration of Voters

Recorded Lists of Registered Voters, VI, 202, July 11, 1870.
Voter's Certificate of Registration, VIII, 82, Apr. 8, 1874. (To be filed)
Voters Affidavit to Certificate of Registration, VIII, 82, Apr. 8, 1874. (To be filed)

The following records made and preserved by the district clerk of Sabine County are in his office in the courthouse.

Court Records

Minutes

90. CIVIL MINUTES, Dec. 6, 1875--. 9 vols. (A-D, F, G, J-L). No title: Dec. 6, 1875-Sept. 1881, vol. A. Title varies: Ledger, Sept. 1876-Feb. 1887, vol. B; Minutes, Feb. 1887-Feb. 1893, vol. C; Civil & Criminal Minutes, Feb. 1893-Mar. 1903, Feb. 1904-Mar. 1909, Oct. 1913-July 1925, vols. D, F, J.

Clerk's record of proceedings in civil cases, showing kind and date of term, names of officers of the court present, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, cause of action, orders of previous and present terms, decision of judge or jury, names of witnesses and jury foreman, notations of fees due in the case, date of trial, and signature of district judge at close of term. Also contains: Divorce Minutes, 1875-1910, entry 92; Judgment Tax Record Delinquent Lands, 1875-1908, entry 93; Criminal Minutes, 1875-Aug. 1900, entry 95; Minutes of County Court (Civil), Jan. 1877-Aug. 1879, entry 152; Criminal Minutes, Sept. 1876-Apr. 1879, entry 153. Vol. A also contains original recording of probate proceedings held Dec. 6, 1875-Apr. 10, 1876, in district court, which have been transcribed into Minutes of Probate Court, vol. A, entry 142. Arr. chron. by court term, by order of hearing thereunder. For index, see entry 91. 1875-1913 hdw., 1913-- typed. 500 pp. 12 x 16 x 3.

91. GENERAL INDEX TO CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MINUTES, 1875--. 2 vols. (1, 2).

General index to civil and criminal minutes. First 125 pages of each volume are direct and reverse index to proceedings in civil suits recorded in Civil Minutes, entry 90; Judgment Tax Record Delinquent Lands, entry 93; and Scire Facias Minutes, entry 94; with names of plaintiffs on left-hand pages, names of defendants on right, each showing name of other party, and reference to book and page. Last 125 pages of each volume are an index by name of defendant to criminal actions recorded in Civil Minutes, entry 90; and in Criminal Minutes, entry 95, showing reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 250 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

92. DIVORCE MINUTES, 1911--. 2 vols. (1, 2). 1875-1910 in Civil Minutes, entry 90.

Clerk's record of proceedings in divorce suits, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, case number, and decree. Volume 1 is subdivided by the following tabs: Decree of Divorce, Sept. 1911-Mar. 1929, pp. 1-172; Custody of Children, Mar. 1912-May 1938, pp. 177-292; Division of Property, Mar. 1926-Mar. 1929, pp. 297-332; Refusing Divorce (no entries) pp. 333-376; arr. chron. by date of hearing within each subdivision. Vol. 2 arr. chron. by date of hearing. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

93. JUDGMENT TAX RECORD DELINQUENT LANDS, 1909--. 3 vols. Title varies: Tax Judgment Minutes, 1917-20, 1 vol. 1875-1908 in Civil Minutes, entry 90.

Abstracts of judgments rendered in delinquent tax suits, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, date of trial, number of years

delinquent, amount of taxes due, description of property, date and amount of judgment, recording date, and attest of district clerk. Arr. chron. by recording date. For index, see entry 91. Typed. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

For payment of delinquent taxes on land sold by order of district court, see entry 228.

94. SCIRE FACIAS MINUTES, 1901-15, 1924--. 2 vols. (1, 1). Last entry 1930.

Abstracts of judgments rendered in cases of bond forfeiture, showing number and style of case, names of defendant and sureties, amount of bond, amount of judgment rendered, filing date, and recording date, under the following subdivisions:

Vol. 1, Aug. 1901-Oct. 1915.
- Witness Recognizance, Feb. 1902-July 1905, pp. 1-72.
- Judgment Nisi against Subpoenaed Witness, Mar. 1915-Oct. 1915, pp. 73-204.
- Forfeiture of Witness Bonds of Witness Recognizance, Mar. 1911, pp. 205-276.
- Judgment Nisi against Witness Set Aside, Aug. 1902-Sept. 1914, pp. 277-356.
- Final Judgment against Subpoenaed Witnesses, Aug. 1901-Sept. 1914, pp. 357-456.
- Recognizance Defendant, Aug. 1901-Aug. 1906, pp. 457-508.
- Judgment Nisi on Defendant Recognizance or Bail Bond, Aug. 1902-Sept. 1910, pp. 509-548.
- Judgment Nisi Set Aside, Aug. 1901-Aug. 1904, pp. 550-568.

Vol. 1, Mar. 1924-Oct. 1930.
- Nisi against Sureties, Mar. 1924-Oct. 1930, pp. 73-108.
- Final against Sureties, Mar. 1927-Mar. 1928, pp. 109-144.
- Nisi against Witness, Sept. 1926, pp. 145-180.

Arr. chron. by court term, by order of hearing thereunder within each subdivision. For index, see entry 91. Hdw. on pr. fms. 450 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

95. CRIMINAL MINUTES, 1900--. 5 vols. (E, H, 1-3). 1875-Aug. 1900 in Civil Minutes, entry 90.

Clerk's record of proceedings in criminal cases, showing term of court, date of trial, names of attorneys, district judge, and district clerk, name of defendant, offense, number and style of case, verdict of jury or decision of judge, sentence or acquittal and date recorded, disposition of case or continuation, and orders of previous and present terms. Proceedings entered under the following subdivisions:

Vol. E, Aug. 1900-Apr. 1913.
- Plea Not Guilty, Aug. 1901-Mar. 1913, pp. 1-190.
- Plea of Guilty, Aug. 1900-Mar. 1912, pp. 191-240.
- Verdict Not Guilty, Feb. 1901-Apr. 1913, pp. 241-300.
- Misdemeanor, Aug. 1900-Mar. 1913, pp. 301-360.
- Nolle Prosequi, Aug. 1900-Mar. 1912, pp. 361-390.
- Sentence, Aug. 1901-Apr. 1913, pp. 391-640.

Vol. H, Mar. 1913--.
- Plea of Guilty, Sept. 1913--, pp. 1-76.
- Judgment of Plea of Guilty, Sept. 1913-Mar. 1917, pp. 77-152.
- Not-Guilty Acquit, Mar. 1914-Oct. 1914, pp. 153-228.

Judg. of Dismiss, Mar. 1913-Apr. 1917, pp. 279-304.
Misdemeanor, Mar. 30, 1914--, pp. 305-564.
Habeas Corpus, May 21, 1913-Apr. 1917, pp. 565-608.
Judgment on Motion for New Trial, Mar. 1913-Apr. 1917, pp. 609-640.
Vol. 1, Mar. 1914-Apr. 1922.
Conviction on Pleas of Guilty, Mar. 1916-Apr. 1922, pp. 1-32.
Conviction on Plea Not-Guilty, Mar. 1914-Apr. 1922, pp. 33-68.
Acquittal on Plea of Not-Guilty, Mar. 1917-Apr. 1922, pp. 73-106.
Nolle Proseque, Dismissal, Oct. 1915-Mar. 1922, pp. 107-239.
Application Habeas Corpus, Mar. 1919-Oct. 1921, pp. 241-262.
New Trial and Sentence, Apr. 1914-Apr. 1922, pp. 265-312.
Vol. 2, Mar. 1922-Oct. 1930.
Judg. Con., Sept. 1922-Oct. 1928, pp. 1-34.
Judg. Con., Plea Not-Guilty, Oct. 1922-Apr. 1929, pp. 37-70.
Jud. Acquit. Plea Not-Guilty, Mar. 1922-Oct. 1930, pp. 73-106.
Nolle Prosque, Sept. 1922-Oct. 1930, pp. 109-238.
Habeas Corpus, Oct. 1922-Dec. 1928, pp. 241-314.
Vol. 3, Mar. 1929-May 1938.
Convict. on Plea of Guilty, Mar. 1929-May 1937, pp. 1-36.
Convict. on Plea Not-Guilty, Mar. 1929-May 1938, pp. 37-72.
Acquittal on Plea-Not-Guilty, Oct. 1930-Oct. 1937, pp. 73-108.
Nolle Prosequi, Oct. 1930-Apr. 1938, pp. 109-240.
Applic. for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Apr. 1931-Oct. 1935, pp. 241-264.
Motion for New Trial and Sentence, Mar. 1929-May 1938, pp. 265-320.
Arr. chron. by court term, by order of hearing thereunder within each subdivision. For index, see entry 91. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

96. SUPPLEMENT TO CRIMINAL MINUTES, 1931--. 1 vol. (2).
Clerk's record of proceedings in special criminal cases, showing term of court, date of trial, names of attorneys, district judge, and district clerk, name of defendant, offense, number of case, decision of judge, sentence, acquittal or continuation, and orders of previous and present terms. Cases entered under the following subdivisions:
Judgment of Conviction Plea of Guilty Jury Waived, Oct. 1932-May 1938, pp. 1-30.
Judgment of Conviction Plea of Guilty Jury Waived Suspended Sentence, Oct. 1931-Oct. 1937, pp. 33-64.
Sentence with Credit for Time Spent in Jail, Oct. 1932-Oct. 1933, pp. 129-160.
Arr. chron. by court term, by order of hearing thereunder within each subdivision. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 17 x 12 x 1.

Dockets

97. CLERK'S FILE DOCKET, 1885--. 3 vols. (1 unmarked, 2, 3).
Register of civil and criminal cases filed for hearing in district court, showing judicial district number, county and state, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, case number, date of filing, cause of action, notations as to processes issued and returned, motions, and disposition

of case. Arr. chron. by filing date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surnames of plaintiff and defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 300 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

For separate tax suit docket since 1910, see entry 101; for separate scire facias docket since 1908, see entry 102; for separate motion docket, 1909--, see entry 103. For stubs of capiases, attachments, and subpoenas issued by district clerk, see entries 112, 113.

98. CIVIL DOCKET, 1877--. 8 vols.
Register of civil cases set for hearing at each term of court, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, kind of action, date of filing, whether jury or non-jury trial, kind and date of orders with reference to book and page of minutes, and kind of processes issued with date of service. Also contains: Divorce Docket, 1877-1932, entry 100. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 15 x 12 x 1.

For separate jury trial docket, 1890-1909, see entry 99.

99. JURY TRIAL DOCKET, Feb. 1890-Apr. 1909. Discontinued.
Register of civil cases in which jury trial is demanded, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, name of party demanding jury, and orders of previous and present terms. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 80 dbl. pp. 18 x 12 x 1.

For notations indicating jury or non-jury trial, see entry 98.

100. DIVORCE DOCKET, 1933--. 1 vol. 1877-1932 in Civil Docket, entry 98.
Register of divorce cases set for hearing at each term of court, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, kind of action, date of filing, date and orders of court with reference to book and page of minutes, and kind of processes with dates issued and served. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 125 pp. 14 x 10 x 1.

101. DELINQUENT TAX DOCKET, Jan. 1910--. 4 vols. (2 unmarked, 1, 2).
Register of delinquent tax suits filed, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, cause of action, filing date, orders of previous and present terms of court, final judgment, officer's costs with amount and to whom paid, and receipt number. Arr. numer. by case no. 1910-1919, 1928-- indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder; 1919-27 no index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

Prior tax suits registered in clerk's file docket, entry 97.

102. SCIRE FACIAS DOCKET, 1908--. 1 vol.
Register of cases of bond forfeiture filed, showing date and term of court, county and state, names of attorney, defendant, and parties to scire facias proceedings, number of original suit, parties to original suit, kind of writs issued, date and to what counties, and action of court. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 150 pp. 16 x 12 x 10.

Prior bond forfeiture cases registered in clerk's file docket, entry 97.

103. MOTION DOCKET, 1909--. 1 vol.
Register of motions made in cases in district court (civil motions, pp. 3-81; criminal motions, pp. 83-164), showing case number, date of filing, names of plaintiff and defendant, and kind, date, and disposition of motion. Arr. chron. by filing date in each subdivision. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 220 pp. (162 used) 15 x 6 x 1.
For notations of motions made in civil and criminal cases, see entry 97.

104. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1883--. 1 vol.
Register of executions issued to satisfy judgments, showing case number, name of court, names of plaintiff and defendant, amount of judgment, amount due, rate of interest and amount of costs, date execution issued, to whom delivered, officer's return, and district clerk's attest. Arr. chron. by date of issue. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 440 pp. 16 x 12 x 3.

105. CRIMINAL DOCKET, Oct. 1877--. 9 vols.
Register of criminal cases filed, showing number of judicial district, date of term, file and docket numbers, filing date, style of case, names of defendant and counsel, charge or indictment, offense, and orders of court. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

Case Papers

106. CIVIL CASES (Papers), 1875--. 1,900 cases in 95 file boxes.
Papers filed in civil cases heard in district court, including plaintiffs' petitions, defendants' answers, citations, writs, summonses, subpoenas, exhibits, bonds, testimony, depositions, officers' returns on processes, court orders and judgments, jury verdicts, and bills of cost. Also contains: Tax Suits (Case Papers), 1877-1917, entry 107. Papers for each case filed in separate container, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, filing date, and cause of action. Cases arr. numer. by case no. No index; case no. reference may be secured from General Index to Civil and Criminal Minutes, entry 91. Hdw. and typed, some on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

107. TAX SUITS (Case Papers), 1918--. 6 file boxes. 1877-1917 in Civil Cases (Papers), entry 106.
Papers filed in tax suits, including petitions for instituting suit, citations with sheriff's returns, judgments, bills of cost, orders for sheriff's sales to satisfy judgments, sheriff's reports of sales, and copies of redemption receipts for payment of delinquent taxes on land sold. Papers for each case filed in separate container, showing case number, filing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, and cause of action. Cases arr. numer. by case no. No index; case no. reference may be secured from General Index to Civil and Criminal Minutes, entry 91. Hdw. and typed, some on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

108. SCIRE FACIAS (Case Papers), 1921--. 25 cases in 1 file box.
Papers filed in scire facias proceedings, including bills of cost, citations, transcripts of justice of peace docket for grand jury, scire facias to defaulting juror, orders of court for jurors, original answers of defendant, and motions to quash citations. Papers for each case filed in separate container, showing number and style of case, and name of defendant. Arr. numer. by case no. No index; case no. reference may be secured from General Index to Civil and Criminal Minutes, entry 91. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.

109. ADOPTION PETITIONS, 1937. 1 paper in 1 file box.
Adoption paper, showing petition, orders of court appointing persons to make investigations, reports of investigations, judgment, names of persons involved, filing date, and signature of district clerk. No arr. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.
For recorded copies of adoption papers, see entry 86.

110. CRIMINAL PAPERS, 1876--. 2,500 cases in 23 file boxes.
Papers filed in criminal cases in district court, including complaints, warrants of arrest, witness attachments and subpoenas, waivers of jury, indictments, testimony, judgments and verdicts, jury lists, applications for suspended sentences, bonds, writs of habeas corpus, mandates, motions for new trials, and capiases. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

111. OLD JUSTICE COURT PAPERS (Examining Trials), 1911--. 6 file boxes.
Papers filed in examining trials in justice courts, prosecuted in district court, including complaints, warrants of arrest, subpoenas, bonds, testimony, and transcripts of proceedings in justice court. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.
For examining trial papers reviewed by grand jury, see entry 198.

Processes (See also entries 104, 204, 205)

112. CAPIAS (Stubs), 1927--. 3 vols.
Stubs of capiases issued by district clerk to sheriff, for arrest of defendants, showing number and style of case, number of capias, date issued, date returnable, and signature of district clerk. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 9 x 14 x 2.

113. WITNESS ATTACHMENTS (Stubs), 1911--. 3 vols.
Stubs of attachments issued to bring witnesses to criminal hearings, showing file number, style of case, name of witness, date attachment issued, date delivered to sheriff, and signature of district clerk. Arr. chron. by date of issue. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 9 x 14 x 2.

114. NON-RESIDENT WITNESS ATTACHMENT (Stubs), 1927--. 3 vols.
Stubs of attachments issued to bring witnesses from out-counties to criminal hearings, showing name of defendant, charge, date of issuance, name of witness, date delivered to sheriff, and signature of district clerk. Arr. chron. by date of issue. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 9 x 14 x 2.

115. SUBPOENA (Stubs), 1908--. 15 vols.
Stubs of subpoenas issued for witnesses to appear in civil and felony cases and before grand jury, showing number and style of case, date of trial, date subpoena issued, date returnable, to whom delivered, and signatures of sheriff and district clerk. Arr. chron. by date of issue. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 9 x 12 x 2.

Fees and Expenses (See also entry 90)

116. CIVIL FEE BOOK, 1888--. 5 vols. (2 unmarked, 3, 2, 3).
District clerk's record of fees charged in civil cases, showing case number, filing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, items of fees and total in each case, name of party assessed, and amount paid. Arr. chron. by filing date of case. 1888-1914 no index; 1915-- indexed alph. by first letter of surname of party assessed, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 370 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
For district clerk's fees in all cases, see entry 118.

117. LEDGER (District Clerk's Accounts), 1899-1911. 1 vol.
District clerk's general accounts of fees and costs, later kept in separate books. Contains: District Clerk's Fee Bill, 1899-1901, entry 119; District Attorney's Per Diem Fee Bill, 1899-1911, entry 121; County Attorney's Account - Examining Trial, 1899-1911, entry 122; Witness Fee Bill Before District Court, 1900-1908, entry 131; Juror's Time Book, 1899-1911, entry 134. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. 600 pp. 14 x 9 x 3.

118. GENERAL FEE BOOK (District Clerk's Fees), 1931--. 1 vol. (1).
District clerk's account of his fees for all services in district court cases, showing date accrued, for what service, docket number of case, amount and by whom paid, and amount of deductable expenses. Arr. chron. by date of service. No index. Hdw. 320 pp. 17 x 15 x 2.
For district clerk's fees in civil cases, see also entry 116; for his fee bills in criminal cases, see entry 119.

119. DISTRICT CLERK'S FEE BILL, Feb. 1902--. 4 vols. (2 unmarked, 2, 2). Title varies: Criminal Fee Book, District Court, Feb. 1902-Nov. 1905, 1 vol. 1899-1901 in Ledger (District Clerk's Accounts), entry 117.
Duplicate copies of fee bills presented by district clerk to state comptroller for clerk's services in felony cases, showing term of court, case number, name of defendant, offense, verdict, total fees due, and date approved; also recapitulation in back of each volume of total fees due clerk for each term of court. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.
For account of district clerk's fees in criminal cases, see entry 118.

120. EXPENSE ACCOUNT DISTRICT JUDGE AND ATTORNEY, 1913-26. 1 vol.
District clerk's record of expenses incurred by district judge and district attorney in serving district court of Sabine County, showing state and county, judicial district number, term of court, number of miles traveled, number of days served, amounts due and paid, and signatures of

judge and attorney. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

For district attorney's fees, see entry 121.

121. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S PER DIEM FEE BILL, Mar. 1912-Sept. 1929. 1 vol. 1899-1911 in Ledger (District Clerk's Accounts), entry 117.

District clerk's record of fees charged by district attorney for services in district court of Sabine County, showing state and county, judicial district number, number of days served, rate per day, and total due for court term. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 100 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

For district attorney's expenses, see entry 120.

122. COUNTY ATTORNEY'S ACCOUNT - EXAMINING TRIAL, 1911--. 1 vol. 1899-1911 in Ledger (District Clerk's Accounts), entry 117.

Record of fees paid by county or state to county attorney for services in examining trials held in justice courts, showing number and style of case, date of examining trial, nature of charge, amount of attorney's fees, precinct number of justice court, certification of county attorney, approval of the grand jury and district judge. Arr. chron. by date of examining trial. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

For fees due county attorney for other services in justice courts, see entry 203.

123. ACCOUNT OF EXAMINING TRIAL (Justices of Peace), 1911-34. 1 vol. (2).

District clerk's record of fees due justices of peace for holding examining trials, showing name of justice, precinct number, date of trial, name of defendant, charge, itemized account of fees due, certification of justice and district clerk, and approval of district judge. Arr. chron. by date of examining trial. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

For fees due justices of peace in examining trials, see also entry 185.

124. CONSTABLE ACCOUNT - EXAMINING TRIAL, 1911-17. 1 vol.

District clerk's record of fees due constables by the state for services in examining trials, showing date of trial, name of constable, justice precinct number, name of defendant, charge, itemized account of fees due, certification of constable and district clerk, and approval of district judge. Arr. chron. by date reported. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

For fees due constables in examining trials, see also entry 185.

125. COURT REPORTERS EXPENSE ACCOUNT RECORD, 1929--. 1 vol. (1).

Duplicates of official court reporter's or deputy reporter's accounts of expenses incurred attending district court of Sabine County (original account is sent to commissioners court for payment), showing county and state, number of judicial district, and names of counties composing it, court term, name of reporter, items of expense and total for court term, certification of reporter and district clerk, and approval of district judge. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 14 x 10 x 1.

126. SHERIFF'S ACCOUNT CONVEYING ATTACHED WITNESSES, 1911-34. 1 vol.
District clerk's record of money due all sheriffs for conveying attached witnesses to district court criminal trials, showing number and style of case, filing date, name of defendant, court term, name of witness, number of days served by witness, amount due sheriff, certifications of district clerk and sheriff, and approval of district judge. Arr. chron. by date expense reported by sheriff. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

127. SHERIFF'S FEE BILL (Memoranda), 1928. 1 vol.
District clerk's memoranda of fees due all sheriffs in criminal cases tried in district court, showing name of sheriff, court term, case number, name of defendant, offense, disposition of case, names of witnesses summoned, and itemized account of fees and expenses due sheriff. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 360 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

128. RECORD OF SHERIFF'S FEES, Feb. 1899-Apr. 1914. 2 vols. (1 unmarked, 2). Title varies: Record Sheriff's Certificates, Feb. 1899-Oct. 1911, 1 unmarked vol.
Recorded copies of district clerk's certificates to state comptroller certifying that fees are due in-county sheriff for summoning witnesses to criminal cases in district court, showing certificate number, county and state, judicial district number, term of court, name of sheriff, name of witness, number and style of case, name of defendant, offense, items of fees and total due sheriff, certifications of district clerk and sheriff, and approval of district judge. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 132 pp. 18 x 15 x 1.

129. CLERK'S CERTIFICATES SHERIFF'S PAY ATTACHING NON RESIDENT WITNESSES, 1900--. 1 vol.
Duplicates of district clerk's certificates to state comptroller certifying that out-county sheriffs are due fees for attaching non-resident witnesses for criminal trials in district court of Sabine County, showing certificate number, county and state, judicial district number, name of sheriff, county, name and residence of witness, number and style of case, name of defendant, offense, term of court, itemized account of fees, certification of district clerk, and approval of district judge. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 18 x 12 x 1.

130. SHERIFF'S PAY SUMMONING NON RESIDENT WITNESSES, 1905--. 8 vols. Title varies: Minutes Sheriff's Accounts, 1905-14, 1916-33, 3 vols.; Duplicate Certificates for Sheriff's Pay, 1914-17, 1 vol.
Recorded copies (1905-14) and duplicates (1914--) of certificates for pay issued by district clerk to out-county sheriffs for summoning witnesses to criminal trials in district court of Sabine County, showing number and amount of certificate, style of case, name and address of witness, name of defendant, charge or offense, certification by district clerk, and approval of district judge. Each volume has recapitulation of witness fees for each term of court in back. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 10 x 14 x 2.

131. WITNESS FEE BILL BEFORE DISTRICT COURT, Aug. 1893-Sept. 1899, 1909--. 11 vols. (1 unmarked, 2, 1 unmarked, 4-8, 3 unmarked). No title, 1893-99, 1 unmarked vol. Title varies: Subpoenaed Witness Accounts and Certificates, 1909-30, 6 vols. (2, 1 unmarked, 4-7); Witness Accounts and Certificates, 1930-37, 1 vol. (8). 1900-1908 in Ledger (District Clerk's Accounts), entry 117.
Recorded copies (1893-99, 1909-11) and duplicates (1911--) of certificates for pay issued by district clerk to witnesses testifying in district court criminal cases, showing number and style of case, name of defendant, offense, name and address of witness, number of miles traveled, itemized account of expenses due, total due, certifications of witness and district clerk, and approval of district judge. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 14 x 12 x 2.

132. MINUTES WITNESS ACCOUNT IN COUNTY, Sept. 1913-Oct. 1914. 1 vol.
Duplicates of certificates for pay issued by district clerk to in-county witnesses testifying in criminal cases in district court, showing certificate number, name of witness, number and style of case, name of defendant, offense, term of court, items of fees due, total, certification of witness and district clerk, and approval of district judge. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 134 pp. 15 x 8 x 1.

133. WITNESS AFFIDAVITS AND CERTIFICATES, 1913-34. 1 vol.
Stubs of certificates issued by district clerk for fees due in-county witnesses for testifying in criminal cases in district court, showing certificate number, number and style of case, name of witness, court term, dates of attendance, miles traveled, items and total of expenses and fees, and certifications of witness and district clerk. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 11 x 4 x 4.

134. JUROR'S TIME BOOK, Sept. 1915--. 2 vols. (1 unmarked, 2). 1899-1911 in Ledger (District Clerk's Accounts), entry 117.
District clerk's account of time served by jurors serving district court and grand jury, and fees and expenses due them, showing term of court, jury number, name of juror, number of days of attendance, items and total paid, number of jury scrip issued in payment, and certification of district clerk. Arr. chron. by court term, numer. by jury no. thereunder. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 250 pp. 14 x 10 x 2.

135. JURY CERTIFICATES (Stubs), 1908--. 11 vols. (marked with inclusive certificate numbers).
Stubs of certificates issued by district clerk to petit jurors serving district court and to grand jurors, showing number and amount of certificate, name of juror, number of days' attendance, and certifications of juror and district clerk. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 14 x 17 x 1.

136. SPECIAL VENIRE JURY CERTIFICATES (Stubs), 1907--. 8 vols. (marked with inclusive certificate numbers).
Stubs of certificates issued by district clerk to special veniremen serving district court, showing number and amount of certificate, name of juror, number of days of service, court term, and certifications of juror and

district clerk. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 14 x 17 x 1.

Miscellaneous

137. ATTORNEY'S RECEIPT PAPERS, 1908-19. 1 vol. (1). Discontinued. District clerk's record of case papers taken from the files in his office by attorneys, showing number and style of case, number and kind of papers taken, signature of attorney, and date removed and date returned. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of attorney, chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

Since 1920, attorney removing papers fills out card showing number and style of case, kind and number of papers taken, date removed, and signature of attorney, which is placed in file in place of papers; when papers are returned card is destroyed.

138. COPIES OF JURIES (Lists), 1911--. 220 lists in 1 file box. Lists of jurors drawn for each term of district court, showing date and term of court, jury panel number, and certification of district clerk. No arr. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.

District Clerk's Ex Officio Records

Professional Licenses (See also entries 58-60)

139. MEDICAL REGISTER, Jan. 5, 1907--. 3 vols. (1 unmarked, 1, 2).

Title varies: Ledger, Jan. 5, 1907-Jan. 1914, unmarked vol. Unmarked volume, Jan. 5, 1907-Jan. 1914, contains recorded copies of licenses issued to medical doctors and dentists by local boards of examiners; volumes 1 and 2, 1908--, contain recorded copies of licenses issued to medical doctors by state board of medical examiners. Show name of licensee, school of graduation, date license issued, names of board members, attest of district clerk, filing date, and recording date. Arr. chron. by recording date. 1907-14 no index; 1908-- indexed alph. by first letter of surname of doctor, chron. thereunder. 1907-14 hdw.; 1908-- hdw. on pr. fms. 130 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

For subsequent licenses issued to dentists by state board of dental examiners, see entry 58.

140. VETERINARY SURGEON RECORD, 1916--. 1 vol. (1). Last entry 1916. Recorded copies of licenses issued to veterinarians by state board of veterinary medical examiners, showing name, age, and personal description of veterinarian, statement that certificate is permanent license, attest of district clerk, filing date, and recording date. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of veterinarian, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

141. RECORD PHARMACY, 1907-14. 1 vol. Discontinued: pharmacists' licenses registered by state board of pharmacy.

Recorded copies of licenses issued to pharmacists by state board of pharmacy, showing license number, affidavit that pharmacist has complied with requirements of state law, names of board members, attest of district clerk, filing date, and recording date. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of pharmacist, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 275 pp. 14 x 9 x 2.

(Next entry 142, p. 121)

IV. COUNTY COURT

The county court of Sabine County exercises full civil, criminal, probate, and appellate jurisdiction conferred upon county courts by the Constitution of 1876 (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. V, sec. 16). This jurisdiction is always subject to special or general legislation which may increase, diminish, or change the civil and criminal jurisdiction of county courts (Const., Art. V, sec. 22).

The county courts organized under the Republic of Texas had judicial powers in civil and probate matters similar to those exercised by the primary courts of Colonial Texas. A county court was established in each county. A chief justice and two associate justices presided over the court. In civil matters, the court exercised original jurisdiction in all suits and actions for the recovery of money founded on any bond, bill, promissory note, or other written contract, covenant, or agreement whatsoever, or any open account, where the sum demanded exceeded $100. It had concurrent jurisdiction with district courts in all suits and actions, except for suits relative to trial for title to land. For the trial of probate matters, the chief justice held court the last Monday of each month. The county court of Sabine County held meetings for the transaction of civil proceedings on the fourth Mondays of January, April, July, and October of each year. (Dec. 20, 1836, H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1208-1214)

Civil jurisdiction was taken from county courts by the Texas Congress on January 26, 1839 (Gammel, II, 91). The Constitution of 1845 removed probate jurisdiction from the court, and set up a separate probate court composed of a probate judge (Gammel, II, 1287). Probate jurisdiction was restored to the county court March 16, 1848 (Gammel, III, 113).

The only additional judicial function performed by the county court between 1848 and 1866 was hearing lunacy cases (Mar. 20, 1848, Gammel, III, 295). The constitution adopted in 1866 gave the county court criminal and civil, as well as probate jurisdiction. Civil jurisdiction extended to all suits against the county, and all other suits where the amount in controversy exceeded $100 and was less than $500; criminal jurisdiction included all cases under the grade of felony (Gammel, V, 868). No judicial power was granted the county court under the Constitution of 1869.

The present Constitution of Texas, ratified on February 15, 1876, defined the jurisdiction of county courts as follows:

> The County Court shall have original jurisdiction in all misdemeanors, of which exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to the Justice's Court, as the same are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law, and when the fine to be imposed shall exceed two hundred dollars; and they shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the matter in controversy shall exceed in value two hundred dollars, and not exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest; and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts, when the matter in controversy shall exceed five hundred and not exceed

one thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, but shall not have jurisdiction of suits for the recovery of land. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in cases, civil and criminal, of which the Justice's Courts have original jurisdiction, but of such civil cases only when the judgment of the court appealed from, shall exceed twenty dollars, exclusive of costs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.... The County Court shall have the general jurisdiction of a Probate Court. (Const., Art. V, sec. 16).

The authority of the county court to hear lunacy cases was re-stated (Aug. 15, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 974).

Between 1836 and 1879, the county court of Sabine County was subject only to general legislation. An act of March 27, 1879, removed all civil and criminal jurisdiction from the county court of Sabine County, limiting its powers to probate business (Gammel, VIII, 1368). The right to try questions of eminent domain was conferred upon the county court of Sabine County on February 9, 1881 (Gammel, IX, 95).

Full constitutional civil and criminal jurisdiction was restored to the county court of Sabine County on April 24, 1905 (Acts of the 29th Legislature in Regular Session, 146). It was the early part of 1906 before the court began to exercise its restored jurisdiction. In 1907 the county court was also empowered to hear proceedings against delinquent children (30th Legis., 137). The county judge was authorized to hold hearings on applications for beer licenses by an act passed on May 11, 1933 (43rd Legis., 294).

There follows a list of records required or permitted by law to be maintained in the archives of the county court.

Probate

Probate Minutes, Gammel, I, 1214, Dec. 20, 1836.
Probate Papers, I, 1214, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be filed)
Proceedings in Bankruptcy, II, 508, Jan. 19, 1841. (To be recorded in probate minutes)
Probate Fee Book, II, 1616, May 11, 1846.
Probate Docket, II, 1616, May 11, 1846.
Final Probate Record, II, 1616, May 11, 1846.
Apprenticeship Record, V, 979, Oct. 27, 1866.
Probate Claim Docket, VI, 343, Aug. 15, 1870.
Index to Probate Claim Docket, VI, 343, Aug. 15, 1870.
Executors' and Administrators' Docket, VI, 351, Aug. 15, 1870.
Guardianship Docket, VIII, 1022, Aug. 18, 1876.
Guardianship Record, VIII, 1027, Aug. 18, 1876.
Guardianship Claim Docket, VIII, 1026, Aug. 18, 1876.
Index to Guardianship Claim Docket, VIII, 1026, Aug. 18, 1876.
Judge's Probate Docket, Revised Civil Statutes, 1879, Art. 1764, Sept. 1, 1879.

Index to Judge's Probate Docket, RCS, 1879, Art. 1798, Sept. 1, 1879.
Index to Probate Minutes, RCS, 1879, Art. 1798, Sept. 1, 1879.
Index to Probate Fee Book, RCS, 1879, Art. 1798, Sept. 1, 1879.

Lunacy

Proceedings in Lunacy Cases, III, 295, Mar. 20, 1848. (To be recorded)

Civil and Criminal

Minutes

Minutes of County Court, I, 1210, Dec. 20, 1836.
Naturalization Record, Paschal's Digest, Art. 5392, 1846.
Order of Commissioners Court Granting County Judge Leave of Absence, VIII, 853, June 16, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Changing Time of Court Terms, VIII, 853, June 16, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)
Order Designating Day for Probate Business, VIII, 858, June 16, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)
Index to Minutes of County Court, VIII, 861, June 21, 1876.
Applications for Pension (Texas Revolution), VIII, 898, July 28, 1876. (To be entered on docket)
Order Designating Day of Taking up Jury Docket, VIII, 917, Aug. 1, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)
Appointment of Special County Judge, VIII, 505, Apr. 26, 1893. (To be recorded in minutes)

Dockets

Clerk's File Docket, I, 1197, Dec. 19, 1836.
Jury Case Trial Docket, VIII, 1007, Aug. 18, 1876.

Case Papers

Case Papers, I, 1210, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be filed)

Processes

Execution Record, II, 152, Jan. 26, 1839.
Execution Docket, II, 155, Jan. 26, 1839.

Fees and Expenses

County Clerk's Statement of Jury Fees and Fines Received, VIII, 859, June 16, 1876. (To be recorded in minutes)
County Judge's Fee Book, VIII, 1129, Aug. 23, 1876.
County Clerk's Fee Book, VIII, 1129, Aug. 23, 1876.

Jury Service

List of Jurors Drawn, I, 1211, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be recorded in minutes)
List of Freeholders for Jury Service, I, 1267, Dec. 22, 1836. (To be filed)

Certified Jury List, IV, 1076, Feb. 13, 1858. (To be filed)
List of National Guardsmen for Jury Exemption, 28th Legis., 214, Apr. 1, 1903. (To be filed)
Affidavit of Jury Service Exemption, 30th Legis., 216, Apr. 16, 1907. (To be filed)

Miscellaneous

Application to be Adjudged an Epileptic, 28th Legis., 164, Apr. 3, 1903. (To be filed)
Application for Medicinal Liquor Dealer's License, 31st Legis., 3rd Called Session, 35, Aug. 19, 1910. (To be filed)
Application and Permit for Liquor Dealer's License, 33rd Legis., 1st C.S., 57, Nov. 17, 1913. (To be filed)

Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile Record, 30th Legis., 138, Apr. 5, 1907.

Beer Hearings

Hearings on Applications for Beer Licenses, 43rd Legis., 294, May 11, 1933. (To be recorded)

Records of the county court of Sabine County made and preserved by the county clerk are located in his office in the courthouse unless otherwise stated.

Probate

142. MINUTES OF PROBATE COURT, Dec. 6, 1875--. 9 vols. (A-I). Clerk's record of proceedings of the court in probate matters, including probation of wills, appointment of executors, administrators, and guardians and approval of their bonds, approval of reports of administration, approval of inventories and appraisements, partition of estates among heirs, approval of claims against estates, and notations of fees due in each case; minutes of each term show state and county, kind and date of term, officers present, number of case, subject heard, orders, and signatures of county judge and county clerk. Also contains recorded copies of probate papers, and lunacy minutes to 1916. Record for Dec. 6, 1875-Apr. 10, 1876, is a transcript of probate actions heard by district court, and originally recorded in vol. A of Civil Minutes, entry 90. Arr. chron. by court term, by order of hearing thereunder. For index, see entry 143. 1875-1912 hdw.; 1912-- typed. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

For probate papers, see entry 147; for lunacy minutes since 1916, see entry 150; for probate fees, see entries 81, 143, 148.

143. GENERAL INDEX TO PROBATE MINUTES, 1875--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Index by name of estate to Minutes of Probate Court, entry 142, showing case number, kind of hearing and kind of order, items of fees charged, and reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

For probate fee records, see also entries 81, 142, 148.

144. PROBATE DOCKET, 1875--. 5 vols.
Register of probate cases filed, showing names of estate, attorney, and executor or administrator, filing date, kind of application, date process issued, date returned, and brief statement of court order. Also contains: (Log Brand Record), 1909, entry 56. Arr. chron. by filing date. Index by name of estate to probate cases, alph. by first letter of surname, chron. thereunder; no index to log brands. Hdw. under pr. hds. 180 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

145. CLAIM DOCKET (Probate), 1885--. 1 vol. (1).
Register of claims filed against estates by creditors, showing name of claimant, filing date, date, amount, and nature of claim, date due, rate and period of interest, class, when established, and date and amount allowed or date of rejection. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 80 pp. 18 x 12 x 1.
For original claims, see entry 147.

146. GUARDIANS OATH AND BOND, 1917--. 1 vol.
Recorded copies of bonds and oaths made by guardians of minor heirs to insure faithful discharge of duties, showing date, amount, and conditions of bond, county and state, names of judge, sheriff, guardian, minor, and sureties, term of court, date of approval, signature of county judge, clerk's attest, filing date, and recording date; also shows date guardian shall file annual and quarterly reports, and reasons for extensions. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of guardian, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 130 pp. 16 x 11 x 1. C.J. off.
For original bonds, see entry 147. For guardians' accounts of finances of wards, see entry 149.

147. PROBATE CASES (Papers), 1874--. 709 cases (1-709) in 16 file boxes. Title varies: Old Probate Papers, 1874-1915, 2 file boxes.
Probate case papers, including appointments and bonds of administrators, executors and guardians of estates, appraisal lists of property of deceased persons for the assessment of inheritance taxes (1927--), applications for probation of wills, petitions made by heirs for the distribution of estates, original wills, and court orders to satisfy judgments rendered in probate court; also lunacy case papers to 1910. Papers for each case filed in separate container, showing case number, names of parties involved, cause of action, and filing date. Cases arr. numer. by case no. No index; case number reference may be secured from General Index to Probate Minutes, entry 143. Hdw. and typed, some on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.
For recorded copies of probate papers, see entries 142, 146; for lunacy papers since 1916, see entry 151. For register of claims against estates, see entry 145.

148. PROBATE FEE DOCKET, 1937--. 1 vol. (1).
Record of court fees due in the administration of estates, showing case number, names of estate, administrator, guardian or executor, sureties, and attorney, date and amounts of fees due clerk, judge, and witnesses, and by whom paid. Arr. chron. by date of service. Indexed alph. by

first letter of surname of estate, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

For notations of all fees due in probate cases, 1875--, see entries 142, 143; for clerk's fees, see also entry 81.

149. JUDGES PROBATE DOCKET (Guardians' Accounts), 1877--. 2 vols.
Title varies: Probate Account Book, 1877-1908. 1 vol.
Personal accounts of wards, submitted by guardians to court for approval, showing case number, names of ward and guardian, nature of transaction, amount involved, date approved, and recording date. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of ward, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 300 pp. 16 x 15 x 2. 1 vol., 1877-1908, C.C. off.; 1 vol., 1909--, C.J. off.

For copies of guardians' oaths and bonds, see entry 146.

Lunacy

150. LUNACY RECORD, 1916--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Last entry 1927.
Clerk's record of proceedings of the court in insanity hearings, showing names of judge and defendant, number of case, date of hearing, certification of physician as to condition of defendant, orders of court, signatures of physician or jurors, county judge, and county clerk. Arr. chron. by date of hearing. 1916-24 indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder; 1925-27 no index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

For prior hearings in lunacy cases, see entry 142.

151. LUNACY PAPERS, 1910--. 150 cases in 3 file boxes.
Papers filed in lunacy cases, including complaints, warrants of arrest, petitions, testimony, physicians' statements, judgments, and writs of conveyance. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 4.

For prior lunacy papers, see entry 147.

Civil and Criminal

Minutes

152. MINUTES OF COUNTY COURT (Civil), 1906--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Jan. 1877-Aug. 1879 in Civil Minutes, vol. A, entry 90.
Clerk's record of proceedings of the county court in civil cases, showing number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, cause of action, orders of previous and present terms, notations of fees due, decision of judge or jury, names of witnesses and jury foreman, date of trial, and term of court; minutes for each term show date and kind of term, officers of the court present, and signatures of county clerk and county judge at close of each term. Arr. chron. by court term, by order of hearing thereunder. For index, see entry 154. 1906-22 hdw.; 1922-- typed. 600 pp. 16 x 12 x 3.

153. CRIMINAL MINUTES, 1906--. 3 vols. (1, 2, 2). Sept. 1876-Apr. 1879 in Civil Minutes, vol. B, entry 90.
Clerk's record of proceedings of county court in criminal cases, showing number of case, names of defendant and attorney, charge or offense, motions, orders, notations of fees due, verdict of guilty or not guilty, and sentence or acquittal; minutes for each term show date and kind of term, court officers present, and signatures of county clerk and county judge at close of term. Arr. chron. by court term, by order of hearing thereunder. For index, see entry 154. Hdw. 490 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

154. INDEX TO CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MINUTES - DIRECT AND REVERSE, 1906--. 1 vol. (1).
Index to Minutes of County Court (Civil), entry 152, direct by name of plaintiff on left-hand pages and reverse by name of defendant on right; and to Criminal Minutes, entry 153, by name of defendant. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 165 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

Dockets

155. CIVIL DOCKET, 1906--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Register of civil cases filed in county court, showing number of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, kind of action, whether jury or non-jury trial, filing date, and orders of previous and present terms of court. Arr. chron. by filing date and numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. 300 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
For separate jury trial docket, 1906-12, see entry 158.

156. SCIRE FACIAS DOCKET, 1908--. 1 vol. (A).
Register of bond forfeiture cases, showing file number, number and style of original action, names of defendant and attorneys, filing date, names of witnesses, and orders of previous and present terms of court. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. 80 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

157. MOTION DOCKET, 1914--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Register of motions filed in civil suits, showing term of court, names of parties and attorneys, nature of motion, filing date, and disposition of motion. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. 330 pp. 12 x 16 x 3.

158. COUNTY JURY DOCKET, 1906-12. 1 vol.
Register of civil cases to be tried by jury, showing number and style of case, filing date, name of party demanding jury trial, and date of orders. Arr. chron, by court term. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 12 x 8 x 1.
Notations by each case in Civil Docket, entry 155, indicate whether trial is to be jury or non-jury.

159. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1906--. 1 vol. (1).
Register of executions issued to satisfy judgments in county court, showing number of case, names of plaintiff and defendant, date of judgment, reference to book and page of civil minutes, amount of judgment, rate of interest, amount of costs, date and to whom issued, and officer's return. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 93 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

160. CURRENT CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1937--. 2 unbound sheets.
Docket sheets of current criminal cases, showing number and style of case, filing date, names of defendant, attorneys, and witnesses, offense, and orders of court with reference to book and page of criminal minutes. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Typed on pr. fms. 16 x 10.
For docket of disposed of criminal cases, see entry 161.

161. TRANSFERRED CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1910--. 1 vol. (2).
Register of criminal cases filed, bound in this docket when disposed of, showing number and style of case, names of defendant, attorneys, and witnesses, offense, filing date, and orders of court with reference to book and page of recording. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 800 pp. 16 x 10 x 6.
For docket sheets of current cases, see entry 160.

Case Papers

162. CIVIL CASES (Papers), 1875--. 19 file boxes (marked with inclusive case nos.). Title varies: Old Civil Papers, 1875-1922, 8 file boxes.
Papers filed in civil cases in county court, including plaintiffs' petitions, defendants' answers, subpoenas, citations, writs, inventories of merchandise, depositions, testimony of parties and witnesses, orders, judgments, jury verdicts, and bills of costs. Papers for each case filed in separate container, showing number and style of case, and date of filing. 1875-1922 cases arr. chron. by filing date; 1913-- arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed, some on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

163. CRIMINAL CASES (Papers), 1906--. 24 file boxes. Title varies: Old Criminal Cases, 1906-22, 11 file boxes.
Papers filed in criminal actions tried in county court, including indictments, complaints, warrants for arrest, bonds, capiases, transcripts from lower courts, bills of exception, motions, affidavits to witness attendance, writs, jury verdicts, orders, and fee bills. Papers for each case filed in separate container showing number and style of case, and date of filing. 1906-22 cases arr. chron. by filing date; 1906-- arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed, some on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

Processes (See also entries 159, 204, 205)

164. SUBPOENA NOT INSTANTER (Stubs), 1908--. 12 vols.
Stubs of subpoenas issued by county clerk to sheriff ordering him to summon witnesses to county court, showing name of defendant, case number, name of witness, date to appear, date of issuance, and signature of county clerk. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 14 x 18 x 1.

165. PROCESS RECEIPT BOOK, 1906--. 1 vol. (1).
Record of summonses and attachments issued by county clerk to summon witnesses to criminal trials in county court, showing docket number, style of case, kind of process, name of witness, date issued, whether for state or defendant, to whom delivered, date of return, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. (20 used) 16 x 12 x 1.

166. CAPIAS (Stubs), 1912--. 7 vols.
Stubs of capiases issued by county clerk to sheriff or constable for arrest of defendants, showing number and style of case, date issued, date delivered, and date returnable, and signature of county clerk. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 8 x 12 x 1.

Fees (See also entries 152, 153)

167. GENERAL FEE BOOK, 1931--. 1 vol. (1).
Accounts of fees due in civil and criminal cases in county court, showing number of case, date of service, items of fees due county judge, county attorney, in- and out-county sheriffs, and witnesses, totals of fines and fees due, and credits. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. C.J. off.
For prior record of fees charged in civil cases, see entry 168; in criminal cases, see entry 169; for county attorney's fees in county court, see also entry 202.

168. CIVIL FEE BOOK, 1906-30. 3 vols. (1 unmarked, 1, 2). Discontinued; supplanted by General Fee Book, entry 167.
Clerk's accounts of fees due in civil cases, showing date of service, case number, items of fees due county clerk, sheriff, judge, witnesses and out-county sheriffs, total costs, and officers' and witnesses' receipts. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of party assessed costs, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 292 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.

169. CRIMINAL FEE BOOK COUNTY COURT, 1906-11. 1 vol. (1).
Clerk's accounts of fees due in criminal cases, showing case number, date of service, items of fees due county clerk, witnesses, in- and out-county sheriffs, county judge, and county attorney, amounts of fines, total fees, and credits. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 160 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.
For fees charged in criminal cases, 1931--, see entry 167; for county attorney's fees in county court, see also entry 202.

170. SUBPOENAED WITNESS ACCOUNT & CERTIFICATE, 1899-1909. 2 vols. (1 unmarked, 5).
Clerk's accounts of fees and expenses paid witnesses in county court cases, showing name of witness, amounts due per mile and per day, term of court, affidavit of witness and date of filing, and signatures of county clerk and county judge. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of witness, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 16 x 10 x 1.
For witnesses' expenses paid, see entry 171; for affidavits to money due for services, see entry 172.

171. ACCOUNTS WITNESS FEES COLLECTED, 1909. 1 vol. (1).
Clerk's account of witness fees collected and paid to witnesses for expenses incurred, showing number and style of case, date of service, name of witness, court in which trial held, amount due, date paid, and

to whom. Arr. chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

For accounts of fees and expenses paid witnesses, see entry 170; for witness affidavits to money due them, see entry 172.

172. WITNESS AFFIDAVIT, 1929-35. 1 vol.
Affidavits of witnesses as to number of days served and amount due for services, showing number of days served, miles traveled, amount due, date of affidavit, and signatures of witness and county clerk or deputy. Arr. chron. by date of affidavit. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 12 x 8 x 1.

For record of fees and expenses paid witnesses, see entries 170, 171.

173. JURY SCRIP (Stubs), 1890-94, 1901--. 3 vols.
Stubs of certificates issued by county clerk for pay of jurors serving in county and justice courts, showing date of issue, number and amount of certificate, name of juror, from what fund drawn, days served, reference to minute book and page where allowance recorded, when allowed, date registered by county clerk, register number, and signatures of juror and county clerk. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 11 x 14 x 2.

For list of jurors, 1909-12, see entry 2-xxiii; for other stubs see entry 174.

174. JURY CERTIFICATES (Stubs), Apr. 1937--. 1 vol.
Stubs of certificates issued by county clerk to jurors for presentation to tax assessor-collector as payment of taxes, showing date of service, name of juror, term of court, book and page of minutes where case recorded, and signature of assessor-collector that certificate has been received. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 250 pp. 14 x 18 x 2.

For list of jurors, 1909-12, see entry 2-xxiii; for other stubs, see entry 173.

Miscellaneous

175. ATTORNEY'S RECEIPT FOR PAPERS, 1908-16. 1 vol. Discontinued.
Attorneys' receipts for case papers withdrawn from files, showing number and kind of papers, number and style of case, name of attorney, and dates taken and returned. Arr. chron. by date papers taken. No index. Hdw. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

Cards with above information are now placed in file when papers are removed, and destroyed when return is made.

176. FINAL DECREE - CONSOLIDATED CAUSE NO. 198, May 4, 1888. 1 vol.
Transcript of case of Sabine County versus the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company, tried in Federal court, in which judgment was rendered in favor of Sabine County. No arr. No index. Pr. 58 pp. 10 x 7 x 1.

177. INVENTORY (STATE BANK), 1931. 1 vol.
Recorded copies of inventories of property of State Bank in receivership, made for exhibit in court case, showing date of inventory, list of property, amounts of loans and discounts, name of maker, collateral, date and amount of maturity, date filed, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by name of property owner. Hdw. 125 pp. 10 x 14 x 1.

178. RECORD COUNTY CONVICTS (Hire), 1904-33. 2 vols. (1, 2). Title varies: Convict Bond Record, 1904-27. 1 vol. (1).
Record of convict hire, showing county, number of case, name of convict, by what court and at what term sentenced, amount of fines and costs, date of contract, on what labor employed, to whom costs due, and recording date; also copies of bonds made by employers of county convicts to guarantee payment of wages to satisfy fines, showing date, amount, and conditions of bond, and names of principal and sureties. Arr. chron. by recording date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of convict, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 320 pp. 15 x 17 x 2. County judge's office.
For register of county prisoners, see entry 208.

Juvenile Delinquency

179. JUVENILE DOCKET, 1912-14, 1925--. 2 vols.
Clerk's record of proceedings in juvenile cases, 1925--, showing number of case, names of delinquent child, parents or guardian, and probation officer, date and nature of complaint and by whom filed, and disposition of case; also abstracts of applications made to county judge by parents of crippled children for entrance to vocational training school. Also contains: (Automobile Registration), 1912-14, entry 30a. Juvenile cases arr. numer. by case number; automobile register arr. numer. by registration no. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

180. JUVENILE CASES DEAD AND CURRENT (Papers), 1933--. 1 file box.
Papers filed in cases of juvenile delinquency, including charges, complaints, capiases, motions for new trials, testimony, bills of exception, jury verdicts, and judgments. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. 10 x 5 x 14.

Beer Hearings

181. (BEER HEARINGS), 1933. In Liquor Dealers Bonds, pp. 99-100, entry 75.
Clerk's record of court hearings on applications to retail 3.2 beer, showing number of petition, filing date, name and address of petitioner, location of place of business, date of hearing, action of the court, and signature of county judge.
For original applications, see entry 182.

182. BEER LICENSE APPLICATIONS, 1933. 15 applications in 1 file box.
Original applications made to county judge by dealers, to retail 3.2 beer, showing name of applicant, location of place of business, filing number, filing date, and date set for hearing. Arr. numer. by filing no. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.
For court hearings on applications, see entry 181.

(Next entry 183, p. 132)

V. JUSTICE OF PEACE COURTS

There are eight justice of peace courts in Sabine County. Each exercises original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount in controversy is $200 or less, exclusive of interest, except in those cases which are included in the exclusive original jurisdiction of the district or county court; in cases of forcible entry and detainer; and in actions to foreclose mortgages and enforce liens on personal property, where the amount in controversy is within its jurisdiction (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 2385). In criminal cases, the justice court has original jurisdiction where the fine to be imposed does not exceed $200 (Vernon's Annotated Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 60).

The justice of peace court was first mentioned as a part of the Texas judiciary by the Constitution of the Republic, which provided that there should be such justice courts as Congress might establish from time to time (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1074). The act of the Texas Congress organizing the justice courts gave them civil jurisdiction over all suits and actions for the recovery of money on any account, bond, bill, promissory note, or other written contract, covenant, or agreement whatsoever, or for specific articles, where the sum demanded did not exceed $100. The only criminal jurisdiction granted was the power to hold examining trials of persons suspected of any criminal offense. (Dec. 20, 1836, Gammel, I, 1201-1203)

Civil jurisdiction of the justice court was later broadened to include all actions of torts, trespasses, and other injuries where the amount of damages claimed did not exceed $100. Either party might demand a jury of six men to hear the case. (Jan. 6, 1842, Gammel, II, 702)

Power to try criminal cases was granted justice courts by the first state legislature. Under this act, justice courts heard all cases involving breach of the peace, assault and battery, or riot and affray; and took recognizance, with or without security, for good behavior to keep the peace. No fine imposed in a justice court could exceed $50, nor could any case involving the use of a deadly weapon be heard by this court. The court had civil jurisdiction, as formerly authorized, over all suits where the matter in controversy did not exceed $100. (May 11, 1846, Gammel, II, 1606-1613)

An act was passed March 20, 1848, re-stating the criminal jurisdiction of the justice courts, and increasing it to include all misdemeanors for which the fine did not exceed $100, all suits in behalf of the state for violations of the revenue laws, where the fine did not exceed $100, and all suits and actions in behalf of the state or any individual to recover penalties, fines, or forfeitures not in excess of $100. Civil jurisdiction remained the same. (Gammel, III, 163-183)

The Constitution of 1866 made no changes in the jurisdiction of the justice of peace in civil and criminal matters (Gammel, V, 869).

Definition of the jurisdiction and powers of the justice courts was left up to the legislature by the Constitution of 1869 (Gammel, VII,

411-412); and on August 13, 1870, an act was passed continuing the civil and criminal jurisdiction authorized for them on March 20, 1848 (Gammel, VI, 261).

Civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by the justice courts at the present time was provided by the Constitution of 1876 (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. V, sec. 19). In August of the same year, the legislature passed an act clearly defining the constitutional jurisdiction and powers of the justice courts. Section 3 of the act provides:

> Justices of the Peace shall have and exercise original concurrent jurisdiction with other courts in all cases arising under the criminal laws of this State, except misdemeanors involving official misconduct, in which the punishment shall be by fine and the maximum does not exceed two hundred dollars; and in civil matters of all cases where the amount in controversy is two hundred dollars or less, exclusive of interest, of which exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to the District or County Courts. They shall also have power to foreclose mortgages and enforce other liens on personal property where the amount in controversy shall not exceed two hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall also have the power to take forfeitures of all bail bonds given for the appearance of any parties in their courts, regardless of the amount where the conditions of the bond have not been complied with . . . They shall also have and exercise jurisdiction over all other matters not herein enumerated, that may be cognizable to a Justice of the Peace under the laws of this State. (Gammel, VIII, 990)

The legislature has made no alterations in the general jurisdiction of the justice courts since 1876.

Justices of peace perform a number of duties other than those relating to judicial matters. By statute, they may hold inquests over dead bodies (CCP, Art. 968) and fires (CCP, Art. 990), order the destruction of confiscated gaming devices (Vernon's Annotated Penal Code of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 637), have livestock estrayed before them (Art. 6911), perform marriage ceremonies (Art. 4602), exercise duties of notaries public (Art. 2376), and act as registrars of vital statistics in their respective precincts (May 20, 1929, Acts of the 41st Legislature, 1st Called Session, 7).

The act of December 20, 1836, which defined the jurisdiction and powers of justices of peace, provided that the justices of each county should sit in a body with the chief justice of the county as a board of road commissioners (Gammel, I, 1201-1205). They were to hold inquests over dead bodies when it was impossible for the county coroner to act (Dec. 20, 1836, Gammel, I, 1244). They were authorized to perform marriage ceremonies (June 5, 1837, Gammel, I, 1294).

Justice of Peace Courts (Next entry 183, p. 132)

When Texas became a state, the duties of justices of peace were reduced somewhat. They were no longer to sit as road commissioners, nor to act as coroners, but otherwise they were to have the same duties as they had exercised during the period of the Republic (May 11, 1846, Gammel, II, 1604). On March 20, 1848, they were given the power to administer oaths of office in all cases (Gammel, III, 163, 164).

Justices were required to enroll persons subject to military duty in 1861 (Gammel, V, 457). The Constitution of 1869 provided that justices of peace should act as tax assessors within their respective precincts (Gammel, VII, 424). An act of August 13, 1870, broadened their duties to include the powers of notaries public, taking depositions for any court in the state, discharging the duties of coroners where such duties were not delegated to constables by the constitution, performing marriage ceremonies, taking acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments required by law to be recorded, and sitting in a body as the county (police) court for the purpose of performing administrative duties for the county (Gammel, VI, 261-281). Their duties as assessors of taxes were taken away from them on March 13, 1875, when a county tax assessor-collector was again authorized (Gammel, VIII, 464).

There follows a list of records required or permitted by law to be kept by justices of peace, arranged chronologically by the date of approval of the enabling act.

Record of Proceedings in Justice of Peace Court, Gammel, I, 1203, Dec. 20, 1836.
Case Papers, I, 1203, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be filed)
Case and Execution Docket, II, 1611, May 11, 1846.
Proceedings in Forcible Entry and Detainer Cases, III, 103, Mar. 15, 1848. (To be recorded)
Justice Civil Docket, III, 164, Mar. 20, 1848.
Criminal and Examining Trial Docket, III, 164, Mar. 20, 1848.
Justice's Fee Book, III, 309, Mar. 20, 1848.
Inquest Minutes, Old Code, Art. 861, Feb. 1, 1857.
Criminal Fee Book, IV, 1116, Feb. 15, 1858.
Justice's Acknowledgment Record, VIII, 157, Apr. 28, 1874.
Record of Trust Funds, VIII, 843, May 19, 1876.
Witness Record, Criminal, CCP, 1879, Art. 1110, July 24, 1879.
Record of Birth and Death Certificates, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 7, May 20, 1929.
Index to Birth and Death Certificates, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 7, May 20, 1929.

Records kept by the justice of peace of precinct 1 of Sabine County are located in the county clerk's office in the courthouse unless otherwise stated; all retired dockets from the outlying precincts are also in the clerk's office.

Precinct 1

183. JUSTICE'S CIVIL DOCKET, 1909--. 4 vols. (1, 3 unmarked). Justice's record of civil cases, showing precinct number, number and style of case, date of filing, names of attorneys, cause of suit, amount involved, disposition of case, amount of costs, items of fees due justice, total fees, and date due. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. 300 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

184. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1925--. 6 vols. Justice's record of criminal cases, showing number and style of case, names of attorneys for state and defendant, charge or complaint, date filed and by whom, date set for trial, judgment, amounts of fees due justice and constable, and signature of justice of peace. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 260 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

185. EXAMINING TRIAL DOCKET, 1927--. 3 vols. Justice's record of examining trials, showing precinct number, name of justice of peace, number and style of case, names of defendant and attorneys, items of fees due justice and constable, date complaint filed and by whom, date warrant issued, amount of bond, and signature of justice of peace. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 260 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

For district clerk's accounts of fees due justices of peace and constables in examining trials, see entries 123, 124.

186. INQUEST DOCKET, 1935--. 1 vol. Justice's record of inquests held on deaths from unknown or unnatural causes, showing justice precinct number, name of deceased, name and address of suspected person (if any) and whether principal or accomplice, name of person arrested and date, date set for trial, date of report, certification of justice of peace, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. and typed on pr. fms. 80 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

187. CIVIL CASES (Papers), 1927--. 2 file boxes. Title varies: Miscellaneous Papers, 1928-33, 1 file box. Papers filed in civil cases, including plaintiffs' petitions, subpoenas, citations, affidavits, bonds, testimony of witnesses, magistrate's certificates, and search warrants. No arr. No index. Hdw. 20 x 15 x 15.

188. CURRENT CRIMINAL CASES JUSTICE COURT (Papers), 1925--. 275 cases in 1 file box and 1 file cabinet. Papers filed in criminal cases, including complaints, warrants of arrest, affidavits for information, reports of jury service, indictments, appearance bonds, and subpoenas. 1925-37 no arr.; 1937-- arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. Cabinet, 34 x 17 x 12; file box, 15 x 15 x 12.

189. MONTHLY REPORT OF CRIMINAL CASES FILED BY J.P. PRECINCT 1, 1929-31. 1 vol.
Recorded copies of reports by justice of peace to district attorney, of criminal cases filed in his court, showing date of report, charge, date of filing, date of trial, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 15 x 9 x 1. County judge's office.

190. OFFICIAL RECEIPT BOOK, 1935--. 1 vol.
Duplicates of receipts and disbursements by justice of peace, showing number and style of case, receipt number, amount received, and from whom, amount disbursed and to whom, total costs, balance due, and signature of county attorney. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 4 x 8 x 1. County attorney's office.

191. BIRTHS AND DEATHS (Reports), 1937--. 15 reports in 2 cigar boxes.
Duplicates of reports of fees due justice of peace as registrar of vital statistics in justice precinct 1, made to commissioners court, showing name of justice, precinct number, date of report, amount due for filing birth and death certificates, and attest of notary public. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 3 x 6 x 9.
For certificates from state bureau of vital statistics, to fees due all local registrars in county, see entry 2-xxii; for birth and death records, see entries 67-70.

Outlying Precincts

192. CRIMINAL DOCKET (Precinct 2), 1914-15, 1919-25. 2 vols.
Justice's record of criminal cases, showing precinct number, number and style of case, name of defendant, charge, justice's, constable's, and miscellaneous fees, date and by whom complaint filed, and signature of justice of peace. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 16 x 10 x 1.

193. JUSTICE OF PEACE CIVIL DOCKET (Precinct 4), 1889-1924. 1 vol.
Justice's record of civil cases, showing precinct number, number and style of case, date of filing, schedule of fees and costs, returns on processes, whether jury or non-jury, names of jurors, verdicts, disposition of case, and signature of justice of peace. Arr. chron. by filing date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 200 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

194. CRIMINAL DOCKET (Precinct 4), 1904-23. 2 vols.
Justice's record of criminal cases, showing precinct number, name of defendant, charge, justice's, constable's, and miscellaneous fees, date complaint filed and by whom, disposition of case, and signature of justice of peace. Arr. chron. by filing date. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 200 pp. 16 x 10 x 1.

195. CRIMINAL DOCKET (Precinct 6), 1914-20. 1 vol.
Justice's record of criminal cases, showing number and style of case, date of filing, charge, by whom complaint made, justice's, constable's,

and miscellaneous fees, disposition of case, and signature of justice of peace. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 200 pp. 16 x 10 x 1.

VI. GRAND JURY

The grand jury in Sabine County is selected by three jury commissioners appointed by the district judge at each term of the district court (Vernon's Annotated Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 333). The commissioners are organized into a body, sworn, and instructed by the judge in their duties; they then retire in charge of the sheriff to choose the grand jury (CCP, Art. 336). They select sixteen men from citizens of different sections of the county to be summoned as grand jurors for the next term of court (CCP, Art. 338). No person can be selected to serve as a grand juror unless he possesses the following qualifications:

1. He must be a citizen of the State, and of the county in which he is to serve, and qualified under the Constitution and laws to vote in said county; but, whenever it shall be made to appear to the court that the requisite number of jurors who have paid their poll taxes can not be found within the county, the court shall not regard the payment of poll taxes as a qualification for service as a juror.
2. He must be a freeholder within the State, or a householder within the county.
3. He must be of sound mind and good moral character.
4. He must be able to read and write.
5. He must not have been convicted of any felony.
6. He must not be under indictment or other legal accusation for theft or of any felony. (CCP, Art. 339)

The persons selected by the commissioners are summoned by the sheriff (CCP, Art. 345). As soon as twelve qualified jurors are present, the court proceeds to impanel them as a grand jury unless a challenge is made either to the group or to any particular person presented to serve (CCP, Art. 357). The court may order another grand jury to be summoned if the challenge to the group is sustained, or may order the panel to be completed if by challenge to any particular grand juror their number is reduced below twelve (CCP, Art. 364).

When the grand jury has been completed, the court appoints one of their number foreman, and also names one or more bailiffs. All of the officers thus appointed take an oath before entering upon their duties. (CCP, Arts. 365, 367) Each grand jury bailiff is entitled to receive $3 for each day he serves, except in counties of 150,000 or more according to the 1920 census. In these counties he is entitled to $5 a day. (CCP, Art. 367a) The bailiff obeys the instructions of the foreman and summons all witnesses (CCP, Art. 368).

Nine members of the grand jury constitute a quorum for discharging any duty or exercising any right properly belonging to them (CCP, Art. 371). The grand jury has the right to send for the state's attorney and

 (Next entry 196, p. 136)

ask his advice on any matter of law or any question which concerns the proper discharge of their duties (CCP, Art. 377), and they may also seek and receive advice from the court touching any matter before them (CCP, Art. 378). The foreman presides over the sessions of the grand jury, being required to conduct its business and proceedings in an orderly manner, and he may appoint one or more members of the body to act as clerks (CCP, Art. 379). Grand jurors meet and adjourn at times agreed upon by a majority of the body, but they cannot adjourn for more than three days at any one time, unless by consent of the court (CCP, Art. 380).

It is the duty of the grand jury to inquire into all offenses liable to indictment about which any member may have knowledge, or about which they are informed by the attorney representing the state or any other credible person (CCP, Art. 381). After all available testimony has been given concerning any criminal accusation, a vote is taken as to the presentment of an indictment; if nine members concur in finding the bill, the foreman makes a memorandum of the same with such data as will enable the attorney who represents the state to write an indictment (CCP, Art. 391). The attorney for the state prepares the indictment with as little delay as possible, delivers it to the foreman for his official signature, and then endorses thereon the names of the witnesses upon whose testimony the true-bill was found (CCP, Art. 392). When the indictment is ready to be presented, the grand jurors go in a body into open court, and through their foreman deliver the indictment to the judge of the court. At least nine members of the grand jury must be present on this occasion. (CCP, Art. 393)

The grand jury has enjoyed a long existence with very little legislation affecting it to any marked degree. A law of December 22, 1836, directed that an initial list of thirty-six jurors be drawn by the clerk and sheriff of each county. From those who appeared on summons, not more than twenty nor less than thirteen were drawn by lot to constitute the grand jury for the term of the court for which they were summoned. They were sworn to inquire of, and present all treasons, murders, felonies, or other misdemeanors committed in their county. It was unlawful for the sheriff or any other officer to execute any suit or process on the body of any juror during his attendance in, or while he was going to or returning from any district court. If a sufficient number of jurors from the original panel did not attend, the grand jury could by order of the court be completed from among the bystanders. For their services the jurors received $1.50 for each day. (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1267-1269)

The Constitution of 1876 provided for a grand jury composed of twelve men, nine of whom were to constitute a quorum for transacting business and presenting bills (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. V, sec. 13).

Records of current sessions of the grand jury are not public records. Indictments found by the grand jury are presented to the district court, and the fact of presentment and the disposition of the matter become part of the records of the court. The following records of the grand jury in Sabine County are located in the district clerk's office in the courthouse.

196. GRAND JURY MINUTES, Aug. 1902--. 4 vols. Title varies: Day Book, Aug. 1902-3, 1 vol.; Ledger, 1904-Oct. 1913, 1 vol. Record of proceedings of the grand jury in investigating complaints, showing date of proceedings, number and style of case, names of person accused, witnesses called, and persons making complaint, charge, and findings of the jury. Arr. chron. by date of meeting, by order of hearing thereunder. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. 14 x 10 x 2.

197. GRAND JURY PAPERS, 1915--. 2 file boxes. Papers filed in cases investigated by grand jury, including subpoenas, transcripts of justices' examining trial dockets, bail bonds, complaints, warrants of arrest, special venire lists, indictments, appearance bonds, and mandates. No arr. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.

198. EXAMINING TRIAL PAPERS, 1926-34. 50 cases in 2 file boxes. Examining trial papers, including transcripts of justices' dockets for grand jury, complaints, warrants of arrest, affidavits with complaints or information, testimony of witnesses, and magistrates' certificates. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. 10 x 5 x 14.

For examining trial papers reviewed by district court, see entry 111.

199. WITNESS ACCOUNTS GRAND JURY, Feb. 7, 1905-Sept. 29, 1910. 1 vol. (1). District clerk's accounts of witness certificates for money due in appearances before grand jury, showing county, name of witness, term of court, miles traveled to and from, number of days' attendance, amount due, affidavit of witness to correctness of account, date of affidavit, and certifications of grand jury foreman and district clerk. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 18 x 13 x 1.

For duplicates of certificates issued, see entry 200; for stubs, see entry 201.

200. WITNESS FEE BILL BEFORE GRAND JURY, Mar. 1912-May 1931. 1 vol. Duplicates of witness certificates before grand jury, showing name of witness, miles traveled, number of days served, amount due, and certifications of district clerk, grand jury foreman, and district judge. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 18 x 12 x 1.

For account of witness certificates, see entry 199; for stubs of certificates, see entry 201.

201. WITNESS FEE BILL BEFORE GRAND JURY (Stubs), 1905--. 3 vols. (1, 2 unmarked). Stubs of certificates issued to grand jury witnesses, showing name of witness, date of appearance before grand jury, number of miles traveled, amount of expenses, amount and date paid, name of defendant, and signatures of district clerk, witness, and grand jury foreman. Arr. chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 10 x 14 x 1.

For account of witness certificates, see entry 199; for duplicates of certificates, see entry 200.

(Next entry 202, p. 138)

VII. COUNTY ATTORNEY

At each general election, a county attorney is elected by the qualified voters of Sabine County under law providing for the election of such an official in counties with no resident criminal district attorney (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 329). No person is eligible for the office who is not a duly licensed attorney at law (Art. 332); and before assuming his official duties, each county attorney must execute bond for $2,500 (Art. 330). He may be authorized by the commissioners court to appoint assistants, who are required to take oath of office (Art. 331). He must maintain his office at the county seat (Art. 1605). The county attorney may be removed from office by the district judge for incompetence, official misconduct, or drunkenness (Art. 5970); any vacancies in the office are filled through appointment by the commissioners court (Art. 2355). His compensation is derived from fees of office (Art. 335).

The county attorney advises all county officials on legal matters when so requested (Art. 334), and reports to the attorney general at such times and on such subjects as the attorney general may require (Art. 333). He prosecutes all officials violating the public trust (Art. 339), institutes removal proceedings against unqualified school trustees (Art. 2747), and files suits for the abatement of nuisances arising from the operation of pool halls, bucket shops, bawdy houses, and gambling dens (Arts. 4666-4668). When necessary, he prosecutes for the cancelation of licenses of physicians (Art. 4506), dentists (Art. 4549), optometrists (Art. 4563), and veterinary surgeons (Art. 7458). The county attorney files forfeiture and condemnation suits for violations of the pure food and drug act (Art. 4470), and institutes and prosecutes escheat proceedings against private property (Art. 3273) and those for forfeiture of lands illegally held by corporations (Art. 1364). If so directed by the attorney general, he prosecutes offending corporations in the county for the forfeiture of their charters (Arts. 491, 1130, 1370), and institutes suits to collect penalties legally inflicted in such cases (Arts. 1377, 4015, 6011, 6391). He collects road assessments (Art. 6787), inheritance taxes (Art. 7134), delinquent taxes (Arts. 7297, 7326), and other payments due the state and county. He is forbidden to accept any rewards from private individuals for services required of him by law (Art. 336), and is required to keep a register of all his official acts (Art. 338) and a fee book of all fees collected (Art. 3907). He reports all collections of money to the commissioners court (Art. 1617) and to the clerk of the county court (Art. 1620), and makes semi-annual reports to the state comptroller of any exploitation of minerals and timber on public lands (Art. 5421).

The office of county attorney was first created by the Constitution of 1866, which stated: "the Legislature may provide for the appointment of a County Attorney to represent the State and county in said /county/ court, whose term of office, duties and compensation shall be such as may be prescribed by law" (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, V, 868). Each police court appointed a county attorney for a four-year term, to represent the state and county in all suits to which either was party. His duties were similar to those of the district attorney. He received, in addition to fees of office, compensation not to exceed $250 a year, as allowed by the police

court. (Oct. 25, 1866, Gammel, V, 969) The office of county attorney was subsequently abolished by act of April 14, 1871 (Gammel, VI, 937).

The Constitution of 1876 provided for the election of a county attorney in counties in which there was no resident criminal district attorney, to serve for two years, and to be paid by fees of office (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. V, sec. 21). The act regulating his duties made him the representative of the state or county in any suit in which either was a party, instructed him to give legal advice to other county officials, prescribed his bond and oath of office, required him to keep a register of all his official acts, and set his fees of office (Aug. 7, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 921). He represented the state in all cases tried in the district court during the absence, or at the request of the district attorney (Aug. 21, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1119). With the consent of the commissioners court, he might employ one or more assistants (Apr. 13, 1891, Gammel, X, 93). He became the representative of the state and county in all delinquent tax suits (Apr. 13, 1895, Gammel, X, 782).

Records required of the county attorney are a register of all his official acts (Aug. 7, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 922), and a fee book of all fees collected (Sept. 1, 1879, Revised Civil Statutes, 1879, Art. 2419).

Records of the county attorney of Sabine County are located in the county clerk's office in the courthouse.

202. GENERAL FEE BOOK (County Attorney), 1931-32. 1 vol. (1).
Record of fees due county attorney for services in county court, showing date and explanation of service, receipts, state fees, name of payer, whether criminal or misdemeanor case, and disbursements. Arr. chron. by date of service. No index. Hdw. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
For fees due county attorney in county court, see also entries 167, 169.

203. RECORD OF FEES OF J.P. PRECINCT 1 (County Attorney's Day Book), 1931--. 1 vol. (1).
County attorney's account of fees due for prosecution of misdemeanor cases in justice court, showing number and style of case, amount of fee, and date of payment. Arr. chron. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. 80 pp. 12 x 12 x 1.
For fees due county attorney for other services in justice courts, see entry 122.

VIII. SHERIFF

The sheriff of Sabine County is an elective officer chosen at each general election for a term of two years (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 6865). Before entering upon his duties, he makes bond and takes the oath of office (Art. 6866). He appoints deputies (Art. 6869), employs guards for the safekeeping of prisoners and the security of jails (Art. 6871), controls the courthouse subject to such regulations as the commissioners court prescribes (Art. 6872), executes all processes and precepts directed to him

by any legal authority and makes return thereon to the proper court (Art. 6873), and calls the power of the county to his aid whenever he meets with resistance in the execution of any legal process (Art. 6876).

The Constitution of 1836 provided for a sheriff to serve each county of the Republic. He was elected to hold office for two years (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1074), and was required to make bond and take the oath of office (Gammel, I, 1239). He was removable from office on conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crime or misdemeanor (Gammel, I, 1077). The sheriff was allowed to appoint one or more deputies to assist him in carrying out official duties (Gammel, I, 1241). His compensation was derived from fees of office specified by law (Gammel, I, 1198).

The sheriff executed all writs and processes issued to him from the justice courts and courts of record of his county. He was a peace officer in his county, charged with quelling and suppressing affrays, riots, and unlawful assemblies. He pursued, and committed to jail persons charged with crime, and could take recognizances where the crime charged was not punishable with death. He could call to his aid any person in the county. He supplied prisoners who were unable to supply themselves with necessities for their comfort; this expense was paid by the Republic. (Dec. 20, 1836, Gammel, I, 1241, 1242) The sheriff served the supreme court when it held in his county (Gammel, I, 1144). He assisted in drawing names of persons for jury service, and summoned those chosen by personal or written notice (Dec. 22, 1836, Gammel, I, 1267).

The collection of taxes in his county was also a duty of the sheriff. As tax collector he gave an additional bond. For compensation he received five percent of the first $1,000 collected in a year, and two and one-half percent for all over that. (Dec. 20, 1836, Gammel, I, 1246).

By a special law, sheriffs of several counties of the Republic, Sabine included, were made collectors of revenue from impost duties. They were allowed as compensation ten percent of collections from passports and import duties (Feb. 6, 1841, Gammel, II, 623, 624).

The Constitution of 1845 made few changes in the office of sheriff. He was elected for two years as before, but was eligible to hold office not more than four years in every six (Gammel, II, 1286). He was keeper of the jail; his fifty cents per day allowance for each prisoner was payable from the county treasury. He was instructed to make out, on or before the first day of meeting of the district court in his county, a statement of all money received or collected by him on fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or judgments in behalf of the state, to be forwarded as a report to the comptroller of public accounts (May 12, 1846, Gammel, II, 1571-1575). The sheriff did not serve as tax collector (May 13, 1846, Gammel, II, 1653).

Under the Constitution of 1866 the sheriff's term of office was made tenable for four years, but not for more than eight years in twelve (Gammel, V, 869).

Under Reconstruction, the sheriff was again made collector of taxes (Aug. 15, 1870, Gammel, VI, 398), and served in this capacity until March 13, 1875 (Gammel, VIII, 464).

In an act of March 13, 1875, the sheriff was empowered upon proclamation of the Governor to call a posse of twenty men to help him pursue and arrest, anywhere in the state, any person charged with the commission of, or intention to commit a felony (Gammel, VIII, 457).

The sheriff's term of office was reduced to two years by provision of the Constitution of 1876 (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. V, sec. 23). He served as collector of taxes in counties having a population of less than 10,000 (Const., Art. VIII, sec. 16). In Sabine County he served as tax collector until 1920.

In 1930 the sheriff of Sabine County was required to make annual reports to the district court, of fines and fees charged and collected by him (Acts of the 41st Legislature, 4th Called Session, 38).

The sheriff is required by law to keep a fee book (Dec. 19, 1836, Gammel, I, 1200). Other records maintained by the sheriff are either duplicates of reports of fees and expenses, which he is required to submit to other agencies and officials, or records to support these reports. The original reports are preserved by the agencies or officials to which they are made.

Records of the sheriff of Sabine County are located in his office in the courthouse unless otherwise stated.

Service and Fees
(See also entries 126-130, 167-169)

204. SHERIFF'S DOCKET AND FEE BOOK (Civil), Aug. 1900--. 3 vols. (B-D).
Sheriff's record of processes served and fees due in civil cases, showing number and style of case, names of plaintiff and defendant, kind of process, date received, date executed, and date returned, items and amounts of fees, receipts, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of service. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 580 pp. 16 x 12 x 3. Vol. B, 1900-1909, county clerk's office.

205. SHERIFF'S CRIMINAL DOCKET AND FEE BOOK, 1911--. 2 vols. (D, E).
Sheriff's record of processes served and fees due in criminal cases, showing number and style of case, name of defendant, kind of process, name of serving officer, date process received, date executed, and date returned, items and amounts of fees, remarks, and receipts. Arr. chron. by date of service. 1911-33 no index; 1933-- indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 642 pp. 16 x 12 x 3.

206. SHERIFFS CIVIL & CRIMINAL DOCKET & FEE BOOK, 1925--. 2 vols. (1 unmarked, 1).
Sheriff's record of processes served for out-county courts and fees due thereon, showing number and style of case, from what court issued, kind of process, date received, date executed, and date returned, items and amounts of fees, remarks, and receipts. Arr. chron. by date of service. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of defendant, chron. thereunder. Hdw. 580 pp. 16 x 12 x 3.

207. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, 1918-23. 300 papers in 1 cardboard box.
Processes served by sheriff, including warrants of arrest, bail bonds, bonds in examining trials, subpoenas, capiases, appearance and witness bonds, indictments, search warrants; also official correspondence. No arr. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on pr. fms. 9 x 12 x 14.
For other official correspondence of sheriff, see entry 210.

Jail Register

208. RECORD OF PRISONERS, 1911--. 2 vols.
Register of prisoners confined in county jail, showing name, age, description, and place of birth, special information, date and by what authority committed, offense, number of days, amount per day, total, date of release, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of commitment. 1911-36 no index; 1936-- indexed alph. by first letter of surname of prisoner, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 225 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
For record of hire of convicts, see entry 178.

Miscellaneous

209. (REWARDS FOR MISSING PERSONS), 1933--. 1,000 papers in 9 file folders.
Poster notices of rewards offered for missing persons, showing name, age, and description of person, fingerprints, and name of person to be notified if found. No arr. No index. Pr. 9 x 12 x 2.

210. FILES (Sheriff's Correspondence), 1931--. 500 papers in 3 file boxes.
Letters to sheriff giving or requesting official information. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 12 x 4.
For other official correspondence of sheriff, see entry 207.

IX. CONSTABLE

One constable is elected at each general election from each of the eight justice precincts of Sabine County (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 6878). Jurisdiction of the constable is not limited to his precinct (Art. 6889). The constable is required to take the oath of office and give bond in such amount as the commissioners court may require (Art. 6881). He is authorized to appoint a deputy, and is paid by fees of office (Arts. 6879, 3883). He is removable by the district judge for incompetence, official misconduct, or drunkenness (Art. 5970). All vacancies in the office are filled by the commissioners court (Art. 2355).

Constable (Next entry 211, p. 149)

> Each constable shall execute and return according to law all process, warrants and precepts to him directed and delivered by any lawful officer, attend upon all justice courts held in his precinct and perform all such other duties as may be required of him by law (Art. 6885).

His duties as executive officer of the various courts are usually parallel to those of the sheriff (Arts. 1761, 1825, 2286, 2346, 3309, 5864); and in any suit to which the sheriff is a party, all processes are addressed to the constable (Art. 2024). Primarily, however, he is executive officer of the justice court, executing processes, summoning juries, and enforcing executions (Arts. 2400, 2413, 2446). His other duties include acting, with other peace officers of the county, as attendance officer of schools having no special officer serving in that capacity (Art. 2895), serving notices to election judges and election notices to successful candidates (Arts. 2944, 2950), killing and disposing of all condemned livestock (Art. 6902), and impounding and disposing of estrays (Arts. 6965-6970).

The office of constable was created by the Constitution of 1836 (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1074). The fees of his office were set by law (Dec. 19, 1836, Gammel, I, 1199). One constable was elected in each militia captain's district for a two-year term, and was required to make bond and oath before he entered upon his duties. He was a general peace officer in his district, and the executive officer of the justice court. (Gammel, I, 1245) He was executive officer of any court meeting in his township when the sheriff was a party to the suit and the coroner was not available; in this case, the constable's jurisdiction was coextensive with the county (May 24, 1838, Gammel, I, 1519). His jurisdiction was increased to cover the whole county in serving processes issued by any justice of peace in the county (Feb. 3, 1845, Gammel, II, 1167).

The Constitution of 1845 made no change in the office. A general law of the next year required that one constable be elected from each justice precinct, and provided for his removal on indictment by a grand jury and conviction by a petit jury (Gammel, II, 1286, 1567). The same law gave him power to call out a posse.

The Constitution of 1866 increased the constable's term of office to four years (Gammel, V, 869).

A constable was appointed by the county (police) court for each of the five justice precincts of the county under the Constitution of 1869. The term remained four years. (Gammel, VII, 415) An act passed on March 13, 1875, allowed the Governor by proclamation to authorize the peace officers of any county to assemble a posse of not more than twenty men to pursue any person anywhere within the limits of the state (Gammel, VIII, 456-458).

The Constitution of 1876 reduced the term of office to two years, and made it again elective (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. V, sec. 23). The district judge could remove the constable from office for "incompetence, official misconduct, habitual drunkenness, or other causes defined by law, upon the cause therefor being set forth in writing, and the finding of its truth by a jury" (Const., Art. V, sec. 24).

Each constable was allowed to appoint a sufficient number of deputies according to the population of the precinct (May 8, 1897, Gammel, X, 1248). Sabine County has never contained a precinct with a population large enough to warrant more than one deputy.

A fee law of June 16, 1897, set a maximum compensation from fees. The same law prescribed that the appointment of deputies and assistants be approved by the county judge, and set the maximum compensation of each. (Gammel, X, 1445-1453) By act of 1930, the constables of Sabine County were required to make sworn annual fee reports to the district court (Acts of the 41st Legislature, 4th Called Session, 38).

A law of March 27, 1931, required that the appointment of deputies should be approved and affirmed by the commissioners court (42nd Legis., 503). The constable was made responsible for his deputies' acts, and was authorized to require bonds of them and have the same remedies against them as other persons had against him (May 11, 1935, 44th Legis., 544).

The only record required of the constable is a fee book (Mar. 20, 1848, Gammel, III, 309). Records of constables' fees in Sabine County are entered in the records of the courts which the constables serve; see entries 124, 184, 185, 192, 194, 195.

X. TAX ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR

In Sabine County, as in other counties of more than 10,000 population, a tax assessor-collector is elected at each general election (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 7245). Before entering upon his duties he takes the oath of office and gives two bonds, one payable to the Governor for a sum equal to ten percent of the amount of state taxes of the county, but not over $50,000, the other payable to the county judge for a sum equal to ten percent of the whole amount of county taxes, but not over $50,000 (Arts. 7247, 7249). He is removable by the district judge for incompetency, official misconduct, or drunkenness (Art. 5970); all vacancies are filled by the commissioners court (Art. 2355). Although an act of the legislature on June 3, 1933, consolidated the offices of tax assessor and tax collector (Acts of the 43rd Legislature in Regular Session, 598, 599), the development, duties, and functions of the two offices are so individual that they will be considered separately.

As assessor it is the officer's duty to call on each property owner in the county, make out a list of all his taxable property, and require him to subscribe an oath on the list (Art. 7189). When he is unable to obtain this list from any taxpayer, he assesses the property himself, and his assessment is as valid as if rendered by the taxpayer (Art. 7193). He receives from the state land commissioner abstracts of all surveys made in the county, against which he checks the property rendered; if he ascertains that any property is unrendered, he assesses it (Arts. 7194-7198). He then records abstracts of all property in two separate books, according to land or town blocks as the case may be, and prepares an index to these abstracts (Arts. 7195-7197). If he discovers any real property which has not been assessed for taxation for any year since 1870, he makes a list and assesses the property for each year not assessed (Art. 7207); however,

the collection of taxes delinquent prior to 1920 is prohibited (Art. 7336f). In all matters pertaining to assessment, he uses the forms and follows the instructions which the state comptroller prescribes (Art. 7210). He presents to the board of equalization a list of all persons who refused to swear to or furnish the lists of their property as required (Art. 7217). After the assessment rolls are corrected, equalized, and approved by the board of equalization, the assessor makes out final copies in triplicate, sends one copy to the comptroller, one to the collector, and one to the county clerk. He is allowed to reclaim the roll filed with the clerk, for assessment purposes on the following year. (Arts. 7219, 7224)

The first county tax assessor under the Republic of Texas was appointed by the county court. Before assuming official duties he made bond and took the required oath. He received sworn inventories of property prepared by heads of families and others recognized by law as free, or their agents and representatives. From these inventories he made the tax rolls in duplicate, one copy for the Treasury Department of the Republic and the other for the collector. If the assessor and the owner differed as to the value of any property, the assessor called to his assistance two citizens of the neighborhood to appraise the value. (June 12, 1837, H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1319-1322) For the purpose of receiving lists of all taxable property from property owners, the assessor held a muster day in each militia captain's beat, after giving twenty days' notice (May 24, 1848, Gammel, I, 1512-1514).

A new tax law made the office of assessor appointive by the board of roads and revenues. When owners neglected or refused to turn in their inventories, the assessor made out the assessment himself according to the best information he could obtain, and doubled the tax. His compensation was based on the amount of assessments. (Jan. 16, 1840, Gammel, II, 183-202)

On February 5, 1842, the term of office was set at three years. The officer was removable on conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors or for official misconduct; vacancies were filled by the chief justice and associate justices. (Gammel, II, 781)

The first state legislature provided for the election of an assessor and collector of taxes for a two-year term. He took the oath of office and gave annual bonds to the state and the county for twice the probable amount of the respective taxes. Vacancies in the office were filled by appointment by the county court. (May 13, 1846, Gammel, II, 1653-1663)

The assessor, at the time he made assessments in 1847, took a census of the inhabitants (Apr. 11, 1846, Gammel, II, 1368), a duty he again performed in 1848 (Mar. 20, 1848, Gammel, III, 310). He prepared an annual assessment roll, calling on every person in the county at least once and demanding a list of property, leaving a written notice and demand if the person were not at home. He also made a complete annual list of all delinquent taxpayers. He prepared the final assessment rolls in triplicate, retained one copy in his office, sent one to the county clerk and one to the comptroller. (Mar. 20, 1848, Gammel, III, 196-206)

Expenses were allowed him in making annual trips to the capital to settle his accounts (Feb. 11, 1850, Gammel, III, 657). Persons who defaulted in tax payments were excluded from holding the office (Sept. 5, 1850, Gammel, III, 802). The assessor could appoint deputies (Jan. 6, 1852, Gammel, III, 902).

The school law of 1854 made it the duty of the assessor and collector of taxes to take the annual scholastic census, a duty he continued to perform until the school law of 1884 relieved him of it (Gammel, III, 1461; IX, 578). His compensation for taking these censuses was set on February 4, 1856 (Gammel, IV, 257). When he took the scholastic census of 1858, he also took a general census (Jan. 19, 1858, Gammel, IV, 921-923).

By the Constitution of 1869 the duty of assessing taxes was given to the justices of peace (Gammel, VII, 424). Despite this provision, a general law of March 13, 1875, authorized the election of an assessor and collector of taxes for a four-year term and required state and county bonds for double the probable amount of taxes. Vacancies, however, were filled by election ordered by the county court. (Gammel, VIII, 464-466)

The Constitution of 1876 provided for an assessor of taxes to be elected for a two-year term (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. VIII, sec. 14). Separate bonds were required for state and county taxes, equal to one-fourth the estimated tax in each case, but not to exceed $10,000 for the state, or $5,000 for the county (Aug. 21, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1102). The comptroller furnished the assessor a list of unrendered land in the county (Apr. 17, 1905, 29th Legis., 321-323). After the abolishment of the incorporation of a city or town, if there remained a debt and the district court ordered the assessment of taxes on the land within the former limits of such city or town for the purpose of retiring the debt, the county assessor made the assessment (Mar. 21, 1909, 31st Legis., 68). It was made the assessor's duty to report annually to the comptroller all property in his county subject to taxation (May 1, 1909, 31st Legis., 1st Called Session, 371, 372).

Independent school districts were authorized by law of 1923 to employ a separate tax assessor; their taxes were still collected by the county collector (38th Legis., 2nd C.S., 78). In 1931 the assessor was required to make a list of all taxpayers who were delinquent for the preceding years and send copies to the comptroller, the collector, and the county clerk (42nd Legis., 196). A law of the same year directed him to furnish the commissioner of agriculture with farm statistics required by law (42nd Legis., 498).

As collector the tax assessor-collector receives and collects all taxes assessed in his county whether assessed for state, county, school, poorhouse, or other purposes (Art. 7254). He or his deputy collects all taxes and issues receipts (Art. 7257), and turns over to the treasurer each week ninety percent of the collections (Art. 7249a). When a property owner applies to the collector for the amount of taxes he owes and the collector does not find the person's name on the tax roll, he assesses the property and collects the taxes due then and there, recording such

supplementary taxes on a roll made out in triplicate, one copy for the comptroller, one for the county clerk, and one for his own files (Art. 7209). If a taxpayer pays all of his taxes prior to the date due, he is entitled to the following discounts: if paid in October, three percent; in November, two percent; in December, one percent (Art. 7255a). The collector sends the comptroller a monthly sworn report of taxes collected, certified by the county clerk (Art. 7260). He makes a similar monthly report of county taxes collected to the commissioners court (Art. 7261). He prepares lists of delinquent and insolvent taxes (Art. 7263), and makes every effort to collect them (Art. 7264).

Under the Republic the sheriff was made collector of taxes. He was required to make bond for $5,000 in addition to his bond as sheriff. (Dec. 20, 1836, Gammel, I, 1246) He collected all taxes due in his county and reported to the clerk of the county court all who failed to pay taxes (May 24, 1838, Gammel, I, 1514). His returns of collections and his settlement of national taxes were made to the Secretary of the Treasury annually. For his duties as collector the sheriff was allowed a commission of five percent. (Jan. 16, 1840, Gammel, II, 183-202)

The act of the first state legislature establishing the office of tax assessor-collector assigned new duties relative to the collection of taxes. As collector the officer sold lands for delinquent taxes, and gave deeds to the purchasers. His compensation was derived from commissions graduated down from five percent according to the amount collected. (May 13, 1846, Gammel, II, 1653-1663) He collected specific taxes levied by state law on various types of businesses (Mar. 20, 1848, Gammel, III, 151, 152). He sold the goods of peddlers who had not obtained a license (Mar. 20, 1848, Gammel, III, 203, 204). He was allowed deputies (Jan. 6, 1852, Gammel, III, 902).

The assessor-collector made quarterly reports of collection of state taxes to the comptroller, and of county taxes to the county treasurer (Feb. 9, 1854, Gammel, III, 1517). When lands sold for taxes were redeemed according to the general law of February 8, 1860, the collector issued a receipt as evidence of the redemption (Gammel, IV, 1422). He was required to be present at least three days in each precinct of the county after giving notice by advertisement, to receive taxes from the residents (Feb. 11, 1860, Gammel, IV, 1449-1452).

The duty of collecting taxes was again given to the sheriff by the Constitution of 1869 (Gammel, VII, 424). In 1875, however, a tax assessor-collector was authorized (Gammel, VIII, 464-466).

The Constitution of 1876 returned the duty of tax collecting to the sheriff in any county of less than 10,000 population (Const., Art. VIII, sec. 16). Sabine County was in this classification until 1920. The sheriff made separate bonds for county and state taxes, each equal to the whole amount of such taxes as shown by the previous assessment. He was collector of all taxes assessed on the tax list in his county. He reported state collections quarterly to the comptroller, listed delinquent and insolvent taxpayers, and sold land for taxes, purchasing it for the state if the bid did not cover the taxes due. He collected occupation

taxes and reported such collections annually to the comptroller. (Aug. 21, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1095-1109) In 1893 the frequency of the reports to the comptroller was changed from quarterly to monthly (Gammel, X, 520). In 1907 he was made collector of inheritance taxes (30th Legis., 1st C.S., 496). By law of 1909 he was made collector of taxes assessed to retire the indebtedness of cities whose incorporation had been abolished (31st Legis., 68). His bonds for state taxes and county taxes were cut to sixty percent of the total, not to exceed $125,000 each in 1915 (34th Legis., 190), and to forty percent, not to exceed $100,000 each in 1917 (35th Legis., 353). In 1918 he was made collector of motor vehicle license fees, chauffeurs' license fees, and dealers' license fees in his county (35th Legis., 4th C.S., 160).

The Federal census of 1920 gave Sabine County over 10,000 population and thus authorized the election of a separate tax collector.

The collector was required to enter all collections on the tax rolls in 1921, such entry being sufficient evidence that the taxes were paid (37th Legis., 136). Delinquent tax payments were required to be entered on special receipts and reported monthly to the comptroller and the county clerk in 1923 (38th Legis., 3rd C.S., 188). In September 1932 the amounts of both state and county bonds were cut to ten percent of the total amount, not to exceed $50,000.

The office of collector was again combined with that of assessor in 1933 (43rd Legis., 598, 599). In 1935 all taxes delinquent for years prior to 1920 were canceled, and the assessor-collector was required to draw up a complete delinquent tax record for the years 1920-1935 (44th Legis., 355). In 1937 he was required to create and establish a partial-payment system for delinquent taxpayers (45th Legis., 923).

There follows a list of records required by law to be kept by the tax assessor-collector.

Real and Personal Property Taxes

Inventories of Property, Gammel, I, 1320, June 12, 1837. (To be filed)
Clerk's Register of Abstracts of Title to Lands Granted and Transferred under Former Governments, II, 186, Jan. 16, 1840.
Assessment Roll, Resident, II, 1654, May 13, 1846. (To be filed)
Assessment Roll, Non-resident, II, 1656, May 13, 1846. (To be filed)
List of Delinquent Taxpayers, III, 202, Mar. 20, 1848. (To be filed)
Tax Receipt Stubs, IV, 501, Aug. 30, 1856. (To be retained in receipt book)
Taxpayer's Assessment Rendition, V, 1056, Nov. 10, 1866. (To be filed)
Assessor's Register (of titled and patented lands and assessments thereon), V, 1064, Nov. 10, 1866.
Unrendered Personal Property, V, 1062, Nov. 10, 1866. (To be recorded in assessor's register)
Rendition of Out-county Property Owned by Residents, V, 1062, Nov. 10, 1866. (To be filed)
Assessments of Property in County Rendered by Non-residents, V, 1064, Nov. 10, 1866. (To be recorded in assessor's register)

Lists of Insolvents, V, 1074, Nov. 10, 1866. (To be filed)
Unrendered Land Assessment Roll, VIII, 1050, Aug. 19, 1876. (To be filed)
List of Persons Refusing or Neglecting to Render Property, VIII, 1104, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be recorded)
Date of Leaving Notices Requiring Persons to Render Property, VIII, 1104, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be recorded)
Approved List of Taxable Property, VIII, 1106, Aug. 21, 1876. (To be filed)
Assessor's Abstracts of Lands, VIII, 1324, Mar. 8, 1879. (To be recorded)
Assessor's Abstracts of Town Lots, VIII, 1326, Mar. 8, 1879. (To be recorded)
Index to Assessor's Abstracts, VIII, 1328, Mar. 8, 1879.
Redemption of Lands Sold for Taxes, IX, 199, Apr. 4, 1881. (To be recorded)
Supplemental Tax Roll, X, 833, Apr. 29, 1895. (To be filed)
List of Unpaid State and County Taxes, X, 1191, Apr. 14, 1897. (To be filed)
Report of Intangible Tax Board, 29th Legis., 355, Apr. 17, 1905. (To be filed)
Certified Copy of Commissioners Court Order Designating Names and Boundaries of Election Precincts, 29th Legis., 1st C.S., 522, May 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Statement of Church and School Property Tax Exempt, 42nd Legis., 211, May 14, 1931. (To be filed)
Memorandum Receipts for Partial Payment of School Taxes, 43rd Legis., 9, Feb. 8, 1933. (To be filed)

Poll Taxes

Duplicates of Poll Tax Receipts, 28th Legis., 136, Apr. 1, 1903. (To be filed)
Duplicates of Poll Tax Exemption Receipts, 28th Legis., 136, Apr. 1, 1903. (To be filed)
Agent's Written Authority to Pay Poll Tax, 28th Legis., 137, Apr. 1, 1903. (To be filed)
List of National Guardsmen for Poll Tax Exemption, 28th Legis., 214, Apr. 1, 1903. (To be filed)
Militia Officer's Certificate of Poll Tax Exemption, 28th Legis., 214, Apr. 1, 1903. (To be filed)
Militia Man's Certificates of Poll Tax Exemption, 29th Legis., 186, Apr. 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Affidavit to Age for Poll Tax Exemption, 29th Legis., 1st C.S., 527, May 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Copies of Registration Receipts of Women Voters, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 62, June 25, 1918. (To be retained in receipt book)

Motor Vehicle and Chauffeurs' Licenses

Application for Motor Vehicle Registration, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 161, Apr. 3, 1918. (To be filed)
Copies of Receipts for Automobile Licenses, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 162, Apr. 3, 1918. (To be filed)

Application for Chauffeur's License, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 162, Apr. 3, 1918. (To be filed)
Copies of Receipts for Chauffeurs' Licenses, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 162, Apr. 3, 1918. (To be filed)
Bill of Sale to Used Car, 36th Legis., 254, Mar. 24, 1919. (To be filed)
Application for Duplicate License Plates, 41st Legis., 2nd C.S., 180, July 15, 1929. (To be filed)
Affidavit of Weight, Commercial Motor Vehicle, 42nd Legis., 511, June 11, 1931. (To be filed)

Reports and Fees

Assessor's Fee Book, Revised Civil Statutes, 1879, Art. 2419, Sept. 1, 1879.
Copies of Monthly Reports of Delinquent Tax Collections, 38th Legis., 3rd C.S., 157, 188, June 23, 1923. (To be filed)

Occupation Taxes

Occupation Tax Receipt Stubs, VIII, 1449, Apr. 22, 1879.
Occupation Tax Account Book, VIII, 1448, Apr. 22, 1879.
Register of Liquor Occupation Taxpayers, X, 609, May 6, 1893.
Merchant's Affidavit to Amount of Annual Purchases, Requisite to Issuance of Occupation Tax Receipt, X, 748, Mar. 13, 1895. (To be filed)
Application for Renewal of Malt Beverage License, 43rd Legis., 291, May 11, 1933. (To be filed)

Miscellaneous

Enrollment List of Reserve Militia, 29th Legis., 169, Apr. 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Contract for Free Seed and Stock Feed, 35th Legis., 4th C.S., 7, Mar. 11, 1918. (To be filed)
Certified Copy of Emigrant Agent's License, 41st Legis., 2nd C.S., 204, July 1, 1929. (To be filed)

Records of the tax assessor-collector of Sabine County are located in his office in the courthouse unless otherwise stated.

Real and Personal Property Taxes

211. ABSTRACT OF LANDS, 1909--. 5 vols.
Abstracts of title to surveys of land in the county, showing abstract number, county and state, patent number, to whom issued, day, month, and year of issuance, number of acres, number, class, and character of certificate, and to whom issued, year rendered, by whom, number of acres, and value. Arr. numer. by abstract no. 1909-35 no index; 1935-- indexed alph. by first letter of surname of person rendering, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.
For abstracts of title to city lots, see entry 212.

212. ASSESSOR'S ABSTRACT OF CITY LOTS, 1910--. 2 vols. (1, 1).
Abstracts of title to city lots, showing block number, county and city, year, name of owner, lot number, value, and plot diagram of each block.

Arr. numer. by block no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. 1 vol., 1910-18, county judge's office.
For abstracts of title to land, see entry 211.

213. INVENTORY OF PROPERTY, 1934--. 3,000 sheets in 4 stacks. Inventories of real and personal property assessed for taxation, showing name and address of property owner, year for which rendered and by whom, items of personal property and value, description of real property (abstract or lot number, certificate, tract, or block number, survey, division, or outlot number, name of original grantee, city or town, number of acres, value, and whether homestead), amount of poll tax, total value of real estate, value of personal property, grand total of all property, total value for state tax, and signatures of property owner or agent and assessor-collector, if rendered, or certification of assessor-collector and name of owner (if known), if unrendered. Stacked by years; lists arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 14 x 12 x 8.

214. (ASSESSMENT ROLLS, RENDERED), 1914--. 23 vols.
Rolls of owners of taxable property rendered for taxation, compiled annually from inventories of property (see entry 213), showing state and county, year, page, and line of tax roll, line number, name and post office address of owner, abstract or lot number, certificate, tract, or block number, survey, division, or outlot number, name of original grantee or city or town, acreage and value, whether homestead, value of real property, value of personal property, total value for county tax, total value for state tax, distribution of taxes to state, county, and school, poll tax due state and county, date of payment for first and second halves or for year, and number of tax receipt. Appended to original roll for each year is supplemental roll of taxes assessed after compilation of original roll. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 18 x 20 x 1.

215. (ASSESSMENT ROLLS, UNRENDERED), 1935-36. 2 vols.
Rolls of owners of taxable real property not rendered for taxation, showing name of owner or "unknown," abstract, certificate, and survey numbers, original grantee, number of acres and value, lot and block numbers and value, name of city or town, remarks, affidavit by collector to correctness of roll, certification of commissioners court, and attest of county clerk. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Typed on pr. fms. 100 pp. 23 x 18 x 1.

216. (ASSESSMENT ROLLS, NON-RESIDENT), 1920, 1922, 1923, 1925. 4 vols.
Tax rolls of real property in the county owned by non-residents, showing state and county, year of roll, page and line numbers, name and post office address of property owner, abstract or lot number, certificate, tract, or block number, survey, division, or outlot number, original grantee or city or town, acreage and value, whether homestead, total value of real property, total value for county tax, total value for state tax, amount of taxes due for state, county, and school, poll taxes due state and county, date of payment for first and second halves or for year, and number of tax receipt. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Typed on pr. fms. 50 pp. 23 x 18 x 1.

217. TAX ROLLS (Town of Bronson), 1916. 1 vol. (1).
Tax roll of owners of taxable real and personal property in Bronson, assessed when Bronson was incorporated and assessed valuations were higher than in other parts of Sabine County. Shows year, page, and line numbers of roll, name and address of owner, description of real property and value, items of personal property and value, total value for county tax, total for state tax, amount of delinquent taxes, date and amount paid, and collector's receipt number. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 160 pp. 17 x 14 x 1.

218. (BRONSON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL TAX ROLLS), 1921--. 17 vols.
Tax rolls of owners of taxable real and personal property in Bronson Independent School District No. 2, showing name and address of owner, description of real property and value, items of personal property and value, total value of taxable property, and items of distribution of taxes. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Typed on pr. fms. 15 pp. 20 x 16 x 1.

219. (HEMPHILL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL TAX ROLLS), 1919--. 19 vols.
Tax rolls of owners of taxable real and personal property in Hemphill Independent School District No. 4, showing name and address of owner, description of real property and value, items of personal property and value, total value of taxable property, and items of distribution of taxes. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Typed on pr. fms. 20 pp. 20 x 16 x 1.

220. STATE AND COUNTY TAX RECEIPTS, 1905--. 180 vols. (marked by years).
Duplicates (1905-30) and triplicates (1931--) of receipts for state and county taxes, showing year, page, and line of assessment roll, date and number of receipt, amount paid, name of property owner, itemized description of real property and total value, total value of personal property, total value of both, items of distribution of taxes, penalties, total taxes paid, and signature of collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 500 pp. 19 x 12 x 2.
For facsimiles of receipts kept by county clerk, see entry 36.

221. (SUPPLEMENTAL TAX RECEIPTS), 1921--. 7 vols.
Duplicates (1921-30) and triplicates (1931--) of receipts for state and county taxes, showing year, page, and line of supplemental roll, date and number of receipt, amount paid, name of property owner, itemized description of real property and total value, total value of personal property, total value of both, items of distribution of taxes, penalty, total taxes paid, and signature of collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 19 x 12 x 1.
For facsimiles of receipts kept by county clerk, see entry 36.

222. (LIST OF ERRORS IN ASSESSMENTS ON TAX ROLLS), 1917-23, 1936. 6 vols.
Lists of errors in assessments of real property for taxes, showing year, page, and line of assessment roll, name of owner, abstract or lot number, certificate, tract, or block number, original grantee or city or town, subdivision or addition to city or town, number of acres assessed in error, value of property (if state and county taxes were assessed in error), state taxes (ad valorem and poll), county taxes (ad valorem, poll, and school

district), and character of error; certification of tax assessor-collector to correctness of list, with date of certification, seal, and signatures of assessor-collector and acknowledging officer; certification of commissioners court, with recapitulation of taxes, showing total state and total county taxes, date of certification, signatures of county judge and commissioners, seal, and attest of county clerk. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Typed on pr. fms. 50 pp. 18 x 20 x 1.

For certificates of cancelation issued because of erroneous assessment, see entry 226.

223. DELINQUENT TAX RECORD, 1919-35. 12 vols.
Permanent record of lands or city lots returned delinquent or reported sold to state, and not redeemed for designated years, showing state and county, years delinquent or reported sold to state, name of owner, abstract or lot number, certificate, tract, or block number, survey, division, or outlot number, original grantee or city or town, subdivision or addition to city or town; number of acres reported sold or delinquent, state taxes (ad valorem, poll), county taxes (ad valorem, special, poll, school district), total state and county taxes; redemptions, showing date redemption receipt issued by collector, collector's receipt number, comptroller's or certificate number. Arr. numer. by abstract no. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of owner, chron. thereunder. Hdw. on pr. fms. 400 pp. 24 x 18 x 2.

For yearly rolls of delinquent taxes, see entry 224.

224. ASSESSMENT ROLLS (Delinquent Taxes), 1924--. 12 vols.
Tax collector's original yearly rolls of lands and town lots for which taxes remain delinquent, showing year, line, and page of assessment roll, name of owner, abstract or lot number, certificate, tract, or block number, survey, division, or outlot number, original grantee or city or town, subdivision or addition to city or town, number of acres reported delinquent, items of state and county taxes, total taxes, date redeemed, redemption receipt number, comptroller's certificate number, and certification of collector. Rolls arr. chron. by years; each roll arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Typed on pr. fms. 50 pp. 12 x 18 x 1.

For county clerk's triplicates, see entry 37; for permanent roll of delinquent taxes, see entry 223.

225. DELINQUENT TAX NOTICE, 1915--. 70 vols.
Copies of notices of delinquent taxes due, showing number of notice, date, statement of solvency, name of person assessed, year, page, and line number of assessment roll, amount of state and county taxes, total amount due, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by notice no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 14 x 8 x 1.

226. CERTIFICATES OF CANCELLATION, 1925-29. 5 vols.
Duplicates of certificates of cancelation of delinquent tax assessments issued by commissioners court because of erroneous assessment, showing name of property owner, amount of assessment, date certificate issued, certificate number, filing date, and signatures of county judge and county clerk. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 14 x 12 x 1.

For lists of errors in assessments, see entry 222.

227. REDEMPTION RECEIPTS, 1909-15, 1927--. 61 vols.
Duplicates of receipts for money paid in redemption of real estate reported delinquent or sold to the state for taxes for designated year, showing collector's receipt number, county and state, date of payment, name of taxpayer, amount paid, description of property redeemed (abstract, certificate, and survey numbers, original grantee, acres redeemed, lot and block numbers, division, subdivision, or addition to city or town), to whom assessed, years sold or delinquent, taxes, interest, and penalty on items of state and county taxes, total state and county taxes, interest and penalty, costs, total amount paid in redemption, and signature of assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 12 x 14 x 1.

For abstracts of redemption certificates, see entry 21; for reports of property redeemed, see entry 246.

228. JUDGEMENT RECEIPT (Delinquent Taxes), 1934--. 2 vols.
Duplicates of receipts issued for payment of delinquent taxes on land sold by sheriff on order of district court, showing state and county, years sold for, in whose name assessed, to whom sold, date of sheriff's sale, amount of delinquent taxes, penalty and interest, total costs, discount, date and amount of payment, collector's receipt number, comptroller's certificate number, items of distribution of state and county taxes, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 12 x 12 x 1.

For delinquent tax judgments in district court, see entry 93.

229. INSOLVENT RECEIPTS, 1927--. 2 vols.
Triplicates of receipts issued for payment of delinquent state and county taxes on personal property listed on insolvent lists, showing receipt number, county, name of payer, amount paid, year assessed, items of state and county taxes, interest and penalty, total, date and place of receipt, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 17 x 11 x 1.

Poll Taxes
(See also entries 2-xx, 16)

230. POLL TAX (Receipts), 1908--. 305 vols.
Duplicates of poll tax receipts, showing county and state, year, page and line numbers of assessment roll (see entry 214), precinct and receipt numbers, date issued, name, address, length of residence in state and county, age, citizenship, nativity, sex, and race of taxpayer, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by precinct no., by receipt no. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

231. CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION, 1911-14, 1916-24, 1926--. 14 vols.
Duplicates of certificates of exemption from paying poll tax, showing state and county, precinct and certificate numbers, date issued, name, address, length of residence in state and county, age, sex, and race of person exempt, reason for exemption, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 17 x 11 x 1.

232. CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION (Women Voters), 1918. 4 vols. Duplicates of certificates granting women the privilege to vote in primary elections and nominating conventions, showing state and county, certificate number, date issued, name, address, length of residence in state and county, age, and race of voter, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 17 x 11 x 1.

Motor Vehicle and Chauffeurs' Licenses
(See also entries 30, 30a, 179, 248)

233. VEHICLE REGISTRATION (Passenger), 1932--. 7 vols. Quadruplicates of receipts for payment of passenger vehicle license taxes, showing year, receipt number, new and old license numbers, date of payment, total fee (including penalty, if any), weight, year, make, model, and engine number of car, name and address of person from whom purchased, name and address of owner, county, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 16 x 8 x 2.

Tax assessor-collector keeps quadruplicate receipts of all motor vehicle licenses, gives originals to payers, sends duplicates and triplicates to state highway department.

234. VEHICLE REGISTRATION (Commercial), 1935--. 1 vol. Quadruplicates of receipts issued for payment of commercial vehicle license taxes, showing same information as entry 233, and in addition, whether pneumatic or solid tires, weight empty, carrying capacity, gross weight. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 16 x 8 x 2.

235. VEHICLE REGISTRATION (Farm Truck), 1935--. 1 vol. Quadruplicates of receipts issued for payment of license taxes on farm trucks, showing same information as entry 233, and in addition, whether pneumatic or solid tires, weight empty, carrying capacity, gross weight. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 16 x 8 x 1.

236. VEHICLE REGISTRATION (Motor Bus), 1936--. 2 vols. Quadruplicates of receipts issued in payment of license taxes on motor busses, showing same information as entry 233, and in addition, whether pneumatic or solid tires, carrying capacity, gross weight. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 50 pp. 16 x 8 x 1.

237. VEHICLE REGISTRATION (Motorcycle and Side-car), 1935--. 2 vols. Quadruplicates of receipts for payment of motorcycle and motorcycle side-car license taxes, showing same information as entry 233, except weight. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 50 pp. 16 x 8 x 1.

238. VEHICLE REGISTRATION (Trailer), 1935--. 2 vols. Quadruplicates of receipts issued for payment of trailer license taxes, showing same information as entry 233, substituting serial number for engine number, and in addition, whether solid or pneumatic tires, weight empty, carrying capacity, gross weight. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 200 pp. 16 x 8 x 1.

239. VEHICLE REGISTRATION (Transfer), 1935--. 2 vols.
Quadruplicates of receipts issued upon payment of fees for transferring registration of motor vehicles, showing date of payment of 25¢ fee, class, year, make, model, and engine number of vehicle, old and new license numbers, name of person transferring, name and address of purchaser, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 30 pp. 16 x 8 x 1.

240. VEHICLE REGISTRATION (Duplicate Plates), 1935--. 2 vols.
Quadruplicates of receipts for payment of fees for duplicate license plates for motor vehicles, showing receipt number, original license number and new number assigned, date of payment of $1 fee, year, make, model, and engine number of vehicle, name and address of owner, county, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 16 x 8 x 1.

241. VEHICLE REGISTRATION (Additional Fees), 1935--. 2 vols.
Quadruplicates of receipts issued for payment of additional fees to change classification of license within year, showing receipt number, year, original and assigned license numbers, number of original receipt, amount of additional fee paid, date of payment, year, make, model, weight, and engine number of car, name and address of owner, county, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 50 pp. 16 x 8 x 1.

242. CHAUFFEUR LICENSE, 1935-36. 2 vols. Discontinued; licenses now issued by state department of public safety.
Duplicates of licenses issued by tax collector to permit chauffeurs to drive cars as occupation, showing license number, date and amount of fee paid, receipt number, name and address of chauffeur, name and address of owner, county, and signature of tax assessor-collector. Arr. numer. by license no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 50 pp. 16 x 8 x 1.

Reports and Fees
(See also entries 3-i,ii, 4)

243. MONTHLY REPORT (State and County Taxes Collected), 1903--. 1 vol. (1), and 200 reports in 1 stack.
Copies of tax collector's monthly reports to commissioners court of state and county taxes collected for each tax fund (real and personal, poll, delinquent, and occupation through 1911), showing name of taxpayer, amount paid, receipt number, and certifications of tax assessor-collector and county clerk. Also includes summaries of annual reports of collections to commissioners court. Arr. chron. by date of report, numer. by no. of fund thereunder. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. Vol., 1903-11, 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3; stack, 1912--, 42 x 14 x 17.
For original monthly, quarterly, and annual reports, see entry 2-viii.

244. TAX COLLECTOR'S RECORD OF MONTHLY REPORTS (State Taxes), 1904--. 2 vols.
Recorded copies of tax collector's monthly statements to state comptroller of state taxes collected, and of disposition thereof, showing name of tax collector, county, state, month, year, items of collections as debits

(ad valorem, poll, penalty and interest collected), total debits, items of disposition as credits (commissions, fees, weekly remittances to state treasurer), total credits, certification of tax assessor-collector and acknowledgment of county clerk. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 640 pp. 24 x 18 x 3.

For record of tax collector's fees, see entry 249.

245. ANNUAL REPORTS TO STATE COMPTROLLER (State and County Taxes), 1930--. 1 file box.

Copies of tax collector's statements to state comptroller, of state and county taxes collected and disposition made thereof for fiscal year ending June 30, showing name of collector, county, state, year, items of collection as debits (ad valorem, poll, penalty and interest, inheritance, delinquent, and insolvent), and total debits, items of credit (receipts returned unused, erroneous assessments, commissions, fees, and remittances), and total credits. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

For record of tax collector's fees, see entry 249.

246. (REPORTS OF PROPERTY REDEEMED), 1917-28, 1936. 13 reports.

Copies of annual reports made by collector to state comptroller, of lands and town lots redeemed from the state during the year, compiled from redemption receipts (see entry 227), showing county and state, year, name of collector, years for which redeemed, in whose name assessed, by whom redeemed, description of property (abstract or lot number, certificate, tract, or block number, survey, division, or outlot number, original grantee or city or town, subdivision or addition to city or town), number of acres redeemed, state tax (ad valorem, poll, penalty and interest), county tax (ad valorem, district school, road, penalty and interest), total state and county tax, penalty and interest, total cost, date of redemption, collector's receipt number, comptroller's certificate number, certifications of collector and commissioners court, attest of county clerk, and separate recapitulations for state and county taxes. Arr. numer. by collector's receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 18 x 23.

For abstracts of redemption certificates, see entry 21; for duplicates of redemption receipts, see entry 227.

247. MONTHLY REPORT (School Taxes Collected), 1918--. 3 vols. (3-5).

Recorded copies of monthly reports to county depository, of school district taxes collected, showing name of collector, state, county, date of report, date, amount, and source of each collection, school district to be credited, gross tax, rate, commission, and certifications of collector and county school superintendent. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 150 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

For reports of school tax collections made to school superintendent, see entry 309.

248. TAX ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR'S WEEKLY REPORTS (Highway Taxes), 1921, 1929-32. 250 reports in 1 file box.

Duplicates of weekly reports to state highway department, of taxes collected for the county road and bridge fund and for state highway department, showing date of report, name of tax collector, state and county, source of receipt (motor vehicle licenses and road taxes), receipt numbers, totals

for county and state, balance, certification of tax collector, and acknowledgment of county clerk. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14. Treasurer's office.

For copies of vehicle license tax receipts, see entries 233-241.

249. GENERAL FEE BOOK (Tax Assessor-Collector), 1931--. 1 vol. Tax assessor-collector's account of fees due, showing date of recording, explanation and amount of fee, and totals for various services (assessments, collections, issuance of licenses and receipts), with rate and amount allowed for each. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 18 x 14 x 2.

For items of fees collected, see entries 244, 245.

XI. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

On the second Monday of May of each year or as soon thereafter as practicable before June first, the members of the county commissioners court convene and sit as a board of equalization for supervising tax assessments (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Arts. 7206, 7211). Each member takes a special oath to perform his duties faithfully (Art. 7215).

The board receives and reviews the assessment lists, makes corrections as needed, and returns the corrected and approved lists to the tax assessor-collector. Before raising any assessed valuation, however, the board orders the county clerk to notify the property owner. (Art. 7206) The board evaluates the unrendered property reported to it by the state comptroller (Arts. 7300-7303). It must certify that the assessor has made a complete assessment before he is paid by the state, and must employ a substitute if he fails to make the assessment as required by law (Arts. 7201, 7202).

The first mention of a board of equalization is the parenthetical statement "the County Commissioner's Court to constitute a board of equalization" found in the Constitution of 1876 (Constitution of the State of Texas, Art. VIII, sec. 18). The duties of the board were set by general law. It received the assessor's lists, equalized and returned them. (Aug. 21, 1876, H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, VIII, 1106) It evaluated the lands included in the comptroller's list of unrendered property for its county (Aug. 19, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1050). The board of equalization was authorized on March 8, 1879, to employ a substitute for the assessor if he failed to perform his duties (Gammel, VIII, 1328). On March 22, 1879, a general law defined the time of meeting as the second Monday in June or as soon thereafter as practicable before the first day of July in each year, and set forth the duties before prescribed in more concise and logical form (Gammel, VIII, 1344). The special oath of office was required May 16, 1907 (Acts of the 30th Legislature, 1st Called Session, 461). The meeting time was changed from the latter part of June to the corresponding part of May by an act of May 1, 1909 (31st. Legis., 1st C.S., 373).

The county clerk makes and preserves required records of the board of equalization. He files and records the special oaths taken by the members (May 16, 1907, 30th Legis., 1st C.S., 461).

Records of the board of equalization of Sabine County are located in the county clerk's office in the courthouse.

250. MINUTES BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, 1917--. 2 vols. (1 unmarked, 2).
Clerk's record of proceedings of commissioners court sitting as a board of equalization for revaluation of property for tax assessments, showing date and place of meeting, names of commissioners and tax assessor-collector present, copies of oaths of commissioners and assessor-collector, description of property (abstract and certificate numbers, number of acres, original grantee, town, lot and block numbers), assessed valuation, amount raised or reduced, final value, name and address of owner, and date notified. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.
Prior minutes recorded in Minutes Commissioner's Court, entry 1.

251. RENDITION BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND CORRESPONDENCE, 1933--. 500 papers in 1 file box.
Copies of notices to owners, of increase in assessed valuation of property, showing name of owner, abstract number, original grantee, acres rendered, assessed value, increased value; and correspondence concerning revaluations. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

XII. COUNTY TREASURER

The county treasurer of Sabine County is an elective officer chosen at each general election for a term of two years (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 1703). After he has made bond and taken the oath of office he is qualified to enter upon his duties, and is empowered to receive all money belonging to the county and apply it in the manner directed by the commissioners court (Arts. 1704, 1709).

The treasurer keeps a true account of the receipts and expenditures of all money that comes into his hands, directs prosecutions for the recovery of all debts due his county and superintends their collection (Art. 1710). In addition, he is expected to render at every regular term of the commissioners court, a detailed report of all money received and disbursed by him, of all debts due and by his county, and of all other proceedings in his office. He exhibits to the commissioners court at every term all his books and accounts, with the vouchers relating to them, so that they may be audited and allowed. (Art. 1711) He is not permitted to pay out any money from the county treasury except on order of the proper official, and if he doubts the legality of any order, he may refuse to pay it and report the matter to the commissioners court (Art. 1713).

It is the duty of the county treasurer to examine the accounts, dockets, and records of the clerks, sheriff, justices of peace, constables, and tax collector of his county, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have in their hands any money belonging to his county which has not

been accounted for and paid over according to law. If he finds any such money, he reports the fact to the commissioners court so that it may institute suit to recover (Art. 1714).

Under the Republic of Texas the duties of county treasurer were performed by the county clerk from December 20, 1836, until January 16, 1840 (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1211). On the latter date provision was made for the appointment of a county treasurer by the commissioners of roads and revenues, who required him to make bond, prescribed the services to be performed by him, and set his salary (Gammel, II, 200). He was removable from office on conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors (Gammel, I, 1077). All county clerks who had been performing the duties of county treasurers ceased their activities as such, and handed over to the newly appointed treasurers all money, papers, and documents. The treasurer was required to make an annual report of all the money confided to him, showing how it had been disposed of. (Gammel, II, 200) He was empowered to receive money paid in by applicants for liquor licenses and issue receipts therefor, and was allowed for his services a compensation of five percent on the money collected (Gammel, II, 195-197).

The office of county treasurer was made appointive by the county (commissioners) court for a term of two years by act of May 13, 1846. As compensation for his services he was allowed to retain a commission of not more than five percent of the money received and disbursed by him. The treasurer could be removed from office at any time by the county court for malpractice, incompetence, or refusal to act. He was required to keep his office at the county seat. At every regular term of the county (commissioners) court, he rendered a detailed report of all money received and disbursed by him, and exhibited all his books, accounts, and vouchers. He could not pay out any money from the county treasury except in pursuance of a certificate or warrant from the proper official; if he had any doubt as to the legality of any order, he had the right to refuse payment and notify the court. He examined the accounts, dockets, and records of the clerks, sheriff, coroner, and tax collector of his county for any money in their possession belonging to his county but unaccounted for; in case he found any, he reported to the court so that it might institute suit for recovery. (Gammel, II, 1644-1646)

By act of January 26, 1850, the county treasurer was made an elective officer chosen for a term of two years (Gammel, III, 521). He was allowed a commission of five percent from all taxes collected on mustangs and mules (Feb. 16, 1852, Gammel, III, 986-987). The county treasurer was treasurer of the school fund for his county, and made special bond in connection with his new duties (Jan. 31, 1854, Gammel, III, 1464). In case of the violation of a liquor bond, it was the duty of the county treasurer to institute suit, and appropriate for the jury fund all fines, forfeitures, and penalties collected (Feb. 2, 1856, Gammel, IV, 247-249).

The treasurer was allowed a commission of one percent on all money paid into the county treasury, belonging either to the public school fund or the district school fund (Apr. 30, 1873, Gammel, VII, 546). When stray sheep, goats, and hogs were sold at auction, the treasurer received the net proceeds and held the money in a separate stock fund. If the owner failed

to claim the money in one year, the treasurer transferred it to the general county fund. (May 16, 1873, Gammel, VII, 529)

The treasurer paid the tuition of children from his county attending school in an adjoining county (Aug. 19, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1042, 1043). He received a commission of not more than one percent for handling school funds, not more than two and one half percent on all other sums received by him, and all other sums paid out by him. His compensation could not exceed $3,000 annually. (Aug. 23, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1128) Subsequently his commission for handling the available public free school fund and also the permanent county school fund was cut to one-half of one percent (Apr. 9, 1891, Gammel, X, 149-150).

The county treasurer made an annual report to the state comptroller of public accounts on the first day of August, showing the condition of the interest and sinking fund for each set of bonds of the county outstanding on June 30 of each year. He was forbidden to honor any draft upon the interest and sinking fund provided for any of the bonds of the county, or to pay out or divert any of the same, except for the purpose of paying the interest on such bonds or redeeming them, or for investment in such securities as might be provided by law. (Mar. 15, 1899, Acts of the 26th Legislature in Regular Session, 45, 46)

There follows a list of the records required of the county treasurer.

Accounts

Road Fund Account, Gammel, I, 1222, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be recorded)
Jury Fund Account, II, 1490, May 8, 1846. (To be recorded)
Record of Accounts of All Receipts and Disbursements, II, 1645, May 13, 1846.
Record of School Accounts, III, 1464, Jan. 31, 1854.
Stray Stock Fund Account, VII, 529, May 16, 1873. (To be recorded)
Treasurer's Claim Register, Revised Civil Statutes, 1879, Art. 961, Sept. 1, 1879.
County Bond Sinking Fund Account, IX, 933, Apr. 4, 1887. (To be recorded)
Record of County Free Library Fund, 36th Legis., 2nd Called Session, 221, July 28, 1919.
Dog Registration Account, 45th Legis., 1121, June 8, 1937. (To be recorded)

County Funding Bonds

Register of Courthouse Bonds, IX, 98, Feb. 11, 1881.
Receipts for Tax Refunds on Canceled Road Bond Issue, 36th Legis., 2nd C.S., 95, July 25, 1919.
Register of Common and Independent School District Bonds, 37th Legis., 58, Mar. 5, 1921.
Road and Bridge Bond Account, 43rd Legis., 29, Feb. 20, 1933. (To be recorded)
Receipts for Tax Refunds on Revoked School Bond Issue, 43rd Legis., 230, May 1, 1933. (To be filed)

Reports

Justices' of Peace Reports of Fines and Penalties Assessed, I, 1205, Dec. 20, 1836. (To be filed)
District Attorney's Annual Report of Collections, II, 1603, May 13, 1846. (To be filed)
Report of Taker-up of Estrayed Animal, VII, 529, May 16, 1873. (To be filed)
County Attorney's Report of Collections, VIII, 922, Aug. 7, 1876. (To be filed)
Report of Children Attending School in Adjoining County, VIII, 1042, Aug. 19, 1876. (To be filed)
County Officers' Reports of Claims Collected, RCS, 1879, Art. 974, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be filed)
Corrected Commissioners Court Report of School Lands Offered for Sale, IX, 212, Apr. 5, 1881. (To be filed)
Officers' Reports of Fees Not Claimed, 30th Legis., 121, Apr. 3, 1907. (To be filed)

Miscellaneous

Warrants, II, 1646, May 13, 1846. (To be filed)
Application for Occupation License, II, 195, Jan. 16, 1840. (To be filed)
Register of Occupation Licenses, II, 196, Jan. 16, 1840.
Register of Mustangs and Mules Captured with Tax Paid on Each, III, 986, Feb. 16, 1852.
Liquor Dealer's Bond, IV, 247, Feb. 2, 1856. (To be filed)
County Treasurer's Fee Book, RCS, 1879, Art. 2419, Sept. 1, 1879.
Bank's Statement of Share Owners, IX, 726, Mar. 31, 1885. (To be filed)
Deposit Warrants, 29th Legis., 383, Apr. 22, 1905. (To be filed)
State Board of Health Protests against Payment of County Health Officer's Fees, 31st Legis., 348, Apr. 21, 1909. (To be filed)
Dog Register, 45th Legis., 1119, June 8, 1937.

Records of the county treasurer of Sabine County are located in his office in the courthouse unless otherwise stated.

Accounts
(See also entry 3-vii)

252. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT BOOK, 1908--. 14 vols. (1-14).
Treasurer's accounts of receipts and disbursements of county funds, showing date and from whom received, to what account credited, amount in scrip, amount in cash, total amount, to whom and for what purpose paid, date and amount of disbursement, from what fund paid, number of voucher, amount in scrip, amount in cash, total amount, and balances. Arr. chron. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 320 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.
For treasurer's reports of county funds to state comptroller, see entries 261, 262.

253. TREASURER'S CLAIM REGISTER, 1908-35. 14 vols. (1-14).
Treasurer's register of claims against the county, showing treasurer's registration number, date of registration, date, number, and amount of

claim, date due, by what authority and for what purpose warrant issued, and date of payment. Arr. numer. by registration no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

For orders allowing claims, see entry 5; for original accounts allowed, see entry 2-ii; for treasurer's reports of claims, see entry 260.

254. JOURNAL (COMMISSIONER'S ACCOUNTS), 1937--. 1 vol.
Record of county commissioners' accounts, showing number of commissioner's precinct, name of commissioner, date, amount, and purpose of payment, to whom paid, date and amount collected, name of payer, and register number of scrip. Arr. numer. by precinct no. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 16 x 10 x 3.

255. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT BOOK CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS, 1922--. 3 vols. (1-3).
Treasurer's accounts of funds paid on order of commissioners court for the construction of roads, showing district number, date and from whom received, to what fund credited, amount in scrip and cash, total amount, date paid, name of payee, on what account, voucher number, and total disbursed. Arr. numer. by road district no. No index. Hdw. 160 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

For stubs of road warrants issued, see entry 11.

256. SCHOOI FUND REGISTER, 1879-80, 1885-89, 1891-1903. 6 vols.
Treasurer's accounts of receipts and disbursements for each school district in the county, showing date, amount, and source of receipt, amount and source of payment, date and to whom paid, amount and reason for expenditure, and balance. Arr. numer. by school district no. Indexed alph. by name of school district; also numer. by no. of school district. Hdw. 200 pp. 12 x 15 x 2. County clerk's office.

For school superintendent's accounts of school funds, see entry 296.

257. UNALLOCATED CASH AND SECURITIES FUND, 1937. 1 vol.
Shows amount of scrip unpaid, received, or sold, balances received and paid out, and recording date. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 14 x 12 x 1.

For lists of scrip issued, see entries 2-iv, 7.

County Funding Bonds
(See also entries 2-xiv,xv, 13, 305-308)

258. BOND REGISTER (Road Bonds), Aug. 15, 1922. 1 vol. (1).
Register of road bonds issued, showing road district number, date, amount, and number of bond, date due, date redeemable, for what purpose issued, rate of interest, to whom payable, and record of payment of interest by coupons. Arr. numer. by road district no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 640 pp. 16 x 12 x 3.

For road bond papers, see entries 2-xiii, 10, 259, 263.

259. BONDS (Road), 1929-32. 50 bonds in 1 file box.
Canceled bonds which were issued to refund road and bridge bonds, showing number and amount of bond, amount of coupons attached, date registered,

and signatures of county judge, county clerk, and treasurer. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

For other road papers, see entries 2-xiii, 263. For road bond register, see entry 258.

Reports
(See also entry 2-vii)

260. MONTHLY REPORT (of Claims Registered, also Quarterly and Annual), 1933--. 300 reports in 3 file boxes.
Duplicates of treasurer's monthly, quarterly, and annual reports to commissioners court of claims registered against the county, showing date of report, list of claims registered for the period, with date and class of claim, name of claimant, register number, total amount, and signature of treasurer. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

For original reports, see entry 2-vi. For orders of commissioners court allowing claims, see entry 5; for original accounts allowed, see entry 2-ii; for treasurer's claim register, see entry 253.

261. ANNUAL REPORT (County Funds), 1915--. 2 file boxes.
Duplicates of treasurer's annual reports to state comptroller, of condition of county funds, showing recapitulation of receipts and disbursements of each fund, totals, certifications of treasurer and commissioners court, and acknowledgment of notary public. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

For treasurer's reports to commissioners court, see entry 2-vi.

262. QUARTERLY REPORTS (County Funds), 1915-25, 1933--. 2 file boxes.
Duplicates of treasurer's quarterly reports to state comptroller, of condition of county funds, showing county and state, date of report, amounts of receipts and disbursements, balances for each county fund, and certification of county treasurer. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

For treasurer's reports to commissioners court, see entry 2-vi.

263. RECEIPTS FROM AUSTIN (Road Bond Funds), 1937--. 100 papers in 1 file box.
Statements as to conditions of funds available from sale of county and district road bonds, showing date and amount of bonds sold, coupon numbers; and correspondence relative to statements. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 4 x 7 x 12.

For other road papers, see entries 2-xiii, 10, 259. For register of road bonds, see entry 258.

Miscellaneous

264. PAID WARRANTS, 1937--. 300 warrants in 2 file boxes.
Canceled county warrants, showing date, number, and amount of warrant, to whom and for what purpose issued, and signature of issuing officer. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 4 x 7 x 12.

For stubs of warrants, see entries 6, 11.

265. TREASURER'S RECEIPTS, 1908--. 10 vols.
Stubs of receipts issued by county treasurer for funds deposited with him, showing date, number, and amount of receipt, name of payer, fund credited, and signature of treasurer. Arr. numer. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 250 pp. 12 x 10 x 1.

266. BANK STATEMENTS, 1915--. 2,000 statements in 3 file boxes.
Statements of money deposited for county, showing date and amount of deposit with canceled checks attached. No arr. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 10 x 5 x 14.

267. CHECK STUBS (General), 1914--. 44 vols.
Stubs of checks issued by county treasurer, showing date, number, and amount of check, name of payee, amount deposited, balance brought forward, final balance, and signature of county treasurer. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 100 pp. 5 x 10 x 1.

268. CHECK BOOKS (Road Work), 1922-26. 18 vols.
Stubs of checks issued by county treasurer to road overseers for road work, showing date, number, and amount of check, name of payee, amount deposited, balance brought forward, final balance, and signature of county treasurer. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 9 x 13 x 1.

269. CORRESPONDENCE, 1923-28. 150 papers in 2 file boxes.
Correspondence concerning road and bridge work; and scrip issued. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 5 x 14.

XIII. COUNTY BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

General management and control of the public free schools and high schools in Sabine County is vested in a board of five county school trustees. These officials are elected annually, one being chosen from the county at large and one from each commissioner's precinct. Trustees serve two years, their terms being so arranged that two trustees are elected one year and three the next. All vacancies are filled by the remaining trustees. (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 2676) County school trustees must be qualified voters of the precinct or county from which they are elected, of good moral character, able to read and speak the English language, of good education, and in sympathy with public free schools (Art. 2677). The board constitutes a body corporate, and as such may acquire and hold real and personal property, sue and be sued, receive bequests and donations, and perform other acts for the promotion of education in the county (Art. 2683).

The trustees meet once each quarter on the first Monday in August, November, February, and May, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and at other times when called by their president or by two of their members and the county superintendent. Each trustee is paid $3 a day, but not more than $36 in any one year for the time spent in attending meetings. (Art. 2687)

At their regular meeting in May of each year or as soon thereafter as practicable, the trustees classify all schools of the county into elementary

and high schools, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the state school superintendent (Art. 2678a). It is their duty to subdivide the county into school districts and make changes in school district lines (Art. 2681). In this matter, the action of the board is subject to the general supervisory control of the district court (Art. 2682). The county trustees may recommend to the county superintendent the transfer of school children from one school district to another (Art. 2681).

Upon receiving notice from the state superintendent of the amount of available school funds apportioned to the county, exclusive of all independent districts having more than 150 scholastics, the county trustees, acting with the county superintendent, apportion all available state and county school funds among the school districts (Art. 2685). All appeals from the decisions of the county superintendent must be made to the county board of school trustees (Art. 2686).

The county board calls an annual joint meeting of the district and county school trustees in August or September. At this meeting they consider questions dealing with the location of high schools and the teaching of high school subjects, the classification of schools, and other matters pertaining to the location, conduct, maintenance, and discipline of schools. The county school trustees may call other meetings of the district school trustees, at their own discretion or on petition of a majority of the district trustees. (Art. 2681)

In the history of Texas county government, the duties now performed by the county board of school trustees have been at one time or another assigned to various officials. The chief justice and the two associate justices of each county in the Republic of Texas constituted an ex officio board of school commissioners, with full power and authority to receive, hold, lease, sell, and convey, or otherwise dispose of any lands, tenements, goods, chattels, or other property, real or personal, which was given, granted, conveyed, or appropriated to them for the benefit of schools or academies within their county. Whenever necessary, the school commissioners organized any parts of their county into school districts, and acted as inspectors of the schools established therein. Either by themselves or through persons especially appointed by them for that purpose, they examined all persons who applied for employment at either academic or common schools, and issued certificates to the properly qualified candidates. (Feb. 5, 1840, H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, II, 320-322)

Under statehood, the chief justice and the county commissioners constituted the board of school commissioners for each county. During the year 1854 they formed their respective counties into school districts of convenient size and numbered them so that each district might be known by its appropriate number. (Jan. 31, 1854, Gammel, III, 1461)

Later, the members of the police court constituted the board of school commissioners. They appointed a board of school examiners consisting of five persons, who issued certificates to properly qualified teachers, and exercised supervision over the schools of the county. (Nov. 12, 1866, Gammel, V, 1088-1092)

County Board of School Trustees (Next entry 270, p. 167)

Each organized county became a school district in 1870, and the county (police) court was an ex officio board of school directors, subject to the rules, directions, and supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction. The board had the following powers: 1) to divide the county into as many subdistricts as might be necessary for public convenience; 2) to locate as many schoolhouses in each subdistrict as the scholastic population required and the amount of the county school fund justified; 3) to levy and have collected an ad valorem tax for the purpose of building schoolhouses, under its supervision; 4) to appoint a suitable number of school trustees in the county, with at least one board of trustees for each subdistrict, each board to consist of three persons; 5) to appoint three competent school examiners to examine persons who wished to teach, and to issue certificates; 6) to require all parents and guardians to send their children and wards to some public school, unless taught by private teachers, or in some other school or seminary of learning, at least four months in each year; 7) to settle all difficulties arising in the public free schools of the county reported by the proper trustees, removing teachers and expelling students for insubordination; 8) to make such rules, regulations, and bylaws for the government of schools as it deemed best for the interests of education. For their services the board members were allowed the same fees and per diem as they were allowed for similar services as members of the county (police) court. (Gammel, VI, 288, 289)

In 1873 administrative control of county schools was vested in five elective school directors, each of whom was to reside in a different magistrate's precinct. They defined the course of study in the public schools, directed the class and kind of school books and apparatus, and prescribed the duties of trustees and teachers. The school directors met whenever there was any business for them to transact, and each was allowed $4 per day for every whole day so employed, provided that the whole number of days should not exceed twenty during the first year and ten for each year thereafter. (Gammel, VII, 540-542)

Under the Constitution of 1876, general control of school matters was given to the commissioners court. It became the duty of the county judge to appoint a board of school examiners for each scholastic year, consisting of three well-educated citizens of the county, who examined all applicants for teaching positions in public free schools. As compensation the examiners received from each applicant the sum of $3. (Aug. 19, 1876, Gammel, VIII, 1040)

A law of March 6, 1911, established the county board of school trustees, and gave it all powers in school matters formerly vested in the commissioners court (Acts of the 32nd Legislature in Regular Session, 35, 36).

The county school superintendent is secretary of the county board of trustees, and as such, makes and preserves records of its proceedings (Art. 2681). Records required of him in this capacity are:

Minutes of County Board of School Trustees, 32nd Legis., 37, Mar. 6, 1911.
Field Notes of School Districts, 34th Legis., 71, Mar. 5, 1915. (To be recorded in minutes)

Record of Terms of Office of Common and County School Trustees, 34th Legis., 73, Mar. 5, 1915.
Orders Transferring Territory from One School District To Another, 41st Legis., 1st Called Session, 106, May 23, 1929. (To be recorded in minutes)

270. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION MINUTES, 1911--. 2 vols. (1 unmarked, 1). Title varies: Ledger, 1911-20, unmarked vol.
Minutes of proceedings of county board of school trustees, showing date of meeting, names of board members present, business transacted, and signatures of secretary and president of board. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. Indexed numer. by school district no., chron. thereunder. 1911-20 hdw.; 1921-- typed. 170 pp. 14 x 12 x 1. School superintendent's office.

For accounts of, and vouchers issued from county board fund, see entries 296, 311.

XIV. COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

At alternate general elections, Sabine County elects a county school superintendent to serve four years, under general law directing the election of this official in counties having 3,000 or more scholastic population. He must hold a teacher's certificate and must have executive ability. (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 2688) He gives bond for $1,000 and takes the oath of office (Art. 2689). The amount of his salary is regulated according to the scholastic population (Art. 2700).

> The county superintendent shall have, under the direction of the State Superintendent, the immediate supervision of all matters pertaining to public education in his county. He shall confer with the teachers and trustees and give them advice when needed, visit and examine schools, and deliver lectures that shall tend to create an interest in public education. He shall spend four days each week visiting the schools while they are in session, when it is possible for him to do so. He shall have authority over all the public schools within his county, except such of the independent school districts as have a scholastic population of five hundred or more. In such independent school districts as have less than five hundred scholastic population, the reports of the principals and treasurers to the State Department of Education shall be approved by the county superintendent before they are forwarded to the State Superintendent. All appeals in such independent school districts shall lie to the county superintendent, and from the decisions of the county superintendent to the State Superintendent, and thence to the State Board of Education. (Art. 2690)

The county superintendent calls the teachers of the county together for from one to three institutes during each school year, and may require their attendance (Art. 2691). It is his duty to apportion the school funds to the various common school districts. He approves the decision of the district trustees on the division of the funds among the schools of their

districts, and the length of their school terms. If the trustees fail to agree on these matters, the superintendent takes action for them. (Art. 2692) He approves vouchers, and contracts between teachers and trustees, and is the state superintendent's agent in the county--distributing books and blanks and making reports as required (Art. 2693). If any district has fewer than twenty pupils of scholastic age, either white or colored, the superintendent has authority to consolidate it with an adjoining district and designate the trustees to control the consolidated district (Art. 2695). At the discretion and on the authority of the superintendent, a pupil may be transferred from one district to another within the county (Art. 2696), or to a district in an adjoining county (Art. 2697).

In the development of the Texas school system, various county officers have from time to time exercised control of school matters. Executive powers and duties similar to those of the present school superintendent were first vested in the chief justice of the county by law of January 31, 1854. This law authorized the chief justice to receive reports from district school trustees, and to distribute the school funds among them (H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, III, 1461-1465).

The presiding justice of the county (police) court was given the duty of reporting to the state superintendent the annual census and such other information as might be required (Aug. 13, 1870, Gammel, VI, 288, 289). The president of the county board of school directors, established April 30, 1873, was ex officio county superintendent. It was his duty to examine all persons desiring to teach, report all school data required by the state superintendent, authorize and require transfers from one district to another as circumstances required, and certify all accounts of teachers. (Gammel, VII, 536-547)

The school law of 1876 gave the county judge the following powers and duties: 1) to administer all lands acquired for school purposes by gift, bequest, or otherwise, the deeds to which made no contrary provisions; 2) to approve the school census abstracts and to forward a copy to the state board of education; 3) to appoint a board of school examiners, and to certify the teachers approved; 4) to order at his discretion, on petition, the creation of new school communities; 5) to assign pupils residing in no school community to the most convenient community; 6) to appoint three trustees for each school community; 7) to apportion the available school funds to the various communities, according to scholastic population; 8) to receive from the teachers and forward to the state board of education complete reports on attendance and work; 9) to approve the payment of teachers' salaries; 10) to cancel, on sufficient evidence, the certificates of teachers disqualified to teach; 11) to pay the tuition of a resident child assigned for convenience to a school in an adjoining county; 12) to grant sums from the school fund to match donations of a local community, for building purposes. His compensation for performance of these duties was set by the state board of education, but was not to exceed $100 per year. (Gammel, VIII, 1037-1046)

In 1879 the county judge was given the following additional duties: 1) to receive applications for examinations before the board of school examiners, call the board for the examination of the applicants, and issue

certificates on recommendation of the board; 2) to distribute blanks and forms furnished by the state board of education; 3) to receive and pass on applications to build or buy schoolhouses; 4) to approve all warrants drawn on the school fund; 5) to approve all contracts between trustees and teachers. His salary was regulated by the amount of school funds disbursed in his county. (Gammel, VIII, 1471-1475)

The office of county superintendent of public instruction was created by the legislature on April 2, 1887. It was to be filled by the county judge ex officio or, by order of and at the discretion of the commissioners court, by biennial election. (Gammel, IX, 924) The county judge of Sabine County served as superintendent until 1916.

As school superintendent, the county judge conferred with and counseled teachers and trustees, visited and examined schools, and delivered, or secured someone to deliver, lectures on topics calculated to excite interest in public education. It was also his duty to organize and hold teachers institutes within his county. He apportioned the county's share of the state school fund to the various districts, not including the independent districts, and apportioned the income arising from the county's permanent school fund to all the districts, including the independent. (Apr. 15, 1891, Gammel, X, 99-101)

In 1905 all county judges serving as county superintendents were required to give bond and take oath of office as such, and were granted additional compensation as set by the commissioners court, not to exceed $600 per year (Acts of the 29th Legislature in Regular Session, 274, 275). In 1915 the judge as superintendent was required to be the secretary and executive officer of the county board of school trustees (34th Legis., 72).

The first elected county superintendent in Sabine County took office on January 1, 1916 (Sabine County, Official Bond Record, Vol. 5, p. 184), in accordance with the act of 1907 requiring the biennial election of a superintendent in every county of 3,000 or more scholastic population. He received a salary based on the scholastic population of the county. (30th Legis., 210-212) The term of office was lengthened in 1930 from two to four years (41st Legis., 5th Called Session, 207).

There follows a list of records required of the county school superintendent or the officer acting in this capacity.

Teachers

Teacher's Contract, Gammel, VIII, 1042, Aug. 19, 1876. (To be filed)
Teacher's Certificate, VIII, 1043, Aug. 19, 1876. (To be filed)
Record of Teaching Certificates Issued, X, 185, Apr. 28, 1891.
Fees Collected from Applicants for Teaching Certificates, 29th Legis., 291, July 15, 1905. (To be recorded)
Certificate of Teacher's Qualifications, 29th Legis., 291, July 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Report of County Board of Teacher Examiners, 29th Legis., 291, July 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Certificate of Normal School Attendance, 29th Legis., 297, July 15, 1905. (To be filed)

Summer Normal School Conductor's Report of Attendance, 29th Legis., 297, July 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Record of Teachers Attending Summer Normal School, 29th Legis., 297, July 15, 1905.

Scholastics

Censuses

Tax Assessor's Scholastic Census Abstract, VIII, 1471, Apr. 29, 1879. (To be filed)
Census-taker's Consolidated School Census Roll of White Scholastics, 29th Legis., 286, July 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Census-taker's Consolidated School Census Roll of Colored Scholastics, 29th Legis., 286, July 15, 1905. (To be filed)
Superintendent's Abstract of Scholastic Census, 29th Legis., 287, July 15, 1905. (To be filed)

Attendance

Teacher's Term Report of Attendance, IV, 527, Aug. 29, 1856. (To be filed)
Teacher's Monthly Attendance Report, VII, 543, Apr. 30, 1875. (To be filed)

Transfers

Application for Transfer of Scholastic, 29th Legis., 287, July 15, 1905. (To be filed)

School Finances

Accounts with School Districts, X, 101, Apr. 15, 1891.
District Trustees' Annual Budget of Proposed School Expenditures, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 3, Aug. 19, 1929. (To be filed)
Record of Interest-bearing School Warrants, 42nd Legis., 739, Mar. 20, 1931.
Copy of Common School District Budget, 42nd Legis., 348, May 21, 1931. (To be filed)
Protest to Common School District Budget, 42nd Legis., 348, May 21, 1931. (To be filed)
Copy of Supplemental Common School District Budget, 42nd Legis., 348, May 21, 1931. (To be filed)
Record of County Equalization Fund, 44th Legis., 286, Apr. 25, 1935.

Miscellaneous

Application for Appropriation to Build School, Revised Civil Statutes, 1895, Art. 3985, Sept. 1, 1895. (To be filed)
Plans and Specifications for School Building, RCS, 1895, Art. 3985, Sept. 1, 1895. (To be filed)

Records of the county school superintendent of Sabine County are located in his office in the courthouse.

Teachers
(See also entries 2-xix, 280, 292, 311)

271. (MINUTES OF SABINE COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE), 1913-31. 1 vol.
Record of proceedings of teachers institute, showing date of meeting, list of teachers, with notations of those answering roll and those absent appointment of committees, description of program, adoption of minutes of last meeting, and signature of secretary. Last pages of volume contain an alphabetical list of teachers in the county for the year, with name of school in which each is to teach. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw. 184 pp. 14 x 9 x 1.

272. REGISTER OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1909--. 3 vols. (2 unmarked, 2).
Abstracts of teachers' certificates, showing name and address of teacher, race, sex, age, years of teaching experience in Texas, nationality and nativity, kind and grade of certificate, date of registration and date of expiration of certificate. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of teacher, chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 80 pp. 16 x 11 x 1.

273. APPLICATION FOR COUNTY EXAMINATION, 1920--. 300 applications in 1 file box.
Original applications for county examinations for teachers' certificates, showing grade of certificate applied for, name, age, sex, race, years of experience of teacher, and signatures of applicant and county superintendent. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

274. (LIST OF TEACHERS), 1937--. 100 loose sheets in 1 desk drawer.
Lists of teachers in each school district, showing name and number of district, name of head teacher or principal, and names of teachers. No arr. No index. Hdw. 6 x 12 x 24.

Scholastics

Censuses (See also entries 2-xvi, 89)

275. (CENSUS ROLLS OF WHITE SCHOLASTICS), 1930--. 500 papers in 1 file box.
Census rolls of white scholastics in independent and common school districts in the county, showing name and number of district, name, age, and sex of each child, name and address of person rendering, and total number of children for each district. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

276. (SUMMARIES OF SCHOLASTIC CENSUSES), 1930--. 100 papers in 1 file box.
Summaries of scholastic censuses, showing name of county, classification of children by age, sex, and race, total number of scholastics in county, certification of county superintendent, and attest of county clerk. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

277. (FAMILY CENSUS), 1930--. 500 papers in 1 file box.
Original census forms filled out for each family having children of school age, showing name of census trustee, name and number of school district, names and ages of children in the family, name of county in which family resided before April of year census taken, length of residence in school district, and names and nationality of parents. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

278. (REPORTS OF CENSUS TRUSTEES), 1930--. 100 papers in 1 file box.
Reports of pupils in common school districts, made up from original census forms by census trustees for county school superintendent, showing name and number of school district, name, sex, age, and race of child, oath of census trustee, certification of county school superintendent, and signature of acknowledging officer. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

279. (NON-RESIDENT SCHOLASTIC REPORTS), 1937--. 25 papers in 1 file box.
Copies of reports from state department of education to superintendents of common and independent school districts, of pupils attending county schools who are not resident in the county, showing names of non-resident pupils in each district, total number in each district, total in county, and signature of state superintendent. Arr. chron. by filing date; each report arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

Attendance

280. (TEACHERS' MONTHLY ATTENDANCE REPORTS), 1933--. 200 reports in 1 file box.
Original monthly reports made by teachers in common school districts to county superintendent, showing name, post office address, and salary of teacher, name and number of school district, name of school, whether white or Negro, date of report, total days taught, total registration of boys and girls, classified by original entries, re-entries, and losses, total membership in classes, average and aggregate attendance and absence, number times tardy, total number of pupils between ages of 6 and 17, and total number of pupils between ages of 7 and 15, filing date, date and amount of salary voucher, and approval of county superintendent. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

281. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT ALPHABETICAL ROLL (Scholastics), 1916-21. 1 vol.
List of children in county required to attend public school, showing name and number of school district, county and state, date of beginning of compulsory school term, name, age, sex, and color of pupil, and names of parents or guardian. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of pupil, chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 14 x 7 x 1.

282. ATTENDANCE OFFICER RECORD, 1919-20. 1 vol.
List of children under compulsory attendance law, showing name and address of child and name of school child is attending. Arr. chron. by date reported. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 12 x 9 x 1.

Transfers (See also entries 300, 301)

283. REGISTER OF TRANSFERS (Pupils), 1914-35. 2 vols. 1911-13 in County Superintendent's Record, entry 295.
Record of pupils transferred from one school district to another, and resulting transfer of state aid apportionment, showing date of transfer, names of pupil and parents or guardian, names and numbers of school districts involved in transfer, and amount of state aid involved. Arr. chron. by date of transfer. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

284. APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER (Pupils), 1935--. 250 papers in 1 file box.
Original applications made by parents or guardians to school superintendent for transfer of pupils from one school district to another, showing county and state, names and numbers of districts involved in transfer, name, age, sex, and color of child, reason for transfer, certification of parent or guardian, and date of application. Arr. numer. by no. of school district from which transferred. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. (white for white children, pink for Negro). 10 x 5 x 14.

Tests

285. (NEW-SOUTH ACHIEVEMENT TESTS), 1937--. 300 papers in 1 file box.
Original tests given twice each year to pupils in elementary schools (first seven grades) to measure achievement, showing name, age, and school grade of pupil, date of test, test grade, age equivalent, total average in subjects taken, and name and number of school district. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 8 x 16 x 24.

Transportation (See also entry 311)

286. (APPLICATIONS FOR BUS TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN DISTRICTS), 1933--. 100 applications in 1 file box.
Applications for state aid for bus transportation of pupils from one school district to another, showing county and state, name and number of school district applying, name and address of president of county board of school trustees, names of county superintendent and deputy state superintendent, and date of application. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

287. REPORT OF TRANSPORTATION BY PRIVATE CONVEYANCE, 1933--. 50 papers in 1 file box.
Reports made by common schools of money due for transportation of pupils by private conveyance, showing name and classification of school, name, address, and grade of pupil, distance transported, name and number of school district, amount per month, and total amount due. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

288. INVOICES (Gasoline), 1937--. 150 papers in 1 file box.
Monthly statements from service companies of accounts with school districts for gasoline for school busses, showing name and number of school district,

date of account, debits, credits, balance, and amount paid from transportation fund. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 8 x 12 x 24.

289. BUS CONTRACTS, 1936--. 1 file box.
Original contracts for transportation of pupils under equalization law, showing name of bus driver, name of owner of bus, route number, amount of salary, signatures of driver and school superintendent, and acknowledgment of notary. Also monthly reports by drivers to superintendent, showing total number of pupils carried during month, classification of pupils by age and grade, days of attendance, distance transported, amount due driver for month, and signature of driver. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

290. BUS CONTRACTS (Drivers' Bonds), 1930--. 150 papers in 1 file box.
Copies of bonds made by school bus drivers to insure safety to school children, showing date and amount of bond, date of execution, date of expiration, and signatures of principal, sureties, and witness. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 4 x 18.

Books
(See also entries 296, 311)

291. (ANNUAL TEXTBOOK REQUISITIONS), 1937--. 100 papers in 1 file box.
Original textbook requisitions, showing county and state, date of shipment, name of school superintendent, delivery point, name of transportation company, and number and kind of books. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 3 x 24 x 30.

292. ANNUAL REPORT ON TEXT BOOKS (HEAD TEACHER), 1936--. 50 papers in 1 file box.
Original annual reports of textbooks used in each common shcool, made by head teachers, showing name of school and district number, titles of books and number of each, table of enrollment by grades, estimate of books needed for ensuing year, date of report, and signature of head teacher. Arr. alph. by name of school. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 3 x 19 x 24.

293. TEXT BOOK INVOICES, 1935--. 400 papers in 1 file box.
Original invoices of free textbooks, showing date invoice taken, name of school, name and address of custodian, titles of books and number of each, condition of books, certification of invoice by custodian. Arr. numer. by school district no., alph. by name of school thereunder. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

294. LEDGER (Library Books Purchased), 1936--. 1 vol.
Lists of library books bought for schools, showing date of invoice, book number and title, names of publishing company and author, and recording date. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Hdw. 270 pp. 14 x 10 x 1.

School Finances

Apportionment (See also entries 4-viii, 256, 287-289, 294)

295. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S RECORD (Apportionment School Funds), 1890--. 8 vols. Title varies: School Record, 1914-34. 4 vols.
Account of apportionment of school funds by districts, showing name and number of district, name of school, and whether white or Negro, scholastic population of each school, amount appropriated, amount of salaries, amount for other expenditures, and disbursement voucher number. Also contains: Register of Transfers, 1911-13, entry 283. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 300 pp. 17 x 12 x 2.

296. SCHOOL FUNDS, 1935--. 1 vol.
Account of state and county available school funds by districts, showing name and number of district, total number of scholastics, names of trustees, assessed valuation, tax rate for maintenance and bond taxes, and receipts and disbursements under the following columnar subdivisions: High School Tuition, Text Book Fund, County Administration, County Available, County Permanent, County Board, and Independent School Districts. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 300 pp. 29 x 17 x 2.
For register of vouchers issued from these funds, see entry 311.

297. (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COUNTY SCHOOL FUNDS), June 3, 1936. 1 vol.
County treasurer's statement of the financial condition of each school district in the county for fiscal year, showing amount of outstanding bonds, receipts and disbursements, totals, and balances. No arr. No index. Typed. 8 x 17 x 1.
For treasurer's statements to commissioners court, see entry 2-vii.

298. SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT (School Finances), 1934--. 150 papers in 1 file box.
Duplicates of county superintendendent's annual reports to the state superintendent, of condition of school finances, showing state and county, date of report, name of county superintendent, name and location of depository bank, number of schools and grades taught, number of white and Negro pupils in each school, items of receipts and disbursements, totals, balance, certification of school superintendent, and attest of county clerk. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

299. (APPLICATIONS FOR STATE AID), 1935--. 150 papers in 1 file box.
Original applications by school districts, showing state and county, school district number, net per capita apportionment, schedule of expenditures, grant recommended by state department, and date and amount approved. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 4 x 18.

300. HIGH SCHOOL TUITION APPLICATION, 1935--. 50 papers in 1 file box.
Original applications made by high schools for tuition due them for students transferred from other schools, showing county and state, name and classification of high school, name, age, and grade of pupil, resident district

number, number of months in attendance, amount applied for, and filing date. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

For application for and register of transfers, see entries 284, 283; for register of vouchers issued from high school tuition fund, see entry 311; for accounts of high school tuition fund, see entry 296.

301. (HIGH SCHOOL TUITION STATEMENTS), 1935--. 150 papers in 1 file box.

Original statements of high school tuition money due for transfer of pupils between districts, showing number of district presenting account, date, name, age, grade of pupil, number of days attendance, tuition due for each pupil, total tuition due, and signature of secretary of school board. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

For applications for and register of transfers, see entries 284, 283; for register of vouchers issued from high school tuition fund, see entry 311; for accounts of high school tuition fund, see entry 296.

302. (SUPERINTENDENT'S EXPENSE BUDGETS), 1935--. 10 papers in 1 file box.

Original estimates of county superintendent's administration expenses, showing state and county, name of superintendent, items and amount of expense, total, filing date, and approval of president of county school board. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 4 x 10 x 18.

For school district budgets, see entries 2-xviii, 12, 303; for accounts of and vouchers issued from county administration fund, see entries 296, 311.

303. (SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGETS), 1935--. 100 papers in 1 file box.

Original estimates of expenditures for each school district, presented to county board of school trustees for approval, showing district number, expected receipts and expenditures, balance deficit, and signature of county or city superintendent. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 10 x 5 x 14.

For other school district budgets, see entries 2-xviii, 12.

304. SABINE COUNTY PERMANENT SCHOOL FUNDS, COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND RECORDS, 1928--. 1 vol.

Record of investments of the Sabine County permanent school fund, showing number and kind of bonds purchased, interest rate, amount of principal and due date, number and amount of coupon, and due date; also record of bonded indebtedness of each district, showing name and number of school district, amount, date, and kind of bonds outstanding, interest rate, amount of sinking fund for year, dates and amounts of coupon payments. No arr. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 12 x 8 x 1.

For accounts of and vouchers issued from permanent school fund, see entries 296, 311.

Funding Bonds (See also entries 2-xiv,xv, 13)

305. RECORD OF BONDS (School), 1921--. 2 vols.

Record of bonds and deferred payment warrants issued for school districts, showing name and number of school district, date, amount, and interest

rate of bond, and date, number, and amount of warrant. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Typed. 100 pp. 17 x 12 x 1.

306. (INTEREST-BEARING SCHOOL BONDS), 1933--. 20 bonds in 1 file box.
Original bonds issued for school districts, showing number, date, and amount of bond, school district number, date due, date redeemable, and signatures of county judge, county clerk, treasurer, and state comptroller; coupons attached. Arr. numer. by bond no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

307. (REFUNDING SCHOOL BONDS), 1933--. 50 bonds in 1 file box.
Original refunding bonds issued for school districts, made in the amount of $100, with 3 year option at 6 percent interest, payable annually. Shows date and number of bond, school district number, and signatures of county judge, county clerk, and county treasurer. Arr. numer. by bond no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

308. (REFUNDING SCHOOL BOND COUPONS), 1937--. 100 coupons in 1 file box.
Coupons from refunding bonds for school districts, in the amount of $6 each to pay interest until maturity of bonds, showing serial number of bond, and signatures of county judge, county clerk, and county treasurer. Arr. numer. by bond no. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

School Taxes (See also entries 218, 219)

309. (MONTHLY REPORTS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES COLLECTED), 1912--. 1 file box.
Monthly reports made by tax collector to school superintendent, of net school district taxes collected, showing state and county, name of tax collector, date of report, name and number of school district, and signature of tax collector. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 6 x 12 x 24.
For reports to county depository of school tax collections, see entry 247.

310. TAX INFORMATION, 1935--. 8 papers in 1 file box.
Original papers concerning school taxes, showing name of school, school district number, valuation of property, tax rate, amount of tax, and net loss or gain from previous year. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. 6 x 15 x 15.

Vouchers, Deposits, Invoices

311. (SCHOOL VOUCHER REGISTER), 1934--. 1 vol.
Register of vouchers issued for teachers' salaries and transportation of pupils, from the following funds: High School Tuition, Text Book Fund, County Administration, County Available, County Permanent Fund, County Board, Independent School Districts. Shows date, number, and amount of voucher, to whom, for what purpose, and date paid. Arr. numer. by school district no. No index. Hdw. under pr. hds. 300 pp. 15 x 20 x 2.
For accounts of these funds, see entry 296; for teachers' salary warrants, see entry 2-xix.

312. SCHOOL VOUCHERS, 1933--. 300 papers in 1 file box.
Original approved school vouchers, showing date issued, name of school, school district number, to whom issued, amount and number of voucher, on what fund drawn, name of bank, signatures of trustees, and filing date. Arr. chron. by date of issuance. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

313. (DEPOSIT WARRANTS), 1937--. 100 papers in 1 file box.
Original deposit warrants issued to school districts by state comptroller, showing number of school district, amount of warrant, to what fund credited, filing date, and signature of state comptroller. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.

314. DEPOSIT SLIPS, 1936--. 250 papers in 1 file box.
Original deposit slips for available school funds, showing name and number of school district, and date and amount of deposit. No arr. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 4 x 10 x 16.

315. PAID INVOICES, 1935--. 50 papers in 1 file box.
Original invoices for school supplies, showing name of firm, name and number of school district, date and number of invoice, items and amount of supplies, total, date paid, and filing date. Arr. chron. by filing date. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 3 x 10 x 16.

Miscellaneous

316. SCHOOL DISTRICT FIELD NOTES, 1916--. 1 vol. (1).
Copies of surveyor's field notes of school districts in the county, showing name and number of school district, boundaries, amount of land included, date of survey, filing date, date of approval, and recording date. Arr. chron. by recording date. No index. Typed. 300 pp. 12 x 16 x 2.
Boundaries of all school districts established in county recorded in Minutes Commissioner's Court, entry 1.

317. FIELD NOTES (SCHOOL DISTRICTS), 1911-21. 1 file box.
Surveyor's original field notes of boundaries of school districts in the county, showing metes and bounds, name and number of school district, date survey made, names of surveyor, chain carriers, and flagmen, signature of surveyor, date of approval, and signatures of president and secretary of school board. No arr. No index. Typed. 3 x 10 x 16.

318. FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES, 1937--. 50 papers in 1 file box.
Copies of fire insurance policies on school buildings, showing name of company, number and amount of policy, date effective, date of expiration, premium, date due, name of school district, description of property insured, name of insurance agent, and signature of president of school board. Arr. alph. by name of school district. No index. Hdw. on pr. fms. 12 x 16 x 24.
For insurance policies on other county property, see entry 2-xi.

319. CORRESPONDNECE, 1933--. 450 papers in 2 file boxes.
County superintendent's official correspondence on school subjects, and educational bulletins from the state department of education. No arr. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 16 x 24.

(Next entry 320, p. 181)

XV. COUNTY SURVEYOR

The county surveyor of Sabine County is elected by the qualified voters of the county at each general election for a term of two years. He is required to maintain his office in the courthouse, or if there is no available space there, at some suitable building at the county seat (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 5283). He makes bond for an amount between $5,000 and $10,000, the exact sum being fixed by the commissioners court (Art. 5284). His compensation is derived from fees of office (Arts. 3944, 5290). He may be removed from office by the district judge upon proof of incompetency, official misconduct, or drunkenness (Art. 5970).

The county surveyor receives and examines all field notes of surveys made in the county upon which patents are to be issued, certifies them as correct, and records them in a separate volume kept for that purpose. The commissioners court provides him with all necessary books. (Arts. 5287, 5290) Upon the map of the county, the surveyor plats quarterly all surveys made during the preceding quarter, and transmits sketches and field notes of them to the general land commissioner (Art. 5291). He establishes in the county seat a true meridian by some substantial monument and adjusts all instruments to the meridian before using them (Art. 5295). He receives applications for prospecting for minerals on public lands (Art. 5340). The surveyor aids the tax collector in checking the state comptroller's lists of real estate in the county sold to the state for taxes (Art. 7307).

The act creating the office of county surveyor in the Republic of Texas provided that a surveyor be elected for a three-year term by joint vote of both houses of Congress. His bond was set at $10,000. He was paid by fees of office, and was authorized to appoint deputies. The surveyor was required to make out or procure a map with plats of all deeded lands in the county. He recorded the field notes of all surveys made in the county and certified them to the commissioner of the general land office. (Dec. 14, 1837, H.P.N. Gammel, Laws of Texas, I, 1406)

The Congress of the Republic required that each county set aside three leagues of land for school purposes, within the county if possible, or elsewhere if no vacant lands remained within the county. The county surveyor located and surveyed this land, and filed the field notes of the survey with the clerk of the county in which the land was located. (Jan. 25, 1839, Gammel, II, 134)

On the first of January, the surveyor made up a register of all surveys in the county which had been filed for record during the year, and delivered it to the county court for the assessor's classification of lands (Jan. 16, 1840, Gammel, II, 186). When the boundaries of a county were changed, the surveyor of the county from which the territory was taken furnished the surveyor of the county which included the new land, full field notes of the survey. The surveyor corrected the map of surveys in his county monthly, and kept it open for free inspection. (Feb. 5, 1840, Gammel, II, 366)

County Surveyor (Next entry 320, p. 181)

On February 5, 1840, the county surveyor was made elective by the county at large, and his term was fixed at two years (Gammel, II, 437). He was required to keep a separate record of all preemption land claims. Settlers intending to claim land took oath before the surveyor that the land to be surveyed and settled was vacant. (Jan. 22, 1845, Gammel, II, 1074) On affidavit of the owner that field notes of surveys had been lost or destroyed, the surveyor furnished certified copies (May 9, 1846, Gammel, II, 1599). He required applicants for land to file a land certificate or scrip as evidence of title, and registered applications for surveys of the claims (Aug. 30, 1856, Gammel, IV, 493).

Every three months, the surveyor platted all surveys made during the preceding quarter on the county map, and sent sketches and field notes of the surveys to the general land office (Jan. 26, 1858, Gammel, IV, 940). He received applications for surveys of unappropriated public lands by actual settlers thereon who desired to purchase the acreage (Feb. 1, 1860, Gammel, IV, 1393).

The surveyor received and recorded applications for prospecting for, and notices of discovery of minerals on public lands (Mar. 29, 1889, Gammel, IX, 1145).

There follows a list of records required of the county surveyor.

Record of Field Notes of Surveys, Gammel, I, 1406, Dec. 14, 1837.
Record of Surveys of Preemption Claims, II, 1074, Jan. 22, 1845.
Affidavit of Settler to Belief that He Has Settled on Vacant Land, II, 1074, Jan. 22, 1845. (To be recorded in preemption record)
Affidavit of Loss or Destruction of Field Notes, II, 1599, May 9, 1846. (To be filed)
Map and Profile of Railroad Right-of-Way, III, 1344, Feb. 7, 1853. (To be filed)
Certificate to Lines and Grades of Railroad, III, 1344, Feb. 7, 1853. (To be filed)
Register of Entries or Applications for Land, IV, 493, Aug. 30, 1856.
Application for Survey, Actual Settler, IV, 1393, Feb. 1, 1860. (To be recorded)
Application by Settler for Additional Lands, IV, 1393, Feb. 1, 1860. (To be recorded)
Copies of Land Office Field Notes and Map of University Lands in County, VIII, 75, Apr. 8, 1874. (To be filed)
Valuation of University Lands in County, VIII, 76, Apr. 8, 1874. (To be filed)
Application to Purchase University Lands, VIII, 77, Apr. 8, 1874. (To be filed)
Record of Application to Purchase University Lands, VIII, 77, Apr. 8, 1874.
Commissioners Court Report of School Lands Offered for Sale, IX, 56, July 8, 1879. (To be filed)
Record of Applications to Purchase School Lands, IX, 56, July 8, 1879.
Application for Homestead Donation, Revised Civil Statutes, 1879, Art. 3940, Sept. 1, 1879. (To be filed)
Record of Application for Homestead Donation, RCS, 1879, Art. 3940, Sept. 1, 1879.

Application for Survey of Mining Claim on Public Land, IX, 1145, Mar. 29, 1889. (To be recorded)
Affidavit to Required Work on Mining Claim on Public Land, IX, 1145, Mar. 29, 1889. (To be recorded)
Survey of Oil and Gas Claim on Public Land, 33rd Legis., 410, June 28, 1913. (To be recorded)

Records of the county surveyor of Sabine County are located in the county clerk's office in the courthouse.

320. COUNTY SURVEYOR'S RECORD FIELD NOTES, 1911--. 2 vols. (A, 3). Recorded copies of field notes of public and private surveys, showing name of owner, location of land, number of acres, survey and certificate numbers, plat of tract surveyed, names of surveyors, chain carriers, and flagmen, filing date, recording date, and attest of county surveyor. Arr. chron. by recording date. For index, see entry 321. 1911-30 hdw.; 1921-- typed. 600 pp. 17 x 12 x 3.

321. INDEX TO SURVEYOR'S RECORD, 1911--. 1 vol.
Index to County Surveyor's Record Field Notes, entry 320, showing name of owner, certificate number, acreage, and reference to book and page. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of owner, chron. thereunder. Hdw. under pr. hds. 400 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

XVI. PUBLIC WEIGHERS

In all counties in which there is no city in which the Governor is authorized to appoint public weighers, law provides for the election of a public weigher in each justice precinct, at the same time and in the same manner as other precinct officers, for a two-year term (Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas Revision of 1925, Art. 5683). However, upon petition signed by one-third of those voting for Governor in the last election, the commissioners court must order an election to determine whether or not the office is to be abolished (Art. 5686). Before entering upon the duties of his office, the public weigher must take the prescribed oath of office and give bond (Arts. 5689, 5688). He may appoint as many deputies as he needs, each deputy to take the oath and give bond (Art. 5691). He collects the fees of office set by law (Art. 3946). The commissioners court may remove the public weigher or any of his deputies for misfeasance, malfeasance, dishonesty, or incompetency (Art. 5702). His duties are to weigh cotton and produce, issue weight certificates, and keep a record of all weights (Arts. 5696, 5698).

The first public weighers were appointed by the Governor to serve within cities only (Mar. 15, 1875, H.P.N., Gammel, Laws of Texas, VIII, 534-536). On April 12, 1883, general law provided that a weigher could be elected in counties not having such an officer appointed by the Governor, on order of the commissioners court, (Gammel, IX, 389). This provision was changed in 1899 to allow the election of a public weigher within each justice precinct by order of the commissioners court on petition of a majority of the voters of the precinct. The term was set at two years; oath and bond were required; duties and place of business were prescribed. It was the weigher's duty to weigh all cotton, wool, sugar, hay, pecans,

and grain presented, and he was allowed to appoint necessary deputies. (Acts of the 26th Legislature in Regular Session, 264-267) In 1919 the petition for the creation of the office was dispensed with (36th Legis., 122).

The public weigher has been required, since March 17, 1919, to keep a complete and accurate record of all weights made by him (36th Legis., 125).

In 1938, three public weighers were elected in Sabine County. Their records were not inventoried.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Constitutions

Constitutions of Texas, 1836-1876.

Statutes

Acts of the Legislature, 1899--.

Gammel, H. P. N., Laws of Texas. Austin, The Gammel Book Company, 1898.

Codes

Code of Criminal Procedure, Revision of 1879, in The Revised Statutes of Texas. Galveston, A. H. Belo and Company, 1879.

Code of Criminal Procedure, Revision of 1895, in Revised Statutes of Texas. Austin, Eugene Von Boeckmann, 1895.

Oldham, W. S., and White, George W., Old Code, in A Digest of the General Statute Laws of the State of Texas. Austin, John Marshall and Company, 1859.

Paschal's Digest. Washington, W. H. and O. H. Morrison, 1870.

Revised Civil Statutes, Revision of 1879, in Revised Statutes of Texas. Galveston, A. H. Belo and Company, 1879.

Revised Civil Statutes, Revision of 1895, in Revised Statutes of Texas. Austin, Eugene Von Boeckmann, 1895.

Revised Civil Statutes, Revision of 1911. Austin, Austin Printing Company, 1912.

United States Code Annotated. St. Paul, West Publishing Company, 1927.

Vernon's Annotated Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas, Revision of 1925. Kansas City, Mo., Vernon Law Book Company, 1926--.

Vernon's Annotated Penal Code of the State of Texas, Revision of 1925. Kansas City, Mo., Vernon Law Book Company, 1926--.

Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, Revision of 1925. Kansas City, Mo., Vernon Law Book Company, 1926--.

Court Reports

Bexar County v. Linden, 220 Southwestern Reporter 761. St. Paul, West Publishing Company, 1920.

City of Galveston v. Posnainsky, 62 Texas Reports 127. 1884.

Bibliography

City of Sherman v. Shobe, 94 Texas Reports 129. 1900.

Comanche County v. Burks, 166 Southwestern Reporter 470. St. Paul, West Publishing Company, 1914.

Heigel v. Wichita County, 19 Southwestern Reporter 562. St. Paul, West Publishing Company, 1892.

Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. v. Bexar County, 40 Southwestern Reporter 145. St. Paul, West Publishing Company, 1897.

County Records

Docket, Jurisdiction of Brazoria, Brazoria County Archives, Angleton, Texas.

Sabine County, Minutes Commissioners Court. Sabine County Courthouse, Hemphill, Texas.

Sabine County, Official Bond Record, Vol. 3. Sabine County Courthouse, Hemphill, Texas.

Map

Cordova, J. de, Map of the State of Texas. New York, 1858.

Manuscripts

Memorials and Petitions. Archives, Texas State Library, Austin, Texas.

Patricio de Torres, Nacogdoches, to Adminor. de Correos, Bexar, July 11, 1826. Bexar Archives, University of Texas Library, Austin, Texas.

Spanish Archives, Books 37 and 40. General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

"Translations of Empresario Contracts," I. Spanish Archives, General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

Printed Documents

"Journal of the Joint Commission." Senate Documents, 27th Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. III, Document 199.

Transcripts of the Nacogdoches Archives, XXIV, XXV, XXVII, XXIX, XXX. Archives, University of Texas Library, Austin, Texas.

Secondary Sources

Austin, Mattie Alice, "Municipal Government of San Fernando de Bexar, 1730-1800," in Southwestern Historical Quarterly, VIII.

"Austin's Journal," in Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, VII.

Bibliography

Barker, Eugene C., "Minutes of the Ayuntamiento of San Felipe de Austin, 1828-1832," in Southwestern Historical Quarterly, XXI.

Binkley, William C. (ed.), Official Correspondence of the Texan Revolution, 1835-1836, I. New York, D. Appleton-Century, 1936.

Blackmar, F. W., "Spanish Institutions of the Southwest," in Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Extra volume X.

Bolton, Herbert Eugene (ed.), Athanase de Mezieres and the Louisiana-Texas Frontier, 1768-1780, I. Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark Co., 1914.

Bolton, Herbert Eugene, Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century. Berkeley, University of California, 1915.

Brown, John Henry, History of Texas, I, II. St. Louis, L. E. Daniell, 1892.

Castaneda, Carlos E., Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, II. Austin, Von Boeckmann-Jones, 1936.

Crocket, George L., Two Centuries in East Texas. Dallas, Southwest Press, 1932.

Fulmore, Z. T., History and Geography of Texas as Told in County Names. Austin, Steck, 1935.

Harper, Edward, "Sabine County Once Gateway of Texas to the United States: Crow's Ferry Was Vital Link," in the Sunday Enterprise, Beaumont, Texas, May 31, 1936.

Olmsted, Frederick Law, A Journey Through Texas, I. London, Sampson Low, Son and Company, 1862.

Starr, James F., compiler, Statement of Records Burnt, Missing, etc. and Date of Qualification of the First Recorder, in the Organized Counties of Texas. Second edition, July 9, 1885. Marshall.

Texas Almanac for 1936. Dallas, A. H. Belo, 1936.

White, J. M., Laws, Charters and Local Ordinances of Great Britain, France, and Spain with the Laws of Mexico and Texas, I. Philadelphia, T. and J. W. Johnson, 1839.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

(All numbers refer to entries. A record entry number is listed under each decade which the record covers in full or in part. An entry number is underlined to call attention to the initial appearance of the record; the last listing of the entry number indicates the decade within which the record ends.)

1870-79

1-3, 21, 22, 31, 33, 38, 39, 43, 62, 72, 79, 80, 83, 90, 91, 98, 105, 106, 110, 142-144, 147, 149, 162, 256

1880-89

1-3, 8, 14, 21, 22, 24, 29, 31, 33, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 61, 62, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80, 83, 90, 91, 97, 98, 104, 105, 106, 110, 116, 142-144, 145, 147, 149, 162, 176, 193, 256

1890-99

1-3, 8, 14, 21, 22, 24, 29, 31, 33, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 61, 62, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78-80, 83, 90, 91, 97, 98, 99, 104-106, 110, 116, 117, 128, 131, 142-145, 147, 149, 162, 170, 173, 193, 256, 295

1900-1909

1-3, 5-7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 55-57, 61, 62, 67, 68, 72-74, 78-80, 83, 90, 91, 93-95, 97-99, 102, 103, 104-106, 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 128, 129, 130, 131, 135-137, 139, 141, 142-145, 147, 149, 152-156, 158, 159, 162, 163-165, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 175, 178, 183, 193, 194, 196, 199, 201, 204, 211, 220, 227, 230, 243, 244, 252, 253, 256, 265, 272, 295

1910-19

1-3, 4, 5-8, 9, 13-15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29-31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46-48, 49, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62, 67, 68, 72-74, 77, 78-80, 83, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93-95, 97, 98, 101, 102-106, 107, 110, 111, 113, 115-117, 119, 120-124, 126, 128-131, 132-134, 135-137, 138, 139, 140, 141-145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152-156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162-165, 166, 168, 169, 173, 175, 178, 179, 183, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 204, 205, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 217, 219, 220, 222, 223, 225, 227, 230, 231, 232, 243, 244, 246, 247, 250, 252, 253, 261, 262, 265, 266, 267, 270, 271, 272, 281-283, 295, 309, 316, 317, 320, 321

1920-29

1-3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21-23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46-49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72-74, 76, 77-79, 83, 86-88, 89-95, 97, 98, 101-107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 119-123, 125, 126, 127, 129-131, 133-136, 138, 139, 142-147, 149-157, 159, 161-166, 168, 172, 173, 178, 179, 183, 184, 185, 187-189, 192-197, 198, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248, 250, 252, 253, 255, 258, 259, 261, 262, 265-267, 268, 269, 270-272, 273, 281-283, 295, 304, 305, 309, 316, 317, 320, 321

Chronological Index

1930-39

1-3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20-23, 27-29, 31, 34-43, 44, 45, 46-50, 51, 53-55, 58, 60-63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72-79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86-88, 90-95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101-108, 109, 110-116, 118, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126, 129-131, 133-136, 138, 139, 142-147, 148, 149, 151-157, 159, 160, 161-166, 167, 168, 172, 173, 174, 177, 178, 179, 180-182, 183-185, 186, 187-189, 190, 191, 196-198, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204-206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 218-225, 227, 228, 229-231, 233-242, 243, 244, 245, 246-248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265-267, 270-273, 274-280, 283, 284-294, 295, 296-303, 304, 305, 306-308, 309, 310-315, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321

SUBJECT AND ENTRY INDEX
(Underlined numerals refer to pages; others refer to entries)

Abbreviations, symbols, and explanatory notes, 48, 49
Abrogation of law, 23
Abstract of judgment, 46
Accessibility, housing, and care of records, 45-48
Acknowledgments
  county clerk, 79
  district clerk, 106
  justice of peace, 131
  notaries public, 80
Adjutant General, 77
Administration
  county, see Ayuntamiento; Commissioners, court; Police court; Roads and revenues, board of
  estates, see Estates
Administrators, see Estates, administrators
Admiralty cases, 26, 101
Adoptions, 86, 109
Agents
  county, office location, 46
  emigrant, license, 149
  home demonstration, 46
  to liquidate bank, 81
Aguayo expedition, 4
Aid, see Welfare
Ainays Indians, 4
Alarcon expedition, 4
Alcaldes, 22, 24
  Gaines, James, 7
  Hines, Elbert, 8
  Norris, Samuel, 8
  Waller, Edwin, 23
Alguacil, 22
Aliens, see Naturalization
Allowances, see Claims
Almshouse, see Welfare
American Revolution, influence, 21
Amortization record, 77
Anglo-American
  immigration, 3, 5, 7
  influence on
    county government, 23, 50
    records system, 39, 40
  order, maintenance of, 8
  petition, statehood, 11
  settlement, 5, 23
  settlers, work of, 10
Animals
  See also Livestock
Animals (continued)
  dog registration, 160, 161
  prairie dog extermination, 55
  predatory, 57, 59
Appeals, 100
Appearance bonds
  criminal cases, 188, 207
  grand jury, 197
Appointments
  administrators, 142, 147
  agent to liquidate bank, 81
  campaign manager, 85
  constable, 141-143
  county
    attorney, 52, 137
      assistant, 85, 137
    clerk, 65
      deputy, 74, 85, 106
    commissioners, 50
    judge, special, 120
    surveyor's deputy, 179
  denominational board of trustees, 85
  district
    clerk, 103
      deputy, 85
    court stenographer, 104
    judge, special, 104
  election officers, 62
  executors, 142, 147
  guardians, 142, 147
  jury of view, 54, 61, 64
  juvenile officer, 85
  notaries public, 85
  probate judge, special, 85
  probation officer, 85
  public weighers, 181
  real estate commissioner, 64
  road overseers, 61
  school
    examiners, 53
    trustees, 85
  sheriff, deputies, 85, 139
  tax assessor, 51, 144
  tax assessor-collector, deputy, 85, 145
  traffic officer, 30
  treasurer, 51, 159
  vacancies filled by, 30
Appraisers' reports, 65
Apprenticeship record, 119
Arciniega, Miguel, 8

Arkansas, 22
Arms, safekeeping of, 37
Arroyo de las Borregas, 8
Arthur, Allen W., 8
Asinai (Tejas) Indians, 4
Assessments, see Taxes
Assessor, see Tax assessor; Tax assessor-collector
Assignees' final reports, 85
Assumed names, 40, 82, 54
Attachment
  liens, 41, 47
  witnesses, 110, 113, 114, 165
Attendance, school, 142, 280-282
Attests, see Acknowledgments
Attorney
 See also County, attorney; District, attorney
  general, 43
  license applications, 106
  malpractice, 32
  practicing, 106
  receipts for case papers, 105, 137, 175
  state, 134, 135
Attoyac River, 15
Auctioneers' reports, 62
Auditor, state, 76
Austin, Moses, 3
Austin, Norris, 12
Austin, Stephen F., 3, 5
Austin, town of, 48
Automobiles, see Vehicles
Ayish Bayou, 9, 10, 15
Ayuntamiento, 7, 22, 24, 39, 50, 51
  Nacogdoches, 50

Bacon, L. F., subdivision, 23
Bail bonds, see Bonds, bail
Bailiff, see Sheriff
Ballots, 63, 15
Bank
  association, 81
  capital stock, 81, 86
  dividends, 81
  insolvent state, 81, 82
  savings department, 81
  share owners, 161
  State, 177
  statements, 82, 266
Bankruptcy proceedings, 119
Bawdy houses, 137
Bays, Rev. Joseph, 6
Bear Creek, 15
Beckom addition, 23
Beer
  hearings, 181
  licenses, 119, 121, 182
  local option, 63
Bernardino, 4
Bevil's Ferry, 14, 16, 17
Bexar, town of, 21
Bids, 2-iii
Bienville, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de, 3
Big
  Bear Creek, 14
  Prairie, 15
Bills
  of cost
    civil cases, 106, 162
    scire facias proceedings, 108
    tax suits, 107
  of exception
    criminal cases, 163
    juvenile cases, 180
  of sale, 41, 77, 78, 149, 20, 29, 83
    index to, 77
Births, see Vital statistics, births
Blackman, Louis, 8
Bloodsworth, W. J., 17
Boardinghouse keepers' liens, 79
Boards, county
  election, 63
  equalization, 32, 157, 158, 250, 251
  health, 56
  intangible tax, 148
  land commissioners, 25, 27, 51, 73
  medical examiners, 53
  road
    commissioners, 130, 131
    supervisors, 53
  roads and revenues, 25, 26, 51
  school
    commissioners, 25, 51, 165
    directors, 53, 166, 168
    examiners, 165, 166, 168, 169
    trustees, 38, 84, 85, 137, 164-167, 270
Bonds, 44, 73
  administrators, 142, 147
  appearance, 188, 197, 207
  approval of, 30
  assignees, 83
  bail, 197, 207
    forfeiture, 130

Bonds (continued)
bidders, 65
bridge, 53, 160, 259
building, 53
bus drivers, school, 290
civil cases, 106, 187
commission merchants, 84
contractors, 84
cotton ginners, 75, 81, 84
county officials, 72, 73
attorney, 83, 137, 138
clerk
county, 72, 83, 106
district, 83
commissioners, 50
constable, 83, 141, 142
coroner, 83
index to, 74, 83
inspector of hides and animals, 83
judge, 83, 84, 169
justice of peace, 83
librarian, 84
notaries public, 35, 83, 73, 74
public weighers, 84, 181
school superintendent, 167, 184
sheriff, 83, 104, 138, 139
surveyor
county, 83, 179
district, 83
tax
assessor, 51, 83, 143-145
collector, 83, 146, 147
treasurer, 51, 83, 84, 158, 159
courthouse, 46, 160
criminal cases, 110, 163
depositories of county funds, 32, 84, 2-x, 72
disaster, 60
elections, 43, 60
employers of convicts, 178
estray, 77
examining trial, 111, 207
executors, 142, 147
ferry, 51, 60
ginners, cotton, 75, 81, 84
guardians, 142, 146, 147
improvement, 53, 60
issues, 32, 34, 46, 52-54, 60, 61, 160, 2-xiii, xiv, xv, 10, 13, 258, 259, 263, 305-308
land
reclamation, 60
title, 76
Bonds (continued)
liquor dealers, 52, 84, 161, 75
livestock commission merchants, 84
loan brokers, 75, 84
military, 52
pawnbrokers, 83
permanent school fund, 53
poorfarm, 54
redeemed, 34, 160
refunding, 60
road, 53, 61, 160, 2-xiii, 10, 258, 259, 263
school, 62, 160, 2-xiv, xv, 13
bus drivers, 290
funding, 305-308
sinking fund, 53
surveyors, licensed, 84
toll bridge, 60
warehousemen, 75, 84
witnesses, 207
Border leagues, 7, 9, 12
Borregas, Arroyo de las, 8
Boundaries
county, 64, 21
election precincts, 148
incorporated town, 76
map of Sabine County, 15
petition for change of, 16
road
districts, 61
precincts, 8
Sabine County, 14-17, 64, 21
school districts, 316, 317
surveys, 17, 64
Boundary commission, joint between United States and Texas, 16
Bounties, scalp, 57, 59
Bowden's Old Place, 15, 16
Boyd, John, 11
Brands
livestock, 44, 74, 77, 78, 31
log, 78, 56
Brazoria, alcalde of, 23
Bridges, see Roads and bridges
Brokers, see Loan brokers; Pawnbrokers
Bronson, 13, 14
independent school district, 4-viii
tax rolls, 217, 218
Brookeland, 14
Brooks, Travis G., 12
Brown, M. J., 45
Bryant, Benjamin F., 11
Bucket shops, 137
Buckley's, 14

Budgets, 43
  county, 2-ix, 12
  school, 170, 2-xviii, 12, 302, 303
Builders
  contracts, 73, 79
  liens, 73
Building and loan association, 81
Buildings, county, 55, 56
Burial permits, 42, 71
Burroughs, Rush, survey, 17
Burrs' ferry, 13
Bus drivers, school, 289, 290
Business licenses, 72
Butchers
  registration, 81, 55
  reports, 65, 20

Caddo village, 3
Caldwell, Matthew, 6
Camino Real, 3, 4
Campaign manager
  appointment, 85
  expense account, 63
Candidates' expense accounts, 63, 18
Canfield League, 23
Capiases
  criminal cases, 110, 112, 163, 166, 207
  juvenile cases, 180
Capital stock, 86
Care, housing, and accessibility of records, 45-48
Case papers
  attorneys' receipts for, 105, 137, 175
  civil
    county court, 120, 162
    district court, 104, 106-108
    justice of peace courts, 131, 187
  criminal
    county court, 42, 120, 163
    district court, 42, 104, 110, 111
    grand jury, 197, 198
    justice of peace courts, 42, 131, 111, 188
    juvenile delinquency, 180
  inquest, 104
  lunacy, 147, 151
  probate, 119, 147, 151
Cemeteries, 76, 77

Census
  general, 85
  scholastic, 37, 38, 62, 74, 85, 86, 168, 170, 2-xvi, 89, 275-279
Certificates, see Licenses
Charters, 137
Charts of governmental organization, 39
Chattel mortgages
  personal property, 79, 130, 42-45, 48
  realty, 38, 45
Chauffeurs' licenses, 81, 147, 149, 242
Checks, 44, 267, 268
Chief justice, 11, 25, 28, 51, 83, 118
Children
 See also Juvenile; School, children
  adoption papers, 86, 109
  crippled, 36
  custody of, 92
Chiropodists' licenses, 106
Churches
  Baptist, 6
  Catholic, 6
  Church of Christ, 86
  denominational trustees, 85
  Methodist, 6, 11
  property, 148
Citations, 106-108, 162, 187
Cities and towns
  delinquent taxes, 79, 223
  incorporated, 43, 52, 56, 64, 76
  lots
    abstracts of title, 148, 212
    sold for taxes, 78
  streets, 54, 56, 79
  subdivisions, 56, 64, 77, 23
  unincorporated, 56, 147
Citizenship, 40-42
  naturalization, 41, 42, 103, 105, 120
  Spanish municipality, 21
Civil case records
  case papers
    county court, 120, 162
    district court, 104, 106-108
    justice of peace court, 131, 187
  dockets
    county court, 120, 155-159
    district court, 104, 97-104
    justice of peace court, 131, 183, 193

Civil case records
dockets (continued)
sheriff, 204, 206
fees and costs
county court, 167, 168, 173, 174
district court, 104, 105, 116
justice of peace court, 131, 173, 183, 192, 193
minutes
county court, 120, 152, 154
district court, 103, 90-94
processes
county court, 164
Civil War, 12, 13
Claims
against
county, 25, 59, 62, 64, 160, 161, 2-ii, 5, 253, 260
insolvent state bank, 81
laborers', 80
materialmen's, 80
mineral, 77, 181
oil and gas, 181
probate, 119, 142, 145
Clark, Amos, 12
Clark, William, Jr., 6
Clarke, William, 11
Clerks, see County, clerk; District, clerk
Coahuila and Texas, 8-10, 23
Coal, 77
Cold storage plants, 42
Columbarium, 77
Columbia, town of, 11
Comisario court, 24, 25
Comisarios, 24
Commercial
records, 53-57
vehicles, 149, 234
Commission merchant's bond, 84
Commissioners
accounts, 254
court, 18, 26, 29, 43, 50-58, 76
papers, 2
records, 58-72, 1-20
cities and towns, 64
county
buildings, 64
finances, 58-60, 2-7
land, 64
drainage, 64
elections, 62, 63, 14-18
Commissioners
court
records (continued)
general proceedings, 58, 1-7
miscellaneous, 65, 66, 19, 20
pensions, 65
roads, 60, 61, 8-11
schools, 62, 12, 13
taxation, 63, 64, 2-viii, 3-ii
precincts, 50
Commissions
common school district trustees', 2-xvii, 13
joint boundary, U.S. and Texas, 16
Compensation, officials', see Fees and costs
Complaints
criminal cases, 110, 188
examining trials, 111, 198
juvenile cases, 180
lunacy cases, 151
Comptroller, state, 32-34, 43, 137, 144-146, 179, 128, 129, 245, 246, 261, 262, 313
Confederate
Army, 13
pensions, 56
States, 52
Congress
of Coahuila and Texas, 23, 24
of Republic of Texas, 51
Conn, H. P., 45
Conservators of peace, see Constable; County, judge; District, judge; Justice of peace; Sheriff
Constable, 29, 83, 141-143
deputy, 143
fees, 60, 124, 184, 185, 192, 194, 195
records, 42, 143
report, 31, 59
Constitution of 1836, 25; of 1845, 27; of 1861, 27; of 1866, 27; of 1869, 28; of 1876, 29
Constitutional
Convention of 1836, 20
privileges, counties, 18
Consuls, 101
Consultation of 1835, 11, 20
Contractors
bonds, 84
liens, 80
Contracts, 129
bridge, 53

Contracts (continued)
builders', 79
bus, 289, 290
courthouse, Hemphill, 45
feed, 65
labor, 79, 49, 50
marriage, 41, 42, 82
mechanics', 73, 79
office supplies, 65
railroad, 49
reserving property, 76
road, 53, 61, 2-xii, 9
seed, 65, 149
soil conservation, 64
teachers', 74, 168, 169
Convicts
See also Prisoners
bonds, 178
employment, 53, 178
sentence, 42
Cordova, J. de, 16
Coroner, 27, 29, 83
See also Justice of peace
Corporation charters, 137
Corpses, 71
Correspondence
board of equalization, 251
school superintendent, 319
sheriff, 207, 210
treasurer, 269
Costs, see Fees and costs
Cotton's company, 13
Cotton ginners
bonds, 75, 81, 84
certificates, 57
Counties
constitutional privileges, 18
contracts with, 18
independence of, 18, 20
instrumentalities of state, 18
judgments against, 18
judicial decisions, 18-20
liabilities, 18, 19
property ownership, 18
County
agent, office location, 46
attorney, 28-30, 43, 46, 52, 137, 138
assistant, 85, 137, 138
county clerk's accounts with, 3-xiii
fees, 137, 138, 122, 167, 169, 202, 203
records, 58, 202, 203
County
attorney (continued)
reports, 32, 43, 59
boards, see Boards, county
boundaries, 14-17
field notes, 21
map, 15, 64
surveys, 64
budgets, 2-ix, 12
buildings, 25
cars, 65
clerk, 29, 50, 57, 65, 72-76, 83, 85, 106
deputy, 74, 85, 106
disbursements, 58, 3
fees, 72, 120, 79, 81, 87, 148, 168, 169
office location, 46
receipts, 58, 3
records, 76-99, 21-89
administration of office, 85, 78-86
bonds, official and public responsibility, 83, 84, 72-75
commercial, 80-82, 53-57
deputations, 85, 76
judgments, 79, 80, 46
liens, 79, 80, 47-52
military service, 85, 77
miscellaneous, 85, 86, 87-89
mortgages, 79, 38-45
ownership, 76-78, 21-35
personal property, 77, 78, 29-35
real property, 76, 77, 21-28
professional licenses, 82, 58-60
taxes, 78, 79, 36, 37
vital statistics, 82, 61-71
births, 82, 67, 69, 70
deaths, 82, 68-71
marriages, 82, 61-66
reports, 31, 59, 75, 120
commissioners, 50, 51, 60, 83, 254
court, see Commissioners, court
court, 25, 26, 28, 29, 51, 118-121
records
beer hearings, 121, 181, 182
civil, 120, 121, 152, 154-159, 162, 167, 168, 176, 177
case papers, 120, 162
dockets, 120, 155-159
fees, 120, 167, 168

County
court
records
civil (continued)
jury service, 120, 121
minutes, 120, 152, 154
miscellaneous, 121, 175-178
processes, 120
criminal, 120, 121, 153, 154, 160, 161, 163, 164-167, 169-174, 178
case papers, 120, 163
dockets, 120, 160, 161
fees, 120, 167-172
jury service, 120, 121, 173, 174
minutes, 120, 153, 154
processes, 120, 164-166
juvenile delinquency, 121, 179, 180
lunacy, 120, 150, 151
probate, 119, 120, 142-149
depositories, see Depositories, county funds
expenses, see Expense accounts
finances, 1-5
bonds, see Bonds, issues
budgets, 2-ix, 12
checks, 44, 267, 268
claims against, see Claims, against, county
condition of, 32, 2-vi, 261, 262
control of, 53
depositories, see Depositories, county funds
expense accounts, 60, 104, 105, 120, 125, 126
fees and costs, see Fees and costs
fines, reports of, 31, 59, 120, 139, 140, 161
funds, 42, 52, 55, 102, 118, 129, 160, 261, 262
indebtedness, 58, 79, 3-viii
insurance, 318
ledger, 31, 44, 58, 59, 3
receipts, 31, 265
reports, 31
taxes, see Taxes
vouchers, 31
warrants, 161, 6, 11, 264
refunding, 4-iv
scrip, 2-iv, 7
government, 20
hospital, 34
judge, 83, 84
absence, 120
fees, 59, 120, 148, 167-169
office location, 46, 47
reports, 31, 59
special, 120
jurisdiction, 18
legal status, 18
map, 15, 180
officials
bonds, 83, 72, 73
oaths, 72
resignations, 2-xxi
salaries, 60
physician, 56
property, insurance, 2-xi
school superintendent, see School, superintendent
seats, 13, 55
sheriff, see Sheriff
surveyor, see Surveyor
Courthouse
bids, 45
bonds, 46, 160
construction, 46
contract for, 45
control of, 138
Courts, see Alcaldes; Comisario court; Commissioners, court; County, court; District, court; Justice of peace, courts; Police court; Primary, court; Probate, court; Superior Judicial Court of Texas; Supreme Court
Cow Bayou, 15
Crematory, 77
Criminal case records
case papers
county court, 42, 120, 163
district court, 42, 104, 110, 111
grand jury, 197, 198
justice of peace court, 42, 131, 111, 188
juvenile delinquency, 180
dockets
county court, 42, 160, 161
district court, 42, 104, 105
justice of peace court, 42, 131, 184, 185, 192, 194, 195
juvenile delinquency, 179
sheriff, 205, 206

Criminal case records (continued)
fees and costs
county court, 167, 169-174
district court, 119-136
grand jury, 199-201
justice of peace court, 131, 123, 184, 185, 192, 194, 195
minutes
county court, 120, 153, 154
district court, 104, 95, 96
grand jury, 196
processes
county court, 164-166
district court, 112-115
sheriff, 204-207
Criminal identification equipment, 66
Crop liens, 80
Crow's ferry, 5
Crozat, Antoine, 4
Culpepper, Va., 5
Custodian of records, 30
Custody of children, 92
Customs, collector of, 26, 139

Dairymen's trade marks, 81, 82
Dawson, N. A., 46
Dealers' license fees, 147
Deaths, see Vital statistics, deaths
Debtors, insolvent
assignees'
bonds, 83
reports, 85
assignment of property, 86
inventories of property, 86
Declaration of intention to become citizen, see Naturalization
Decree No. 277, 24
Deed record, 44, 76, 21
index to, 45, 22
Deeds, 72, 83, 84
index to, 76, 22
record of, 73, 21
sheriff's, 32
tax, 76
of trust, 73, 79, 38
Federal Land Bank, 40
index to, 41
index to, 39
Defaulting jurors and witnesses, see Scire facias
Defendants' answers, civil cases, 108, 162

Delegates, District of Sabine, 11
Delinquent
minors, see Juvenile, delinquency
taxes
cancelation, 226
docket, 101
judgment, 90, 93, 107, 228
list, 32, 78
notice, 225
receipts, 227-229
redemption, 227
reports, 76
rolls, 37, 223, 224
suits, 33, 107
Denominational trustees, 85
Dentists
licenses, 35, 82, 137, 58, 139
state board of examiners, 58
Departments of Texas, political, 24
Depositions, 131, 106, 162
Depositories
county funds
bids, 59, 60
bond, 30, 32, 84, 2-x, 72
designation of, 30, 53, 54, 60
financial statements, 60
public records, 48
transmission of money to, 33
trust funds, 30, 60, 84
Deputations, 43, 84, 76
Dial, John, 12
Dill, James, 7, 8
Directors, school, county board of, 168
Disaster bonds, 60
Disbursements, see Receipts and disbursements
District
attorney, 46
application for use of county automobile, 65
expense accounts, 105, 120
fees, 117, 121
receipts and disbursements, 58
reports, 31, 32, 59, 161
clerk, 29, 53, 103
bond, 83
deputy, 85
expense accounts, 104
fees, 117
office location, 46, 47
receipts and disbursements, 58
records, ex-officio, 106, 117, 139-141

District
clerk
records (continued)
acknowledgments, 106
official bonds and oaths, 106
professional licenses, 106, 139-141
trust funds, 106
voter registration, 106
reports, 31, 59
court, 26, 28, 100-103
fees, 104, 116
jurisdiction, 26, 28, 50
records, 103-117, 90-138
case papers, 104, 106-111
clerk's ex-officio, 106, 117, 139-141
dockets, 104, 97-105
expenses, 104, 105, 120, 125, 126, 129-136
fees, 104, 105, 116-119, 121-124, 127, 131
jury service, 105, 134-136
minutes, 103, 104, 90-96
miscellaneous, 105, 106, 137, 138
processes, 104, 112-115
reporter, expense accounts, 125
sessions, 104
stenographer, 104, 105
improvement, 30, 43
independent school, 43
irrigation, 55
judge
election, 104
expense account, 105, 120
office location, 46
special, 104
judicial, 100, 101
land, 27
road, 43, 61
of Sabine, 50
school, see School, district
surveyor's bonds, 83
of Tenehaw, 10
Divorces
custody of children, 92
decree, 92
docket, 100
minutes, 42, 90, 92
property division, 92
suits, 100, 102
Dockets
bar, district court, 104
Dockets (continued)
civil
county court, 155-159
district court, 97-104
justice of peace court, 131, 183, 193
non-jury, district court, 104
sheriff's, 204, 206
clerk's file
county court, 120
district court, 104, 97
criminal
county court, 42, 160, 161
district court, 42, 104, 97, 103, 105
justice of peace court, 42, 131, 184, 185, 192, 194, 195
juvenile delinquency, 179
sheriff's, 205, 206
delinquent tax, district court, 101
divorce, district court, 100
examining trial, justice of peace court, 131, 185
execution
county court, 120, 159
district court, 104, 104
justice of peace court, 131
forcible entry and detainer, justice of peace court, 131
inquest, justice of peace court, 131, 186
jury trial
county court, 120, 158
day for taking up, 104, 120
district court, 104, 99
juvenile, county court, 179
motion
county court, 157
district court, 103
non-jury, district court, 104
probate, 119, 144
administrators, 119
claim, 119, 145
executors, 119
fee, 148
guardianship, 119
judge's, 119, 120
scire facias
county court, 156
district court, 102
scrip facias, 7
sheriff's, 204-206
Doctors, see Physicians
Dog registration, 160, 161

Domingos ferry, 15
Drainage ditches, 54, 64
Druggists
  agent, affidavit to ethyl alcohol purchase, 106
  liquor prescriptions, 105, 106

Eagle Pass, 4
East Texas
  empresario grants in, 7
  natural resources, 4
Education, see School
Edwards, Hayden, 7, 8
Elections
  ayuntamiento, membership, 50
  ballots, 63, 15
  board, report of expenses, 63
  bonds, 43, 60
  contested, 52, 63, 100
  county
    officials, 52, 62, 138, 141-145, 158, 167, 169, 181, 14
    seat removal, 63
  district judge, 104
  first in District of Sabine, 7
  fraud, report of, 63
  hog law, 63
  for incorporation, 62, 64
  judges, 52, 142
  liquor, 55, 63
  local option, 43, 55
  municipal officers, 22
  notices, 63, 142, 2-xv
  poll taxpayers, 2-xx
  pool hall abolishment, 63
  precincts, 30, 43, 51, 62, 148, 17
  returns, 31, 43, 45, 63, 76, 14
  road
    bonds, 61, 2-xiii, 10
    taxes, 61
  school
    bonds, 2-xiv, xv, 13
    districts, 55, 62
    tax, 62
  special reports, 36
  supplies, 63
  tick eradication, 63
  trustees, school district, 62
  woman suffrage, 232
Embalmers, 82
Emigrant
  agents, 149
  laborers, 82
Eminent domain, 30, 103, 119
Employers' liability, 52
Empresario grants, 7, 23, 24
Engineers, water, state board of, 76
Epileptics, 121
Equalization, board of, 31, 157
  records, 158, 250, 251
Equity, see Civil case records
Escheat proceedings, 36, 100, 103, 137
Estates
  administrators
    appointment, 142, 147
    bond, 142, 147
    docket, 119
    reports, 142
  appraisements, 142, 147
  claims against, 142, 145
  distribution of, 147
  escheats, 36, 100, 103, 137
  executors
    appointment, 142, 147
    bonds, 142, 147
    docket, 119
  fees, 119, 142, 148
  guardians
    accounts, 149
    appointment, 142, 147
    bonds, 142, 146, 147
    oath, 146
  guardianship, 119
  heirship judgments, 80
  inventories, 142
  partition of, 142
  probate records, 119, 120, 142-149
  reverting to state, 36
  wills, 142, 147
Estrays, 77, 78, 142, 160, 161, 3-vi, 33
Examiners
  county board of school, 53, 168
  state board of
    dentists, 58
    library, 34
    medical, 139
      veterinarian, 140
    nurse, 60
    optometrist, 59
    pharmacists, 141
Examining trial
  bonds, 207
  case papers, 111, 198
  conduction, 129
  dockets, 131, 185

Execution dockets, 104, 120, 104, 159
Executors, see Estates, executors
Exemptions
  jury service, 105, 121
  taxes, see Taxes, exemptions
Exhibits, civil cases, 106
Expeditions
  Aguayo, 4
  Alarcon, 4
  filibustering, 22
  Gutierrez-Magee, 5
  Long, 5, 6
  Ramon, 4
  Rivera, 4
  St. Denis, 3, 4
  trading, 3
Expense accounts
  candidates' campaign, 63, 18
  county attorney's, 105
  district
    attorney's, 104, 105, 120
    clerk's, 104
    court reporter's, 125
    judge's, 105, 120
  fee officers', 60
  jurors', 117, 134
  peace officers', 105
  sheriff's, 105, 126
  witnesses', 170
Explanatory notes, 49
Explorations, 3

Family census, schools, 277
Farm
  seed, 65, 149
  statistics, 145
  truck licenses, 235
Farmers
  cooperative society, 75, 81
  county libraries, 55
Federal
  Land Bank, deeds of trust, 40
    index to, 41
  tax liens, 52
    notices, 2-xxiv
    releases, 52
Fees and costs
  civil, see Civil case records, fees and costs
  constable, 60, 124, 184, 185, 192, 194, 195
Fees and costs (continued)
  county
    attorney, 137, 138, 122, 167, 169, 202, 203
    clerk, 72, 120, 79, 81, 87, 148, 168, 169
    court, 163, 167-174
    judge, 120, 148, 167-169
  criminal, see Criminal case records, fees and costs
  district
    attorney, 117, 121
    clerk, 117-119
    court, 104, 116, 119-136
      stenographer, 105
  examination, reports, 105
  grand jurors, 135, 199-201
  health officer, 161
  jury, 31, 59, 104, 120, 117, 134-136, 173, 174
    reports of, 31, 59, 105, 120, 2-v
  justice of peace, 131, 123, 183-185, 191-195
  naturalization, 105
  notaries public, 80
  probate cases, 119, 142, 148
  receipts, 105
  sheriff, 105, 109, 140, 127-129, 167-169, 204-206
  statements of, 60
  tax assessor-collector, 149, 249
  teaching certificates, 169
  treasurer, 161
  unclaimed, 161
  vehicle license, 233-242
  vital statistics registration, 2-xxii
  witnesses, 105, 117, 131-133, 148, 167-171, 199-201
Felony cases, see Criminal case records
Ferguson, Olly A., 8
Ferries
  Bevil's, 14, 16, 17
  bonds, 51, 60
  control of, 51
  Crow's, 5
  Domingos, 15
  Gaines', 5, 11
  Hickman's, 15
  licenses, 60
  Low's, 11

Ferries (continued)
rates, 60
supervision of, 51
Feuds, 12
Field notes, 21, 320, 321
county boundaries, 17, 21
school
districts, 62, 316, 317
lands, 24
Filibustering expeditions, 22
Finance ledger, 3
Finances
bank, see Bank
county, see County, finances
general, see Receipts and disbursements
schools, see School, finances
trust funds, 85, 106, 131
Fines, 129, 159, 102
receipts for, 32
reports of, 31, 59, 120, 139, 140, 161
Fire insurance policies, 318
Firm names, 82, 54
Fishing licenses, 75
Floor plans, 48
Forcible entry and detainer, 129, 131
Ford, T. W., survey, 17
Forests, 14
Forfeitures, suits for recovery of, 100, 103
Fort Jessup, 5
Fowler, Rev. Littleton, 11
Frazier, Herman, 12
Fredonian Rebellion, 5, 7, 8, 10
French
Canadians, 3
influence, 39, 40
records system, 40
in Texas, 4
traders, 3
Funds
county, see County, finances
jury, 58, 159, 160, 4-vi
school, see School, finances
trust, see Trust funds
Fur dealers' licenses, 87

Gaines, James, 5-8
Gaines, Pendleton, 5
Gaines County, 5
Gaines' ferry, 5, 6, 11
Gambling
dens, 137
devices, 130
General Land Office, 40
Geneva, town of, 11
Ginners, see Cotton ginners
Goliad, town of, 21
Gonzales, town of, 6
Goodbread, Joseph, 12
Governmental organization, 18-39
charts of, 39
Provisional Government of Texas, 1835-1836, 24, 25
Republic of Texas, 1836-1846, 25-27
Spain and Mexico, 1690-1835, 22-25
State of Texas, 1846--, 27-39
Governor, 33, 140, 142, 143, 181
Grand Ecore, 13
Grand jurors
fee certificates, 135
oaths, 134
Grand jury, 26, 134, 135
minutes, 42, 196
records, 196-201
reports, 105
room, 46
Grants, land, 21
Groce's plantation, 11
Guardians, see Estates, guardians
Guardianship, 119
Guards, prison, 138
Gutierrez-Magee expedition, 5, 6

Hale, John C., 11
Hamilton, town of, 14, 16
to San Augustine Road, 16
Hartzell, J. D., 46
Hay, 181
Headlight testing stations, 57
Health
certificates, 42, 82, 65
county board of, 56
nurse, county, 35, 42, 56, 82
officer
county, 34, 42, 43, 59, 65, 161
state, 34
public, 22, 42, 50, 56
state
board of, 35, 65, 161
department, 69
Heirship judgments, 80
Hemphill, John, 13

Hemphill, town of, 13, 14, 46, 56
  Beckom addition to, 23
  independent school district
    funds, 4-viii
    plats, 23
    tax rolls, 219
Henderson, J. P., 13
Hickman's Ferry, 15
Hides
  and animals, inspector of, 78, 83
  inspected, 78
Hier, Absalom, 11
High school tuition, 300, 301
Highways, state, 43, 51
 See also Roads and bridges
Hines, Elbert, 6, 8, 9
Hines, James, 5
Historical
  development, county government, 20
  periods, 3
  sketch, Sabine County, 3-17
Hobdys Prairie, 15
Hogs, 53, 32
Holt, Benjamin, 11
Home
  demonstration agent, 46
  guards, 57
  rule, 39
Homestead
  designation of, 76
  donation, application for, 180
  liens, 80
Horton, Alexander, 12
Hospital
  county, 34
  liens, 80
  state, 36
Hotchess, August, 12
Housing, care, and accessibility of records, 45-48
Houston, Sam, 11, 12
Houston & Texas Central Railway Co., Sabine County vs., 176
Hunting licenses, 75, 86, 87

Illegal liquor seized, 88
Incorporation
  cities and towns, 43, 52, 62, 64, 76
  common school districts, 77
    election for, 62
  railway, articles of, 81
Indebtedness, county, 58, 79, 3-viii
Index to
  bills of sale, 77
  birth
    certificates, 82, 131, 70
    record, 42
    register, 82
  bonds, 74, 83
  chattel mortgage record, 79
  contracts
    labor, 79, 50
    marriage, 82
  death
    certificates, 131, 70
    record, 42
  deeds, 45, 22
    record, 76
    of trust, 39
      Federal Land Bank, 41
  dockets
    guardianship claim, 119
    judge's probate, 120
    probate claim, 119
  fee book, probate, 120
  finance ledger, 58
  judgments, 79
    delinquent tax, 91
  land
    abstracts, 148
    records, 74
  leases, oil and gas, 28
  liens, 80
  marks and brands, 74
    revised records, 78
  minutes
    county court, 120, 154
    district court, 104, 91
    probate, 120, 143
  mortgages
    chattel, 79
    real property, 39
  powers of attorney, 74, 80
  probate fee book, 120
  surveys, 321
  timber record, 78
Indian tribes
  Ainays, 4
  Caddos, 3
  Nacaos, 4
  Nachoos, 4
  Nacitos, 4
  Nacogdoches, 4
  Nadacocos, 4
  Namidis, 4
  Navedachos, 4

Indictments, 135, 110, 163, 188, 197, 207
Indigents, see Welfare, indigent
Industrial workmen's compensation record, 81
Industry, report of, 1827, 10
Inheritance tax, 137, 147
Inquests, 27, 130, 131, 186
Insane asylums, 55
Insanity, see Lunacy
Insect disease, 35
Insolvent
debtors, 86
tax receipts, 229
taxpayers, 78
Inspector of hides and animals, 78, 83
Instruments
filed, 85, 78, 82
recorded, 78-80, 83-86
Insurance
county property, 2-xi
liability, 53
oath of inability to procure, 84
school property, 318
Intangible property, 40, 43
Intention to marry, 82, 66
Internal improvements, 18, 60, 61, 79, 1, 2-iii, xii, 4, 8, 9
Inter-relations of county agencies and officials, 30-38
Inventories
estates, 142
merchandise, civil cases, 162
property, 27, 78, 86, 213
State Bank, 177
Irrigation
See also Water
districts, 55
lien on crops, 80

Jails, 51
commitment, 139
keeper, 26, 139
prisoners confined in, 208
Jasper
County, 14, 15
town of, 14
Jefe politico, 22
Johnson, M. T., 12
Joint commission to locate boundary between Texas and United States, 16
Jones' bridge, 14

Judges, see County, judge; District, judge
Judgments, 41, 79
abstracts of, 46
bond forfeiture cases, 94
civil cases
county court, 162
district court, 106
criminal cases, 110
delinquent tax, 90, 93, 107, 228
index to, 91
heirship, 80
juvenile cases, 180
lunacy, 151
receipts for, 32
records system, 41
reports of, 31, 59, 139
Judicial districts, 100, 101
Jury
certificates, 135, 136, 173, 174
commissioners, 33, 134
docket, 104, 120, 99, 158
fees and costs, 31, 59, 104, 120, 117, 134-136, 173, 174
scrip, 173
funds, 58, 159, 160, 4-vi
grand, see Grand jury
lists
county court, 2-xxiii
district court, 110, 138
service, 120, 121, 139, 117, 134
exemptions, 105, 121
reports of, 86, 188
trial dockets
county court, 120, 158
district court, 104, 99
verdicts
civil cases, 106, 162
criminal cases, 110, 163
juvenile cases, 180
of view, 54, 61, 64, 83
waivers, 110
Justice of peace, 29, 83, 103, 130-131
committing magistrates, 26
courts, 26, 27, 129-131
examining trials, 26
fees and costs, 131, 123, 183-185, 192, 194, 195
inquests, 27, 130, 131, 186
records, 131, 183-195
precincts, 28, 29, 43, 55, 142
receipts and disbursements, 58, 190
reports, 59, 86, 161
criminal cases, 189

Justice of peace
reports (continued)
fees, 191
finances, 31
as tax assessor, 83
vital statistics registration, 30, 191
Juvenile
See also Children; School, children
delinquency
case papers, 180
docket, 179
proceedings, 104, 119, 121, 179
officer, 84, 85

Kansas City Southern Railroad, 46
Kaufman, David S., 12
Kirby Lumber Company, 56

La Bahia (Goliad)
Municipality of, 23
town of, 21
Laborers
claims, 80
contracts, 49
index to, 79
emigrant, transportation return waiver, 82
railroad, liens, 79
road, 61, 8
Land, see Real property
Landlords' liens, 79
Landrum, Willis H., 11
Laredo
Municipality of, 23
town of, 21
Leases, oil and gas, 77, 181, 21, 27
Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, 13
Legal status, county, 18-20
Librarian, county, 34, 84
Library
books, 294
county, 34
receipts and disbursements, 160
examiners, state board of, 34
farmers' county, 55, 57
State, 33, 48
University of Texas, 34, 48
Licenses
attorneys', 106
automobile, 148, 233-241
beer, 119, 121, 181, 182
Licenses (continued)
business, 72
chauffeurs', 81, 149, 242
chiropodists', 106
cold storage plant, 42
commercial motor vehicle, 149, 234
dentists', 35, 82, 137, 58, 139
doctors', 35, 106, 137, 139
embalmers', 82
emigrant agent's, 149
ferry, 60
fishing, 75, 87
fur dealers', 87
hunting, 75, 86, 87
law practice, 106
liquor dealers', 52, 65, 121, 159
malt beverage dealers', 81, 149, 181, 182
marriage, 42, 72, 73, 82, 61-63
applications for, 66
ministers', 86
motor vehicles, 149, 233-241
fees, 147
nurses', 35, 60
occupation, 42, 121, 161
tax, 78
optometrists', 35, 82, 137, 59
pharmacists', 141
physicians', 35, 106, 137, 139
professional, 35
tax on, 146
teachers' certificates, 165, 169, 272
toll bridge, 60
trapping, 87
veterinarians', 106, 137, 140
Liens
attachment, 47
boardinghouse keepers', 79
builders', 73, 51
chattel mortgages, 79, 130, 42-45, 48
contractors', 80, 84, 51
deeds of trust, 79, 38-41
enforcement of, 100
Federal tax, 80, 2-xxiv, 52
homestead, 80
hospital, 80
irrigation, 80
land, 72, 73, 102, 103, 38-41, 48
landlords', 79
lis pendens, 41, 80, 48
livery stable owners', 79
livestock, 80

Liens (continued)
materialmen's, 80, 51
mechanics', 80, 51
pasturage, 80
personal property, 129, 130, 42-45, 48
preservation of, 79
railroad laborers', 79
real property, 72, 73, 102, 103, 38-41, 48
rental, 79, 80
index to, 80
tax, 80, 2-xxiv, 52
vendors', 80
warehousemen's, 80
Lignite prospecting, 77
Liquor
beer
hearings, 181
licenses, 119, 121, 182
local option, 63
dealers
bonds, 52, 83, 84, 159, 167, 75
licenses, 65, 121
receipts, 159
illegal, seized, 86, 88
licenses, 52
local option elections, 43, 55, 63
malt beverage dealers' licenses, 81, 149
occupation taxes, 149
reports, 59
prescriptions, 105, 106
shipment in prohibition territory, 106
Lis pendens, 41, 80
notices, 48
Little Cow
Bayou, 15
Creek, 15
Littletown Fowler lodge, 45
Livery stable owners' liens, 79
Livestock
See also Animals
adoption of stock law, 55
auction commission merchants'
bonds, 84
report of livestock sold, 66
bill of sale, 77, 78, 20
brands and marks, 44, 74, 77, 78, 31
butchers' reports, 65, 20
Livestock (continued)
commission merchants, 65, 81, 84
condemned, disposal of, 142
dipped, 80, 106
driven to out-county markets, 78
estrays, 77, 78, 142, 160, 161, 3-vi, 33
feed, 57, 65
hides inspected, 78
hogs, 63, 32
impounded, 55
infected, appraiser's report, 65
inspected, 78
inspector of hides and animals, 78, 83
killed on railroad right-of-way, 78, 34, 35
livery stable owners' liens, 79
mules, 161
mustangs, 161
pasturage lien, 80
persons authorized to handle, 78
progeny liens, 80
quarantine notice, 78
slaughtered, 65, 20
tick eradication, 63, 65
Loan brokers, 75, 82, 84
See also Pawnbrokers
Local option, 43, 55, 63
Log brands, 78, 56, 144
Long, Dr. James, 22
Long's expedition, 5, 6
Los Adaes, 4, 5
Louisiana code, institution, 23
Low, Isaac, 11
Low's ferry, 11
Lumbering, 14
See also Timber
Lunacy
case papers, 147, 151
minutes, 118-120, 142, 150
Lunatics, care of, 56

McDonald, Donald, 5
McFarland, William, 5
McKims, 14-16
McMahon Chapel, 11
McMaster's company, 13
McNairy, John H., 12
Magee, Gutierrez-, expedition, 5, 6
Malt beverage dealers' licenses, 81, 149
Mandates, criminal cases, 110

Maps
county boundaries, 14, 64
railroad, 76
road, 61
of Sabine County, 15, 63, 179
university lands, 180
Maritime cases, 101
Marks and brands, see Livestock, brands and marks; Log brands
Marriage, see Vital statistics, marriages
Married women's property, 41, 76
Materialmen
accounts, 80
claims, 80
liens, 80, 51
Mechanics
accounts, 80
contracts, 73, 79
liens, 80, 51
Medical
doctors, see Physicians
examiners
appointment of, 53
board of, 53
state board of veterinarian, 140
register, 103, 106, 139
Mexican
officials in Texas, 7
regime, local unit of government, 50
Revolution, 23
War pensions, 65
Migration, 21
Military
bonds, 52
duty, enrollment, 37, 131
service records, 82, 85
World War discharges, 77
Militia
enrollment list, 149
poll tax exemptions, 148
reserve, drafting, 37
review of, 8
Minerals
See also Oil and gas
claims, 77, 187
discovery, notices of, 180
exploitation, county attorney's reports, 137
location notice, 77
prospecting applications, 179
Minors, marriage, affidavit to age, 64
Minton, J. H., 16
Minton, J. W., 16
Minutes
accounts allowed, 59, 5
beer hearings, 181
board of equalization, 250
civil, 103, 120, 131, 90-94, 152, 154
commissioners court, 43, 44, 45, 1, 2-i
county
board of school trustees, 166, 270
court, 42, 118-120, 152-154, 179
index to, 120, 154
criminal, 42, 104, 131, 95, 96, 153, 154
district court, 44, 103, 90-96
index to, 104, 91
divorce, 42, 90, 92
grand jury, 42, 96
indexes to, 104, 120, 91, 143, 154
inquest, 131
juvenile delinquency, 104
lunacy, 118, 142
naturalization, 103
probate, 119, 142
index to, 143
road, 8
scire facias, 94
index to, 91
teachers institute, 271
Misconduct, official, 130
Misdemeanor cases, 100, 118
Missing persons, 209
Mississippi River, 21
Mobile, 3, 4
Moderators, 12
Morris, W. P., 45
Morriss, Shadrick, 12
Mortgages, see Liens
Motions, 102
civil cases, 103, 157
criminal cases, 103, 110, 163
scire facias proceedings, 108
Motorcycle and sidecar licenses, 237
Motor vehicles, see Vehicles
Mules, 161
Municipal
government, de facto, 54
officers' election, 22

Municipality
  Anglo-American, 21
  Brazoria, 23
  as county, 20
  La Bahia (Goliad), 23
  Laredo, 23
  Nacogdoches, 23, 50
  officials elected, 51
  powers, 20, 22
  Sabine, 50
  San Fernando de Bexar (San Antonio), 23
  Spanish, 21
  territorial
    jurisdiction defined, 23
    limitations, 21
Mustangs, 161

Nacaos Indians, 4
Nachoos Indians, 4
Nacitos Indians, 4
Nacogdoches, 5, 7, 10, 21
  ayuntamiento of, 50
  County, militia, 12
  Indians, 4
  Municipality of, 23, 50
  and San Antonio Road, 14, 15
Nadacocos Indians, 4
Names, assumed, 40, 82, 54
Namidis Indians, 4
Narcotics, 106
Nash, J. J., 45
Natchez
  town of, 22
  trail, 13
Natchitoches, 3-5, 13
National
  agencies of government, 43
  guardsmen
    jury service exemption, 105, 121
    poll tax exemption, 148
Naturalization, 41, 42, 103, 105, 120
Navedachos Indians, 4
Neutral Ground, 6
New Orleans, 3, 13, 22
New-South achievement test, 285
Newton County, 15
Norris, Samuel, 7, 8
Norriss, Ramon, 6
Notaries public, 35, 83, 85
  acknowledgments, 80
  bonds, 35, 83, 73, 74
  fees, 80
  justice of peace as, 130, 131

Nurses
  certificates, 35, 82, 60
  county, 42, 56

Oakland, Calif., 5
Oaths
  allegiance to Mexico, 7
  grand jurors', 134
  guardians', 146
  inability to procure insurance, 84
  of jury of view, 83
  officials', 43, 50, 72, 74, 83-85, 104, 106, 137-139, 141, 142, 144, 157, 158, 167, 169, 181, 72, 73, 76
Occupation
  licenses, 42, 78, 161
  taxes, 146, 147
    assessments, 27
    receipts, 64, 149
      and disbursements, 58, 149, 3-ii, 4-ii
    reports, 59, 149
Office supplies
  contracts, 65
  requisitions, 66
Official ballots, 15
Officials, see County, officials
Oil and gas
  See also Minerals
  hearings, 37
  leases, 77, 27, 83
    index to, 28
    trespass on, 65
  permit, 77
  prospecting, 77
Old age assistance, 19
Olmsted, Frederick Law, 12
Optometrists
  examiners, state board of, 59
  intention to continue practice, 82
  licenses, 35, 82, 137, 59
Orange Lumber Company, 56
Overseers, see Roads and bridges, overseers
Ownership, see Personal property; Real property

Palo Gaucho Creek, 14, 15
Pardons and paroles, board of, 33
Parker, Jesse, 11
Parker, Matthew, 11
Parks, county, 55, 64
Partnerships, limited, 80, 81
Passenger vehicle licenses, 233

Pasturage liens, 80
Patents, land, 36, 40, 179, 21
Patrol detachments, 52
Patroon Bayou, 15, 16
Paupers, see Welfare
Pawnbrokers, 81, 83
See also Loan brokers
Peace officers' expense accounts, 105
Pecans, 181
Penalties, recovery of, 100, 103, 129
Pendleton, town of, 5
Penitentiary, state, 52
Pensions, see Welfare, pensions
Per diem, see Expense accounts; Fees and costs
Permits
oil and gas, 77
water appropriation, 76
Personal property
acquisition of, 40
assessment, 27, 147, 214-219, 222, 224
attachments, 47
bills of sale, 41, 77, 20, 21, 29
chattel mortgages, 45, 79, 38, 42, 43
foreclosures, 129, 130
index to, 79
releases, 44
unpaid debt on, 79
divorce proceedings, transfer of, 41, 92
escheats, 36, 100, 103, 137
insolvent receipts, 229
inventories, 213
liens, 41, 129, 130
lis pendens notice, 41
married women's, 41
records system, 40
rendered, 214
stolen, 105
tax receipts, 36
tax rolls, 217-219
Petit jurors
fee certificates, 135
lists, 2-xxiii
room, location of, 46
Petit jury, see Jury
Petitions
adoption, 86, 109
for boundary change, 15, 16
for land titles, 9
Petitions (continued)
plaintiffs', civil cases, 106, 162, 187
for roads, 9, 10
Pharmacists
examiners, state board of, 141
licenses, 141
Phillips, Justice C. J., 19
Physicians
certificates for marriage licenses, 82, 65, 66
county, compensation, 56
licenses, 35, 106, 137, 139
statements, lunacy cases, 151
Pifermo, Juan Ygnacio, 5
Pilar, presidio, 4
Pine belt, East Texas, 14
Pineland, town of, 5, 14, 23
Plaintiffs' petitions, civil cases, 106, 162, 187
Plant disease, 35
Plats, 76, 77, 23, 83
Police court, 28, 118-120
Political records, 43
Poll taxes, see Taxes, poll
Pollygauch (Palo Gaucho) Creek, 14, 15
Pool halls, 63, 137
Poorfarms, 18, 42
Posse, summoning of, 140, 142
Powers of attorney, 80, 21
index to, 74, 80
Practicing attorneys, 106
Prairie dogs, extermination of, 55
Pratt, G. E., survey, 17
Precepts, see Writs
Precincts
commissioners, 50
election, 30, 43, 51, 62, 148, 17
justice, 28, 29, 43, 55, 142
officials, payment of, 60
road, 52, 54, 60, 8, 10
Prescriptions, liquor, 105, 106
Pressnalls, 14
Primary
court, 24, 25, 72, 118
judge, 24
Prisoners
See also Convicts
in county jail, 208
discharge, 35
maintenance, sheriff's account of, 59
allowance for, 139

Probate
court, 26, 118
records, 119, 120, 142-151
of estates, see Estates; Lunacy
judge, 27, 85, 118
Probation officer, 84, 85
Procela, Pedro, 7
Processes, 37, 50, 138, 139, 142
civil, see Civil case records, processes
criminal, see Criminal case records, processes
officers' returns, civil cases, 106
served by sheriff, 204-207
Procurador, 22
Progeny liens, 80
Property, see Intangible property; Personal property; Real property
Prosecutors, see County, attorney; District, attorney
Provisional Government of Texas, 11, 24, 25, 50
Public
buildings, 18
land, see Real property, public lands
weighers, 38, 84, 181, 182
works, 22, 50
Pure food and drug act, 137

Quarantine, 52, 56, 65, 78

Railroads
condemnation reports, 65
contracts, 49
corporation, bylaws of, 81
drainage facilities, 64
grades and lines, 180
Houston & Texas Central, Sabine County vs., 176
incorporation, articles of, 81
Kansas City Southern, 46
laborers' liens, 79
property rendition, 78
rights-of-way
animals killed on, 78, 34, 35
map, 76, 180
Sante Fe, 13
specifications, 76
Raines, Emory, 11
Ramon, Domingo, 4
Real estate commissioner, appointment, 64

Real property
abstracts, 57
acquisition of, 40
alien owned, 77
amortization, 77
appraisal, 27
assessments, 27, 147, 214-219, 222, 224
attachments, 41, 47
bonds for reclamation of, 60
cemetery, 77
chattel mortgages on, 38, 45
claims, 25, 51
commissioners, land
county board of, 25, 51
state board of traveling, 73
state land office, 27
debtors', insolvent, 86
deeds, 41, 76, 21, 83, 84
quit claim, 41
record of, 73, 21
index to, 76, 22
tax, 41, 76
of trust, 79, 38
index to, 39
Federal Land Bank, 40
index to, 41
delinquent tax, 79, 223
rolls, 37, 224
city lots, 223, 224
districts, 37
division of, divorce, 92
General land office, records, 40
grants, 5, 9, 10, 21
homesteads, 76, 80, 180
insane asylum, 55
inventories, 27, 78, 177, 213
leases, oil and gas, 77, 181, 21, 27
index to, 28
trespass on, 65
liens, 41, 100, 102, 103, 38, 40, 45-52
lis pendens, 41, 48
lots, title to, 212
married women's, 41, 76
mortgages, 41, 72, 38, 40, 45-52
partition writs, 41, 76
patents, 140, 179, 21
for school, 36
posted, notice of, 76
public lands
application for, 180
claims, 180

Real property
public lands (continued)
coal and lignite, 77
forfeitures, 77
free school, 168, 24, 25
purchase, 26
leases, 76
minerals, 77, 137, 179-181
occupancy, 76
pasturage, 76
preemption claims, 180
sales, 180
school, 62, 75, 168
settler's affidavit, 180
survey of, 40
timber exploitation, 137
valuation, 76
records, 41, 46, 21-28
lost, abstracts of, 76
redemption, 41, 148, 21, 227
report of, 246
rendered for taxes, 214
school, 54, 164
administration, 168
purchase, 180
reports, 161
surveys, 179
university, 180
sold for taxes, 63, 74, 78, 146, 179, 107
subdivision of, 56, 77
suits, 100, 102, 103
survey applications, 180
taxes
assessment rolls, 214-219, 222
inheritance, 147
inventories, 78, 147, 177, 213
receipts, 36
rendition, 78
town lots redeemed, 246
unrendered for, 215
titles, 40
abstracts of, 147, 148, 211, 212
index to, 148
bonds, 76
frauds, 12
suits, 100, 102, 103, 118
town lots
abstracts of title, 148, 212
sold for taxes, 78
transfer of, divorce, 41
Realty, see Real property

Receipts
attorneys', for case papers, 105, 137, 175
automobile licenses, 148
chauffeurs' licenses, 149
delinquent tax, 147
judgments, 228
fees and costs, 105
insolvent, 229
occupation tax, 64, 149
licenses, 78
poll tax, 64, 78, 148, 230
exemption, 148, 231
redemption, 146, 227
tax suits, 107
taxes, 145, 36, 220, 221
exemption, 78
refunds on bonds, 160
school, 148
Receipts and disbursements, 158, 160
funds
bank statements, 266
bridge, 61, 4-v
check stubs, 267, 268
county free library, 160
courthouse, 4-vii
dog registration, 160
estray, 58, 160, 3-vi
general, 4-i
indebtedness, 58
jury, 58, 160
miscellaneous, 3-v
occupation tax, 58, 149, 3-ii, 4-ii
pauper, 4-iii
refunding, 4-iv
road, 61, 160, 4-v, 255
school, 62, 160
apportionment of, 167, 295
available, 296, 314
districts, 170, 4-viii, 256
equalization, 170
permanent, investment of, 304
reports of, 298
state aid, applications for, 299
scrip, 257
sinking, 160
guardians', 149
materialmen's, 80
mechanics', 80
officials
constable, 3-x

Receipts and disbursements
officials (continued)
county
attorney, 58, 3-xiii
clerk, 58, 3-xi
commissioners, 254
judge, 3-ix
district
attorney, 58
clerk, 58, 3-xii
justice of peace, 58, 3-iv, 190
sheriff, 58, 3-iii
tax collector, 58, 3-i
treasurer's reports, 31, 58, 252, 265
statement of, 53
Recorders, see County, clerk; District, clerk; Surveyor
Records
destroyed by fire, 40, 57
housing, care and accessibility of, 45-48
preservation of, 48
removed from county, 33, 44, 48
system, 39-45
transcription, 30, 57
Red River, 13
Country, 3
Redemption
certificates, 21
receipts, 146, 107, 227
Refunding bonds, 60
Regidores, 22
Register of instruments filed, 78
Registrars of vital statistics, 30, 36
Regulator-Moderator feud, 12
Regulators, 12
Relief, see Welfare
Religion, see Churches
Removal permits, 42, 71
Rental liens, 79
index to, 80
Reports
animals
killed, 34, 35
slaughtered, 65, 20
banks, 266
board, teachers' examiners, 169
boundaries, 64
butchers', 65, 20
campaign expenditures, 18
claims, 161
constable's, 59
Reports (continued)
county
attorney's, 59
finances, 76
criminal cases filed, 189
delinquent tax, 63, 74, 76, 147, 149
depositories', county funds, 60
district
attorney's, 59, 161
court stenographer's, fees and costs, 105
election
expenses, 63
fraud, 63
returns, 76
estate administration, 142
estrays, 77, 161
fees
collected, 2-v
and costs, 60, 105, 140, 143
criminal cases, 59
jury, 59, 120
vital statistics registration, 191
financial condition, 261, 262
fines, 59, 120, 139, 161
funds available from sale of road bonds, 263
health officer's, 59
indebtedness, 76, 79
infected animals, 65
intangible tax board's, 148
judgments, 59, 139
jury
service, 86, 188
of view, 61
keeper of workhouse, 59
law practice, 106
liquor
occupation taxes, 59
seized, 86, 88
livestock
commission merchant's, 81
sales, 65, 66
occupation tax licenses, 78
overseers', 43, 61
pawnbroker's, 81
poll taxes
exemptions, 79
receipts, 64
prisoners' maintenance, 59
public lands
pasturage, 76
school, 62

Reports (continued)
railroad condemnation, 65
receipts and disbursements, 158
roads, 61
school
attendance, 170
census, 278, 279
finances, 62, 2-vii, 13, 298
funds, 168
land, 62, 161
taxes, 247, 309
tuition, 301
sheriff's, 59
liquor seized, 88
sales, 107
tax collector's, 2-viii, 245, 246
taxes, 59, 76, 79, 145, 146, 243-248
licenses, 75
teachers', 170
treasurer's, 59, 2-vi, 260-263
Republic of Texas
Congress of, 25, 51
governmental organization, 1836-1846, 25-27
Resignations, county officials', 2-xxi
Revenue laws, 129
Rewards for missing persons, 209
Riots and affrays, 37, 129, 139
Rivera inspection, 4
Roads and bridges, 26, 50-52, 54
See also Highways, state
aid
for construction and maintenance, 34
state and Federal, 9
bids, 61
bonds, 53, 61, 160, 2-xiii, 10, 258, 259, 263
classification of, 54, 8
commissioners, county board of, 130, 131
construction, 18
contract for, 53, 61, 2-xiii, 9
control of, 51
correspondence, 269
discontinuance, 61, 8
districts, 43, 61
boundaries, 61, 8
establishment, 61, 8
finances, 4-v, 9
Hamilton to San Augustine, 16
hands, 52, 54, 8
Roads and bridges (continued)
jury of view, 54, 61, 64, 83
laborers, 61
machinery, used for soil conservation, 61
maintenance and construction, 22
maps, 61
minutes, 8
Nacogdoches and San Antonio, 14, 15
overseers
appointment of, 52, 61, 8
orders to, 8
reports, 43, 61
petitions for, 61, 9, 10
precincts, 52, 54, 60, 8, 10
receipts and disbursements, 61, 255
San Antonio to Nacogdoches, 14, 15
San Augustine
to Hamilton, 16
to Zavala, 14
specifications, 9
standing committee, 61
supervision, 51, 53, 54
surveys, 61
tax, 56, 61, 160
election for, 55
reports, 248
tolls, 60
Trammel's Trail, 16
warrants, 11
Zavala to San Augustine, 14
Roads and revenues, board of, 25, 26, 51
Robinson, William, survey, 17
Runaway Scrape, 11
Rusk County militia, 12

Sabine
alcalde district of, 23
company, 11
County
boundaries, 14-17, 64, 21
boundary changes, 14
center, designation of, 76
Civil War activities, 13
cotton industry, 12
courthouse, 45, 46, 160
first
Anglo-American land title, 5
Baptist sermon in Texas, 6
chief justice appointed, 11
ferry, 5
land grant, 5
governmental organization, 18-39

Sabine
County (continued)
history of, 3-17
Houston, Sam, National Forest, 14
vs. Houston & Texas Central Railway Co., 176
Indians, 3
industrial development, 12
lawlessness in, 6
legal status, 16-20
location, 3
lumbering, 13
maps, 15, 63, 179
Milam, county seat, 12
militia, 12
new county seat, 13
northern boundary, 16
operation of county government, 43
organized boundaries, 11
original county, 3
papers filed, 57
penetration by white men, 3
petition for boundary change, 15, 16
population, 14
railroads, 12, 13, 14
records system, 39-43
Runaway Scrape, 11
seats, removed, 63
settlers, 5, 6
southern boundary, 16
subdivision plats, 23
surveyor's field notes, boundary, 17, 21
Texas Revolution, 11
western boundary, 16
District
delegates to Convention of 1832, 11
development, 10
industrial report, 1827, 10
lawlessness in, 8
organization, first election, 7
supports Mexican Government, 8
Municipality, 11, 50
River, 13, 15, 22
Sabinetown, 11, 12, 13, 46
Safety, state department of public, 242
Sailors' discharges, 85, 77
St. Denis, Louis Juchereau de, 3, 4
Salcedo, Manuel de, 5
Sam Houston National Forest, 14
San Antonio
de Bexar, 5
and Nacogdoches Road, 14, 15
San Augustine, 9, 14
County, 5, 14, 15
militia, 12
to Hamilton Road, 16
Municipality, creation of, 15
town of, 16
to Zavala Road, 14
San Felipe de Austin, 11
San Fernando de Bexar (San Antonio), Municipality, 23
San Jacinto
battle of, 11
River, 11
San Juan Bautista, 3
Santa Fe Railroad, 13
Scalp bounties, 57, 59
School
annual statement of funds, 13
attendance, 38, 280-282
officer, 142
board
commissioners, 25, 51, 165
of education, 270
bonds, 62, 160, 2-xiv, xv, 13
bus drivers', 290
funding, 305-308
refunding, 62
books, 166, 291-294
budgets, 170, 2-xviii, 12, 302, 303
buildings, 166, 169
applications to build or buy, 169
appropriation for, 170
insurance policies on, 318
plans and specifications, 170
bus drivers
bonds, 290
contracts, 289
census, 37, 38, 62, 74, 85, 86, 168, 170, 2-xvi, 89, 275-279
children
achievement tests, 285
assignment to community, 168
attendance, 161, 170, 280-282
census, 170, 275-279
health examination, 56
indigent, 62
non-resident, 279
transfers, 168, 170, 283, 284
transportation of, 286-290
tuition, 160, 168, 300, 301

School (continued)
classification, 164
commissioners, county board of, 25, 51, 165
control of, 25
directors, county board of, 53, 166, 168
district, 53, 166
boundaries, 316, 317
budgets, 70, 2-xviii, 12, 303
common, incorporation, 62
consolidation, 168
county subdivided, 55
creation, 53, 55, 62, 165, 166
designation of, 43, 62
field notes, 62, 316, 317
incorporation, 77
independent, 62
organization, 165
record of, 86
surveys, 62
territory, transfer of, 167
trustees, 55, 137
commissions, 2-xvii, 13
election, 62
election district, 55
examiners, 53, 166
board, 169
finances
aid, state, 299
apportionment, 52, 165, 167, 170, 295, 296
bonds, 305
funding, 306
issues, 160
refunding, 307, 308
budgets
administration expense, 302
school district, 170, 2-xviii, 12, 302, 303
condition of, 297, 298
deposit slips, 314
funds, 52, 170, 4-viii, 256, 296
indebtedness, 38
invoices, 288, 315
receipts and disbursements, 62, 160, 167, 170, 4-viii, 256, 295-299, 304, 314
reports, 62, 2-vii, 13, 298, 301
taxes, 62, 148, 166, 247, 309, 310

School
finances (continued)
tuition, 300
reports, 301
vouchers, 168, 311, 312
warrants, 169, 170, 2-xix, 313
funds, apportionment of, 52, 165, 167, 170, 295, 296
gasoline invoices, 288
high schools, 164
incorporation of town for, 62
independent districts, 43, 218, 219
lands, 54, 62, 161, 180, 24-26
papers, 13
patrons, 62
permanent fund, 53
property, 55, 148, 164, 165, 168
reports, 62, 161, 168, 2-vii, 13, 247, 278, 279, 298, 301, 309
scrip unpaid, 257
State board of education, 167, 169
superintendent, 30, 44, 55, 167-169
chief justice as, 168
correspondence, 319
county judge as, 168, 169
election, 55, 62, 167, 169
office location, 46, 47
records, 169-170, 271-319
books, 291-294
finances, 110, 295-315
apportionment, funds, 295-304
bonds, 305-308
deposits, 313, 314
invoices, 315
taxes, 309, 310
vouchers, 311, 312
miscellaneous, 170, 316-319
scholastics, 170, 275-279
attendance, 280-282
censuses, 275-279
tests, achievement, 285
transfers, 283, 284
transportation, 286-290
teachers, 169, 170, 271-274
reports, 38, 168, 298
supplies, 315
system of public free, 55
taxes, 62, 310
buildings, 166
receipts, 148
reports of, 247, 309
rolls, 217, 218
teachers
certificates, 165, 169, 272

School
teachers (continued)
claims, 62
contracts, 74, 168, 169
examinations, 51, 165, 273
institutes, 169
minutes of, 271
list of, 274
normal school attendance, 169, 170
qualifications, 169
reports, 170, 280
salaries, 168, 2-xix, 311
tests, New-South achievement, 285
textbooks, 38, 291-294
transportation, 286-289, 311
trustees, 55, 137, 166
community, 85
county board, 38, 164-167, 169
fees and expenses, 166
oath, 84
powers transferred, 55
records, 270
district
commissions, 2-xvii, 13
election, 62
university, public lands, 180
vouchers, 311, 312
warrants, 169, 170, 313
Scire facias
case papers, 108
dockets, 102, 156
minutes, 94
index to, 91
Scrip
county, 44
facias docket, 7
lists, 2-iv
school, unpaid, 257
warrants, 7
Search warrants, 187, 207
Secretary of state, 34
Seed, 65, 149
Seguin, Juan, 6
Shelby County, 11, 12, 14, 15
boundary, 16
Shelbyville, 12
Sheriff, 26, 29, 30, 83, 104, 138-140
application for use of county automobile, 65
deputy, appointment, 30, 85, 138, 139
dockets, 204-206
Sheriff (continued)
expense accounts, 105
conveying witnesses, 126
fees, 129, 130
and costs, 139
civil cases, 167, 168, 204, 206
conveying witnesses, 105
criminal cases, 127, 128, 167, 169, 205, 206
reports, 140
office location, 46, 47
receipts and disbursements, 58, 3-iii
records, 42, 204-210
reports, 31, 59, 139, 140, 88, 107
sales, 107
subaltern, 24, 25
as tax collector, 83, 139
Shorthand notes, 105
Sibly's company, 13
Slander suits, 100-103
Small Bayou, 14, 16
Social relationship, records system, 42
Soil conservation, 61, 64
Soldiers' discharges, 85, 77
Spain and Mexico, governmental organization, 1690-1835, 22-25
Spanish
American War veterans, 85
documents, translation of, 57
governmental system, 22, 50
influence on records system, 39, 40
settlement, 3
Standing committee, reports, 61
State
penitentiary, 52
taxes, see Taxes, state
Stevenson, Rev. James P., 11
Stock law, election for, 55
Streets, maintenance of, 50
Subaltern sheriff, 24, 25
Subdivisions
cancelation, 64
plats, 23
Subpoenas, 106, 110, 111, 115, 162, 164, 187, 188, 197, 207
Summonses, 106, 165
Superintendent, county school, see School, superintendent
Superior Judicial Court of Texas, 24
Supreme Court, 26, 139
Surgeons, see Physicians

Surveyor
certificate of ability, 86
county, 27, 64, 179-181
records, 180, 181, 320, 321
district, 27, 83
licensed land, 84
Surveys
application for, by actual settler, 180
cemetery, 76
county boundaries, 17, 179
field notes of, 179
of patents, 27
incorporated town boundaries, 76
index to, 321
loss or destruction of field notes, 180
mineral claim on public lands, 181
mining claim, application for, 181
oil claim, 181
patents, 179
platted on map, 38
preemption claims, 180
public land, 40
public and private, 180, 320
road, 61
school, 62, 316, 317
lands, 179
university lands, 180
Symbols, list of, 48, 49

Tax assessor, 27, 29, 30, 41, 51, 83, 144, 145
appointment of, 51, 144
justice of peace as, 131, 145
Tax assessor-collector, 27, 29, 83, 143-147
deputy, appointment, 85, 145
fees and costs, 149, 249
office location, 46, 47
receipts and disbursements, 3-i
records, 147-149, 211-249
chauffeurs' licenses, 148, 149, 242
fees, 149, 249
miscellaneous, 149
motor vehicle licenses, 148, 149, 233-241
occupation taxes, 149
personal property taxes, 147, 148, 211-229
poll taxes, 148, 230-232
Tax assessor-collector
records (continued)
real property taxes, 147, 148, 211-229
reports, 31, 33, 147, 149, 243-248
Tax collector, 29, 30, 83, 147
receipts and disbursements, 58, 78, 145
reports, 59, 63, 64, 74, 79, 243-246
sheriff as, 146
Taxation, see Taxes
Taxes
approval, 148
assessments, 143, 157
errors in, 222
increased, notices of, 251
inventories of property for, 78, 147, 213
rendered by non-residents, 147
renditions, 147
rolls, 27, 41, 78, 144, 147, 148, 37, 214-219
street improvements, notices, 79
titled and patented lands, 147
unrendered personal property, 147
bridges
election for, 55
levies for, 18, 56
reports of, 248
collections, reports of, 59, 148, 2-viii, 243, 245
deeds, 41
delinquent, 56, 78, 105, 137, 144, 146, 147, 223, 224, 228
assessment, cancelation, 226
lands, 79
notices, 225
receipts, 228
redemption, 148, 21, 107, 227, 246
reports, 74, 79, 149
rolls, 32, 78, 105, 147, 37, 224
sales, 32, 63, 74, 78, 146, 107
suits, 33, 56, 138, 93, 101, 107
supplement, 79
town lots, 79
exemptions
church property, 148
poll, 79, 148, 16, 231
school property, 148
Federal, liens, 80, 2-xxiv, 52
inheritance, 137, 147

Taxes (continued)
insolvent, 78, 146, 148, 229
intangible, report of, 148
inventories, 78, 147, 213
land sold for, 32, 78
levies, 18, 51, 52, 55, 56, 62, 79
liens
county, 80
Federal, 80, 2-xxiv, 52
state, 80
motor vehicle licenses, 148, 149, 233-241
on mules and mustangs, 161
occupation, 146, 147
accounts, 58, 149, 3-ii, 4-ii
assessment, 27
collections, 59
licenses, 78
liquor, 149
receipts, 64, 78, 149
poll
affidavits to age for, 148
agent's authority to pay, 148
exemptions, 79, 16, 231
National guardsmen, 148
receipts, 78, 148
payers, 2-xx, 16
receipts, 64, 78, 148, 230
receipts, 75, 78, 147, 36, 220, 221
stubs, 31, 32
redemption, 41, 146, 21, 107, 227
renditions
list of persons refusing to make, 148
notices requiring, 148
out-county property, 147
railroad, 78
telegraph, 78
reports, 31, 33, 76, 79, 145, 146, 243-248
road, 61
election for, 55
refunds, 160
report of, 248
rolls, 27, 41, 78, 144, 147, 148, 37, 214-219, 222
school, 62, 310
buildings, 166
receipts, 148
reports of, 247, 309
state
receipts, 36, 220, 221
Taxes
state (continued)
reports of, 243-245
unpaid, 148
uncollectable, 64
unpaid, 79
vehicle licenses, 233-242
Teachers, see School, teachers
Telegraph property, rendition of, 78
Tenehaw, district of, 10
Territorial supremacy, 3
Testimony
civil cases, 106, 162
witnesses', 187
criminal cases, 110
examining trial, 111
juvenile cases, 180
Tests, New-South achievement, 285
Texas
Declaration of Independence, 5, 6
East
empresario grants, 7
natural resources, 4
feuds in, 12
province of, first capital, 4
Republic of
first Congress, 11
second Congress, 11
Revolution, 11
pensions, 120
State of
governmental organization 1846-1875, 27-29
sovereignty, changes in, 20
Textbooks, 38
invoices, 293
reports of, 292
requisitions, 291
Thomas, Werner and, 45
Thompson, Austin, 14-16
Tick eradication, 63, 65
Timber
See also Lumbering
cut, 78
index to, 78
on public lands, 137
sales agreements, 49
Time, town of, 4
Toll bridges, 60
Tories, 21
Torts, 129
Towns, see Cities and towns
Trade
laws, conspiracies against, 36

Trade (continued)
marks, dairymen's, 81, 82
routes, 3
Traffic officer, 30, 84
Trailer licenses, 238
Trammel's Trail, 16
Transportation, school children, 286-289, 311
Trapping licenses, 87
Travel
expense, see Expense accounts; Fees and costs
routes, 3
Treasurer, county, 26, 27, 29, 50-52, 55, 83, 158-160
assistant, 84
county clerk as, 26, 159
fees, 161
office location, 46, 47
receipts, 44
and disbursements, 58, 3-vii, 252
reports of, 31
records, 160, 161, 252-269
accounts, 160, 252-257
bonds, funding, 160, 258, 259
miscellaneous, 161, 264-269
reports, 161, 260-263
report, 59, 62, 262
approval, 59
of finances, 31
as school fund treasurer, 83, 159
Treasury department, 144
Trespass, 129
Trial dockets, see Dockets
Truitt, James, 12
Trust funds, 85, 106, 131
bonds, 84
depositories, 30, 60
Trustees
census, 278
denominational, 85
school, see School, trustees
Tuition, high school, 300, 301

Union Army, 13
University of Texas
Library, 34, 48
public lands, 180

Vaults, fireproof, 46
Vehicles
automobile
county, 65
Vehicles
automobile (continued)
licenses, 148, 233
registration, 30, 30a, 233-241
bill of sale, 149
busses
licenses, 236
school, 286, 289, 290
chauffeurs' licenses, 81, 149, 242
commercial licenses, 149, 234
farm truck licenses, 235
fees, 147, 241
headlight testing station, 57
licenses, fees, 147, 233-239, 241
motorcycle and sidecar licenses, 237
passenger licenses, 233
plates for, duplicate, 149, 240
trailer licenses, 238
transfer of licenses, 239
Vendors' liens, 80
Verdicts
civil cases, 162
criminal cases, 110, 163
juvenile cases, 180
Veterans
Mexican War, pensions, 65
Spanish-American War, pensions, 85
World War, discharges of, 85, 77
Veterinarians
licenses, 106, 137, 140
medical examiners, state board of, 140
Vital statistics
births
certificates, 42, 82, 131, 67, 69
index to, 82, 131, 70
records, 41, 67
index to, 42, 70
register, 82
index to, 82
burial permits, 71
deaths
certificates, 42, 82, 131, 68, 69
index to, 82, 131, 70
military service record on, 82
records, 41, 68
index to, 42, 70
maintenance of, 42
marriages, 131
contract, 41, 42, 74, 82
index to, 82
licenses, 42, 72, 73, 82, 61-63
age affidavit for, 82, 64
health certificates for, 82, 65, 66

Vital statistics
  marriages (continued)
    notice of intention, 82, 66
    record, 42, 130, 61
  registrars of, 30, 36
    clerk as, 73
    fees, 2-xxii, 191
    justice of peace as, 130
  removal permits, bodies, 71
  reports of, 36
Voters, registration, 106, 148, 232
Vouchers, see Warrants

Waivers, jury, 110
Waller, Edwin, 23
Warehousemen
  bonds, 75, 84
  certificates, 75, 81
  liens, 80
Warrants
  arrest, 207
    criminal cases, 110, 163
    examining trials, 111, 198
    grand jury, 197
    lunacy cases, 151
  county funds, 6
  deposit, 32, 161
    school, 311-313
  paid, 264
  payment, 161
    school, approval of, 169, 170
    scrip, 2-iv
    teachers' salary, 2-xix
  refunding, 4-iv
  road, 11
  scrip, 7
  search, 187, 207
Warranty deeds, 41
Washington-on-the-Brazos, 20
Water
  See also Irrigation
  appropriation permits, 76
  engineers, state board of, 76
  improvement districts, 30
Weighers, see Public, weighers
Weights, record of, 181, 182
Welfare
  appropriation of county funds, 42
  care of poor, 26, 51
  Confederate pensions, 56, 57
  county farms, 18
  indigent
    mothers, 57
    school children, 52, 62
    sick, 56
Welfare (continued)
  old age, 19
  paupers, 42, 51, 56, 65, 4-iii
  pensions
    Confederate, 65
    Mexican War, 65
    old age, 19
    paupers', 65
    Texas Revolution, 120
    widowed mothers', 65
  poorhouses, 18, 42
  public relief, 42
  responsibility of, 56
  tax levy for war relief, 52
Werner & Thomas, 45
Widowed mothers' pensions, 65
Wills, 142, 147
Winfreys, 15
Witnesses, 131
  accounts, 170, 171
  attachments, 110, 113, 114, 165
  attendance, 163
    affidavits, 172
  bonds, 207
  fees and costs, 117, 132
    civil cases, 167, 168
    criminal cases, 105, 131, 133, 167, 169-171, 199-201
    probate cases, 147
  subpoenas
    civil cases, 115, 164
    criminal cases, 110, 115, 164
  summoned, 36, 165
  testimony
    civil cases, 162, 187
    examining trials, 198
Women voters, registration of, 148, 232
Wool, 181
Workhouse, keeper's report, 59
Workmen's compensation, liability insurance, 81, 53
Writs, 50
  civil cases, 106, 162
  conveyance in lunacy cases, 151
  criminal cases, 163
  habeas corpus, 110
  partition
    lands, 76
    record of, 41

Zavala, Lorenzo de, 7, 12
Zavala, town of, 15
  to San Augustine Road, 14

Mechanic's and Materialman's Accounts, IX, 684, Mar. 28, 1885. (To be filed)
Mechanic's and Materialman's Accounts, IX, 684, Mar. 28, 1885. (To be recorded)
Livestock Progeny Lien Record, IX, 1143, Apr. 3, 1889.
Mechanic's, Contractor's and Materialman's Relinquishment of Lien, IX, 1142, Apr. 5, 1889. (To be recorded)
Irrigation Lien on Crops, X, 477, Mar. 29, 1893. (To be recorded)
Pasturage Lien, X, 826, Apr. 29, 1895. (To be recorded)
Warehousemen's Lien, 27th Legis., 253, Apr. 15, 1901. (To be recorded)
Lis Pendens Record, 29th Legis., 316, Apr. 15, 1905.
Judgment of Heirship, 30th Legis., 232, Apr. 17, 1907. (To be filed)
Judgment of Heirship, 30th Legis., 232, Apr. 17, 1907. (To be recorded in the deed record)
Homestead Liens, 35th Legis., 383, Mar. 21, 1917. (To be recorded)
Record of Statement to Fix Rental Lien, 36th Legis., 170, Mar. 24, 1919.
Index to Rental Lien Record, 36th Legis., 170, Mar. 24, 1919.
Federal Tax Liens, 38th Legis., 18, Jan. 30, 1923. (To be filed)
Federal Tax Lien Record, 38th Legis., 18, Jan. 30, 1923.
Index to Federal Liens, 38th Legis., 18, Jan. 30, 1923.
Certificate of Release of Federal Tax Lien, 38th Legis., 18, Jan. 30, 1923. (To be filed)
Certificate of Release of Federal Tax Lien, 38th Legis., 18, Jan. 30, 1923. (To be recorded)
Lis Pendens Notice, 40th Legis., 83, Feb. 24, 1927. (To be filed)
Laborer's and Materialman's Claims against Contractor, Public Works, 40th Legis., 1st C.S., 114, June 7, 1927. (To be filed)
Officer's Statement to Fix Lien on Livestock Dipped, 41st Legis., 1st C.S., 142, May 22, 1929. (To be filed)
Agreement Extending Vendor's Lien, 42nd Legis., 231, May 18, 1931. (To be recorded)
Agreement Extending Vendor's Lien, 42nd Legis., 231, May 18, 1931. (To be filed)
Hospital Lien Docket, 43rd Legis., 183, Apr. 19, 1933.
Hospital's Notice of Lien Claim, 43rd Legis., 183, Apr. 19, 1933. (To be filed)
Hospital's Notice of Lien Claim, 43rd Legis., 183, Apr. 19, 1933. (To be recorded)
Certificate of Release of Hospital Lien, 43rd Legis., 184, Apr. 19, 1933. (To be filed and noted on hospital lien docket)
Certificate of Transfer of County or State Tax Lien, 43rd Legis., 1st C.S., 272, Oct. 26, 1933. (To be filed)
Certificate of Transfer of County or State Tax Lien, 43rd Legis., 1st C.S., 272, Oct. 26, 1933. (To be recorded in deed record)

Commerical Records

Power of Attorney, II, 1542, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Index to Powers of Attorney, II, 1546, May 12, 1846.
Limited Partnership Certificates, II, 1587, May 12, 1846. (To be filed)
Limited Partnership Certificates, II, 1587, May 12, 1846. (To be recorded)
Partner's Affidavit of Continuance of Partnership, II, 1588, May 12, 1846. (To be filed)