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RARY

UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY

INVENTORY
OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF MISSOURI

No. 82
PIKE COUNTY
(BOWLING GREEN)

HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF MISSOURI

Prepared by

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

No. 82. PIKE COUNTY (BOWLING GREEN)

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St. Louis, Missouri

The Historical Records Survey

November 1937

PREFACE

A notable undertaking of the Historical Records Survey in 1936 under auspices of the Works Progress Administration was a complete, condensed inventory of official records in every county in the United States. The purpose was twofold: first, to list public records in county offices in a reference volume for the use of county officials and the general public; second, to locate and catalogue old records and incidental documents having historical value. The Missouri Survey was originally sponsored by the Federal Writers' Project but on October 15, 1936, the two projects became separate entities. Horace F. Grimm was appointed State Director of the Historical Records Survey in Missouri on February 8, 1937.

The objective of the Survey in Missouri has been the preparation of complete inventories of the records of state, county, city, and other local governmental units. Although a condensed form of entry is used, information is given as to limiting dates of all extant records, the contents of individual series, and the location of records in the county courthouse or other depository. The record titles are arranged under the offices to which they belong with proper cross-references. Preceding the record entries for each office is a brief statement concerning the history and functions of the office.

The Inventory of County Archives in Missouri, when completed, will consist of a separate unit for each county in the state and one for the City of St. Louis, which is not a part of St. Louis County. These volumes will be numbered according to the alphabetical position of the various counties in the state. Thus the inventory herewith presented for Pike County is No. 82.

The Pike County survey was started in March 1936, and completed in August 1937, by Forrest Smith and Hubert Watson, field workers, who were entirely responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the inventory. Final editing was done by the state office staff in St. Louis under the direction of Ellis McClenning, office manager. Editing of record entries was supervised by William H. Michell, of narratives by Raymond T. Kelly, and of legal data by George J. Schlueter and Karl Kimmel.

Special acknowledgment is due the WPA officials of Missouri who were quite generous with their time and efforts in helping us produce this volume. Also to the following county officials whose cooperation was a considerable factor in the completion of our work in Pike County: Howard J. Middleton, J. B. Jones, and W. T. McElroy, county judges; Jeff D. Gates, probate judge; Paul H. Sanderson, county clerk. Mrs. Laura E. Basye, widow of I. Walter Basye, author of Pike County historical sketches, was especially helpful in supplying necessary historical data.

The various units of the Inventory of County Archives will be issued in mimeographed form for free distribution to state and local officials and public libraries in Missouri and to a limited number of libraries and governmental agencies in other states. Inquiries concerning particular units of the inventory may be addressed to Horace F. Grimm, State Director, 4136 Evans Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Preface

The Historical Records Survey in Missouri is a part of the nation-wide project which bears the same name, and is under the supervision of Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director, Washington, D. C. General regulations and procedure applicable to all projects in the 48 states have been followed in Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri
November 17, 1937.

Horace F. Grimm, State Director
Historical Records Survey
St. Louis, Missouri

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(First entry, p. 17)

1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

Pike County was created by the territorial legislature December 14, 1818, more than two years before Missouri was admitted to statehood (M.T.L., 1818, ch. 231, pp. 585 f.). The original boundaries of the county were stated as follows: "All that part of St. Charles County lying north of the following lines, viz: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River between townships 51 and 52, thence west on the township line to the range line between ranges 2 and 3, west of the principal meridian, thence south to the township line between 50 and 51, thence west with said line to the eastern boundary of Howard County, thence north and west with the county line between St. Charles and Howard to the western part of St. Charles, is hereby laid off into a separate county, which shall be called Pike."

In 1855, the present boundaries were fixed by statute (R.S., 1855, ch. 41, p. 454) covering a total area of 653 square miles as follows: bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the north by Ralls County, on the west by Audrain and Ralls Counties and on the south by Montgomery and Lincoln Counties. The county has ten townships, Peno, Salt River, Calumet, Ashley, Hartford, Prairieville, Spencer, Cuivre, Indian, and Buffalo.

The county got its name from Zebulon Montgomery Pike, soldier and explorer, who at the age of 26 was commissioned by President Jefferson to explore the Mississippi River from St. Louis to its source. Pike did not reach his goal, but he did procure valuable information for the government. In 1806, Pike was commissioned by Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor of Louisiana Territory, to explore the country southwest of St. Louis and trace the course of the Missouri River. Pike carried out this commission and when the war of 1812 began he was stationed on the frontier. Brigadier General Pike was mortally wounded while leading an attack upon York (Toronto), Canada, the following year. (I. Walter Basye, History of Northeast Missouri, vol. 1, pp. 507-22)

John Walter Basye came to what now is Pike County from Louisville, Ky., in 1791 and probably was the first white man to explore the area. When news of the transfer of Louisiana Territory reached St. Louis in 1804, Basye was one of two men chosen to transfer the flags. The town of Louisiana, Pike County, was named in honor of his daughter Louisiana Basye. (I. Walter Basye, History of Northeast Missouri, vol. 1, pp. 507-22)

The first settlement within the present confines of Pike County was made by James Burns in 1800. In 1807, a colony arrived from the Carolinas and other settlements were made by Kentuckians. Many settlers of Pike County not only were veterans of the war of 1812, but also had served in the American Revolution. (I. Walter Basye, History of Northeast Missouri, vol. 1, pp. 507-22)

Newcomers after the war of 1812 included William Campbell, grandfather of Robert A. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, 1881-85, and James H. Stark, who became a founder of a great American industry in Pike County and afterwards a county judge. He arrived in 1816 but a year later returned to his home in Kentucky. He brought back to Pike County in saddlebags many seeds and rootlets that were the foundation of one of the greatest nurseries in the world. (I. Walter Basye, History of Northeast Missouri, vol. 1, pp. 507-22) He was the grandfather of Lloyd C. Stark, present Governor of Missouri.

Historical Sketch

(First entry, p. 17)

February 1, 1819 was the date set by the territorial legislature for the first session of the circuit court (M.T.L., 1818, ch. 231, pp. 585 f.). The governor named Samuel K. Caldwell, sheriff, and David Todd, judge of the circuit court. Todd appointed Michael J. Noyes, clerk pro tem. The legislature also appointed John Bryson, Andrew Edwards, John Jordan, Peyton Matson, and James Johnson commissioners to select the site of the courthouse and jail.

Meanwhile, the governor had appointed William Stephenson, Edmond Mountjoy, and William Biggs, members of the first county court which met April 12, 1819. Willis Mitchell, John Bryson, and Dabney Jones were named justices of the peace. The courts began meeting in Louisiana in 1820, at the new log courthouse which cost \$70. (I. Walter Basye, History of Northeast Missouri, vol. 1, pp. 507-22)

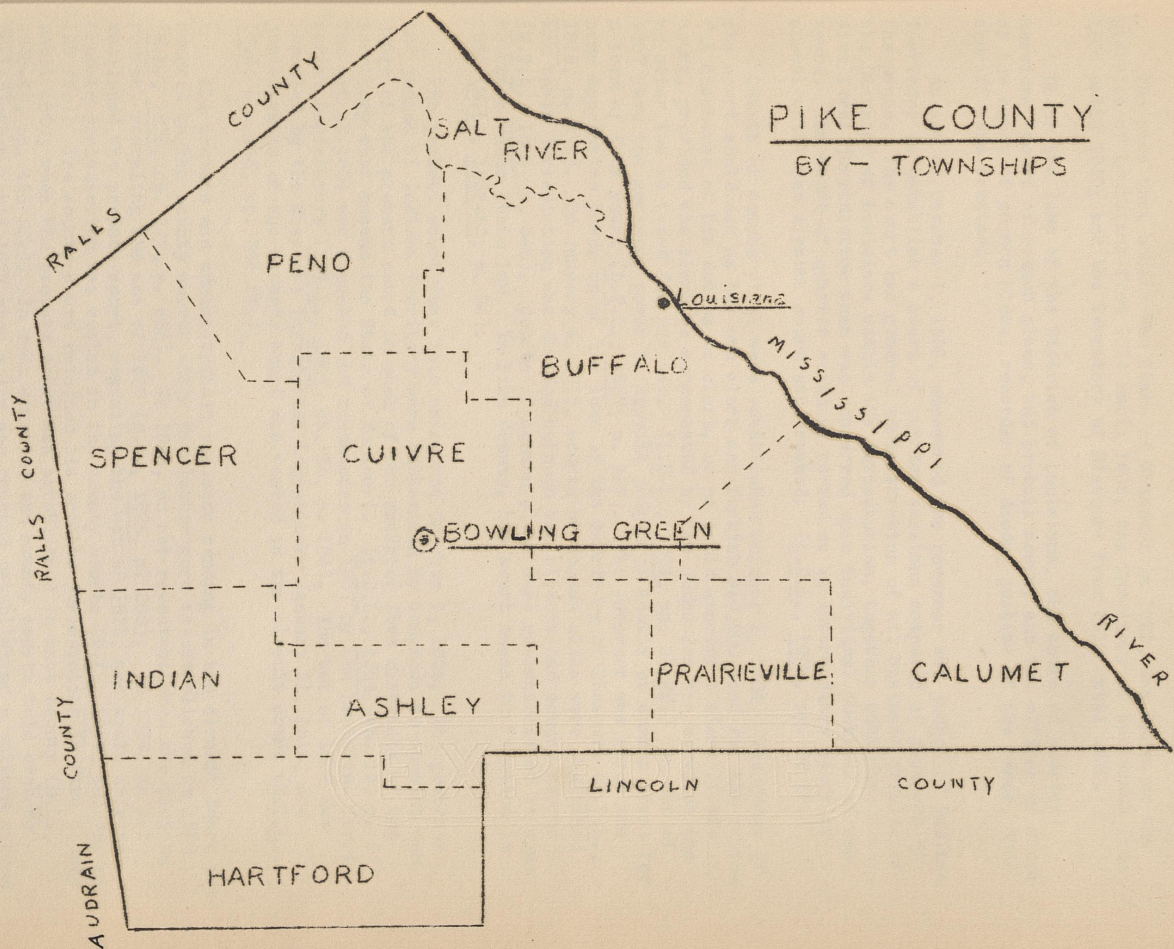
The legislature in 1822 appointed Willis Mitchell, William McPike, and G. C. Trabue to superintend the building of a courthouse and jail at Bowling Green, which was the new county seat. Nathaniel Montgomery contracted to build the courthouse for \$75 and "take it from the stump." A new brick courthouse was built in 1826 and used until 1844. That year the third courthouse at Bowling Green was built of brick but was destroyed by fire on March 18, 1864, with only minor loss to the county records. The county jail was used as a courthouse until a new brick structure was erected in 1868. This courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1916 and again most of the important county records were undamaged. Court then was held at the old opera house in Bowling Green, while county officials had their offices in various buildings. The fifth courthouse, now in use, is a modern three-story building erected in 1919 at a cost of approximately \$120,000. (Bowling Green Centennial Souvenir Booklet, 1923.)

The first entry for land where Bowling Green is now situated was made in 1818. Louisiana, laid out in 1819, is the largest town in the county with a population of 3,459, according to the 1930 census.

The county was the home of three Missouri governors, John Miller, 1838-42, Elliott W. Major, 1913-17, and Lloyd C. Stark, incumbent; two United States Senators, John B. Henderson, 1862, and Bennett C. Clark, at present a prominent member of the upper house; Champ Clark, former speaker of the House of Representatives, who held that office in four Congresses. Pike County regards Champ Clark as its most distinguished citizen. He was defeated in a close race with Woodrow Wilson for the Democratic nomination for President in 1912. A monument to Clark was unveiled in 1926 on the lawn of the Pike County courthouse by "Champy" Clark, a grandson of the statesman.

Pike County is the home of one of the world's largest nurseries, seat of a large lime industry and extensive wholesale lumber interests, and is a leader in the manufacture of pearl buttons. About three-fourths of the land is under cultivation.

According to the Federal census of 1910, the population of Pike County was 22,556; in 1920, 20,345; and in 1930, 18,001. The assessed valuation of real and personal property within the county in 1937, was \$13,688,893.56.



2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

The area that became the State of Missouri in 1821, was known as the District of Louisiana from 1804 until 1806; the Territory of Louisiana from 1806 until 1810; and the Territory of Missouri from 1810 until 1820.

Under the laws of the District of Louisiana, the court of quarter sessions, court of common pleas, and probate court, and the offices of clerk of the court of common pleas, recorder of deeds, justice of the peace, and sheriff were created.

An act of October 1, 1804, empowered the governor and judges of Indiana Territory to establish a court of quarter sessions composed of justices of the peace. The court had general administration of all business affairs of the District of Louisiana within its jurisdiction, together with more extensive legal jurisdiction than was conferred upon individual justices of the peace. The court of quarter sessions served as an intermediary court of appeal until the circuit court was created. (L.D.L., 1804, pp. 58 ff.)

Courts of common pleas were established October 1, 1804. The judge of the court could act as his own clerk and furnish \$10,000 bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as clerk, or he could appoint a clerk of his court, provided the clerk be compensated by the judge for his services and no other fee be taxed for his use. (L.D.L., 1804, pp. 58 ff.) An act of 1807 gave the governor power to appoint judges of courts of common pleas for a term of four years (L.T.L., 1807, p. 105). The governor was given the same appointive power under the laws of the Territory of Missouri (M.T.L., 1813, p. 272). On January 4, 1815, courts of common pleas were abolished and their jurisdiction was divided between the circuit and county courts (M.T.L., 1815, p. 345). Courts of common pleas were re-established in some counties under state law. In Pike County, the court began to function in 1853 (M.L., 1852-53, p. 84).

The probate court came into existence October 1, 1804. The governor and judges of Indiana Territory were authorized by Congress to appoint one judge of the probate court in each of the existing five districts of the territory that became the State of Missouri. (L.D.L., 1804, ch. 12, p. 57) The act of 1804 was repealed and re-enacted in 1807 by the Louisiana Territorial Legislature (L.T.L., 1807, ch. 39, p. 125). The act of 1807 was repealed by the Missouri Territorial Legislature January 21, 1815, and jurisdiction of the probate court was vested in the circuit court (M.T.L., 1815, ch. 143, pp. 395 ff.).

All probate and administrative business pending in the circuit court was removed to the county courts after the latter were re-established in 1820 (M.L., 1820, ch. 277, p. 684). In 1825, an act re-established the probate courts, repealing the act of 1820 (R.S., 1825, p. 268). In 1827, an act abolished the probate court, repealing the act of 1825, and again original probate jurisdiction was vested in the county courts (M.L., 1827, ch. 79, pp. 125 ff.). The county court retained its probate jurisdiction in Pike County until 1849, when the probate court was established in that county (M.L., 1848-49, pp. 425 ff.). In some counties the county courts held probate jurisdiction until 1877 when a law was enacted establishing a uniform system of probate courts for all counties in the state (M.L., 1877, p. 229). From 1913 until 1917, the probate courts had jurisdiction in juvenile cases but this jurisdiction was re-vested in the circuit court (M.L., 1917, p. 201).

The office of recorder of deeds was created October 1, 1804 (L.D.L., 1804, p. 46). The county clerk performed the duties of recorder from 1815 until 1825 (M.T.L., 1815, p. 346) at which time the circuit clerk became ex-officio recorder (R.S., 1825, p. 665). Since 1933, the circuit clerks are ex-officio recorders in counties having a population of less than 20,000 (M.L., 1933, pp. 360 f.).

The office of justice of the peace was created in 1804 (L.D.L., 1804, p. 20) and was provided for in the three state constitutions (Const. 1820, art. V, sec. 17; Const. 1865, art. VI, sec. 25; Const. 1875, art. VI, sec. 37).

The office of sheriff was established in 1804 (L.D.L., 1804, p. 20). The sheriff was ex-officio assessor from 1804 to 1806 and again from 1816 to 1820. He was ex-officio collector and treasurer in his county from 1804 to 1820, except for two years, 1806 to 1808, when a separate officer appointed by the governor relieved him of financial duties. (L.T.L., 1806, p. 73; M.L., 1820, pp. 730 ff.) The sheriff again became ex-officio collector in all counties in 1835 (R.S., 1835, p. 535). This law was not changed until 1872, when provision was made for the election of a separate collector in each county (M.L., 1871-72, p. 102).

The offices of assessor, treasurer, coroner, and the orphans' court came into existence under laws of the new Territory of Louisiana, in 1806.

A board of commissioners and assessors was created on July 8, 1806 (L.T.L., 1806, p. 69) and a separate office of assessor was established November 11, 1808 (L.T.L., 1808, p. 226). Under the state law of 1825, the county court appointed the assessor for a one-year term and the office became elective in 1835 (Const. 1820, sec. 3, amended January 18, 1836). The term of office of the assessor was fixed at two years (R.S., 1845, p. 483) and was increased to four years by an act of April 11, 1895 (M.L., 1895, p. 41).

The law establishing the board of assessors July 8, 1806, also provided for a treasurer (L.T.L., 1806, p. 78). An act of December 12, 1820, imposed the duties of county treasurer upon the county clerk (M.L., 1820, p. 743). He served as ex-officio treasurer until 1825, and again from 1827 until 1833 (M.L., 1826-27, p. 55; M.L., 1832-33, p. 120). Treasurers were appointed by the county court until 1853 when the office became elective in 36 counties for a term of two years (M.L., 1852-53, p. 102). A general law enacted in 1855 made the treasurer's office elective in all counties but due to various special laws the general one did not apply until 1870 (M.L., 1870, p. 35). In 1907 the treasurer's term was increased to four years (M.L., 1907, p. 449). An act of the legislature of 1933 provided for the combination of the offices of treasurer and collector in counties having a population less than 40,000 (M.L., 1933, pp. 338 ff.). This law was to be effective January 1, 1937, but the state legislature of 1937 repealed the act of 1933 and again made the treasurer's office elective in the 74 counties affected by the law (M.L., 1937).

The coroner's office, created in 1807, (L.T.L., 1807, p. 102) was to be filled through appointment by the governor in each new county and became elective after expiration of the term of appointment. The constitution of 1820 speaks of the offices of coroner and sheriff together. When vacancies occurred

in either office, the governor had power to fill them. When a vacancy occurs in the office of sheriff or he is disqualified, the coroner acts in his place until a successor is appointed or elected. (Const. 1820, art. IV, sec. 23)

The judges of the court of common pleas were empowered to hold and keep a court of record in each district, which was styled the orphans' court, and the clerks of the courts of common pleas were ex-officio clerks of this court (L.T.L., 1807, p. 140). The court of common pleas took over the duties of the orphans' court August 20, 1813 (M.T.L., 1813, p. 275). The circuit courts in 1815, were given the jurisdiction formerly exercised by both the orphans' court and the court of common pleas (M.T.L., 1815, pp. 345 ff.).

The Territory of Missouri came into existence in 1810. Under its laws the county court and circuit court were established, and the offices of surveyor, county and circuit clerk, and collector were created.

The office of surveyor was established July 10, 1814. He was appointed by the court of common pleas and commissioned by the governor. (M.T.L., 1814, p. 304) The surveyor became an appointee of the county court in 1825 (R.S., 1825, p. 758) and the office became elective for a term of four years in 1835 (R.S., 1835, p. 597).

County courts originated under the laws of the Territory of Missouri on January 4, 1815. The act creating the county court abolished the court of common pleas and vested its jurisdiction in administrative matters in the county court, and in judicial matters in the circuit court. The county court was composed of justices of the peace, any three of whom constituted a quorum. (M.T.L., 1815, ch. 125, p. 345)

County courts were abolished in 1816 and their jurisdiction vested in the circuit courts (Geyer's Digest, M.T.L., 1818, p. 119). They were re-established in 1820, and were given jurisdiction in probate matters (M.L., 1820, ch. 277, p. 684). In 1825, an act was passed establishing separate probate courts and repealing the act of 1820 (R.S., 1825, p. 268). In 1827, an act abolished the probate court, repealing the act of 1825, and re-vested original probate jurisdiction in the county courts (M.L., 1827, ch. 79, pp. 125 ff.). According to this act the court was to be composed of three county judges, any two of whom constituted a quorum. The first judges were appointed by the governor.

The legislative acts of 1825 and 1827 were repealed in 1835 (R.S., 1835, p. 284) but there is nothing in the law to indicate that when the repeal took effect the county court ever ceased functioning. The legislature, in 1837, passed a law legalizing all acts of the county court during the intervening years (M.L., 1836, p. 71). The county courts began losing their probate jurisdiction again in 1848 as probate courts were re-established in new counties. The law establishing a uniform system of probate courts in 1877, deprived county courts of probate jurisdiction in all counties. The county courts have been mainly administrative bodies with minor judicial functions since that time. (M.L., 1877, p. 226)

Along with the county court came the office of county clerk, established January 4, 1815 (M.T.L., 1815, p. 346). The constitution of 1820 provided for the appointment of a county clerk and an amendment made the office elective

in 1836 (Const. 1820, sec. 15, amended January 1, 1836). The county clerk acted as recorder of deeds until 1825 (M.T.L., 1815, p. 346; R.S., 1825, p. 665) and while the county courts had probate jurisdiction the clerk performed the duties of probate clerk. The constitution of 1865 reduced the county clerk's term from six to four years (Const. 1865, art. VI, sec. 22) and the constitution left his tenure to the discretion of the legislature (Const. 1875, sec. 39) which fixed the term by statute at four years (R.S., 1909, sec. 2673).

The circuit court was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature January 4, 1815. It was vested with the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas, which was abolished by the act that created the circuit court, and succeeded to the duties formerly exercised by the court of quarter sessions, orphans' court, and the judge of the probate court. (M.T.L., 1815, p. 345 ff.) An amendment to the constitution of 1820 abolished chancery courts and vested their jurisdiction in the circuit courts (Const. 1820, amended 1822, sec. 1).

The circuit court existed from 1815 until 1836 without legislative interference but in that year a constitutional amendment was adopted by a two-thirds vote of the legislature, vacating the offices of circuit judges and clerks (Const. 1820, amended January 1, 1836). The case of State vs. McBride, 4 Mo. 303, validated this amendment. The court was re-established in 1837 with the appointment of judges by the governor and the formation of new judicial districts (M.L., 1837, pp. 56 ff.). Circuit courts were provided for under the three state constitutions (Const. 1820, art. V, sec. 1; Const. 1865, art. VI, sec. 1; Const. 1875, art. VI, sec. 1). They were given jurisdiction in juvenile cases which power was transferred to the probate courts from 1913 until 1917 and then revested in the circuit courts (M.L., 1911, p. 177; M.L., 1917, p. 201).

The circuit clerkship was created as an appointive office when the circuit court came into existence, January 4, 1815 (M.T.L., 1815, pp. 345 ff.). Under the constitution of 1820, the circuit clerk was still appointed by the circuit court but the office became elective in 1836 for a term of six years (Const. 1820, sec. 15, amended January 1, 1836). Since 1865 the term of office has been four years (Const. 1865, art. VI, sec. 22; Const. 1875, art. VI, sec. 39; R.S., 1929, sec. 11664). The circuit clerk took over the duties of recorder of deeds in 1825 (R.S., 1825, p. 665). Since 1933 he is ex-officio recorder in counties having a population of less than 20,000 (M.L., 1933, pp. 360 ff.).

The Missouri Territorial Legislature created the office of collector in 1815 (M.T.L., 1815, p. 386) and required the county court to appoint a justice of the peace to act as collector in each township for one year. Under state law, in 1825, the collector was still appointed by the county for one year (R.S., 1825, sec. 4, pp. 662 ff.). The act of 1835 provided that the office of sheriff become elective for a term of two years and that the sheriff be ex-officio collector (R.S., 1835, pp. 535 f.).

The first state constitution became the source from which all state and county officials derived their authority (Const. 1820, art. III, sec. 34). Some of the courts and offices functioning in the counties were set up under mandatory provisions and others under permissive clauses. An office established under a mandatory provision of the constitution has the protection of that basic document and cannot be abolished by the legislature except by

constitutional amendment. When this protection is absent, the office is created by statute, is subject to the legislature's will, and can be abolished or changed. This accounts for the many changes made in offices created by statute and the few made in offices set up under mandatory provisions of the constitution.

The constitution of 1820 provided that all officials who held office under Territorial Laws, continue in office until successors were appointed or elected (Const. 1820, sec. 5). This first constitution vested the judicial power of the state in a supreme court, circuit courts, and chancery courts and contained only four provisions concerning counties. Inferior judicial tribunals were to be established, justices of the peace were to be appointed, a sheriff and a coroner were to be elected, and no county was to be established thereafter with an area of less than four hundred square miles nor reduced to less than that area (Const. 1820, art. III, sec. 34; art. IV, secs. 23-25; art. V, secs. 12 and 17).

The chancery court, provided for under the constitution of 1820, was created through an enabling act of December 8th of the same year (Const. 1820, art. IV, sec. 1; M.L., 1820, p. 701). On the first Monday of November in 1822, chancery courts were abolished by a constitutional amendment and their jurisdiction was transferred to the circuit courts. In the same amendment the legislature was given permissive authority to re-establish the chancery courts by statute. (Const. 1820, sec. 1, amended 1822) There is no evidence that chancery courts were ever re-established in Missouri.

The office of public administrator was established by general statute passed March 19, 1835 (C.S., 1835, p. 64). The public administrator was appointed by the county court for a term of two years. The law was changed to make the office elective in all counties for a two-year term beginning with the general election of November 1868 (M.L., 1867, p. 116). The term was increased to four years in 1879 (R.S., 1879, sec. 303, p. 45).

The office of county superintendent of schools, formerly county commissioner of schools, dates back to 1839 (M.L., 1839, p. 124). The law creating it was re-enacted in 1855 (R.S., 1855, pp. 1429 ff.). The new office of superintendent was created by an act of March 19, 1870 (M.L., 1870, p. 151). In 1874, an act was passed leaving the choice of commissioner or superintendent to the voters of each school district but there was no difference in powers or duties of the officer elected (M.L., 1874, p. 141). An act of March 15, 1909, provided for the election of a superintendent by the voters of the school districts of each county in the state and the term of office was fixed at four years (M.L., 1909, pp. 822 ff.).

The county board of equalization was created March 19, 1865 (M.L., 1865, sec. 13, p. 97). The act of 1865 was re-enacted in 1872, making all judges of the county court members of the board (M.L., 1872, p. 87). Prior to 1865, the county court heard appeals from tax assessments (R.S., 1845, p. 485).

A varied system of circuit, county, and prosecuting attorneys was in operation throughout the state prior to 1872. In that year a general act abolished the offices of circuit and county attorneys, established the office of prosecuting attorney, and made it elective for a term of two years. (M.L., 1872, p. 15) The term of office has never been changed.

The juvenile court was created in St. Louis and Kansas City in 1903 (M.L., 1903, p. 213). This act was amended and repassed in 1911 and is the act under which the court now operates (M.L., 1911, p. 177). From 1913 until 1917, the probate court had jurisdiction in juvenile cases in counties having less than 50,000 population, but this jurisdiction was revested in the circuit court (M.L., 1917, p. 201).

The law creating the office of county highway engineer in 1907 gave the county court the power to appoint and remove. The court was permitted to appoint the county surveyor to this post. (M.L., 1907, p. 401)

The county highway commission had its origin in the Hawes Law of 1917 (M.L., 1917, p. 485) but it did not function fully until 1921 when the Centennial Road Law was passed. The commission is a non-partisan body, the members of which are appointed by the governor. They receive no compensation (M.L., 1921, p. 131).

From 1913 until 1919, there was a county farm agent in most counties, although in some cases two or more counties were served by one agent. County farm bureaus were established in 1919 (M.L., 1919, p. 112) but they did not replace the county farm agent.

By an act of the legislature, approved May 21, 1919, the county court of each county was empowered to appoint a reputable physician to the post of deputy state commissioner of health for a term of three years (M.L., 1919, sec. 5782).

The act creating the old-age assistance board in 1935, has been replaced by another which created the county social security commission during the 1937 session of the legislature (Laws not yet published).

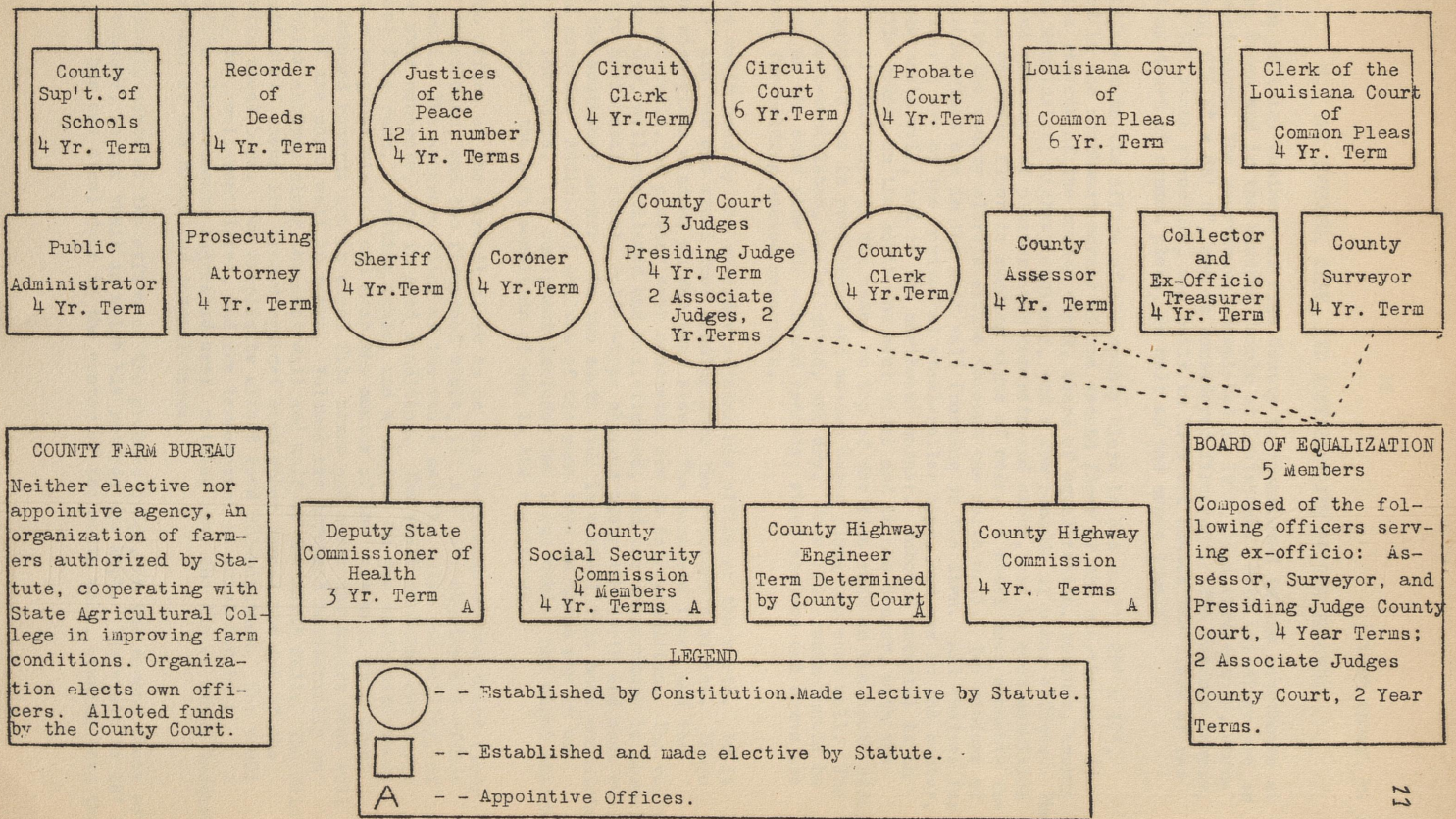
Various county officials have made suggestions for improvements in the Pike County records system. Both county and circuit clerks believe that useless papers should be destroyed without further delay and that a more uniform system should be followed in regard to color, size, and lettering of record books. They do not favor keeping more sets of records and are of the opinion that subdividing some sets and combining others would serve no good purpose. They have found the loose-leaf to be the best type of record book. Both have expressed the wish that more attention be given to the preservation of valuable old and inactive records and favor a card system of indexing papers taken out of the office or vault. Paper, ink, ribbons, and other materials used in keeping county records are considered satisfactory.

It has been suggested that volumes in the probate judge's vault might be rearranged and more completely indexed. A suitable cabinet should be provided for office supplies so that they can be kept apart from all records.

In the old record vault a complete indexing and refileing of unbound papers, rearrangement of volumes on the shelves, and destruction of useless papers are advised.

CHART OF GOVERNMENT OF PIKE COUNTY

ELECTORATE



3. THE HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The official business of Pike County is transacted in the courthouse at Bowling Green and in the Masonic Temple at Louisiana. Both buildings are in good condition. The courthouse, completed in 1919, is a three-story, stone building, 85' 6" x 85' 6", and is considered fireproof. The Masonic Temple, a 60' x 90' stone structure, was built in 1909 and houses the clerk of the Louisiana court of common pleas, as well as the court itself.

Adjacent to the office of the county clerk is his vault, 25' x 17', located in the southwest corner of the second floor of the courthouse. It contains records of the county clerk, board of equalization, coroner, county highway commission, highway engineer, and a few records of other offices. The walls and ceiling, of plaster over concrete and stone, are in good condition while the concrete floor is showing signs of wear. A steel door connects the vault with the county clerk's office through the north wall. Two windows of unbreakable glass are in the west wall fronting on the lawn. All shelves for bound records are of the horizontal steel-roller type, and are in the center, along the south wall, and in the northwest corner. Unbound material is in steel file boxes, on the south and west sides and in the center, with the exception of that kept in six cases on top of the file rank on the south side. Office supplies are in pasteboard and wooden boxes along the east wall. The vault is well-ventilated, well-lighted, and dry. More file ranks should be installed on the east side for unbound records; steel shelves and boxes are suggested for holding unused materials.

The vault used by the recorder adjoins his office on the north. It is 25' x 17' and has one steel door leading into the recorder's office. There are two wire-glass windows on the west side. The concrete floor and the ceiling and walls, of plaster over concrete, are in fair condition. The vault is clean, dry, well-ventilated and well-lighted, and the temperature is normal. There are horizontal, steel, roller-type shelves along the north and east walls and in the southeast corner. On the south side is a steel file case containing unbound records. Additional shelves of the same type as those now in use should be installed. The equipment includes two large tables and eight chairs. The vault is in the best condition of any in the courthouse.

The office of the circuit clerk is on the north side of the third floor of the courthouse, and the fireproof vault, 17' x 8' 6", adjoins his office on the west. The concrete floor of the vault and the walls and ceiling, of plaster over concrete, are in good condition. The vault contains one large all-steel file rank, a writing table, and a chair. On the south side there are two wire-glass windows and near the center of the east wall is a steel door. Unbound records are in steel file boxes and cover the entire west wall and half of the north wall in ranks. Volumes are arranged horizontally on steel-roller shelves along the east wall and half of the north wall. The file ranks and shelf ranks are braced against each other across the top of the vault with steel bars. Two droplights afford good illumination. The vault is clean, dry, well-ventilated, and the temperature is regulated by a thermostat. Improvements suggested are: matting over the floor, steel ladders, and disposal of odd boxes and accumulations.

Directly north of the office of the probate judge, on the second floor of the courthouse, is the vault in which his records are kept. The vault is 18' 6" x 17', and has one steel door in the center of the south wall, opening into the

The Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records (First entry, p. 17)

probate judge's office. There are three wire-glass windows on the west side. The concrete floor and the ceiling and walls of plaster over concrete are in good condition. The vault is clean, dry, and well-ventilated, and has a regulated temperature. Horizontal steel roller-type shelves and steel file boxes are constructed in ranks along the east and south walls. Four electric lights give sufficient illumination. Equipment includes a large table and two chairs. Although there is room for expansion, there is no need for more shelves at present.

Some records of all county offices are kept in the old record vault on the first floor of the courthouse adjacent to the hallway leading to the assessor's office. Current, as well as old records of the assessor, are kept in this vault. It is L-shaped, 10' 6" and 6' 6" on the south, 16' on the west, 17' on the north, and 6' and 10' on the two east sides. The vault has one steel door on the west side opening into the hallway. The concrete floor, and the ceiling and walls of plaster over concrete, are in good condition. The vault is clean, reasonably dry, and is ventilated only through the door. Two electric lights afford ample illumination. Along the walls are horizontal steel-roller shelves, and unbound material is in a steel file rank in the northeast corner. Equipment includes a chair and a small typewriter stand. Additional shelves and file boxes are needed.

The collector's and treasurer's vault, 16' 6" x 10', is on the second floor adjoining the collector's and treasurer's office, on the east side of the courthouse. One steel door opens into the collector's office and another door opens into the collector's former office which is now occupied by the county farm agent. On the east side there are two wire-glass windows. The concrete floor, and the walls of plaster over concrete, are in good condition. The vault is clean, dry, and well-ventilated; temperature is normal, and two electric lights give sufficient illumination. The steel-roller shelves along the south and west walls, in the center, and in the northeast corner, and the steel file boxes are somewhat crowded but there is room for expansion. More shelves should be installed for bound records and larger file boxes provided for unbound records.

The vault of the county superintendent of schools is on the first floor of the courthouse adjoining his office on the south. It is 9' 6" x 7' 3" and has one steel door but no windows. The door is on the north side opening into the superintendent's office. The concrete floor, and the ceiling and walls of plaster over concrete, are in good condition. The vault is dry, rather dusty, and poorly ventilated, but the temperature is approximately normal. Shelves along the east, south, and west walls are of the open wood-partition type. Office supplies are stored under and on the shelves and in the center of the vault in wooden and pasteboard boxes. There is only one electric light but it gives sufficient illumination.

In the basement of the Louisiana Masonic Temple is a small, crowded vault containing records of the court of common pleas. Volumes are placed haphazardly on wooden shelves along the north and east walls. Under the shelves is space totaling 169,576 cubic inches that is used for file boxes containing unbound documents. The floor is of concrete and the walls are of plaster over brick.

Special Explanatory Notes, Symbols, and Abbreviations (First entry, p. 17)

The vault is somewhat dusty and there is not sufficient light. Additional shelves are needed, and a window or other source of ventilation as well as a few more electric lights, would be welcome improvements.

Pike County records, with the exception of a few files of a private nature, such as those of the prosecuting attorney, are accessible to the public during office hours.

4. SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTES, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

Exact titles of records are written in solid caps without parentheses. In the absence of titles, descriptive titles have been assigned, which are written in solid caps and enclosed in parentheses. If a record title is not descriptive of the contents of the record, an assigned explanatory title, written with initial caps and enclosed in parentheses, has been added.

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

Cross references between entries are used to guide a user to prior, intermediate, subsequent, or related records.

Unless the index is self-contained, an entry for the index immediately follows its record entry. Cross references are given for exceptions to this rule.

When a series consists of more than one volume, it is understood that the average number of pages is given.

Measurements in the record entries are always given in inches, unless otherwise indicated, and therefore the symbol ("") has been omitted.

Unless otherwise stated, it is to be assumed that the records are in good condition.

All records are located in the county courthouse, unless otherwise indicated.

"Arr. chron." indicates that records are arranged by date of filing, unless otherwise stated.

When a citation refers to two or more preceding sentences, a period precedes the citation.

When the citation refers to only one preceding sentence, the period follows the citation.

Numbers in upper right hand corner of page refer to entries on that page.

Special Explanatory Notes, Symbols, and Abbreviations (First entry, p. 17)

Symbols

[illegible]

Abbreviations

[illegible]

I. COUNTY COURT

The county court of Pike County was established in 1820 (M.L., 1820, ch. 277, p. 684) and had probate jurisdiction until a separate probate court was created in the county in 1849 (M.L., 1848-49, pp. 425 ff.). The county court was not affected by any further legislation until 1855 when all offices of justices of county courts were declared vacant and were to be elective for a term of six years at the next general election. The justices determined by lot the length of their respective terms, one to serve two years, one four years, and the other six years. (R.S., 1855, ch. 47, secs. 10 and 11, pp. 533 ff.)

The name "county court" has been retained from earlier days when the court had important judicial as well as administrative functions. This "court" in Missouri, corresponds to what is known in other states as the county board of supervisors.

Under the constitution of 1875 the county court was made a constitutional court of record in each county in the state, with jurisdiction to transact all county and other business as prescribed by law, the court to consist of one or more judges, not exceeding three, of whom the probate judge may be one (Const. 1875, art. VI, secs. 1 and 36). Since the adoption of the constitution of 1875, the legislature is without power to limit the authority conferred on the county court (State ex rel McElroy, 309 Mo. 595).

A legislative act of 1877, effective April 1, 1878, transferred probate jurisdiction from the county courts back to the probate courts in all counties. This act created a county court of three members and provided that each county be districted by the court thereof into two districts of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as practicable. Under this act the judges were conservators of the peace, held general and special terms of court, had control of county property, made settlements with the county treasurer, made contracts on behalf of the county, employed labor and settled accounts, made public their expenditures, and employed prisoners who had committed misdemeanors. Since the time the county court was relieved of probate jurisdiction, its judicial functions have been minor. (M.L., 1877, p. 226)

Among its modern administrative duties, the county court had authority to acquire land and erect county buildings. It must obtain approval of a two-thirds majority of voters to borrow money, and the county's total debt cannot exceed 10 per cent of its assessed valuation. Supervisory powers of the court are limited by decentralization in local government, since the legislature conferred a number of duties directly upon elective officers who, with the exception of the assessor, are not subject to removal by the county court. The court acts in equalization of tax assessments, the board of equalization being composed of the county court, assessor, and surveyor. The county clerk is ex-officio secretary of the county court. (R.S., 1929, vol. 3, pp. 4279 ff.)

Unless otherwise stated, records of the county court are in the county clerk's vault.

County Court - Proceedings

(1-7)

Proceedings

1. MINUTE BOOK, 1820--. 15 vols. (lab. varies).
Memorandum of proceedings of the county court later transferred by the clerk to the County Court Record, showing term of court, action taken, and date of adjournment. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw. 400 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.
2. COUNTY COURT RECORD, 1820--. 28 vols. (lab. varies).
Record of proceedings, showing date and place of meeting, names of members present, nature of business transacted, and signatures of presiding judge and county clerk. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. Hdw. 400 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.
3. INDEX TO COUNTY COURT RECORD, 1820--. 28 vols. (lab. varies).
Index to County Court Record, showing volume and page number in which record of transaction is entered. Arr. alph. by type of transaction. Hdw. 25 pp. 16 x 11 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

Commissions, Oaths, and Bonds

Official (See also entry 72)

4. COMMISSIONS AND BONDS, 1868--. 20 file boxes.
Original appointments, commissions and bonds of county officials, giving name, title of office, authorization, duration of term, attestation, and signatures of presiding judge and county clerk. Also showing date, conditions and amount of bond, signatures of principal and sureties, approval by court, date, oath, and affidavit of official. Arr. alph. by name of official. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 3 x 5.
5. COMMISSION AND BOND RECORD, 1826--. 8 vols.
Record of commissions of county officials, elected or appointed to county offices, giving name, title of office, authorization, duration of term, attestation, and signatures of presiding judge and county clerk. Contains also record of official bonds, showing date, amount, conditions, name of surety, approval by county court, and oath of official. Arr. chron. 1826-64, indexed alph. by name of official; for index 1865--, see entry 6. Hdw. on ptd. f. 500 pp. 14 x 10 x 3. 7 vols., 1826-64, rec.'s va.; 1 vol., 1865--, co. clk.'s va.
6. INDEX TO COMMISSION AND BOND RECORD, 1865--. 2 vols.
Shows names of officials commissioned and bonded, giving volume and page number where commission and bond is recorded. Arr. alph. by name of official. Hdw. 52 pp. 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.
7. SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS' BONDS, 1853-66. In Commissioner's Book, entry 25.
Bonds given by school commissioners to secure the faithful performance of duty, showing conditions, date, amount, signatures of principal and sureties, date appointed by county court and oath of commissioner.

County Court - Bond Issues

(8-15)

8. ROAD OVERSEERS' BONDS, 1907-13, 1926--. 5 file boxes.
Original bonds posted by road overseers, appointed by county court, to account for all funds received and all tools and machinery delivered to them by the highway engineer, showing amount, date and conditions, signatures of official and sureties, approval by county court, oath of office, date and affidavit of official. Arr. num. by road dist. no. Indexed alph. by name of official. Hdw. on ptd. f. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 x 1.

Public Liability

9. SUNDRY BONDS, 1903--. 1 file box.
Ferryman's and miscellaneous bonds, showing amount and conditions, date, signatures of principal and sureties, approval and signature of county clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. $10 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Bond Issues

10. BOND RECORD (Courthouse), 1867-91, 1936--. 3 vols.
Record of courthouse bonds issued, giving number and amount of bond, date issued, maturity, and name of purchaser. Arr. num. by bond no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 200 pp. $18 \times 16 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.

11. BOND REGISTER, 1861-77, 1882-89. 10 vols.
Record of railroad, public road, and township bonds, showing date, number, amount and interest, provisions, maturity, and signatures of presiding judge and county clerk. Arr. num. by bond no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 200 pp. $11 \times 9 \times 2$.

12. ABSTRACT OF TOWNSHIP COUPONS, 1884, 1887-90. 2 vols. (B, 2).
Abstract of township coupons presented to county court for payment, giving name of township, number and amount of coupon, date of issue, maturity, payee, and date presented for payment. Arr. chron. by date presented. Indexed alph. by name of twp. Hdw. on ptd. f. 279 pp. $18 \times 12 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

13. (PETITION FOR INTEREST PAYMENTS ON ST. LOUIS AND HANNIBAL RAILROAD BONDS), 1871-76. 1 file box.
Petitions of various townships to county court to order payment of accrued interest on bonds issued by St. Louis and Hannibal Railroad Company, showing date, nature of petition, and names of petitioners. Arr. chron. by date of petition. No index. Hdw. $14 \times 10 \times 10$.

14. STATEMENT OF BONDS, 1876. 1 file box.
Statement covering sale of bonds issued by railroad and county, showing date, amount and when due, to whom and when sold, rate of interest and maturity. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. $10 \times 10 \times 4$.

Roads and Bridges

15. ROAD RECORD, 1876--. 5 vols. (A-E).
Record of court proceedings relating to county roads, showing term of court, nature of proceedings, date of adjournment, names of presiding and associate judges. Hdw. 636 pp. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 4$.

County Court - Roads and Bridges

(16-22)

16. INDEX TO ROAD RECORD, 1876--. 5 vols. (A-E).

Index to Road Record, showing names of persons making settlement with or presenting matters to court, volume and page number where records are located. Arr. num. by road dist. no., and alph. thereunder by name of party. Hdw. 28 pp. 17 x 11 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

17. PETITIONS FOR ROADS, 1871--. 10 file boxes.

Petitions to county court to locate, change or vacate public or private roads, showing name of county, term petition presented, width of road, names of townships in which situated, beginning, course and termination of proposed road; names and residences of petitioners, proofs of notices of intention to file petition, names of all residents and persons owning land through which proposed road shall run, amount of damages claimed by each, names of persons offering to donate land for right-of-way, findings of court on petitions presented, names of road commissioners and remonstrators against petitions, suggested amounts of damages, and orders of county clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 10 x 10 x 4.

18. COMMISSIONER'S REPORT (Damages Appraised), 1913--. 1 file box.

Appraisal of damages covering property condemned for right-of-way for new roads and changes in roads, showing date, names of appraisers, owner of property, description, location and assessed value, road district number, amount of damages, fees and expenses, and signature of road commissioner. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

See also entry 146.

19. RIGHT-OF-WAY DEEDS, 1890, 1926--. 2 file boxes.

Original deeds conveying rights-of-way, giving name of grantor, description of land conveyed, township, section, range, road district number, date filed, signatures of grantor and county clerk, and acknowledgment of notary. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 10 x 10 x 4.

20. CONVEYANCE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY, 1882--. 1 vol.

Record of right-of-way deeds, giving name of grantor, description and location of land conveyed, date filed, and names of grantor and county clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 218 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

21. ROAD DISTRICT SETTLEMENT (Common and Special), 1925--. 17 file boxes.

Term report of road overseers to county court, showing receipts, expenditures, labor employed, materials purchased, and authority for payment; also overseer's annual statement, showing receipts, date, from whom received and on what account, to whom paid, for what purpose, whether labor or materials, amount and date paid. Arr. chron. by date of settlement. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

22. COUNTY HIGHWAY ENGINEER'S REPORTS, 1925--. 2 file boxes.

Reports of county highway engineer to county court, showing conveyances of private property for public road purposes, description of property, deeds of release, consideration, signature of grantor, acknowledgment, and date filed for record; also includes estimates as to cost of material and labor required. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

County Court - Schools

(23-29)

23. ROAD PAPERS (Receipts), 1931--. 14 file boxes.
Receipts of bills covering material used for road work, showing name of vendor, date and amount; claims paid from common road fund, amount allowed, purpose, and date approved by county clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

24. BRIDGE CONTRACT, 1906--. 2 file boxes.
Contracts with bridge companies, giving dates and names of parties to agreements, location and description of bridges, completion dates, contract prices, dates of inspections by county commissioners, names of bridge companies, signatures of agents for bridge companies and county commissioners, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. by date of recording. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 10 x 10 x 4.

Schools

(See also entries 79 and 80)

25. COMMISSIONER'S BOOK, 1853-66. 1 vol.
Report to the county court by the school commissioner of business transacted and appointments made during the regular school term. Contains: (School Commissioners' Bonds), entry 7; (School District Reports), entry 26; (Teachers' Certificates), entry 27; (School Warrants), entry 35. Arr. chron. by date of recording. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 640 pp. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Old record va.

26. (SCHOOL DISTRICT REPORTS), 1853-66. In Commissioner's Book, entry 25.
Copies of school reports, giving school district number, nature of report, signature of district chairman and clerk of board.

27. (TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES), 1853-66. In Commissioner's Book, entry 25.
Certificates issued to teachers, showing school district number, to whom issued, date of issue, and signatures of issuing officials.
See also entry 253.

School Funds

(See also entries 247 and 248)

28. SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT, 1871--. 3 vols.
Record of the apportionment of public school funds, giving child enumeration, school district number, valuation of real and personal property, merchants' assessments, railroad, telephone and telegraph tax in each district, total valuation, tax rate, total levy, amount of school funds apportioned for state teachers' aid, county and township purposes, average daily and total attendance, number of teachers employed, grand total, name of district clerk, name and residence of district president. Arr. chron. by date of apportionment. Hdw. on ptd. f. 80 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. 2 vols., 1871-1910, old record va.; 1 vol., 1911--, co. clk.'s va.

29. INDEX TO SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT, 1871--. 1 vol.
Gives names of parties concerned, nature of entry, volume and page where record may be found. Arr. num. by school dist. no. and alph. thereunder by name of party. Hdw. 241 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Old record va.

County Court - Insane and Indigent

(30-37)

30. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Applications for State School Funds), 1933--. 2 file boxes.

Applications of rural schools for state school funds, showing name of county, school, number of district, tax rate, amount of free text-book money transferred to teachers' fund, length of school term, total attendance, number of schoolrooms provided, and signature of county clerk. Arr. chron. by date of application. No index. Hdw. 13 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.

31. SCHOOL FUND (General), 1883--. 5 vols. (2-6).

Treasurer's account with county school fund, showing class of fund, date, amount, from what source received; to whom paid, nature of disbursement, date, and amount. Indexed alph. by class of fund. Hdw. 400 pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

32. SCHOOL FUNDS, 1852-79. 2 vols. (1-2).

Applications to county court for loan of school funds, showing name of applicant, amount requested, description of property offered as security, term of court, date application presented, date and nature of court order, and signature of presiding judge. Arr. chron. by term of court. Hdw. 482 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

33. INDEX TO SCHOOL FUNDS, 1852-79. 1 vol.

Shows name of borrower and volume and page number where record of transaction may be found. Arr. alph. by name of borrower. No index. Hdw. 25 pp. 16 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

34. SCHOOL FUND LOANS, 1859--. 7 vols.

Treasurer's account of school fund loans, showing description of property posted as security, amount of principal and interest, from whom and when received; date, amount and to whom loaned, and balance on hand. Indexed alph. by name of borrower. Hdw. 398 pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1859-88, old record va.; 2 vols., 1909-31, treas.'s va.; 4 vols., 1889-1908, 1932--, co. clk.'s va.

35. (SCHOOL WARRANTS), 1853-66. In Commissioner's Book, entry 25.

Stubs of warrants issued for the distribution of school funds, showing date, to whom issued, township, range and district number, amount of warrant and amount distributed to each district.

For subsequent records of Warrants see entry 82.

Insane and Indigent

(See also entries 58, 190, 195 and 202)

36. INSANE PATIENTS (Petitions and Reports), 1931--. 3 file boxes.

Petitions to county court for the commitment or transfer of patients to state hospital, giving name and residence of patient, witnesses and physicians; also reports sent by county to state institutions, condition of patients at time of report, and amount due from county for patients' care. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

37. INSANE PAPERS, 1925--. 9 file boxes.

Record of persons adjudged of unsound mind, giving name, term of court, date of adjudication, order of commitment, name of institution, date of admission, death, or, if discharged, date and reason therefor. Arr. and indexed alph. by name of inmate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

County Court - Taxation and Revenue

(38-45)

38. HOSPITAL REPORTS AND VOUCHERS, 1928--. 10 file boxes.
Annual financial statement of Pike County hospital, certified by superintendent and countersigned by secretary, showing number of patients, sex, reason for admission, funds received from all sources, and detailed expenditures. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 18 x 8 x 5.

39. (COUNTY POOR FARM REPORTS), 1931--. 2 file boxes.
Itemized account of expenditures for county poor farm, showing number of inmates, and deaths, total expenses incurred, and balance of funds on hand. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 18 x 8 x 5.

40. RECEIPTS (State Treasurer and Hospital), 1932--. 2 file boxes.
Receipts of state treasurer and stewards of state hospitals for funds paid by county for care of wards in state institutions, showing amount and date paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

Taxation and Revenue

(See also entries 77, 78, 138, 224, 235-238)

41. CONSOLIDATED BACK TAXES, 1877-1931. 34 vols.
For description of contents and subsequent records, see entry 235. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 259 pp. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 1. 3 vols., 1877-1912, old record va.; 31 vols., 1913-31, co. clk.'s va.

42. FORFEITED LIST (Land Sold for Taxes), 1875-77. 2 vols.
Record of judgments in circuit court against lands and town lots sold for taxes, giving name of collector and judgment debtor, current number, description of property, years taxes were delinquent, interest to date of judgment, interest after judgment, costs, total amount paid, special execution record, redemption date, and by whom redeemed. Arr. chron. by date of sale. No index. Hdw. 100 pp. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 x 1.
See also entry 137.

43. SPECIAL EXECUTION RECORD, 1872--. 5 vols.
Record of real property ordered sold for taxes to satisfy judgment rendered by circuit court, showing name of delinquent taxpayer, description and location of property, years for which taxes are due, various state and county taxes, penalties, costs, interest, date of sale, price, amount of property sold, purchaser, and record of redemptions. Arr. chron. by year taxes are due. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 78 pp. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. Old record va.

44. BACK TAX PROCEEDINGS, 1878--. 1 vol.
Record of proceedings in county court relating to redemption of forfeited land, showing name of delinquent taxpayer, order of court, description, location and valuation of property, years for which taxes are due, amount, redemption conditions, cost of proceedings, and term of court. Arr. chron. Hdw. on ptd. f. 467 pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. Old record va.
See also entry 223.

45. INDEX TO BACK TAX PROCEEDINGS, 1878--. 1 vol.
Index to Back Tax Proceedings, showing name of taxpayer, volume and page number where record may be found. Indexed alph. by name of taxpayer. Hdw. 25 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. Old record va.

County Court - Fees

(46-53)

Fees

46. FEE BOOK (Witnesses), 1878--. 5 vols.
Record of fees paid by county court, showing term, title of case, names of parties, witnesses, number of days served, mileage, fees of sheriff and county clerk, total amount, and date paid. Arr. chron. by term of ct. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 192 pp. 16 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Old record va.

47. CRIMINAL FEES, 1899--. 4 vols.
Abstract of fees collected by county treasurer. For description of contents see entry 246. Arr. alph. by title of case. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 239 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2. Old record va.

48. FEE BOOK (County Clerk's), 1895, 1900--. 4 vols.
County clerk's report to county court of fees earned, showing date, from whom received, nature, amount and disposition of fee. Arr. chron. by date paid. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 240 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Old record va.

Inquests

(See also entry 213)

49. INQUEST PAPERS AND ALLOWANCES, 1920--. 4 file boxes.
Copy of proceedings in coroner's inquests, giving name, sex, color, age of deceased, date and place of death and inquest, verdict of jury, statement of costs, coroner's and sheriff's fees. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

Applications and Bids

50. BIDS ON COURTHOUSE CONTRACT, 1875, 1899-1925, 1932. 3 file boxes.
Bids for material and labor to be used in construction and improvement of courthouse, showing abstract of contract, specifications, bonds, signatures of presiding judge, county clerk and officer of construction company, dates of contract and filing. Arr. chron. by date of bid. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

51. BIDS FOR COURTHOUSE SUPPLIES, 1930--. 1 file box.
Bids for courthouse supplies, giving name and business address of bidder, date, description of material, price, signature of bidder, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 18 x 8 x 5.

52. APPLICATIONS (County Positions), 1915--. 2 file boxes.
Applications for positions of county health officer, county engineer, courthouse janitor, and other positions, giving details of applications with date, and name of applicant. Arr. chron. by date of application. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

Livestock

(See also entries 101-103)

53. QUARANTINE ORDERS, 1930, 1932--. 2 file boxes.
Notice of quarantine on livestock due to communicable or contagious disease, giving names of owners of livestock, nature of disease, description of property quarantined, date of notice, and name of state veterinarian or deputy. Arr. chron. No index. 18 x 8 x 5.

County Court - Reports

(54-60)

Reports

(See also entries 73-76)

54. ANNUAL SETTLEMENT, 1925-26, 1932--. 1 file box.
Annual report of county clerk to county court, showing total receipts and distribution of state revenue originating in or allotted to county, showing dates, total amounts received and disbursed, interest earned, and balance remaining on hand. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

55. TREASURER'S REPORTS, 1926--. 3 file boxes.
Treasurer's reports to county court of money received and expended with itemized account of separate funds debited and credited, including abstract of collector's settlement for current year with itemized accounts of funds transferred by collector to treasurer. Arr. chron. by date of settlement. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

For duplicates, see entry 243.

56. FARM BUREAU SETTLEMENTS AND REPORTS, 1927--. 4 file boxes.
Annual report of county extension agent, giving detailed account of work of his office, and of the county farm bureau, with itemized account of expenses incurred, expenditures made, and date of filing with county clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 18 x 8 x 5.

57. PRISONERS' BOARD BILL, 1899--. 1 vol. (1).
Sheriff's report to county clerk, giving name of prisoner, offense charged, name of magistrate, dates of commitment and release, number of days confined, per diem, amount due sheriff, and date of reimbursement by state. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 160 pp. 12 x 8 x 2.
See also entries 141 and 215.

Census

58. CENSUS OF PIKE COUNTY, 1860. 1 vol.
Enumeration, showing names and ages of heads of families, number of white males, free colored persons, slaves of both sexes, deaf or blind persons (both white and colored), number of blind persons taught to read and write, insane persons (white and colored), and length of time they have been insane. Arr. num. by school dist. no. No index. Hdw. 150 pp. 18 x 12 x 1.

Incorporation of Cities and Towns

59. INCORPORATION OF ASHBURN, 1895. 1 file box.
Petition to incorporate the village of Ashburn, giving township, section and range numbers, location, description and plat of proposed village, date and names of petitioners, name of county court justices. Also minutes of the meeting of Ashburn residents in the matter of incorporation, date of meeting, names of committee members, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 10 x 10 x 4.

60. INCORPORATION OF ELMWOOD, 1929. 1 file box.
Abstract of petition to incorporate Elmwood into the city of Louisiana, showing date of petition, list of assessed taxpayers in Elmwood, and names of petitioners and their attorneys. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

County Clerk

(61-65)

Miscellaneous

61. INSURANCE RECORD, 1878--. 2 file boxes.

Record of fire, tornado and other insurance on county property, giving name of insurance company, number and amount of policy, premium, expiration date and description of property insured. Arr. alph. by name of institution covered. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 10 x 10 x 4.

62. LEGAL OPINIONS (Attorney General and Prosecuting Attorney), 1932--. 1 file box.

Copies of legal opinions furnished by attorney general and prosecuting attorney in matters pertaining to Pike County and officials thereof, with signature of official rendering opinion. Arr. chron. by date of instrument. No index. Typed. 18 x 8 x 5.

63. RESIGNATIONS OF COUNTY OFFICERS, 1930. 1 file box.

Resignations of county clerk, deputy county clerk and deputy recorder, and appointments of persons to fill vacancies created by resignations. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

64. SALE OF ISLANDS, 1932--. 1 file box.

Petitions for purchase of islands owned by state or county, giving name of prospective purchaser or his attorney, description and location of island, price offered per acre, and date of filing petition. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

65. SWAMP LAND PATENT BOOK, 1929. 1 vol.

Record of sales of islands and swamp lands, giving name of purchaser, description of land, location, consideration, date of sale, term of court, names of county clerk and presiding judge. Arr. alph. by name of purchaser. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 300 pp. 15 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

II. COUNTY CLERK

The office of county clerk was created by an act of the Missouri Territorial Legislature, January 4, 1815 (M.T.L., 1815, ch. 125, p. 346). The changes and reorganizations that took place in county courts also affected county clerks. The first county clerk of Pike County was appointed by the county court in 1820 (Const. 1820, sec. 15). Until 1825, the county clerk acted as recorder of deeds (R.S., 1825, p. 665) and in 1849, in Pike County, he was relieved of probate duties which county clerks had exercised since 1827 (M.L., 1848-49, pp. 425 ff.).

The act of the state legislature re-establishing county courts on January 2, 1825 prescribed the following duties for the county clerk: to issue licenses to auctioneers, merchants and peddlers, retailers of wine, keepers of ferries, and tavern and billiard hall keepers; to take bonds and administer oaths to constables; to keep the accounts of the county; to keep a file of accounts and vouchers; to sign warrants and keep abstracts; to designate justices to serve in the county court in case of vacancies; to assist the county court in casting up the number of votes given candidates at county elections; to certify elections to the secretary of state and keep abstracts of election results on file in his office; to deliver to the assessor the tax lists, descriptions of land, and abstracts of conveyances filed by the recorder. (R.S., 1825, pp. 161, 163, 185, 213, 262, 265, 266, 271, 348-350, 392, 530, 661, 669, 670, and 760)

County Clerk

(Next entry 66, p. 27)

Until 1835 the clerk was appointed by either the governor or the county court. Since that year the state constitution has required a popular election of a county clerk in each county. The term of office was six years, (Const. 1820, sec. 3, amended January 1, 1836) but is now four years (Const. 1865, art. VI, sec. 22; R.S., 1909, sec. 2673).

Since 1845, the county clerk has issued merchant's and peddler's licenses, licenses for hunting and fishing, and dog licenses, independently of the county court; he issues all other licenses only on authority of the county court (R.S., 1845, p. 93).

The county clerk, at the present time, has duties as clerk of the court, secretary of the board of equalization, and chief election official, as well as other miscellaneous duties.

As clerk of the county court he is custodian of its seal and all of its records. He receives and files all claims against the county, complaints, petitions, official reports, and other documents that must be presented to the court. The clerk must keep the minutes of the meetings of the county court. When a bill, claim, or salary is allowed by the county court, the clerk issues a warrant. He must keep a record of settlements made by county, township, and road officials. He may have to advertise for bids for the construction of a public building, a road, or a bridge and when a bid has been accepted he notifies the successful bidder. The county clerk is authorized by law to take an acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument affecting real estate. He has power to administer oaths to witnesses and can take depositions on any matter within the jurisdiction of the county court. The clerk prepares an annual financial statement for the county court and assists the court in estimating expenditures for the following year and computing the county tax rates. He prepares the tax books for the county collector or township collector and in each odd-numbered year prepares a "back tax book" from the records of the county collector. After a lapse of five years the county court may authorize the destruction of all papers and records in the clerk's office, except the proceedings of the court itself. (R.S., 1919, secs. 2118-22, 9465, 9544, 9545, 9559-71, 9582, 10734, 11052, 12813, 12827, 12858-74, 13071, and 13232)

As secretary of the board of equalization, the clerk keeps the minutes of the meetings of the board. As chief election official he has charge of the official election publicity, printing and distribution of official ballots, and canvassing of election returns from the various precincts of the county. He is required to seal and preserve election ballots in his office for twelve months. Then they must be publicly destroyed without being opened or inspected. Other election information, such as campaign expenses, must be preserved by the clerk for at least five years. (R.S., 1919, secs. 4874, 5031-33, and 9514)

A great many miscellaneous and minor duties devolve upon the county clerk. Perhaps the most important of these concern the public schools. The county clerk distributes state school funds and interest on school loans to the various school districts. He reports to the state superintendent of public schools on the disposition of school funds, taxes collected for school purposes, and school enumeration lists. (R.S., 1919, secs. 11140, 11179, 11185, and 11249)

County Clerk - Elections

(66-71)

The county clerk keeps a register of bounties paid for scalps of animals, a register of cattle brands, an estray book, and a record of lawful weights and measures. A map of each mine operating in the county must be filed annually with the county clerk. (R.S., 1919, secs. 11249, 12767, and 12890)

The county clerk's duties in issuing licenses and recording various documents were originally assigned to his office when he was ex-officio recorder of deeds. When these offices were separated the duty of issuing marriage licenses and most of the recording duties were transferred to the county recorder.

Unless otherwise stated, records of the county clerk are in his vault.

Elections

66. CANDIDATES' AFFIDAVIT PAPERS, 1930, 1932--. 1 file box. Announcements and affidavits of candidates for public office, showing date of election, title of office, name of candidate, amount of fee paid, and date of filing. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

67. CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS, 1896--. 1 vol. Statements giving name and address of candidate, name of state and county, title of office sought, date of affidavit, items of expense, amount and to whom paid, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 125 pp. 16 x 11 x 2½. Old record va.

68. PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1932--. 3 file boxes. Certificates of nomination for elective offices, showing name of office, political party, date, name, residence and oath of nominee, date and place of taking oath; also, objections to certificates of nominations, showing name of objector, grounds, and date of affidavit. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 15 x 8 x 4.

69. SPECIAL ELECTIONS, 1871-75. 1 file box. Petitions of taxpayers to county court for special election for completion of railroad, giving abstract of petition, names of petitioners, railroad company, county clerk, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 10 x 10 x 4.

70. REGISTRARS' OATHS, 1917. 1 file box. Oaths of registrars in various voting precincts of county, giving name and signature of registrar, precinct number, county, state, and date subscribed. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 10 x 10 x 4.

71. EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF ELECTION, 1926. 1 file box. County clerk's notice of general election, with statement of expenses of primary and general elections, giving precinct numbers, names and salaries of judges, clerks, constables and attendants, amount of fees and other expenses. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

County Clerk - Bonds and Commissions

(72-78)

Bonds and Commissions

72. RECORD OF NOTARIES' BONDS AND COMMISSIONS, 1865--. 5 vols.

Record of notaries' bonds and commissions, showing name of governor making appointment, date of commission, oath of notary, date and conditions of bond, amount, signatures of notary and sureties, approval, certification, and date filed with county clerk. Indexed alph. by name of official. Hdw. on ptd. f. 545 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Old record va.

See also entries 4-8.

Financial Reports
(See also entries 54-57)

73. COLLECTOR'S SETTLEMENT, 1918--. 5 file boxes.

Record of annual settlements of county collector with county clerk, showing date, name of county collector and taxpayer, amount collected, description and location of property, township, range and section numbers, funds credited, amount delinquent, and date of settlement. Arr. chron. by date of settlement. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

For duplicates, see entry 239.

74. TREASURER'S SETTLEMENT, 1926--. 33 file boxes.

Salary certificates and court orders for payments of various accounts by treasurer, giving name of recipient, amount, date paid, certificate of county clerk, and page entry in treasurer's ledger. Arr. chron. by date of settlement. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

See also entry 242.

75. RECEIPTS-TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, 1931--. 3 file boxes.

Duplicate receipts filed with the county clerk for money paid to the county treasurer, showing amount, date received, from whom, purpose, to which fund credited, and signature of county treasurer. Arr. chron. No index. Typed on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

See also entries 240 and 242.

76. BILLS (Sheriff), 1925--. 1 file box.

Sheriff's itemized account with county clerk, showing yearly expenses incurred in connection with his official duties, nature of services performed, total amount, certificate, and date filed. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

Taxation and Revenue
(See also entries 41-45)

77. ASSESSOR'S ABSTRACT, 1913-26, 1932--. 74 file boxes.

Annual abstract of assessment book of real and personal property, certified to county clerk as required by statute, showing name of person assessed, kind of property, total valuation and date of assessment. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

See also entries 217 and 218.

78. POLL TAX BOOKS, 1905, 1910, 1912-16, 1920--. 10 vols. (lab. varies).

Books contain record of poll taxes paid, showing road district, township, range, name of taxpayer, amount of poll tax, date and manner of payment. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 96 pp. 14 x 10 x 1. 7 vols., 1905, 1910, 1912-14, 1920-24, old record va.; 3 vols., 1915-16, 1927--, co. clk.'s va.

See also entry 225.

County Clerk - Schools

(79-85)

Schools
(See also entry 25)

79. DISTRICT SCHOOL CLERK'S ESTIMATES, 1930--. 4 vols.

Record of reports of district school clerk to county clerk and county superintendent of schools, showing name of county, school, district number, date, number of teachers employed, names of principals, superintendents, and total number of days attendance. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 640 pp. 13 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.

80. ENUMERATION LIST, 1928--. 3 file boxes.

Original records of the school district clerk from which he compiles his report to the county clerk, giving enumeration of pupils, white or colored, number of teachers employed and remarks; contains also (School Estimates), entry 81; (School Warrants), entry 82. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

See also entry 250.

81. (SCHOOL ESTIMATES), 1928--. In Enumeration List, entry 80.

Original reports of the school district clerk, showing estimate of amount of fund required for the school district, and levy per dollar evaluation for school tax, signed by the principal of the board and the clerk of the district.

82. (SCHOOL WARRANTS), 1928--. In Enumeration List, entry 80.

Original record of warrants issued for school district purposes, giving name of payee, for what purpose incurred, and date and amount of warrant. For prior warrant stubs, see entry 35.

Salaries and Fees
(See also entries 147-149)

83. ABSTRACT OF FEES (Circuit Clerk), 1928--. 2 file boxes.

Report of fees earned and collected by circuit clerk, showing date, amount, number and style of case, service rendered, signature of circuit clerk, and date filed. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

84. BILLS OF COST, 1932--. 1 file box.

Bills of cost against Pike County, giving title and number of case, nature of charge, date, various fees, and signature of clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

Professional Registrations
(See also entries 159 and 211)

85. DENTISTS' CERTIFICATES, 1897--. 2 vols.

Record of certificates granted to dentists by state board of dental examiners, giving name of dentist, date of examination, certificate, names of members of board, and date filed with county clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 160 pp. 16 x 11 x 1. Old record va.

County Clerk - Applications and Licenses

(86-93)

86. PHARMACISTS' CERTIFICATES, 1892--. 1 vol.

Record of certificates issued by state board of pharmacy, showing name of pharmacist, evidence of qualification, date certificate granted, names of president and secretary of board and county clerk, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of pharmacist. Hdw. on ptd. f. 296 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.

87. OSTEOPATHS' CERTIFICATES, 1914--. 10 vols.

Record of certificates granted to osteopaths, giving name of school from which graduated, date of certificate, names of board members, signature of county clerk, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of osteopath. Hdw. on ptd. f. 140 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

88. PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATES, 1869--. 4 vols.

Record of certificates of state board of health issued to physicians, giving name and address of registrant, nature of degree from medical school, name and location of school, date of graduation and registration, names of officials of state board of health, and signature of county clerk. Indexed alph. by name of physician. Hdw. on ptd. f. 240 pp. 16 x 12 x 1½. Old record va.

Applications and Licenses

89. EXPLOSIVES (Dealers' Affidavits), 1895--. 1 vol.

Affidavits by dealers in explosives, giving name of dealer, state and county, abstract and date of affidavit, signatures of dealer and county clerk, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 296 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Old record va.

Game and Fish

90. HUNTING LICENSE, 1905-6, 1910--. 2 vols.

Record of licenses issued to hunters, giving number of license, name, address, age and physical description of licensee, and expiration date. Arr. num. by license no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 100 pp. 16 x 10½ x 1½. Old record va.

Intoxicating Liquors

91. BONDS (Liquor Dealers), 1897--. 1 vol.

Liquor dealers' oaths and bonds, giving name of dealer, location of place of business, abstract of oath, date of affidavit, conditions of bond, signatures of dealer and county clerk, and date filed for record. Arr. alph. by name of dealer. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 292 pp. 16 x 12 x 1¼. Old record va.

92. DRUGGISTS' APPLICATIONS, 1930--. 4 file boxes.

Pharmacists' applications for license to sell intoxicating liquors in original package, giving name and address of applicant, fee paid, certificate of notary, and date license granted. Arr. chron. by date of application. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

93. WHISKEY SCRIPS, 1927--. 2 file boxes.

Application of licensed physicians to prescribe alcoholic liquors under Federal Act and state regulations, showing name, address, and oath of physician, date and certification by county clerk. Arr. chron. by date of application. Indexed alph. by name of licensee. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

County Clerk - Vital Statistics

(94-100)

Vital Statistics

94. BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTER, 1883-84. 3 vols. (1-3).

Subsequent records kept by the State Board of Health.

Record of births and stillbirths, showing name of child, date and place of birth, sex, race, nationality, residence and ages of parents, occupation and full name of father, maiden name of mother, name and date of return by medical or other attendant, and name of undertaker and place of burial in case of stillbirth. Arr. alph. by name of child. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 239 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Old record va.

95. DEATH RECORDS, 1883-84. 1 vol. Subsequent records kept by State Board of Health.

Record shows date of report, name, sex, color, age and occupation of deceased, date of death, marital status, nationality, length of residence in state, place and cause of death, duration of disease, place and date of burial, names and addresses of undertaker and physician returning certificate. Arr. alph. by name of deceased. No index. Hdw. 480 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.

Disbursements

(See also entries 242-246)

96. ABSTRACT OF COUNTY WARRANTS, 1880--. 16 vols.

Record of all county warrants drawn, giving date, amount, for what purpose, to whom issued, date canceled, voucher number, class of warrant, and fund on which drawn. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 640 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4. 4 vols., 1880-1900, old record va.; 12 vols., 1901--, co. clk.'s va.

97. HOSPITAL WARRANTS, 1928--. 2 vols.

Stubs of warrants issued for county hospital expenses, salaries of nurses, supplies, and incidentals, giving voucher and warrant numbers, to whom issued, from what fund and for what purpose paid, date and amount of warrant. Arr. chron. by date of issue. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 200 pp. 18 x 13 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

98. CANCELED WARRANTS, 1931--. 1 file box.

Warrants authorized by the county court for county obligations which have been canceled and returned to the county clerk's office, giving name of payee, date, warrant number, amount, purpose, fund drawn on, date of cancellation and signature of county clerk. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 13 x 8 x 5.

99. ROAD WARRANTS, 1930--. 1 file box.

Stubs of road warrants issued, showing road district number, amount, date, term of court in which authorized, to whom issued, for what purpose, fund drawn on, by whom, and date received. Arr. chron. by date paid. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

100. VOUCHERS (County Institutions), 1926--. 1 file box.

Vouchers for supplies furnished to county institutions, showing name of vendor, description and price, date of purchase, and certificate of delivery. Arr. alph. by name of vendor. No index. Hdw. 18 x 8 x 5.

Recorder of Deeds

(101-104)

Animals

Livestock (See also entry 53)

101. (ESTRAY PETITIONS), 1892. 1 file box.

Petitions to county court to submit to voters a proposition to enforce laws restraining cattle from running at large, giving names of petitioners, copy of notice to voters, notice to public of result of the election, name of paper publishing notice, affidavit of publisher, and signature of county clerk. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 10 x 10 x 4.

102. ESTRAY BOOK, 1849-94. 3 vols.

Record of stray stock taken up and notice published, showing description of animal, township where taken up, date, name and address of finder, by whom appraised, valuation, name of justice of the peace, date and disposition of case. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 240 pp. $17\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$. Old record va.

103. MARKS AND BRANDS, 1834--. 3 vols.

Applications for recording marks and brands for identifying livestock, showing name of owner, description of mark or brand, date recorded, and signature of county clerk. Arr. alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 123 pp. $12\frac{1}{4}$ x 8 x 1. Old record va.

Bounties

104. BOUNTIES, 1929--. 1 file box.

County clerk's annual report to the state game and fish commissioner, showing an itemized account of all bounties paid on wild animals, with affidavits of persons claiming bounties. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 1.

III. RECORDER OF DEEDS

The office of recorder of deeds originated October 1, 1804, under laws of the District of Louisiana (L.D.L., 1804, p. 46). Under laws of the Territory of Missouri, the county clerk acted as recorder of deeds (M.T.L., 1815, sec. 5, p. 346). Under state law, in 1825, the circuit clerk became ex-officio recorder and was appointed by the circuit court (R.S., 1825, sec. 2, p. 665). However, in Pike County, the circuit court appointed its clerk recorder of deeds in 1819 (M.T.L., 1818, p. 587). The law of 1825 was not changed until 1933, when it was amended to provide that circuit clerks continue as ex-officio recorders in counties having a population less than 20,000. Pike County came under the provisions of the amended act. The law of 1933 provided that counties having a population between 20,000 and 200,000 may combine the offices of circuit clerk and recorder by an affirmative vote at the general election of November 1936, or any four years thereafter. (M.L., 1933, secs. 11528, 11538, pp. 360 f.)

The recorder of deeds must keep an abstract and index to deeds alphabetically arranged in the front by names of grantors and in the back by names of grantees. He keeps a similar index for deed of release, mortgage, release of mortgage, and will records. He is paid on a fee basis. (R.S., 1835, pp. 526 f.)

Recorder of Deeds - Real Property

(105-110)

Duties of the recorder of deeds include the recording of all deeds, mortgages, conveyances, deeds of trust, bonds, covenants, defeasances, documents concerning lands and tenements, marriages, and all other written statements furnished to him for record. (R.S., 1835, pp. 525 f.)

Unless otherwise stated, records of the recorder are in his vault.

Real Property

105. DIRECT INDEX TO DEEDS, 1819--. 26 vols. (lab. varies). Abstract and index to Deed Record, Warranty Deeds, Quitclaim, and Sheriff's Deeds, giving names of grantor and grantee, description of property, date and nature of instrument, date filed, and volume and page number where record may be found. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. on ptd. f. 500 pp. 17 x 12 x $3\frac{1}{2}$. 8 vols., 1819-53, rec.'s va.; 8 vols., 1854-72, old record va.; 10 vols., 1873--., rec.'s va.

106. INVERTED INDEX TO DEEDS, 1819--. 26 vols. (lab. varies). Abstract and index to Deed Record, Warranty Deeds, Quitclaim, and Sheriff's Deeds, giving names of grantee and grantor, description of property, date and nature of instrument, date filed, and volume and page number where record may be found. Arr. alph. by name of grantee. Hdw. on ptd. f. 500 pp. 17 x 12 x $3\frac{1}{2}$. 8 vols., 1819-53, rec.'s va.; 8 vols., 1854-72, old record va.; 10 vols., 1873--., rec.'s va.

Deeds

107. DEED RECORD, 1819--. 328 vols. (lab. varies) Record of all deeds, giving names of grantor and grantee, consideration, signature of grantor, description of property, acknowledgment, dates of execution and filing, and certificate of recorder. Arr. chron. For index, see entries 105 and 106. Hdw. on ptd. f. 529 pp. 14 x 10 x $3\frac{1}{2}$.

108. DEEDS (Original), 1936--. 24 file boxes. Original deeds filed for record, to be returned to owner at end of one year, showing date, names of grantor and grantee, consideration, description of property, interest conveyed, signature of grantor, notarial acknowledgment, date filed and certificate of recorder. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 14 x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.

109. WARRANTY DEEDS, 1868--. 92 vols. Record of warranty deeds giving date of indenture, names of grantor and grantee, consideration, description and location of property conveyed, signature of grantor, notarial acknowledgment, date filed and certificate of recorder. Arr. chron. For index, see entries 105 and 106. Hdw. on ptd. f., 1868-1929; typed on ptd. f., 1930--. 640 pp. 19 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.

110. QUITCLAIM DEEDS, 1869--. 19 vols. Record of quitclaim deeds, giving date of indenture, names of grantor and grantee, consideration, description and location of property conveyed, names of witnesses, acknowledgment, and date filed. Arr. chron. For index, see entries 105 and 106. Hdw. on ptd. f., 1869-1929; typed on ptd. f., 1930--. 630 pp. 19 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.

Recorder of Deeds - Personal Property

(111-117)

111. SHERIFF'S DEEDS, 1895--. 2 vols. (111, 206).

Sheriff's deeds to property sold under special execution, giving date of indenture, names of sheriff, grantee and parties to execution, amount paid, description of real estate, signatures of witnesses, acknowledgment, date filed and certificate of recorder. Arr. chron. For index, see entries 105 and 106. Hdw. on ptd. f. 260 pp. 14 x 10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

See also entry 160.

Mortgages

112. DEEDS OF TRUST, 1872--. 77 vols.

Deed of trust record, showing date, names of grantor, trustee and beneficiary, description and location of property, terms of instrument, amount of indebtedness secured, maturity, notarial acknowledgment, date filed and certificate of recorder. Arr. chron. Hdw., 1872-1927; typed on ptd. f., 1928--. 259 pp. 19 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

113. INDEX TO DEEDS OF TRUST, 1872--. 9 vols.

Index gives names of grantor, trustee and beneficiary, description of property, amount of loan, date filed for record, and volume and page where record appears. Arr. alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. on ptd. f. 68 pp. 18 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. Old record va.

114. (RELEASE OF MORTGAGE RECORD), 1891--. 1 vol.

Recorded release of notes and mortgages on real estate, showing amount and interest paid in full, date paid and released, name and address of parties concerned, description and location of property, acknowledgment, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. For index, see entries 105 and 106. Hdw. 500 pp. 14 x 10 x 3.

115. AMORTIZATION RECORD, 1917--. 1 vol. (173).

First farm loan mortgage, held by the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, giving date, names of mortgagors and mortgagees, description and location of property, amount and terms of loan, maturity, names of witnesses, acknowledgment, date filed and certificate of recorder. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 319 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Leases

116. RECORD OF LEASES, 1902--. 1 vol.

Record of land leased for oil, mineral and other rights, giving name of lessor and lessee, description and location of land, terms of lease, date executed, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 440 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.

Personal Property

117. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1931--. 78 file boxes (1-78). Prior records destroyed by court order.

Original chattel mortgages giving serial number, date, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, consideration, description of property, amount of note, terms of mortgage, signature of mortgagor, certificate of recorder, and date filed. Arr. num. by serial no. Hdw. on ptd. f. 10 x 10 x 4.

Circuit Court

(118-123)

118. INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1931--. 2 vols.

Index to chattel mortgages, shows serial number, date filed, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, amount of mortgage debt, and property mortgaged. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. Hdw. on ptd. f. 300 pp. 18 x 13 x 2.

119. DAILY REGISTER, 1887-1906, 1915--. 8 vols.

Record of instruments received and filed by recorder, showing date of filing, daily number, names of parties, nature of instrument recorded, date and to whom delivered for recording. Arr. chron. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 250 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 4 vols., 1887-1906, old record va.; 4 vols., 1915--, rec.'s va.

Marriage Records
(See also entry 210)

120. MARRIAGE LICENSE REGISTER, 1825--. 23 vols. (1-23).

Record of marriage licenses issued, giving names of parties, age, birthplace, names of parents, addresses, witnesses, by whom married and place of ceremony. Arr. alph. by names of contracting parties. Hdw. on ptd. f. 80 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1.

121. INDEX TO MARRIAGE LICENSE REGISTER, 1825--. 23 vols. (1-23).

Each volume corresponds to number of marriage license volume and shows names and addresses of contracting parties, and volume and page where license is recorded. Arr. alph. by names of contracting parties. Hdw. on ptd. f. 50 pp. 15 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.

Plats

122. TOWN PLATS, 1852--. 2 vols.

Plats of townships, additions and subdivisions, showing name of site, plat of survey, boundaries, county, state, date of survey, certificate of surveyor, name of recorder, and date filed. Arr. num. by twp. and range nos. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 100 pp. 27 x 22 x 2.

See also entry 254.

Military

123. RECORD OF SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE, 1918--. 2 vols.

Record of soldiers, sailors and marines honorably discharged from military service, giving name of soldier, rank, date of enlistment and discharge, place of birth, occupation, physical description, prior service, marksmanship, horsemanship, battles engaged in, vocational knowledge, wounds received in battle, physical condition upon discharge, date typhoid prophylaxis completed, married or single, character, name of corps area commandant, and date filed. Arr. alph. by name of soldier. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

IV. CIRCUIT COURT

The Territory of Missouri was divided into two judicial circuits in 1815, and a judge appointed for each by the governor. Four terms of court were held annually in each of the counties existing at that time. (M.T.L., 1815, ch. 125, p. 345) As new counties were organized, the number of circuits was increased and when the Pike County circuit court was established in 1818, it became part of the third judicial circuit (M.T.L., 1818, sec. 2, p. 616). There were four

Circuit Court - Proceedings

(124-126)

judicial circuits in 1825 (R.S., 1825, p. 279), seven in 1835 (R.S., 1835, p. 155), fourteen in 1845 (R.S., 1845, p. 168), and at present there are thirty-eight circuits in the state (M.L., 1931, p. 189). A circuit judge was required to be 30 years old and was disqualified after he reached the age of 65 (Const. 1820, art. V, sec. 14). At the present time, Pike County is part of the thirty-fifth judicial circuit.

Early jurisdiction of this court was as follows: in all civil cases above the sum of \$90; in criminal cases, except those involving capital punishment which were reserved to superior courts; in all cases formerly under jurisdiction of the court of common pleas. The circuit court had such administrative duties as were not given to the county court and appellate jurisdiction from the county court and justices of the peace. (M.T.L., 1815, p. 346) On January 21, 1816, the circuit court was vested with the jurisdiction of the county courts and held such jurisdiction until 1820 (M.T.L., 1816, p. 449).

At present the court has original jurisdiction in all cases that are not otherwise provided for by law. It has exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before the county, probate, or justice of the peace courts. It has concurrent original jurisdiction with justices of the peace in all cities and towns in civil actions for recovery of money, whether the actions be founded on contract or tort, upon bond or undertaking given in pursuance of law; in all civil actions or for any penalty or forfeiture given by any statute when the sum demanded, exclusive of interest and costs, shall exceed \$50, and wherein there are two or more defendants, not all of whom reside in the same county; in all actions against any railroad company in the state where damages are asked for the killing or injuring of livestock, regardless of value; appellate jurisdiction from the probate, county, and justice of the peace courts and from workmen's compensation commission, and social security commission. It also has jurisdiction over the juvenile court. (R.S., 1929, vol. 3, pp. 4109 ff.)

Unless otherwise stated, records of the circuit court are in the circuit clerk's vault.

Proceedings

124. MINUTE BOOK, 1853--. 18 vols.

Proceedings noted at sessions of circuit court by circuit clerk and later transcribed to Circuit Court Record. Arr. chron. by date of session. No index. Hdw. 638 pp. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.

125. CIRCUIT COURT RECORD, 1819--. 81 vols. (lab. varies).

Record of proceedings of circuit court, giving title and number of case, term of court, date, proceedings had, motions heard, orders granted, and all other action taken by court. Arr. chron. Hdw., 1819-1914; typed, 1915--. 640 pp. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 4.

126. INDEX TO CIRCUIT COURT RECORD, 1819--. 81 vols. (lab. varies).

Index volumes which correspond to record volumes bearing the same labeling, showing title and number of case, term of court, date, volume and page number where record of proceedings may be found. Arr. alph. by title of case. Hdw. on ptd. f. 120 pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

Circuit Court - Chancery Proceedings

(127-134)

127. CIRCUIT COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1819--. 379 file boxes (lab. varies). Original files in all circuit court proceedings (except juvenile cases), giving title and number of case, names of attorneys, term, date filed, return term, pleadings, motions, orders and signature of circuit clerk. Arr. num. by case no. Hdw. $13 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

128. INDEX TO CIRCUIT COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1819--. 2 vols. Index gives case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, term and date case filed. Arr. alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. on ptd. f. 478 pp. $18 \times 11 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.

Chancery Proceedings

129. MINUTE BOOK OF CHANCERY, 1820-37. 1 vol. Proceedings in cases tried before circuit court in chancery without jury, giving title and number of case, term of court, date, action taken and signature of chancellor. Arr. chron. Indexed by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. 260 pp. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2$.

For subsequent records see entry 125.

Dockets

130. JUDGE'S DOCKET, 1882--. 3 vols. Cases tried or proceedings had before judges in circuit court, showing date, term of court, number of case, names of parties and attorneys, action taken, and signature of judge. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by title of case. Hdw. on ptd. f. 289 pp. $16 \times 11 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.

131. BAR DOCKET, 1879-89. 2 vols. Discontinued. Record of motions filed by attorneys, giving case number, names of parties and attorneys, nature of motion and date set for hearing. Indexed alph. by title of case. Hdw. on ptd. f. 238 pp. $16 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

For subsequent records see entry 130.

Bonds

132. BONDS (Circuit Court), 1922--. 1 file box. Original appeal or attachment bonds or bonds for temporary restraining order in cases pending, giving title and number of case, conditions and amount of bond, signatures of principal and sureties, dates of execution and filing. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. $13 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Depositions

133. (DEPOSITIONS), 1924--. In Miscellaneous Papers, entry 143. Original depositions filed in circuit court, showing title and number of case, name of notary, testimony of witnesses, names of attorneys, signatures of witnesses, acknowledgment, and date filed. Arr. num. by number of case.

Bills of Exception

134. BILLS OF EXCEPTION, 1911--. 1 file box. Original transcripts of exceptions to rulings of the court, giving title and number of case, term of court, objections made, rulings of court, exceptions saved, names of judge and attorneys and date matter heard. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Typed. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$.

Circuit Court - Judgments

(135-142)

Judgments

135. ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENTS, 1825--. 2 vols. (2,3).
Abstract shows names of parties, date, nature of judgment or decree, amount of debt, damages and costs, satisfaction or other disposition. Arr. alph. by names of parties to judgment. Hdw. on ptd. f. 249 pp. 16 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

136. INDEX TO ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENTS, 1825--. 2 vols. (2,3).
Index shows names of parties to judgment and volume and page where abstract may be found. Arr. alph. by name of judgment debtor. Hdw. on ptd. f. 240 pp. 16 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

137. (TRANSCRIPTS OF JUDGMENTS), 1915--. 2 file boxes.
Transcripts of judgments rendered in suits for delinquent land taxes, giving names of plaintiff and defendant, date and amount of judgment, against whom rendered, description and location of property and term of court. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 20 x 18 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

See also entry 42.

138. BACK TAX RECORD, 1879-99. 2 vols. (1,2). Discontinued.
Judgments for back taxes and enforcement of tax lien, giving term of court, names of plaintiff and defendant, description and location of property, amount of tax, interest, fees of county clerk and attorneys, collector's commission, and total amount of judgment. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of judgment debtor. Hdw. on ptd. f. 638 pp. $18\frac{1}{4}$ x $12\frac{1}{4}$ x 4.

See also entries 41-45, 224, 235-237.

Executions

139. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1848-75, 1883--. 2 vols.
Record of executions ordered issued by circuit court, showing date issued, names of parties, date and amount of judgment, term of court when returnable, and return of officer. Arr. chron. by date issued. 1848-75, no index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 240 pp. $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1848-75, old record va.; 1 vol., 1883--, cir. clk.'s va.

See also entry 214.

140. INDEX TO EXECUTION DOCKET, 1883--. 1 vol.
Index shows names of parties to judgment, volume and page number containing record of executions. Arr. alph. by name of judgment debtor. Hdw. on ptd. f. 239 pp. 16 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

141. JAIL DOCKET, 1933--. 1 vol.
Record of prisoners sentenced by circuit court and confined in county jail, showing date of commitment, offense, name, age, physical description, date of birth, criminal record, date of escape or discharge, and record of action taken in event of escape. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner. No index. Hdw. 147 pp. $16\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 x 1.

See also entries 57 and 215.

Jurors

(See also entry 157)

142. REGISTER OF JURORS, 1923--. 1 vol.
Register of petit jurors, giving name of juror, residence, amount of mileage, number of days in attendance, total amount due, by whom received, and date paid. Arr. chron. by term of court. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 175 pp. $14\frac{1}{4}$ x 9 x $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Circuit Clerk

(143-146)

Miscellaneous

143. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, 1924--. 1 file box.
Contains: (Depositions), entry 133; (Petitions for Parole), entry 144; (Adoption Papers), 1925--, entry 166. Arr. as noted in separate entries. No index. Typed. 13 x 11 x 5.
144. PETITIONS FOR PAROLE, 1924--. In Miscellaneous Papers, entry 143. Original petitions for parole of persons charged with criminal offenses, showing term of court, names of defendant, circuit judge, and petitioners, and date filed. Arr. alph. by name of defendant.
145. U. S. DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1876-82. 1 file box. Copies of proceedings of U. S. District Court, showing district and county, names of plaintiff and defendant, date and abstract of proceedings, amount of costs, certificate and signature of U. S. District Clerk. Arr. chron. by term of ct. No index. Hdw. 10 x 10 x 4.
146. (NOTICE OF LAND CONDEMNATION), 1925--. 1 file box. Notices to owners of land condemned for state highway purposes, giving name of property owner, description and location of property, date of hearing by circuit court, name of commissioner, and date of notice. Arr. chron. No index. Typed. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.
See also entry 18.

V. CIRCUIT CLERK

During territorial days and following the adoption of the first state constitution, the circuit clerk was appointed by the circuit court. The Pike County circuit court appointed its first clerk April 12, 1819 (M.T.L., 1818, p. 587). In 1825, the duties of recorder were transferred from the county clerk to the circuit clerk (R.S., 1825, p. 665). An amendment to the constitution in 1835 made this office elective and fixed the tenure at six years, beginning January 18, 1836 (Const. 1820, sec. 3, amended 1835).

The six-year term of office remained until 1865, when a new state constitution was adopted, fixing the term at four years (Const. 1865, art. VI, sec. 22). The present state constitution, adopted in 1875, leaves the tenure to the discretion of the legislature (Const. 1875, art. VI, sec. 39), which has fixed the term at four years (R.S., 1929, sec. 11664).

Under an act of 1933 the circuit clerk acts as recorder in counties having less than 20,000 population but counties having a population between 20,000 and 200,000 may combine the offices of circuit clerk and recorder by an affirmative vote at the general election of November 1936, or any four years thereafter (M.L., 1933, secs. 11528, 11538, pp. 360 f.). In Pike County the circuit clerk is ~~ex-officio~~ recorder.

He records all judgments, rules, orders, and other proceedings of the circuit court and makes an alphabetical index of them. He issues and attests all processes served by the court and keeps a record of all money coming into his hands on account of costs or otherwise. (M.L., 1825, sec. 7, p. 209) The circuit clerk keeps the official records of the circuit court and juvenile court (M.L., 1917, p. 201). He records all papers in civil actions such as summonses, petitions, affidavits of publication of notices,

Circuit Clerk - Fees

(147-152)

answers, motions, and notices of property sales. The circuit clerk receives a fee of 10 cents per 100 words for this work over and above his stipulated salary. (M.L., 1921, secs. 1 and 2, p. 197)

Unless otherwise stated, records of the circuit clerk are in his vault.

Fees

(See also entries 83 and 84)

147. ABSTRACT OF FEES COLLECTED, 1922--. 2 vols.

Record of fees paid to circuit clerk, showing title and number of case, by whom paid, amount, date collected and to whom due. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. 240 pp. $15\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

148. WITNESS FEE BOOKS, 1858--. 7 vols.

Record of fees earned by witnesses in cases tried in circuit court, showing date claimed, term of court, title and number of case, by whom subpoenaed, number of days in attendance, mileage, amount due, and signature of witness. Indexed alph. by name of witness. Hdw. on ptd. f. 500 pp. $14\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 x 3.

149. BILLS OF COSTS, 1908--. 2 vols. (8,9).

Bills of costs chargeable against county, showing term of court, title and number of case, name of defendant, offense charged, decision of court, penalty assessed, itemized amount of costs in case, total costs, signature of judge and prosecuting attorney, and certification of fee bill by circuit clerk. Arr. chron. by term of court. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 480 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.

150. CIRCUIT CLERK'S WARRANTS, 1926--. 2 file boxes.

Circuit clerk's record of warrants, showing date, purpose, to whom issued, amount, date canceled, voucher number, class of warrant, and fund drawn upon. Arr. chron. by date of warrant. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

See also entry 244.

Judgments

151. TRANSCRIPT RECORD, 1877--. 4 vols. (3-6).

Record of transcripts of judgments rendered by justices of the peace, giving names of state, county and township, title of case, date suit was filed, amount of judgment and costs, in whose favor rendered, date of transcript, and signature of justice. Hdw., 1877-1925; typed on ptd. f., 1926--. 637 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.

See also entry 212.

152. INDEX TO TRANSCRIPT RECORD, 1877--. 4 vols. (3-6).

Index volumes correspond to Transcript Record volumes bearing the same labeling and giving names of defendant and plaintiff, volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by names of parties to judgment. Hdw. on ptd. f. 637 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

Circuit Clerk - Mechanics Liens

(153-159)

153. ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENTS (Louisiana Court of Common Pleas), 1855--.
1 vol.

Abstract of judgments rendered in Louisiana Court of Common Pleas, showing term of court, name of plaintiff and defendant, date and amount of judgment, in whose favor rendered, amount of costs, certificate and signature of clerk of Louisiana Court of Common Pleas. Arr. chron. by date of judgment. Hdw. 240 pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

See also entry 171.

154. INDEX TO ABSTRACTS OF JUDGMENTS (Louisiana Court of Common Pleas), 1855--. 1 vol.

Index shows names of parties to judgment, volume and page where abstract may be found. Arr. alph. by name of judgment debtor. Hdw. on ptd. f. 52 pp. $13\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

Mechanics Liens

155. MECHANICS' LIENS, 1855--. 2 vols. (1,2).

Record of mechanics' liens, showing date filed, names of lien claimant and defendant, description of property, nature and amount of lien. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of claimant and defendant. Hdw. 160 pp. 11 x 7 x 1.

Assignments

156. RECORD OF ASSIGNMENTS, 1871--. 3 vols. (1-3).

Assignments for benefit of creditors, giving name of assignor, inventory of property, value of each article, total amounts of personal property and real estate, names of trustee and creditors, amount due each, date filed, and signature of circuit clerk. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of assignor. Hdw. 432 pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Jurors

(See also entry 142)

157. ABSTRACT OF JURORS, 1874-79, 1927--. 2 vols.

Abstract of grand and petit jurors certified to clerk of the county court by clerks of courts of record, giving names of jurors, whether grand or petit, number, date and amount of scrip, and term of court. Arr. and indexed alph. by name of juror. Hdw. on ptd. f. 100 pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1874-79, old record va.; 1 vol., 1927--, cir. clk.'s va.

Miscellaneous

158. FIREARMS PERMITS, 1921--. 1 vol. (1).

Record of permits to acquire firearms, giving name and address of applicant, date and number of permit, kind of weapon, signatures of applicant and circuit clerk. Arr. chron. by name of permittee. No index. Hdw. 160 pp. 17 x 14 x 1.

159. CHIROPRACTIC LICENSE RECORD, 1927--. 1 vol.

Record of licenses issued to chiropractors by state board of examiners, giving number of license, name of chiropractor, date of examination, names of examiners, date filed for record, and signature of circuit clerk. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of chiropractor. Hdw. on ptd. f. 160 pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 1.

For record of other licenses, see entries 85-88.

Juvenile Court - Proceedings

(160-161)

160. JOURNAL, 1913--. 1 vol.

Record of sheriff's sales of real estate, giving name of owner, description and location of property, date, place and amount of sale, purchaser, name of sheriff, certificate and signature of circuit clerk. Arr. chron. by date of sale. No index. Typed. 300 pp. $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{4}$ x 2.

See also entry 111.

VI. JUVENILE COURT

Missouri was in the front rank of 30 states that approved the juvenile court system, which was first adopted in Cook County, Illinois, and opened in Chicago, July 1, 1899. Ex rel Schwartz vs. McLain, 38 Chicago Legal News, 166, upholds the constitutionality of the court in Cook County.

The united efforts of the churches, civic organizations, and the press, brought about the passage of the juvenile court act in Missouri on March 23, 1903, establishing the court in the City of St. Louis and in Kansas City. This act applied to delinquent and neglected children under the age of 16 (M. L., 1903, p. 213). The case of State ex rel Loving, 178 Mo., 194, upholds the constitutionality of this act in Missouri.

Different acts concerning this court were passed in 1905, 1907, and 1909, and were later repealed. The legislature in 1911 passed a general act using the act of 1903 as a basis, broadened and liberalized the original act, increased the number of offenses which brought the child within the delinquent class, applied the jurisdictional age to children under 17, and gave the circuit court jurisdiction in juvenile cases (M.L., 1911, p. 177).

The probate courts were given original and exclusive jurisdiction in juvenile cases in 1913, in counties of less than 50,000 population (M.L., 1913, p. 148). This act was repealed in 1917 and the circuit courts were vested with such jurisdiction (M.L., 1917, p. 201).

The court for convenience is styled "the juvenile court", but it is a division of and under the jurisdiction of the circuit court, and circuit judges act in the capacity of juvenile judges (M.L., 1911, p. 177). There is but one exception to this rule and that is in Cape Girardeau County where the court of common pleas has been given concurrent jurisdiction in juvenile cases with the circuit court under a special act of the legislature (M.L., 1927, p. 130).

The circuit judge of the thirty-fifth judicial circuit, which includes Pike County, acts in juvenile cases (R.S., 1929, secs. 14136-58, pp. 3648 ff.).

All of the records of the juvenile court are in the circuit clerk's vault.

Proceedings

161. MINUTE BOOK (Juvenile Division), 1918--. 1 vol.

Record of proceedings of juvenile court noted at sessions of the court and later transferred by clerk to Record of Juvenile Division. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of juvenile. Hdw. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Louisiana Court of Common Pleas

(162-167)

162. RECORD OF JUVENILE DIVISION, 1918--. 1 vol (1).
Complete record of proceedings in cases tried in juvenile division, giving number of case, name of juvenile, offense charged, term of court, date of trial, disposition of case and signature of circuit judge. Arr. chron. Typed. 480 pp. 17 x 12 x 3.

163. INDEX TO RECORD OF JUVENILE DIVISION, 1918--. 1 vol.
Index shows name of defendant, case number, volume and page where record may be found. Arr. num. by case no. Hdw. 68 pp. 16 x 10 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

164. JUDGE'S DOCKET (Juvenile Court), 1919--. 1 vol. (1).
Record of cases in juvenile division of circuit court, giving names of defendant and complaining witness, date of hearing, nature of charge, and action taken. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ptd. f. 296 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

165. (JUVENILE CASE PAPERS), 1921--. 1 file box.
Original files in juvenile cases, containing summonses, capiases and affidavits of complaining witnesses in cases concerning delinquent and neglected children, and in criminal cases wherein minors are defendants, giving names of witnesses and juvenile, nature of offense charged, term of court, date of hearing and disposition of matter. Contains also original (Adoption Papers), 1925--. entry 166. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 13 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

166. (ADOPTION PAPERS), 1925--. In Miscellaneous Papers, entry 143; 1921--. in Juvenile Case Papers, entry 165.
Original files in adoption proceedings, giving names of minor child, petitioners and natural parents, consent to adoption, signatures of parents, natural and adoptive, term of court, and disposition of matter. Arr. alph. by name of child.

Fees

167. FEE BOOK (Juvenile Division), 1918--. 1 vol. (1).
Record of fees paid to constable and sheriff for services rendered, showing number and style of case, date, amount, and name of constable or sheriff. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ptd. f. 188 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.

VII. LOUISIANA COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

The Louisiana Court of Common Pleas was created as a court of record in Pike County by special act of the legislature in 1853 and its territorial jurisdiction was limited to the City of Louisiana and the Township of Buffalo. The first judge was appointed by the governor and his successors were elected for a term of four years by the voters of the City of Louisiana and Buffalo Township. When a vacancy occurred, the county court had the power of appointment. (M.L., 1852-53, p. 84) Its territorial jurisdiction was increased later to include Calumet, Prairieville, and Salt River Townships (R.S., 1929, sec. 14566, p. 3730).

Under the original act, the judge could act as ex-officio clerk of his own court, conditioned upon his giving \$10,000 bond and he could be sued in the circuit court for any omission of duty while acting as clerk, or he could be held liable in like manner for any omission of duty or wrongful act of any clerk appointed by him. The judge could practice as an attorney in any court of record, except in cases of appeal or writ of error from his court. (M.L., 1852-53, p. 88)

Louisiana Court of Common Pleas - Proceedings

(168-171)

The court has not been recognized by the three constitutions of this state as a constitutional court and has always been subservient to the permissive authority granted by the constitutions to the legislature in the enactment of statutory law affecting the court. Courts of common pleas were out of existence from 1816 until 1845 and were re-established in some counties by special acts. (M.T.L., 1815, ch. 125, pp. 345 ff.; Geyer's Digest, p. 119; R.S., 1845, p. 173)

The court was given concurrent original jurisdiction with the circuit court in civil cases in Pike County. In addition it had superintending control with the circuit court over justices of the peace and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace; exclusive appellate jurisdiction in cases tried by the recorder of Louisiana; jurisdiction with justices of the peace in civil actions not exclusively cognizable before such justices, and in actions of forcible entry and detainer originating in the townships. (M.L., 1852-53, pp. 84 ff.) This case and territorial jurisdiction remains to the present time (R.S., 1929, sec. 14566, p. 3730).

An attempt was made by the legislature to abolish the court of common pleas at a regular session in 1921 (M.L., 1921, sec. 1, p. 244) but at the first extra session of the same year the act was repealed (M.L., 1921, 1st extra session, pp. 50 ff.).

The court at Louisiana does not have a separate judge; the circuit judge of the thirty-fifth judicial district, which includes Pike County, acts as ex-officio judge of this court, and is paid an additional salary of \$250 a year for so acting (R.S., 1929, sec. 14565).

All the records of the Louisiana Court of Common Pleas are in the clerk's vault.

Proceedings

168. MINUTE BOOK, 1880--. 6 vols.
Memorandum of court proceedings taken at session of court and later transferred by clerk to Common Pleas Court Record, showing term, date of meeting, and action taken by court. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 480 pp. 16 x 11 x 3.
169. COMMON PLEAS COURT RECORD, 1853--. 11 vols.
Record of all proceedings of the Louisiana Court of Common Pleas, showing term of court, date of meeting, action on all business, court orders, date of adjournment, and signatures of judge and clerk. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. 750 pp. 15 x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4.
170. COMMON PLEAS COURT CASES, 1853--. 105 file boxes.
Pleadings and other documents filed in cases tried in common pleas court, giving title and number of case, return term, names of attorneys, proceedings had or disposition of case. Arr. num. by case no. Hdw., 1853-99; typed, 1900--.
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dockets

(See also entry 153)

171. JUDGE'S DOCKET, 1882--. 3 vols.
Record of cases tried, showing term of court, date, number of case, names of parties to action and attorneys, service had or order made last term and order at present term. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. on ptd. f. 289 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.

Clerk of Louisiana Court of Common Pleas

(172)

172. BAR DOCKET, 1879-89. 2 vols. Discontinued.

Record of cases before the court, giving case number, names of parties to action, attorneys, type of action, service had or order made last term, and order at present term. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff and defendant. Hdw. on ptd. f. 249 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

For subsequent records see entry 171.

VIII. CLERK OF LOUISIANA COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Under the special act of February 23, 1853 establishing the Louisiana Court of Common Pleas in Pike County, the judge of the court was empowered to act ex-officio as clerk of his own court. He was required to give \$10,000 bond for the faithful performance of his duties as clerk. He had the right to appoint a clerk, but was subject to a suit in the circuit court on his bond for any omission of duty while acting as clerk, and was also liable to suit for the omissions of any person he might appoint as clerk. (M.L., 1852-53, p. 88)

Under an act of the legislature in 1867, the office of clerk became elective and his commission was issued by the county court (M.L., 1867, sec. 16, p. 100).

Under the present law it is the duty of the clerk to certify abstracts of judgments to the circuit court within fifteen days after the rendition of any judgments in the court of common pleas, together with all judgments theretofore not certified, showing the names of the parties affected, amounts and dates of judgments, and where real estate is directly affected, a description thereof and the amount of costs thereon, which shall be certified to the clerk of the circuit court of Pike County. When any judgment of record is satisfied in the court of common pleas the clerk shall certify such fact to the clerk of the circuit court and the clerks of each court shall be liable on their official bonds for any injury or loss caused by failure to perform their duties under this law. (R.S., 1929, sec. 14571, p. 3731) This duty was imposed upon the clerk of the court of common pleas as early as 1861 (M.L., 1861, p. 490).

The clerk has all powers, now possessed by a clerk of the circuit court in taking acknowledgments of deeds or other instruments and in the authentication of records. This power was given to the clerk in 1855 (M.L., 1855, p. 80). He is allowed the same fees in all cases now allowed by law to clerks of the circuit court (R.S., 1929, sec. 14578, p. 3732).

The clerk also has power to certify to the official character and authority of an affiant to serve process under the seal of the court; he keeps records of all judgments, rules, orders, and other proceedings of the court. He issues and attests processes of persons legally qualified to obtain service, keeps a record of all money coming into his hands on account of costs, and upon order of the court receives and holds money pending the outcome of a suit. (R.S., 1929, secs. 14564 and 14582)

All records of the clerk of the court of common pleas are in his vault.

For Abstract of Judgments, see entry 153.

Fees

173. FEE BOOK, 1873--. 6 vols.

Record of fees paid clerk of court of common pleas in civil and criminal cases, showing number and title of case, amount, date, from whom received, nature of service rendered, date fee bill was issued and delivered to sheriff, and names of sureties for costs. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 638 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4,

174. WITNESS FEE BOOK, 1858--. 3 vols.

Fees paid witnesses, showing name, number of days served, style of case, by which party subpoenaed, number of miles traveled, term of court, total amount, and signature of witness. Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of witness. Hdw. 400 pp. 16 x 11 x 1-3/4.

IX. PROBATE COURT

The probate court was established in Pike County March 6, 1849. It was composed of one judge, elected by the qualified voters of Pike County for a term of four years, the office to be filled through appointment by the governor if a vacancy occurred. The act of 1849 divested the county court of probate jurisdiction in Pike County. (M.L., 1848-49, pp. 417 ff.)

An act approved February 15, 1851, amended the act of 1849, and gave the probate courts concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all proceedings for the assignment of dower and partition of real and personal estate, subject to an appeal to the supreme court. The probate court was to be governed by the same rules of pleading and practice in cases of partition and dower as were provided by law in such cases in the circuit court. (M.L., 1848-49, p. 510) The probate court lost jurisdiction in cases of partition and dower in 1877 (M.L., 1877, pp. 229 ff.).

Probate courts were provided for by the constitution of 1875, which also provided that they be uniform in their organization, jurisdiction, duties, and practices, except that a separate clerk may be provided for or the judge may be required to act ex-officio as his own clerk, and that the probate judge may be a member of the county court (Const. 1875, art. VI, secs. 1, 35, and 36).

It has been held that while the legislature has power to confer upon probate courts, authority, duties, and functions not enumerated in the constitution, the powers must apply alike to all probate courts in the state; otherwise the statute conferring the powers will contravene this section of the constitution (State ex rel vs. Ticher, 258 Mo., 1).

The general act of 1877 established probate courts in every county, to consist of one judge in each county with jurisdiction over all probate matters. This act made them courts of record and fixed the judge's term at four years. The judge was required to act as his own clerk ex-officio, but he could appoint a separate clerk and pay his salary. The governor had the power to fill vacancies when they occurred. All probate judges then in office continued to discharge their duties until the next election and in all counties where county courts still had probate jurisdiction, a judge of probate was to be elected. All probate matters pending in county courts or other courts at the time the law took effect, were transferred to the probate courts. This act of 1877 repealed all prior inconsistent acts. (M.L., 1877, p. 229)

Probate Court - Proceedings

(175-177)

In 1913, probate courts were given exclusive, original jurisdiction in juvenile cases in counties having a population of less than 50,000 (M.L., 1913, p. 148). The act was repealed in 1917, and circuit courts were re-vested with juvenile jurisdiction (M.L., 1917, p. 201). The main constitutional and statutory duties of the probate court, imposed in 1877, remain unchanged to the present time (R.S., 1929, vol. 3, pp. 4305 ff.).

The probate judge or his clerk, keeps the following records: proceedings of the probate court; wills and affidavits of witnesses to wills; inventories and appraisements of estates; a record of letters testamentary and of administration applied for and granted; appointments of administrators, curators, and guardians; register of bonds posted; abstracts of claims and demands against estates and settlements of same; a list of all estates in the hands of the public administrator; petitions and proceedings in insanity cases; petitions for sale or leasing of real estate and personal property; record of sales of property of deceased persons; petitions for allowances to widows, minors, and insane persons; attachments against persons refusing to deliver assets of estates; appeals from probate court; annual and semiannual settlements and proof of accounts of estates by executors, administrators, guardians, or curators; record of distributions of estates to heirs; record of direct inheritance taxes; account of all fees collected by the court and fees paid to witnesses. (M.L., 1849, p. 421; M.L., 1855, p. 89; R.S., 1855, pp. 111 ff.; M.L., 1877, p. 229)

Prior to the establishment of the probate court in a county, probate records were kept as part of the County Court Record. When a separate probate court was established in Pike County in 1849, probate records prior to that date were copied from the County Court Record. In 1877 when a uniform system of probate courts was set up in all counties, all records then in the custody of any court which had previously held probate jurisdiction, were transferred to the probate courts. (M.L., 1877, pp. 229 ff.)

Unless otherwise stated, records of the probate court are in the probate clerk's vault.

Proceedings

175. MINUTE BOOK, 1858--. 34 vols. (lab. varies).
Memorandum of proceedings of the probate court noted at sessions and later transferred to Probate Court Record, giving name and number of estate, name of executor, administrator or guardian, date and nature of order, and signature of probate judge. Arr. chron. by date of ct. session. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 480 pp. 16 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$. 15 vols., 1858-1909, 1913-15, old record va.; 19 vols., 1910-12, 1916--., pro. clk.'s va.

176. PROBATE COURT RECORD, 1825--. 42 vols. (lab. varies).
Record of all proceedings in estates administered in probate court, showing term, name and number of estate, nature of proceedings had or orders made, date entered, and signature of probate judge. Arr. chron. Hdw. 630 pp. 19 x 13 x 4.

177. INDEX TO PROBATE COURT RECORD, 1825--. 42 vols. (lab. varies).
Index volumes correspond to Probate Court Record bearing same labeling and showing name of estate, volume and page where record may be found. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 25 pp. 16 x 11 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

Probate Court - Bonds

(178-185)

178. PARTITION CASES, 1851-78. 10 file boxes. Discontinued. Original pleadings and papers filed in partition suits in probate court, giving name of estate, plaintiff and defendant, description of property, plaintiff's attorney, date of petition, date and terms of sale, and signatures of probate judge and clerk. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 12 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.

179. RECORD OF ESTATES (Probate Papers), 1834--. 522 file boxes. Original papers filed in administration of estates containing applications for letters testamentary, administration or guardianship, oath of person appointed, copies of settlements, claims allowed or rejected, and name of executor, administrator, guardian or curator. Arr. num. by no. of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x 5. 1834-1933, old record va.; 1934--., pro. clk.'s va.

180. INDEX TO RECORD OF ESTATES (Probate Papers), 1834--. 1 vol. Index to probate court papers, giving name and number of estate, and date letters applied for. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. 200 pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

181. RECORD OF DECEDENTS, 1899--. 1 vol. (1). Record of estates on which letters testamentary have been issued, giving name of decedent, date and place of death, date of letters, estimated value of real and personal property as shown by inventory and fixed by appraisers, names of heirs-at-law, residences, relationship, names of legatees, devisees, total value of legacy, amount of inheritance tax, and receipt. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 640 pp. 17 x 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4.

Bonds

182. BONDS, 1858--. 26 file boxes (A-Z). Original bonds posted by persons appointed to administer estates, showing name of executor, administrator, guardian or curator appointed, names of sureties, amount, date and conditions of bond, approval and signature of probate clerk. Arr. num. by no. of estate. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 12 x 10 x 4.

Executors

183. WILLS, 1837--. 24 file boxes. Original wills filed for probate, showing name of testator or testatrix, provisions of will, signatures of testator or testatrix and attesting witnesses, and date will was offered for probate. Arr. and indexed alph. by name of testator or testatrix. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.

184. RECORD OF WILLS, 1882--. 6 vols. Record of wills probated, giving name of testator, date of death, address and name of executor, date appointed, and names of witnesses to wills. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of testator. Hdw. on ptd. f. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

185. APPLICATION FOR LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, 1917--. 1 vol. Applications show name and number of estate, date will was offered for probate, names of testator and witnesses to will; estimated value of estate, real, personal and mixed, names of witnesses and appraisers appointed by court, signatures of person offering will for probate and witnesses to will, and date filed for probate. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 432 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Probate Court - Administrators

(186-192)

186. RECORDS OF BONDS AND LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, 1924--. 1 vol.

Record of bonds posted by executors with copy of last will and testament of deceased, giving name, date of death, names of executors and sureties, date, amount and conditions of bond, name of probate judge, and date filed for record. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of testator. Hdw. on ptd. f. 250 pp. 18 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Administrators

187. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (Applications), 1909--. 2 vols.

Applications for letters of administration, showing name and number of estate, name of applicant, name and residence of deceased, probable value of personal estate, names, relationship and residence of heirs-at-law, date application was filed, and name of probate clerk. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 432 pp. $16\frac{1}{8}$ x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

188. RECORD OF BONDS AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1914--. 3 vols. (17-19).

Record of letters of administration granted, showing name and residence of deceased, name of administrator, authority to act, date of appointment, and name of probate clerk; also record of bonds, giving names of administrator and sureties, amount, date and conditions of bond, date approved, and name of probate judge. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 250 pp. 12 x 6 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Guardians and Curators

189. REGISTER OF GUARDIANS AND CURATORS, 1851--. 2 vols.

Record shows name of guardian or curator, date of appointment, name of estate and terms of court at which settlements are due. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 200 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$. 1 vol., 1851-86, old record va.; 1 vol., 1887--, pro. clk.'s va.

190. ESTATES (Minors and Insane Persons), 1858--. 22 file boxes. (lab. varies).

Original files in estates of minors and persons of unsound mind, giving name and age of ward, date of application for letters of guardianship or of filing of insanity information, name of guardian appointed, inventory and appraisal of real and personal estate, with signatures and affidavits of appraisers, petition for and report of sale of property; annual and final settlements, and all other proceedings closing estate and discharging guardian. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw., 1858-1900; typed on ptd. f., 1901--. 12 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.

See also entries 195 and 202.

191. INDEX TO ESTATES (Minors and Insane Persons), 1858--. 1 vol.

Index to estates of minors and persons of unsound mind, giving name and number of estate. Arr. alph. by name of minor or insane person. Hdw. on ptd. f. 204 pp. 16 x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

192. GUARDIANS' AND CURATORS' BONDS, 1879--. 2 vols. (10, 14).

Record of bonds of guardians and curators, giving names of principal and surety, with date, amount and conditions, date approved, name of probate clerk, and date filed. Arr. chron. Hdw. on ptd. f. 480 pp. $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.

Probate Court - Letters of Refusal

(193-199)

193. INDEX TO GUARDIANS' AND CURATORS' BONDS, 1879--. 1 vol.
Index to guardians' and curators' bonds, giving name of estate, and volume and page where bond recorded. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 24 pp. 18 x 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

Letters of Refusal

194. APPLICATION FOR REFUSING LETTERS, 1916--. 1 file box.
Original orders refusing letters of administration for insufficiency of property, showing name of person making application, name of deceased, date of death, statement as to absolute property rights of survivor, authority to collect assets of deceased, signature of probate judge, and date of order. Arr. alph. by name of estate. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 12 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.

Inventory and Appraisement

195. GUARDIANS' INVENTORY, 1895--. 1 vol.
Record of all property belonging to estates of minors and persons of unsound mind, showing name and number of estate, name of executor, administrator, guardian or curator, inventory and appraisement of personal property, oath of witnesses and appraisers, appraised valuation, and date filed. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 600 pp. 18 x 13 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
See also entries 190 and 202.

196. INVENTORIES, APPRAISEMENT AND SALE BILL RECORD, 1855--. 11 vols.
Record of inventories filed in estates of deceased persons, giving names of executor or administrator, witnesses and appraisers, name of estate, oath of appraisers, amount of personal property belonging to estate, appraised valuation, affidavit of administrator or executor, acknowledgment and date filed; also record of order of sale of property showing date of order, description of property, appraised value, to whom sold, date and amount paid. Arr. chron. Hdw. on ptd. f. 636 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4. 1 vol., 1855-58, old record va.; 10 vols., 1859--, pro. clk.'s va.

197. INDEX TO INVENTORIES, APPRAISEMENT AND SALE BILL RECORD, 1855--. 11 vols.
Index volume corresponds to record volumes bearing same labeling. Entries show name of estate, volume and page where record appears. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 52 pp. 17 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1855-58, old record va.; 10 vols., 1859--, pro. clk.'s va.

Dockets

198. DOCKET OF ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTORS, 1835--. 1 vol.
Docket shows name of executor or administrator, date letters granted, name of estate, and terms of court at which settlements are due. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 308 pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Claims and Allowances

199. ABSTRACT OF DEMANDS, 1893--. 2 vols. (E, F).
Abstract of claims and demands against estates of deceased persons, giving name of estate, name of claimant, date filed, whether rejected or allowed, class, and amount. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 450 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Probate Court - Settlements

(200-206)

Settlements

200. SETTLEMENT RECORD, 1835--. 30 vols. (lab. varies).

Annual and final settlements filed in estates, giving name of estate, executor, administrator, guardian or curator, numbers of vouchers, total debits and credits, balance due estate or distribution made, affidavit of person making settlement, name of probate clerk, and date filed. Arr. chron. Hdw. on ptd. f. 600 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. 13 vols., 1835-89, old record va.; 17 vols., 1890--, pro. clk.'s va.

201. INDEX TO SETTLEMENT RECORD, 1835--. 30 vols. (lab. varies).

Index shows name of estate, volume and page where settlements recorded. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 27 pp. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$. 13 vols., 1835-89, old record va.; 17 vols., 1890--, pro. clk.'s va.

202. GUARDIANS' AND CURATORS' SETTLEMENTS, 1858--. 4 vols. (lab. varies).

Record of receipts and disbursements in estates of minors and persons of unsound mind, giving name of guardian or curator, name of estate, itemized account of moneys received and disbursed, balance due estate, guardian's affidavit, date of filing and name of probate judge. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 296 pp. 18 x 12 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

See also entries 190 and 195.

203. RECORD OF NOTICES (Final Settlements), 1901--. 4 vols.

Notices to creditors of final settlement of estates, giving name of estate, executor, administrator or guardian, term of court at which final settlement is to be made, date of notice and affidavit of publisher. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 480 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.

Fees

204. FEE RECORD, 1854--. 31 vols.

Fees collected in estates administered in probate court, giving name and number of estate, date and amount collected, nature of services rendered or costs accrued, and name of person administering estate. Arr. chron. 1854-99, indexed alph. by name of estate, for index 1900--, see entry 205. Hdw. 475 pp. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. 24 vols., 1854-99, old record va.; 7 vols., 1900--, pro. clk.'s va.

205. INDEX TO FEE RECORD, 1900--. 7 vols.

Index shows name of estate and volume and page where record may be found. Arr. alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 46 pp. 16 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.

Inheritance Tax

206. INHERITANCE TAX JUDGMENT, 1903--. 7 vols.

Abstract of inheritance taxes due, showing name and number of estate, order appointing appraiser and oath, name of decedent, description of real and personal property belonging to estate, appraised value, total deductions, clear net market value; names of beneficiaries, relationship, value of interest, legal exemptions, amount of tax, name of appraiser, fees allowed, date filed, and certificate of probate judge or clerk. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. f. 600 pp. 18 x 13 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Executions

207. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1876--. 1 vol. (1).

Docket shows names of parties against whom executions were issued, date, amount of judgment, interest, costs, when returnable, date, to what officer delivered, and officer's return. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of judgment debtor. Hdw. on ptd. f. 318 pp. $16\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

See also entry 214.

208. PRAECIPE BOOK, 1853-60. 1 vol. Discontinued.

Requests to clerk of probate court for issuance of writs commanding settlements of estates pending, giving name of executor, administrator or guardian, complainant, attorney for complainant, name and number of estate, and date of request. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Old record va.

Miscellaneous

209. HABEAS CORPUS PETITIONS (Guardian and Ward), 1854-84. 1 file box. Original petitions for writs of habeas corpus commanding production of ward in probate court, giving names of petitioner and ward, reasons for requesting writ and date of petition, oath of petitioner, and signature of probate clerk. Arr. alph. by name of ward. No index. Hdw. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x 5. Old record va.

210. RECORD OF MARRIAGES, 1903--. 1 vol. (1).

Record of marriage ceremonies performed by probate judge, giving names and addresses of contracting parties, date of ceremony and name of probate judge. Arr. alph. by names of contracting parties. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 250 pp. 16 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

See also entry 120.

211. EMBALMERS' REGISTER, 1895--. 1 vol. (1).

Register shows names of licensee and members of examining board, date of registration and name of probate clerk. Arr. alph. by name of licensee. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 322 pp. 18 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

X. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

The office of public administrator was provided for under a general statute approved March 19, 1835, and was established in Pike County March 21, 1835 (R.S., 1835, p. 64). His duties today are substantially the same as they were when the office was created, insofar as they relate to the estates of deceased persons. However, his duties were enlarged in 1885 to include the estates of minors (M.L., 1885, p. 28), and in 1895 to include the estates of insane persons (M.L., 1895, p. 36) in the specific cases mentioned in the following paragraph setting forth his present duties:

"It shall be the duty of the public administrator to take into his charge and custody the estates of all deceased persons, and the person and estates of all minors, and the estates or person and estate of all insane persons in his county, in the following cases: First, when a stranger dies intestate in the county without relations, or dies leaving a will, and the executor or named is absent, or fails to qualify; second, when persons die intestate without any known heirs; third, when persons unknown die or are found dead in the county; fourth, when money, property, papers or other estate are left in a situation exposed to loss or damage, and no other person administers on the same; fifth, when any estate of any person who dies intestate therein,

or elsewhere, is left in the county liable to be injured, wasted or lost, when said intestate does not leave a known husband, widow or heirs in the state; sixth, the persons of all minors under the age of fourteen years, whose parents are dead, and who have no legal guardian; seventh, the estates of all minors whose parents are dead, or, if living, refuse or neglect to qualify as curator, or, having qualified, have been removed, or are, from any cause, incompetent to act as such curator, and who have no one authorized by law to take care of and manage their estate; eighth, the estates or person and estate of all insane persons in his county who have no legal guardian, and no one competent to take charge of such estate, or to act as such guardian, can be found, or is known to the court having jurisdiction, who will qualify; ninth, where from any other good cause, said court shall order him to take possession of any estate to prevent its being injured, wasted, purloined or lost." (R.S., 1919, sec. 296; R.S., 1929, sec. 299)

Records of the public administrator are considered private and could not be inventoried. Upon leaving office the public administrator takes his records with him.

XI. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

The office of justice of the peace is one of the earliest in Missouri jurisprudence, dating back to 1804 (L.D.L., 1804, p. 20). This court has always held its place in the evolution of county government, with certain defined statutory powers. It is not a court of record. The three state constitutions provided that "In each county there shall be appointed, or elected, as many justices of the peace as the public good may require, whose powers, duties, and duration in office shall be regulated by law." (Const. 1820, art. V, sec. 17; Const. 1865, art. VI, sec. 25; Const. 1875, art. VI, sec. 37)

Pursuant to this authority, the legislature, under state law, has defined in detail the powers and duties of this office from 1825 to the present time. Under a general act of March 13, 1845, four justices of the peace were to be elected and commissioned for a term of four years in each township (R.S., 1845, sec. 1, p. 327). In 1865, the number of justices in each township was reduced to two (G.S., 1865, sec. 1, p. 694). Upon petition signed by 12 or more qualified voters of any township, who set forth that they live more than five miles from the nearest justice of the peace in their township, the county court shall have the power to appoint an additional justice for such township, who shall live in the immediate neighborhood of the petitioners, at least five miles from any other justice in such township (R.S., 1879, sec. 2804; R.S., 1929, secs. 2136-37).

This officer must be a citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of the state 12 months and of the township for which he is chosen six months next before his election or appointment (R.S., 1845, sec. 9, p. 327; R.S., 1929, sec. 2141). No clerk of the circuit or county court, or deputy of either shall hold or exercise the office of justice of the peace (R.S., 1845, sec. 6, p. 327; R.S., 1929, sec. 2139). This court has original jurisdiction in civil actions and proceedings for recovery of money when the sum demanded does not exceed \$250. It also has original jurisdiction in all action against any railroad company to recover damages for the killing or injuring of live-stock within its township without regard to value of such animals or the amount claimed. (R.S., 1889, sec. 6122; R.S., 1929, sec. 2166).

A justice is a peace officer and has original jurisdiction in trial for misdemeanors within his township for which he may impose punishment (R.S., 1845, sec. 19, p. 328). He can hear original actions on complaint for felonies and bind defendants over to appear before a grand jury (G.S., 1845, p. 834, sec. 25; R.S., 1929, sec. 3486). This officer has always been required to keep a docket, in which all proceedings of the court and all judgments are entered (L.D.L., 1804, p. 20; R.S., 1929, sec. 2177). All dockets, records, and blanks are furnished by the county court and the justice of the peace must turn them over to his successor through the county clerk (R.S., 1845, sec. 32, p. 329; R.S., 1929, sec. 2178). Transcripts of judgments rendered by justices of the peace in civil actions, when filed in the office of the circuit clerk, become part of the records of the circuit court and a lien upon real estate of the defendant. (R.S., 1845, sec. 18, p. 328; R.S., 1929, secs. 2300-01)

212. JUDGE'S DOCKET, 1819--. 2 vols.

Record of civil cases filed with justices of the peace, showing date filed, names of parties, attorneys, nature of proceedings, judgment rendered and justice's fees. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Hdw. 80 pp. 13 x 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1819-1933, old record va.; 1 vol., 1934--., cir. clk.'s va.

See also entry 151.

XIII. CORONER

The office of coroner was created in 1807 under the laws of the Territory of Louisiana (L.T.L., 1807, p. 102) and there have been few changes in the duties of this officer since that time. The first coroner of Pike County was appointed by the governor February 1, 1819 (M.T.L., 1818, p. 587). The office was provided for under the state constitution of 1820, and it was the duty of the governor to fill a vacancy when it occurred. Under the constitution the governor appointed a coroner in each county in the state. When the appointive term ended, a coroner was elected by the voters of the county. The coroner took an oath and gave bond for the faithful performance of his duties. He served for two years and was eligible for four years in any period of eight years. (Const. 1820, art. IV, sec. 23)

The coroner is a conservator of the peace. When the body of any person, supposed to have come to his death by violence is found within his county, it becomes his duty to make out a warrant, directed to the constable, to summon a jury of six householders of the township, to inquire, upon a view of the body, how and by whom the person came to his death. He has power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take down the proceedings in writing. If the coroner is unable to take the inquest, a justice of the peace or any judge of a court of record in the county can do so. If the coroner, upon inquisition before him, finds that the death was caused by felony, it is his duty to inform a justice of the peace or a judge of a court of record of that fact. (R.S., 1835, p. 320; R.S., 1845, p. 121)

Under the constitution of 1865, the governor made the appointment of coroner in new counties as they were created, but the county court filled vacancies. After the term of appointment ended the coroner was elected and served two years and was eligible only four years in any period of six years. (Const. 1865, art. V, sec. 22)

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Sheriff

The office also was provided for under the constitution of 1875, and by an amendment adopted in 1906, the coroner was made eligible for only four years in any one period (Const. 1875, art. IX, sec. 10). The coroner is one of four officers in the state who cannot succeed himself. He gives bond of not less than \$1000 and takes office on the first day of January following his election. (R.S., 1845, p. 121; R.S., 1929, sec. 11609)

In case of death without medical attention or without filing of a physician's certificate of death as provided by law, it becomes the duty of the coroner to investigate and, if he believes that death was caused by suspicious or unlawful means, he is required to hold an inquest thereon (M.L., 1909, p. 538). If the coroner is unable to take the inquest, any justice of the peace or any judge or justice of some court of record in the proper county may hold the inquest and perform all the duties enjoined on the coroner (R.S., 1919, sec. 5932).

The coroner is required by law to serve and execute writs and precepts and perform all other duties of the sheriff when the sheriff shall be a party to a suit, or when it shall appear to the court or the clerk thereof, in vacation, that the sheriff is interested in the suit, related to or prejudiced against any party thereto, or is in any way disqualified. In the event the sheriff dies, is ousted from office, or is disqualified, the coroner becomes acting sheriff and continues in such capacity until another sheriff shall be appointed or elected. (R.S., 1835, pp. 124 and 320; R.S., 1845, p. 121)

213. DAY BOOK, 1932--. 1 vol.
Record of inquests held and deaths investigated by coroner, giving name of deceased, date body was found, names of jurors, verdict, fees, and date of inquest. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. on ptd. f.
90 pp. 16 x 12 x 1. Co. clk.'s va.
See also entry 49.

XIII. SHERIFF

The office of sheriff was created under Louisiana District Laws in 1804 (L.D.L., 1804, pp. 20 ff.). In 1813, the office was provided for under the laws of the Territory of Missouri and the governor was given power to appoint and commission a sheriff in every county then established (M.T.L., 1813, p. 246).

Missouri obtained statehood in 1821 and under a provision of the first constitution, adopted in 1820, the office of sheriff was made a constitutional one, which means that it could not be abolished, nor the term of office changed without the adoption of a constitutional amendment. Under this constitution the governor was empowered to appoint a sheriff in each county and to fill vacancies whenever they occurred. After the appointment the sheriff held office until the General Assembly provided for an election of qualified voters of the county. At that time he served two years or until a successor was elected and qualified, and was not eligible to hold office four years in any period of eight years. (Const. 1820, art. IV, secs. 23 and 24)

The act organizing Pike County provided for the appointment of the sheriff by the governor (M.T.L., 1818, pp. 585 ff.). It was the duty of the sheriff to keep the peace, to cause all offenders against the law in his view to enter into recognizance with security to appear at the next term of the proper court,

Sheriff

(214-215)

and to commit the offender to jail in case of failure; he was keeper of the jail but could appoint a jailer for whose acts he was responsible; he was required to keep debtors, criminals, and males and females separated in jail; as preserver of the peace, it was his duty to quell and suppress assaults and batteries, affrays, and insurrections; to apprehend and commit to jail felons and traitors; to summon jurors and witnesses; to execute all processes directed to him by legal authority; and to attend all courts of record at term time. He had power to appoint, with approval of the circuit court, one or more deputies who possessed powers and duties like those prescribed for the sheriff and for whose official acts he was responsible; he was required to take an oath and give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duties. When for any reason, the sheriff was disqualified, it became the duty of the coroner to act in his place. (R.S., 1835, pp. 334, 579, and 589)

Under the act of 1835 every sheriff thereafter elected was required to act as ex-officio collector of the revenue within his county for a period of two years (R.S., 1835, p. 535). This law created duties not unlike the duties of sheriff under Territorial Laws, when he was collector of all taxes levied in the county (M.T.L., 1815, p. 382; Geyer's Digest, M.T.L., 1818, pp. 335 ff.).

Under the constitution of 1875, which is still the basic law, it was provided that a sheriff be elected in each county, and whenever a vacancy occurred in the office it became the duty of the county court to fill it. Whenever a new county was established, the governor appointed a sheriff to hold office until the next general election; upon election the sheriff served two years and was not eligible to hold office four years in any period of eight years (Const. 1875, art. V, sec. 22). An amendment was adopted to the last above section at the general election of 1906, making the sheriff's term four years. This amendment applied to every county in the state. (Const. 1875, amended 1906, p. 126)

The sheriff keeps a record of money received and disbursed by his office; of fines, penalties, taxes, forfeitures, and judgments payable to the proper court of record; of executions of warrants, writs, and other legal processes as directed by the court; of sales of real and personal property (R.S., 1825, pp. 263, 739, and 740; R.S., 1929, vol. 3, pp. 4883 ff.).

See also entries 76, 111, 160, 167 and 173.

214. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1888--. 2 vols.

Abstract of executions issued by the circuit court and placed in the sheriff's hands for levy, giving names of parties to judgment, date issued, county, to what term of court returnable, nature of execution, date of judgment, rate of interest, name of plaintiff's attorney, record of sheriff's proceedings, amount and to whom payable. Arr. num. by execution no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 320 pp. $16\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4} \times 2$. 1 vol., 1888-1933, old record va.; 1 vol., 1934--, sh.'s off.

See also entries 46, 49, 139 and 207.

215. JAIL RECORDS, 1934--. 1 vol.

Record of inmates of the county jail, giving names of inmates, expenses incurred for each, date of commitment, nature of offense, date and nature of discharge, and term of court. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of prisoner. Hdw. 220 pp. $16 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Sh.'s off.

See also entries 57 and 141.

(Next entry, p. 59)

XIV. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

When Pike County was organized December 14, 1818, by the Missouri Territorial Legislature, it had a circuit attorney. In 1872, the offices of circuit and county attorneys were abolished and the office of prosecuting attorney was established in every county in the state. (M.L., 1871-72, p. 13) However, at the time of the organization of the county, a circuit attorney was the legal representative, and he performed the same duties for the county as the prosecuting attorney who succeeded him (M.T.L., 1815, p. 358; M.T.L., 1818, p. 587).

The original act establishing the office of prosecuting attorney was amended to provide that the prosecuting attorney should be a person learned in the law and at least 21 years of age (R.S., 1872, pp. 202 ff.), and was further amended to provide that he be duly licensed to practice as an attorney-at-law in the State of Missouri and enrolled as such, and that he be a bona fide resident of the county in which he seeks election for twelve months next preceding the date of the general election at which he is a candidate for this office (M.L., 1923, p. 132). The same qualifications are required at the present time (R.S., 1929, sec. 11309).

The prosecuting attorney assumes office on the first day of January next after his election (R.S., 1872, pp. 202 ff.; R.S., 1929, sec. 11310). It is his duty to prosecute or defend, as the case may require, all civil suits in which the county is interested; to represent the county generally in all matters of law; to investigate all claims against the county, draw all contracts relating to the business of the county, and give his opinion without fee, in matters of law, in which the county is interested, and in writing when demanded, to the county court or any judge thereof. He shall attend to and prosecute, on behalf of the state, all cases before justices of the peace when the state is made a party thereto. (R.S., 1872, pp. 202 ff.; R.S., 1929, sec. 11318)

The prosecuting attorney shall commence and prosecute all civil and criminal actions in his county in which the state or county may be concerned, defend all suits against the state or county, and prosecute forfeited recognizances, actions for the recovery of debt, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the state or county; and in all cases, civil and criminal, in which changes of venue may be granted, it shall be his duty to follow and prosecute or defend (M.L., 1881, p. 37; R.S., 1929, sec. 11316).

He also represents the county in its corporate capacity and county officers in their official capacities as their attorney, as well as being the representative of the county and state in suits for collection of taxes. He must begin proceedings for removal of a county, city, village, or township officer who fails to perform his duties, or is not legally entitled to hold office. He may begin such proceedings on an affidavit of one or more citizens, through grand jury indictment, or in certain cases by the request of the county court or a state official (R.S., 1919, secs. 736, 738).

The prosecuting attorney keeps the following records: copies of indictments, warrants, complaints, opinions to the county court or justices of the peace, petitions filed in civil proceedings for the collection of debts, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the state or county; claims against the county; transcripts of proceedings before the grand jury; reports of coroner's inquests; briefs filed in appellate courts; records of criminal

Assessor

(Next entry, p. 59)

actions brought against county officials; contracts relating to the business of the county; records of the results of all trials; original affidavits of witnesses and original written confessions in criminal cases (M.L., 1871-72, p. 13; R.S., 1872, pp. 202 ff.; R.S., 1879, vol. 1, pp. 80 ff.).

The prosecuting attorney is legally permitted to engage in the private practice of law in counties having less than 100,000 inhabitants (M.L., 1917, p. 142; R.S., 1929, sec. 11361).

For record of legal opinions see entry 62. Other records of the prosecuting attorney are considered confidential and could not be inventoried.

XV. ASSESSOR

A board of commissioners and assessors was created July 8, 1806 under the laws of the Territory of Louisiana (L.T.L., 1806, p. 69). A separate office of assessor was established November 11, 1808 (L.T.L., 1808, ch. 71, p. 226). The latter act made it the duty of the court of common pleas in each district to appoint two householders as assessors, to meet with the auditor and adjust the relative value of the aggregate property of the district.

The first assessor of Pike County was appointed February 1, 1819, under authority of the act organizing the county (M.T.L., 1818, p. 587). Under a law of 1825, the county court appointed the assessor for a one-year term (R.S., 1825, pp. 664 ff.). The office became elective in 1836 (Const. 1820, sec. 3, amended January 18, 1836). The assessor's term was increased to two years in 1845 (R.S., 1845, p. 483).

It was the duty of the assessor to require all persons owning, managing, or possessing taxable property except merchandise, to furnish him with a written list thereof under oath administered by the assessor and return such lists to the county court. Appeals from assessments were had to that court. (R.S., 1825, pp. 664 f.)

The county court has the power to remove an assessor for cause and appoint a successor (R.S., 1845, p. 485; R.S., 1929, sec. 9755). One-half of the assessor's statutory fees is paid by the county and one-half by the state (R.S., 1845, p. 485).

Under the act of 1845, the assessor is required to complete his books and deliver them at a fixed time each year to the county clerk (R.S., 1845, p. 485; R.S., 1929, sec. 9800). The assessor may appoint as many deputies as necessary who shall have duties like those of the assessor and are paid out of fees of his office (M.L., 1871-72, p. 89).

If the assessor discovers any real property which has not been listed by the county clerk, it is his duty to make assessment of such property and enter the same on his list (M.L., 1871-72, p. 93).

There have been few changes affecting the office of assessor since 1872. An act of April 11, 1895 increased his elective term to four years (M.L., 1895, p. 41). Since 1917 the assessor collects an additional fee for his work in assessing and collecting state income taxes (M.L., 1917, p. 536).

Board of Equalization

(216-219)

The assessor makes assessments from June 1 to January 1. The law now requires that upon delivery of the assessor's books to the county clerk, the clerk prepare an abstract of same and send it to the state auditor for the information of the state board of equalization and state tax commission. (R.S., 1929, secs. 9756 and 9854)

All of the records of the assessor are in the old record vault.

Assessments

216. TAX BOOKS (Real and Personal), 1846-68, 1886--. 45 vols. (lab. varies).

Record of taxable property, giving name and residence of owner, description and location of real and personal property, and total assessed valuation. Arr. chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of owner. 200 pp. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Real Estate (See also entry 77)

217. LAND ASSESSMENTS, 1867-77, 1879--. 95 vols.

Record of assessments against real estate, showing name of person assessed, description of property, valuation by assessor and county board of equalization, and distribution of taxes to various funds. Arr. chron. within twp. divisions by date assessed. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 370 pp. $17 \times 12 \times 3$.

Personal Property (See also entry 77)

218. PERSONAL ASSESSMENTS, 1870--. 76 vols.

Personal property assessments, showing name, residence and number of township of party assessed, itemized list of all personal property taxable, total valuation by assessor and county board of equalization, various state and county taxes, and name of assessor. Arr. and indexed alph. by name of party assessed. Hdw. 160 pp. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.

Income Tax Returns

219. INCOME SCHEDULES, 1932--. 8 file boxes (Income).

Original individual income tax returns, showing year, name of taxpayer, occupation, amount of net income, computation of tax, oath of taxpayer, and proper signatures. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 5$.

XVI. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

The county board of equalization was created March 19, 1865 (G.S., 1865, sec. 13, p. 97). It is composed of the following elective officers in each county: county clerk, who is the secretary of the board, but has no vote in its proceedings; county surveyor; judges of the county court; and the assessor. The board is required to meet in the office of the county clerk on the first Monday in April of each year. Power is given to hear and determine all appeals made from valuation of property fixed by the assessor. However, the property owner is entitled to have the assessor's valuation remain, unless he appeals or is notified to the contrary. In counties that have adopted township organization, the sheriff also is an ex-officio member of the board. (M.L., 1871-72, sec. 14, p. 87)

Collector

(220)

The board has power to hear complaints and to equalize the valuation for taxation purposes of all real estate and personal property within the county. It cannot, however, reduce the valuation of property within the county below the value thereof as fixed by the state board of equalization. In this respect the county board performs a quasi-judicial function. Its findings are subject to review by the state board of equalization and are not conclusive or binding upon that body. The county board may assess property that has been omitted from the assessor's books. (M.L., 1871-72, secs. 11, 15, and 17, pp. 87 ff.)

The official record of proceedings of the board is kept by the county clerk acting as ex-officio secretary of the board and remains in his custody. Members are paid \$5 for each day they act on business coming before the board. (R.S., 1929, secs. 9814 and 9818)

220. BOARD OF EQUALIZATION RECORDS, 1867--. 8 vols. (lab. varies). Record of proceedings of county board of equalization, showing date of meeting, oaths of assessor, surveyor, county clerk, presiding and associate judges, description of property assessed, valuation by assessor and as equalized by the board of equalization. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of taxpayer. Hdw. 240 pp. 15 x 12 x 1½. 6 vols., 1867-1923, old record va.; 2 vols., 1924--, co. clk.'s va.

XVII. COLLECTOR

The office of collector was authorized by the Missouri Territorial Legislature in 1815 (M.T.L., 1815, sec. 11, p. 386). Under this act it was mandatory upon the county court to appoint a justice of the peace in each township in the county to act as collector for one year, and if such justice neglected or refused to act, he was subject to a fine of fifty dollars.

The first collector in Pike County was appointed by the county court February 1, 1819, under authority of the act organizing the county (M.T.L., 1818, p. 588). Under state laws of 1825, the collector was still an appointee of the county court, held office for one year, and upon failure of the court to act, the clerk of the court was empowered to appoint a collector. No assessor could be appointed collector. (R.S., 1825, sec. 4, pp. 662 ff.)

Under a general act of 1835, the sheriff became ex-officio collector and served a two-year term (R.S., 1835, p. 536). A general act of 1845, made the sheriff ex-officio collector upon his election to office and he was required to give an additional bond (R.S., 1845, p. 436). In 1872, provision was made for a separate collector in each county and, although all counties have separated the offices of sheriff and collector, the law still permits combining of the two offices (M.L., 1871-72, p. 102).

It is the duty of the collector to collect taxes assessed on all property in the county, except those on liquor, shows, and carnivals. He must furnish, on request, to a non-resident a statement of taxes assessed against real estate. (R.S., 1825, sec. 4, pp. 662 ff.; R.S., 1919, sec. 12904)

In his semiannual statement, the collector must settle his account of all money received by him through taxes and other sources of revenue. The amount of delinquent tax lists approved by the county court are allowed on his settlement. It is the duty of the collector to turn over all money received during any month, less his commission, to the state treasurer or county treasurer on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. (R.S., 1825, p. 686)

Collector - Collections

(221-225)

Pursuant to provisions of an act of the legislature, approved March 31, 1933, the county collector became ex-officio county treasurer on January 1, 1937 (M.L., 1933, pp. 338 f.). This act applied to counties having less than 40,000 inhabitants and not under township organization. The legislature of 1937 repealed the act of 1933 and once more made the county treasurer an elective officer in the 74 counties affected by the former merger. Under this act, the governor appoints a county treasurer ad interim to serve until the general election of 1938. (M.L., 1937. Laws not yet published.) Pike County, having a population of less than 40,000, was one of the counties affected by the legislative repeal.

Unless otherwise stated, records of the collector are in his vault.

Collections

221. COLLECTOR'S BOOK, 1867--. 1 vol.

Register of tax collections, showing current number, date paid, name of taxpayer, various state and county taxes, accrued interest, total tax, clerk's fees and collector's commission. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 200 pp. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Old record va.

Real Estate

222. LAND TAX BOOK, 1881--. 55 vols.

Record of taxes collected on real property, giving name of taxpayer, description and location of property, total valuation by assessor and county and state boards of equalization, total tax and date of payment. Arr. chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 450 pp. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 3$.

223. BACK TAX SUITS, 1911--. 4 vols.

Collections on back tax suits, showing date of assessment, years for which taxes were due, various state and county taxes, interest, collector's and county clerk's costs and total amount paid. Arr. chron. by date of collection. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 79 pp. $16 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$. Old record va.

See also entries 44 and 237.

Tax Sales (See also entries 42-44, 138 and 237)

224. SALE BOOK, 1860--. 2 vols.

List of land sold for taxes, with recital of redemption terms, showing date of sale, description, number of acres sold, name of purchaser, amount of proceeds, portion unsold, reason, date, and by whom redeemed. Arr. num. by twp. and sec. no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 159 pp. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 1$.

Personal (See also entry 78)

225. PERSONAL TAX BOOK, 1873--. 66 vols.

Record of personal property taxes paid, giving name of taxpayer, description and location of property, total valuation by assessor and county and state boards of equalization, school district number, amount of state and county taxes, total tax and date of payment. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 325 pp. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2} \times 2$.

Collector - Collections

(226-232)

Road

226. ROAD TAX BOOK, 1893, 1896, 1898. 3 vols. Discontinued.
Record of road taxes, giving road district number, names of taxpayers, number of acres, township, section, valuation, total tax, date and amount of payment. Arr. num. by road dist. no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 80 pp. 14 x 11 x $1\frac{1}{4}$. Old record va.

Commercial

227. RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH TAX BOOK, 1872-73, 1878, 1881-82, 1915--.
9 vols.
Taxes paid on property of railroad, telephone and telegraph companies in operation in county, giving name of company, description of property and location, assessment by state board of equalization, various state and county taxes, amounts, and date paid. Arr. alph. by name of company. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 100 pp. 18 x 12 x $\frac{1}{2}$.

228. RAILROAD TAX BOOK (Cuivre Township), 1872, 1927--. 2 vols.
Record of township taxes, giving name of taxpayer, description, location and valuation of property, amount of tax and date paid. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 80 pp. 18 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1872, old record va.; 1 vol., 1927--, coll.'s va.

229. BANK ORDERS, 1911-13. 2 vols. Discontinued.
Record of taxes collected by various banks and turned over to county collector, showing name of bank, date, years for which taxes were collected, total amount and from whom collected. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 111 pp. $12\frac{1}{4}$ x $10\frac{1}{4}$ x 1. Old record va.

Merchants

230. MERCHANTS' LICENSE TAX BOOK, 1901--. 4 vols.
Record of merchants' license tax, giving current number, name of merchant, location and length of time in business, valuation of stock on hand between March 1 and June 1 as returned by merchant and as equalized by county board of equalization, and total amount of tax. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 161 pp. 14 x 10 x 1.

231. MERCHANTS' LICENSE, 1928--. 1 file box.
Stubs of licenses issued to merchants, showing name and address, kind of business, date issued, abstract of merchant's bond, amount and date of payment. Arr. num. by license no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5. Co. clk.'s va.

Fees

232. ABSTRACT OF FEES, 1916--. 3 vols.
Record of fees collected, showing current number, names of payers, nature, amount and date of payment. Arr. chron. by date of collection. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 300 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

Collector - Delinquent Taxes

(233-238)

Receipts

233. LAND TAX RECEIPTS, 1887-89, 1911--. 192 vols. (lab. varies). Duplicate receipts for taxes paid, giving date, receipt number, by whom paid, valuation, description and location of property, various state and county taxes, interest, total tax and name of collector. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 119 pp. 20 x 18 x 1. 109 vols., 1887-89, 1911-13, old record va.; 83 vols., 1914--., coll.'s va.

234. PERSONAL TAX RECEIPTS, 1914-15, 1917--. 135 vols. (lab. varies). Stubs of current personal tax receipts, showing receipt number, date, name of taxpayer, various state and county taxes, total tax, interest, and collector's commission. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 200 pp. $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. 5 vols., 1914-15, 1917, old record va.; 130 vols., 1918--., coll.'s va.

Delinquent Taxes

(See also entries 41-45, 223 and 224)

235. CONSOLIDATED BACK TAX, 1932--. 15 vols. A record of all delinquent taxes, showing current number, against whom assessed, number of acres of land, description of all property, total valuation by state and county boards of equalization, various state and county taxes, and total taxes. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 300 pp. $17\frac{1}{2}$ x $15\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

Real Estate

236. LAND DELINQUENT TAX BOOK, 1870--. 66 vols. List of delinquent land taxes, showing current number, name of delinquent, number of acres owned, description, location, valuation by assessor and county board of equalization, various state and county taxes, interest, penalties, and total amount due. Arr. num. by current no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 99 pp. $17\frac{1}{4}$ x $14\frac{1}{4}$ x 1. 24 vols., 1870-1916, old record va.; 17 vols., 1917-1933, co. clk.'s va.; 25 vols., 1934--., coll.'s va.

237. JUDGMENT BOOK, 1872, 1874. 2 vols. Record of judgments covering delinquent land taxes, giving name of taxpayer, location, description and valuation of property, various state and county taxes, total penalty, interest, costs, and total amount due. Arr. chron. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 164 pp. 20 x 14 x 1. Old record va.

See also entries 137 and 138.

Personal Property

238. PERSONAL DELINQUENT TAX, 1900--. 51 vols. Record of delinquent personal property taxes, giving name of delinquent, assessed valuation of property owned or controlled, road and school tax, interest, penalties, and total amount due. Arr. alph. by name of delinquent. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 350 pp. 17 x 15 x 2. 31 vols., 1900-1930, co. clk.'s va.; 20 vols., 1931--., coll.'s va.

Treasurer

(239-241)

Accounts

239. COLLECTOR'S SETTLEMENTS, 1918--. 5 file boxes. Copies of annual settlements of county collector with county clerk. See entry 73 for description of contents. Arr. chron. by date of settlement. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

240. COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT BOOK, 1873-76, 1879-91, 1895, 1899, 1903--. 9 vols. (lab. varies). Collector's account with treasurer covering various county funds, giving name of taxpayer, date, amount collected, name of township, and date paid to treasurer. Arr. chron. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 480 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3. 5 vols., 1873-76, 1879-91, 1895, 1899, old record va.; 4 vols., 1903--, coll.'s va. See also entries 75 and 242.

241. CONSTABLES' ACCOUNTS, 1896--. 1 vol. Constables' accounts with county collector, giving name of party, date, amount of fine and total amount of receipts. Arr. chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. 545 pp. 16 x 11 x 3. Old record va.

XVIII. TREASURER

The office of treasurer was created under the laws of the Territory of Louisiana, July 8, 1806 (L.T.L., 1806, ch. 21, p. 78). The first treasurer of Pike County was appointed February 1, 1819, under authority of the act organizing the county (M.T.L., 1818, p. 586). The office became elective in 1855 for a term of two years (R.S., 1855, pp. 520 ff.).

The treasurer is custodian of county funds, serves as county disbursing officer, and is treasurer of the rural school districts. He must file two bonds, one for the county funds and the other for money used by schools. He must subdivide county revenues into funds as the county court orders. This officer is required to file a quarterly report with the county court, also a semiannual statement, a copy of the latter being sent to the state auditor. (R.S., 1855, pp. 520 ff.)

Under the state law of 1933, the office of treasurer in counties under 40,000 population was ordered combined with the collector's office, the collector to serve as ex-officio treasurer after January 1, 1937 (M.L., 1933, pp. 338 ff.). The legislature of 1937 repealed the act of 1933 and again made the county treasurer an elective officer in the 74 counties affected by the former merger. Under this act the governor appoints a county treasurer ad interim to serve until the general election of 1938. (M.L., 1937. Laws not yet published) Pike County, having a population of less than 40,000, was one of the counties affected by the legislative repeal.

Unless otherwise stated, all records of the treasurer are to be found in his office.

Treasurer - Accounts

(242-248)

Accounts

(See also entries 96-100)

242. TREASURER'S DAY BOOK (Bank Ledger), 1870-75, 1879-81, 1883-85, 1894--. 32 vols.

Treasurer's daily record of receipts and disbursements, showing from whom and for what service received; to whom paid and nature of service rendered, date and amount. Arr. chron. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 480 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3. 15 vols., 1870-75, 1879-81, old record va.; 17 vols., 1883-85, 1894--, co. treas.'s va.

See also entries 74, 75 and 240.

243. TREASURER'S REPORTS, 1926--. 3 file boxes.

For description of contents see entry 55. Arr. chron. by date of settlement. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 18 x 8 x 5.

244. WARRANT AND JURY SCRIP REGISTER, 1883--. 4 vols.

Record of scrip and warrants paid, giving date, number of scrip or warrant, amount, to whom payable, and date presented for payment. Arr. num. by scrip or warrant no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 456 pp. 16 x 11 x 3. 3 vols., 1883-1909, old record va.; 1 vol., 1910--, treas.'s va.

See also entry 150.

245. WARRANT REGISTER, 1893--. 11 vols.

Record of warrants paid, showing number, by whom and date presented, against what fund drawn, amount of principal and interest. Arr. chron. by date of warrant. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 239 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

246. CRIMINAL FEES, 1900--. 3 vols.

Record of fees collected for costs in criminal cases, showing by whom paid, nature of case, type of service rendered, amount, date collected and to whom paid. Arr. chron. by date collected. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 400 pp. 16 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For duplicates, see entry 47.

School Funds

(See also entries 28-35)

247. SCHOOL FUND RECORD, 1859-88. 1 vol. (B).

Record of school funds loaned, giving date, name of borrower, amount of loan, rate of interest, maturity, amount of principal and interest repaid and date. Arr. chron. by date loaned. Indexed alph. by name of borrower. Hdw. 480 pp. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x 3. Old record va.

248. DISTRICT SCHOOL LEDGER, 1876-79, 1887--. 12 vols.

Treasurer's account with school funds, giving name of district clerk, school district, township and range numbers, date money received, from whom, fund credited, to whom paid, nature of payment, number of warrant, date and against what fund charged. Arr. num. by school dist. no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 237 pp. 18 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2. Old record va.

XIX. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Provision was made for a county commissioner of schools in Missouri as early as 1839 (R.S., 1839, p. 124). By an act of the General Assembly, approved December 12, 1855, the county courts of the state were empowered to appoint a commissioner of common schools at their November term, 1857, and every two years thereafter (R.S., 1855, vol. 2, art. III, pp. 1429 ff.).

The court was empowered to appoint the clerk of the court as county commissioner of schools. He was to give bond and receive compensation as commissioner in addition to his fee as clerk. His duties consisted of apportioning state, county, and township money among the several school districts of his county, according to the number of white children between the ages of 5 and 21 living in each district; drawing warrants; visiting and inspecting every district school at least once a year; regulating discipline and directing the general course of instruction. He received a salary of \$2 per day for not exceeding 100 days per year, except in St. Louis County where a salary of \$3 per day was allowed. (R.S., 1855, vol. 2, art. III, pp. 1429 ff.)

The present office of county superintendent of schools was established under an act of March 15, 1909, which repealed all former acts and provided for an election of a superintendent for a four-year term, by the voters of the school districts (M.L., 1909, pp. 822 ff.). This officer must be at least 24 years old, a citizen of the county, shall have taught or supervised schools as his chief work during at least two of the eight years next preceding his election or appointment, shall have been a regular student in a state teacher's college or university and hold a diploma from such an institution, shall hold a state certificate authorizing him to teach in the public schools of Missouri or a first-grade county certificate authorizing him to teach in the county of which he is superintendent (M.L., 1909, pp. 822 ff.). The term of office begins on the first Monday in July following election. The county superintendent of schools must give bond in double the amount of his salary. His office must be at some place in the county fixed by the county court, and the county must supply a suitable room furnished with all necessary record material for conducting the business of his office. (M.L., 1909, pp. 822 ff.) The county superintendent has general supervision over all public schools of his county, except in city, town, and village school districts employing a superintendent who devotes at least one-half of his time to the direct work of supervision.

Education in Missouri counties is controlled by school districts. Taxes for school purposes are levied by the voters. While the county court does not determine school policies, it is responsible for the safe-keeping of school money. Local school district funds are placed by the county treasurer in depositories selected by the county court. The assessor, collector, and county clerk are responsible for the assessment and collection of school taxes. The county superintendent devotes at least one period yearly to examining classification of pupils in rural schools, methods of instruction, discipline, condition of school buildings, ventilation, furniture and grounds, and makes suggestions to school boards and teachers. He passes upon estimates and enumeration lists, assists district clerks in making their reports, and sees that all warrants have been issued "by order of the board." (M.L., 1909, pp. 822 ff.)

County Superintendent of Schools - School Districts

(249-253)

From sections of the act of 1909 setting forth the powers and duties of the county superintendent of schools, we infer that he keeps the following records: copies of reports on condition of school buildings, equipment and grounds; copies of annual statements to the clerks of school districts showing the assessed valuation of property within their respective districts; record of all warrants for services rendered or materials furnished; reports and plans for grading county schools, three copies of which are sent to the state superintendent, one copy to the district clerk, and one to the teacher concerned; copies of reports to the county court pertaining to school matters and school funds; communications from the state superintendent regarding interpretation and execution of school laws; annual statistical reports of his supervision work in the county; term reports of teachers; reports of school directors and other school officers; occasional reports received from the state superintendent (M.L., 1909, secs. 9806 ff., pp. 824 ff.).

Unless otherwise stated, records of the County Superintendent of Schools are to be found in his vault.

See also entries 7, 25-35, 79-82, 247 and 248.

School Districts

249. SCHOOL PLATS, 1881-94. 1 file box.

Plats show boundaries of school districts, district and township numbers, certification and signature of district clerk, and date filed for record. Arr. alph. by school dist. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 10 x 10 x 4. Co. clk.'s va.

See also entry 254.

Pupils

(See also entry 28)

250. ENUMERATION RECORD, 1916. 1 vol.

School census of Louisiana district, giving address, name of parent or guardian, name and age of pupil. Arr. alph. by name of pupil. No index. Hdw. 200 pp. $17\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Old record va.

See also entry 80.

251. EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES, 1902--. 3 vols.

Record of eighth grade graduates, giving name of graduate, age, grade, year graduated, name of last teacher, superintendent of schools, and date examined. Arr. chron. by date of examination. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 100 pp. 18 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 .

Teachers

(See also entries 27 and 28)

252. TEACHERS' QUARTERLY REPORTS, 1935--. 2 vols.

Record of teachers' reports to county superintendent of schools, giving name of teacher, number of district, name of pupils enrolled, date or year in class, date of pupil's birth, whether resident or non-resident, distance between home and school of each pupil, names and addresses of parents or guardian. Arr. num. by school dist. no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 200 pp. 12 x 8 x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

253. GRADE LEDGER (Teachers), 1919--. 1 vol.

Record of grades made by teachers in examinations, giving name of teacher, date, grade, place of examination, and name of superintendent of schools. Arr. alph. by name of teacher. No index. Hdw. 370 pp. 13 x 8 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

(Next entry, p. 71)

XX. DEPUTY STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

The first deputy state commissioner of health in Pike County was appointed by the county court May 21, 1919 (M.L., 1919, p. 373). It is the duty of the court in making the appointment to confer with the physician and agree with him as to his compensation and expenses for the performance of his duties, which shall be paid him out of the county treasury (R.S., 1919, sec. 5782).

In case of a vacancy, the county court is given power to appoint a reputable physician for the unexpired term. If the county court fails to fill the vacancy, the state board of health is empowered to do so. (R.S., 1919, sec. 5782)

The act creating the office was amended in 1933 to read as follows: "But the power of deciding whether or not such a deputy state commissioner of health will be appointed shall be vested in the county court. If a county court of any county decides to appoint a deputy state commissioner of health, as empowered in this act, it shall agree with said commissioner as to the compensation and expenses to be paid for such services out of the county treasury." (M.L., 1933, p. 271)

The deputy state commissioner of health keeps no records but reports to the county court. It is mandatory that this officer enforce the rules and regulations of the state board of health. Local authorities are vested with powers to enact ordinances, rules, and regulations relating to the public health. However, all rules and regulations authorized and made by the state board of health under its statutory authority govern in cases in which a conflict may arise between the provisions established by the state board of health and those of local authorities. (R.S., 1929, secs. 9028-29)

See entry 52. No other record concerning this office is kept.

XXI. OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARD

The legislature approved June 5, 1935, an act entitled, "Pensions and retirement funds, providing for assistance for residents of the state over the age of 70 years, under certain conditions and requirements." The legislature had previously established a state board, state old-age assistance commissioner, and county old-age assistance boards (Const. amendment adopted November 8, 1932). The state board consisted of the board of managers of eleemosynary institutions of the state. The old-age assistance commissioner was appointed by the governor and the county boards were appointed by the county courts. In the City of St. Louis the board of estimate performed the same duties as were prescribed for county boards.

Each county board consisted of three members, at least one of whom should be a woman, to be appointed for a term of four years. The appointment of the first board members was for two, three, and four years, respectively, to provide for a continuous succession. (M.L., 1935, sec. 3, p. 308)

The old-age assistance board kept the following records: applications of persons entitled to pensions; investigations of applicants' statements; reports of hearings and notices to applicants of claims disapproved; copies of proceedings, originals of which were sent to the state board for review; record of certificates issued by the board to applicants; record of renewal or cancelation of certificates; record of funeral expenses paid where the

Social Security Commission

(Next entry, p. 71)

estate of the deceased was insufficient; assistance paid to others for the benefit of an applicant; reports of persons making false representation in obtaining certificates; record of warrants issued to applicants; old-age assistance rolls prepared for the state board; record of deceased applicants showing person or persons to whom unpaid assistance is payable; records of meetings of the state and county boards (M.L., 1935, pp. 308 ff.).

Records of the old-age assistance board could not be inventoried. Officials consider these records of such a nature that the public should not have access to them. The same types of records will be kept by the social security commission which replaces the old-age assistance board and it may be inferred that they will not be open to the public.

XXII. SOCIAL SECURITY COMMISSION

Under and by virtue of the passage of an act by the 59th (1937) General Assembly senate bill 125, secs. 1 to 30 inclusive of the M.L., 1935, pp. 308 to 315, providing for assistance for residents over the age of 70 years is repealed; also secs. 14096 and 96a M.L., 1933, p. 189, designating the state eleemosynary board as the state board of charities and corrections, are repealed; also secs. 14188-94 of art. X, ch. 125, R.S., 1929, relating to superintendents of public welfare in counties of less than 50,000 population, are repealed. In lieu thereof, the act creates the offices of state social security commission, state administrator, and county social security commission; provides for eligibility and benefits for old-age pensions; assures aid to dependent children; provides for public relief in case of public calamity; establishes child welfare service and any other plan wherein duties are imposed by any state law upon the state commission.

Under this act, the state social security commission consists of five members appointed by the governor on a strictly non-partisan basis. These commissioners hold office as follows: two for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years. Upon the expiration of their terms each commissioner thereafter shall be appointed for four years. The governor shall fill vacancies and has the power of removal. The commissioners receive no salary but are paid traveling and other expenses necessary in the performance of duties.

The state commission has the power to sue and be sued; to have succession in its corporate name; to make contracts and carry out the duties imposed by the act; to administer and account for funds; to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, examine witnesses and keep a record of same; to adopt, amend, and repeal rules; to cooperate with the U. S. Government whenever it is found necessary for the operation of state plans; to make reports to the U. S. Government and verify them; to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in its child welfare service in all particulars and in every community in the state.

The governor appoints the state administrator, whose salary is \$6000 a year. The state administrator supervises the work of the state social security commission, appoints employees under him with the consent of the state commission, and acts as executive and administrative officer to the commission. His office is in Jefferson City.

Surveyor

(Next entry, p. 71)

A county social security commission is established in every county in the state. It consists of four persons, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. They are selected by the state commission from a list of eight persons furnished by the county court and serve for periods of one, two, three, and four years respectively. No elective officer shall be appointed as a member of the county commission. Duties imposed by the act upon the several county courts shall be performed in the City of St. Louis by the board of estimate and apportionment. The secretary of the county commission is in charge of each county.

Every grant, aid, pension, or assistance under provisions of the act shall be deemed to be granted and shall be held subject to provisions of any amendment or repealing act that hereafter may be passed, and no recipient under the act shall have any claim for compensation or otherwise by reason of his assistance being changed or discontinued by such amending or repealing act or acts.

Any person who wilfully by false statement, impersonation, or other fraudulent act obtains or attempts to obtain or aid or abet any person to obtain benefits under the act to which he is not entitled, or a larger amount than that to which he is justly entitled, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed five years, or fined not exceeding \$1000, or both. (Act of 59th General Assembly, known as social security act, pp. 472 f.).

NOTE: A comparison should be made between this act and acts and sections that it repeals, which are set forth in the first paragraph of this analysis.

XXIII. SURVEYOR

Under an act of the legislature of the Territory of Missouri, July 10, 1814, the office of county surveyor was created and the duties of the office defined. According to this act, it became the duty of the court of common pleas of each county to appoint some qualified person in the county to act as county surveyor and the appointee was to be commissioned by the governor. It was the duty of the surveyor, in territorial days, to execute all orders of any court of record for surveying or re-surveying any tract of land, the title to which was in dispute, and all lands that were to be sold for taxes, and to keep a correct and fair record of all surveys. He had the power to appoint deputies. (M.T.L., 1814, p. 304)

In 1819, a surveyor was appointed for Pike County by the county court under authority of the act organizing the county (M.T.L., 1818, p. 587). It was the duty of this official to survey all lands in the county and before entering upon his duties, to take an oath of office and give bond in the sum of \$2000 (R.S., 1825, p. 758).

A surveyor was elected in each county in 1835 for a term of four years. It became his duty to execute all orders directed to him by any court of record for surveying or re-surveying any tract of land, the title to which was in dispute or litigation before such court; also all orders of survey for the partition of real estate. No survey or re-survey made by any other person, except those made by authority of the United States or by mutual consent of the parties, was considered legal evidence in any

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court of law or equity. When it appeared that the county surveyor was an interested party in the dispute of title before the court, the court directed the survey to be made by some capable person who was required to keep correct records of all surveys and was empowered to appoint deputies who acted in the same capacity. (R.S., 1835, p. 597)

Under the present laws the county surveyor's duties and term of office are the same, except that he is a member of the county board of equalization (G.S., 1865, sec. 13, p. 97).

254. (SURVEYOR'S RECORD), 1880. 1 vol.
Record of land surveyed, giving location, description, boundaries, and names of owner and surveyor. Arr. alph. by name of property owner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 384 pp. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 x 2. Old record va.
See also entries 122 and 249.

XXIV. HIGHWAY COMMISSION

The Pike County highway commission was created March 13, 1917, through appointment by the county court (M.L., 1917, p. 485).

The county highway commission is composed of four members who serve without compensation, possess the necessary qualifications, and were first appointed for terms of one, two, three, and four years respectively, to provide for a continuous succession. No more than two shall be from the same county court district and not more than two shall be affiliated with the same political party. Commissioners shall have attained the age of 25 years, be bona fide residents of the county, and known supporters and advocates of county highways. The commission is required to choose one of its members as president and another as secretary. (M.L., 1921, p. 131)

Should the county court refuse to appoint a county highway commission a writ of mandamus will lie to compel the court to make such appointment (State ex rel Wehmeyer, 25, SW 2d, 456). The law provides that applications for the establishment of all public roads, except state roads, shall be made by petition to the county court. Authority for the location, survey, construction, and maintenance of such county highways lies in the county highway commission, subject to approval by the state highway commission. (M.L., 1921, p. 131)

The county highway commission has jurisdiction over the control, maintenance, and supervision of the county highways. The commission has power to receive and expend such money or property as may be appropriated or donated by any municipal corporation, special road district, township, or private individual for highway purposes. The commission is required to make a complete detailed annual report to the county court and state highway commission. (M.L., 1921, p. 131)

For Highway Commissioners' Reports, see entry 18.

XXV. COUNTY HIGHWAY ENGINEER

The office of county highway engineer was established under an act of 1907 (M.L., 1907, p. 401). The county highway engineer must be a resident of Missouri, skilled in road building and general road work, and have a practical knowledge of civil engineering. He is required to visit and inspect in person or by deputy the roads, bridges, and culverts in each road district in the county at frequent and regular intervals. He is removable from office by the county court in case of failure or neglect to perform the duties imposed by law. His office must be maintained at the county seat, office room being provided at the expense of the county. This officer is required to execute a bond in such sum as may be fixed by the court.

The county court may, in its discretion, appoint the county surveyor to the office of county highway engineer, provided he is qualified and competent. When so appointed, the surveyor shall receive the compensation fixed by the court for the office of county highway engineer in lieu of all fees except such fees as are allowed by law for his services as county surveyor. (M.L., 1907, sec. 6, p. 402)

Provisions of this act may be suspended by a majority vote of the electors at a special election. Such a special election must originate upon a petition signed by at least 10 per cent of the taxpaying citizens and voters representing at least two-thirds of the townships of the county. This petition is submitted to the county court. (M.L., 1907, p. 401)

In any county where the highway engineer has been dispensed with under the foregoing provisions, the county surveyor shall be ex-officio county highway engineer, for which service he is entitled to receive compensation allowed by the county court of not less than \$3 nor more than \$5 for each day he may be actually employed as county highway engineer (M.L., 1907, p. 402). At present (1937), the offices of surveyor and highway engineer are not combined in Pike County.

For County Highway Engineer's Reports, see entry 22.

XXVI. COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Laws of Missouri provide that: "For the purpose of promoting the public welfare by assisting in the general betterment of farm and home practices and conditions, the county court is hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the general funds of the county such sums as may be deemed proper for the support of county farm organizations." The supreme court of Missouri has ruled that: "A county farm bureau is a public county institution and appropriation of county funds to same does not violate the State Constitution as to appropriation of public funds for private use" (Bureau vs. County, 315 Mo., 560; 286 SW, 381). The statutes define a county farm organization as a group of not less than 250 farmers, farm women, or tenants who have organized in the form provided for by the Smith-Lever Act of Congress, approved May 8, 1914, which act provided that such organization shall cooperate with the University of Missouri College of Agriculture (M.L., 1919, p. 112, amended M.L., 1923, p. 135).

The statutory definitions of the objects of such a county farm

County Farm Bureau

organization (customarily called county farm bureau) are as follows: (a) to promote the development of profitable and permanent systems of agriculture; (b) to assist in securing wholesome and satisfactory living conditions; (c) to encourage the development and successful growth of rural social and educational institutions; (d) to help safeguard rural public health through community cooperation; (e) to develop better economic and business methods and practices in farm and home life; (f) to cooperate with all individuals, institutions, and organizations whose purposes are in accord with the objects set forth in this section (M.L., 1919, p. 112, amended, M.L., 1923, p. 135).

This bureau elects its own officers. The president and secretary-treasurer are made certifying officers to secure appropriation of county funds. The secretary-treasurer must give bond in the amount of sums appropriated by the county court, the bonding fee to be paid out of such appropriations. The bureau is authorized to employ and pay salaries and necessary expenses of men and women, trained in agriculture and home economics, to serve as county agricultural agents, county home demonstration agents, and county boys' and girls' club agents. (M.L., 1919, p. 112, amended, M.L., 1923, p. 135) The work of the county farm bureau is performed in cooperation with the agricultural extension service of the State Agricultural College in conformity with general plans and procedure correlated with the Bureau of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture.

At the close of each month the secretary of the county farm bureau submits to the county court a requisition for the month's expenditures. He makes a report to the county court at the close of each calendar year. (M.L., 1919, p. 112, amended, M.L., 1923, p. 135)

Records of the agents of the Agricultural Extension Service are covered by the Survey of Federal Archives. The county organization keeps no records of its own but reports to the county court.

For Farm Bureau Settlements and Reports, see entry 56.

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