

FW 4.14:

Tennessee/
No. 5



Inventory of
THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
of Tennessee



LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY

Number 5
BLOUNT COUNTY
Maryville

THE TENNESSEE HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY

Work Projects Administration

1941

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF TENNESSEE

NO. 5. BLOUNT COUNTY (MARYVILLE)

Prepared by

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

Sponsored by

The Tennessee State Planning Commission

Nashville, Tennessee
The Tennessee Historical Records Survey
April 1941

The Historical Records Survey Program

Sargent B. Child, National Director
Madison Bratton, State Supervisor

Research and Records Programs

Harvey E. Becknell, Director
Milton W. Blanton, Regional Supervisor
T. Marshall Jones, State Supervisor

Division of Community Service Programs

Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner
Blanche M. Ralston, Chief Regional Supervisor
Betty Hunt Luck, State Director

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

Howard O. Hunter, Commissioner
R. L. MacDougall, Regional Director
S. T. Pease, State Administrator

FOREWORD

The Inventory of the County Archives of Tennessee is one of a number of guides to historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historical Records Survey Program of the Work Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Blount County, is number 5 of the Tennessee series.

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carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political,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

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

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

The Survey Program was organized by Luther H. Evans who served as Director until March 1, 1940, when he was succeeded by Sargent B. Child, who had been National Field Supervisor since the inauguration of the Survey. The Survey Program operates as a Nation-wide series of locally sponsored projects in the Division of Community Service Programs, of which Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, is in charge.

HOWARD O. HUNTER
Commissioner

PREFACE

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

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

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

The issuance of a Check List, instead of a full-entry Inventory was undertaken because of the early preparation of the Inventory in Blount County, and the difficulty of issuing a full length publication meeting present editorial standards without delaying considerably the publication program. It was deemed preferable to make the information available at the present time on the archives of Blount County in the form of this title-line Check List. Descriptions of similar records in full entries may be found in the Inventory of the County Archives of Tennessee: No. 53, Loudon County.

Preface

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

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

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

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

The Inventory of the County Archives of Tennessee will, when completed, consist of a set of 95 volumes with a separate number for each county in the State. The number assigned this Inventory, 5, merely indicates the alphabetical position of Blount among the counties of the State. The publications of the Historical Records Survey Projects in all states are limited in number and consequently are placed in designated centrally located depositories. Inquiries requesting the locations of the nearest depository should be addressed to the State Supervisors or to the Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration, Washington, D. C., for the attention of the Director of the Historical Records Survey Program.

Madison Bratton, State Supervisor
The Tennessee Historical Records Survey

Nashville
April 28, 1941

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction		Page
1. Historical Sketch		3
Map of Blount County		13
Counties of Tennessee with Years of Creation		14
2. Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records		16
Floor Plans of Blount County Courthouse		19
3. Abbreviations, Symbols, and Explanatory Notes		21
4. The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County		25
Chart of Blount County Government		54
Blount County Offices and Their Records		
I. Quarterly County Court		55
Original Papers. Court Proceedings. Officials' Bonds and Oaths. Road Records. Financial Record.		
II. County Judge		57
III. County Court Clerk		57
Automobile Records. Licenses Issued. Registrations. Vital Statistics. Probate of Deeds and Mortgages. Financial Record. Miscellaneous.		
IV. Register		59
Index. Real and Personal Property. Financial Record. Miscellaneous. Entry-taker's Record.		
V. Surveyor		60
VI. Circuit Court		60
Original Instruments. Dockets. Court Proceedings. Financial Records. Countersigned Licenses.		
VII. Criminal Court		62
Original Instruments. Dockets. Court Proceedings. Financial Record.		
VIII. Jury Commission		62
IX. Chancery Court		63
Original Instruments. Docket. Court Proceedings. Financial Record. Delinquent Taxes.		
X. Probate Court		64
Original Instruments. Docket. Court Proceedings. Wills. Bonds and Settlements. Insolvent Estates. Insanity Proceedings. Financial Record.		

Table of Contents

	Page
XI. Juvenile Court	66
XII. Justice of the Peace	66
Civil and Criminal Docket. Civil Dockets. Criminal Dockets.	
XIII. Sheriff	67
XIV. Tax Assessor	67
XV. Trustee	67
Tax Records. Warrants Paid. Accounts. Miscellaneous.	
XVI. Department of Education	68
Minutes. Record of Teachers. Record of Pupils. Reports. Financial Records. Correspondence.	
XVII. Industrial Home	69
XVIII. Health Department	69
Index. Family Records. School Records. Immunizations. Vital Statistics. Correspondence and Reports.	
XIX. Highway Department	71
XX. Agriculture Department	71
Bibliography	72
Chronological Index	76
Alphabetical Index	78
Publications of the Tennessee Historical Records Survey	88

1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

Blount County, one of the oldest counties in Tennessee, lies in the extreme eastern portion of the State. The county is bounded on the north by Knox County,¹ on the east by Sevier County,² on the southeast by the State of North Carolina,³ on the southwest by Monroe County,⁴ and on the west by Loudon County.⁵

Blount County's present area of 571 square miles gives it a rank of twenty-fourth among the State's 95 counties in size.⁶ The county's altitude ranges from a minimum of approximately 700 feet above sea level to more than 5,400 feet in the towering peaks of the Great Smoky Mountains.⁷ Maryville, the county seat, is 1,025 feet above sea level.⁸ The northwestern portion of Blount County comprises valley lands immediately south and west of the Tennessee River, while the southeastern portion of the county is dominated by rugged mountains.⁹ The average annual rainfall in the county is approximately 50 inches,¹⁰ and the mean annual temperature is about 58 degrees Fahrenheit.¹¹ The county is drained by three major streams and their minor tributaries. The Little River flows through the northeastern portion of the county and empties into the Tennessee River a few miles northeast of the town of Alcoa.

1. Acts 1795, ch. 6, sec. 1; Acts 1801, ch. 45, sec. 1; Acts 1801, ch. 52, sec. 1; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 2, secs. 1, 2.

2. Acts 1795, ch. 6, sec. 1; Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 35; Acts 1798-99, ch. 6; Acts 1801, ch. 52, sec. 1; Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 91; P.A. 1819, ch. 7, secs. 3, 4; Pr.A. 1832, called ses., ch. 64, sec. 1; Acts 1839-40, ch. 36, sec. 1; Acts 1849-50, ch. 98, sec. 4; Acts 1879, ch. 119, sec. 1; Acts 1887, ch. 51, sec. 1; Acts 1901, ch. 208, sec. 1; Acts 1903, ch. 55, sec. 1; Acts 1903, ch. 478, sec. 1; Acts 1903, ch. 514, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1917, ch. 816, sec. 1.

3. Acts 1795, ch. 6, sec. 1; Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 35; Acts 1798-99, ch. 6; Acts 1801, ch. 52, sec. 1.

4. Acts 1819, ch. 7, secs. 4, 8; Pr.A. 1823, ch. 256, sec. 1; L.A. 1835-36, ch. 143, sec. 1; Acts 1837-38, ch. 270; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 2, secs. 1, 2; Acts 1877, ch. 130, sec. 1; Acts 1883, ch. 102, sec. 1.

5. Const. 1870, art. 10, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 2, secs. 1, 4; Blount Co. v. Loudon Co., 8 Heiskell, 854 and 8 Baxter, 75; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 77; Acts 1883, ch. 217, sec. 1. Prior to the creation of Loudon County in 1870, Blount County's western limits touched Roane County. (Acts 1801, ch. 45, sec. 3; Acts 1815, ch. 200, sec. 1).

6. C. E. Allred et al., Tennessee Economic and Social, pt. ii, The Counties, in University of Tennessee Record, Extension Series, II, No. 3, 20.

7. Ibid., 13.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid., 15.

10. Ibid., 19.

11. Ibid., 16.

The Tennessee River forms part of the county's northern boundary, while the Little Tennessee River drains the southwestern areas of the county.

Indian title to the region including present Blount County was extinguished by three treaties between the Cherokees and the Federal government.¹² By the Treaty of Holston, or Blount's Treaty, of July 2, 1791, the Indians ceded a tract of land which included that portion of present Blount County lying northeast of the Hawkins Line, surveyed in 1797,¹³ which ran just south of Maryville. By the First Treaty of Tellico, of October 2, 1798, the Cherokees surrendered title to lands south of the Hawkins Line and as far east as the Chilhowee Mountains.¹⁴ Finally, by the terms of Calhoun's Treaty of February 27, 1819, the Indians relinquished claims to an area embracing the remainder of present Blount County.¹⁵

White settlement of what is now Blount County began before the first of these treaties was negotiated, and preceded by a full decade the creation of the county. The early settlers were mainly Presbyterians of Scotch descent, and the first settlement in the county took place about 1785.¹⁶ Prominent family names among the pioneers were Craig, McTeer, Ish, Henry and McCulloch.¹⁷ It is quite probable that the early settlers came into what is now Blount County with the belief that the Treaty of Dumplin Creek¹⁸ had removed the danger of Indian attacks.¹⁹ But that treaty afforded no protection. The white pioneers were savagely attacked by the Indians, and in some instances ruthlessly slaughtered.²⁰ As a protective measure, the whites built blockhouses, called forts, for

12. In 1785 the State of Franklin negotiated the Treaty of Dumplin Creek with some of the Cherokee leaders, whereby the Indians purported to cede lands lying between the Little River and the Little Tennessee River. (Phillip M. Hamer, Tennessee: A History, 1673-1932, I, 120, 125, 126.) This treaty, of course, had no validity, and with the collapse of the State of Franklin the treaty was regarded as void ab initio.

13. Charles C. Royce, comp., "Indian Land Cessions in the United States," Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, vol. II, 652, 653, and Map No. 54; 7 U. S. Statutes at Large, 39.

14. Royce, loc. cit., 660, 661, and Maps 54 and 55; 7 U. S. Statutes at Large, 62.

15. Royce, loc. cit., 696, 697, and Map 54; 7 U. S. Statutes at Large, 195.

16. Allred, op. cit., 6.

17. Joseph C. Battaglia, "The Social and Economic History of Maryville Since 1890," Master's thesis, 1936, University of Tennessee Library, 2.

18. Supra.

19. Battaglia, op. cit., 2.

20. Allred, op. cit., 9; Randolph C. Downs, "Cherokee-American Relations in the Upper Tennessee Valley," East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No. 8 (1936), 46-49.

refuge, and blockhouses soon dotted the region. Craig's Fort, around which the town of Maryville was to grow, was built in 1785.²¹ Other early forts were McTeer's Fort, Ish's Fort, Gamble's Fort, and McGaughey's Fort.²² The existence of the early settlers was indeed precarious. On one occasion the Indians massacred 28 white persons,²³ and it was the murder of the entire Kirk family on the Little River near Houston's Fort in 1788 that led to expeditions against the Chickamaugas by John Sevier and Joseph Martin.²⁴

Despite the hardships and dangers of frontier life the hardy Presbyterians of present Blount County did not neglect affairs of the spirit. Organized religion came to the area soon after the first settlers. In 1786 the New Providence Presbyterian Church was established near Craig's Fort, and in the same year the Eusebia Presbyterian Church was erected at Fort McTeer, some 12 miles east of Fort Craig.²⁵ The founder of each of the churches was the Reverend Archibald Scott, a native of Scotland who came to Tennessee after having lived in Pennsylvania.²⁶ Subsequently the Reverend Gideon Blackburn became pastor of both the New Providence and Eusebia churches, serving until 1810.²⁷ The spiritual needs of other communities in the region were not neglected, for the early itinerant preachers of the section, as intrepid as their parishoners, armed with the Gospel, hymn books and rifle, preached in various localities in what is now Blount County.²⁸ As early as 1796, Quakers from Virginia and North Carolina established a congregation at the site of present Friendsville.²⁹

A decade after the coming of the first settlers, Blount County was created,³⁰ being one of the few counties whose legal existence antedates Tennessee's statehood. On July 11, 1795, the Territorial Legislature created the county from a portion of Knox County,³¹ and named it in honor of William Blount, the territorial governor.³² William Wallace,

21. Battaglia, op. cit., 3.

22. Allred, op. cit., 9.

23. Ibid.

24. John P. Brown, Old Frontiers, 272, 275, 276; Thomas Perkins Abernethy, From Frontier to Plantation in Tennessee: A Study in Frontier Democracy, 87.

25. Will A. McTeer, History of New Providence Presbyterian Church, Maryville, Tennessee, 1786-1921, 25.

26. Ibid., 23, 24.

27. Ibid., 28, 36-38; V. M. Queener, "Gideon Blackburn," East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No. 6 (1934), 14.

28. McTeer, op. cit., 26.

29. Federal Writers' Project, Tennessee: A Guide to the State, 351.

30. In 1785 the legislature of the State of Franklin had erected in the region of the French Broad River a county named in honor of William Blount. (Hamer, op. cit., I, 124; Abernethy, op. cit., 82.)

31. Acts 1795, ch. 6, sec. 1.

32. Allred, op. cit., 8.

Joseph Black, Samuel Glass, David Craig, John Trimble, Alexander Kelly, and Samuel Henry were named as commissioners to select a site for the seat of justice,³³ which was to be named Maryville,³⁴ doubtless in honor of Governor Blount's wife, Mary Grainger Blount.³⁵ It was further enacted by the legislature that the first court of the new county should meet at the house of Abraham Weir.³⁶ In due time, the commissioners reported that they had obtained from John Craig 50 acres of land for "a courthouse, prison and stocks" and that they had laid out the town of Maryville.³⁷ Whereupon the General Assembly of the State³⁸ extended to the citizens of Blount County the privilege of holding two annual fairs at Maryville "for the purpose of selling all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise," provided that the fairs were free to all citizens of the State.³⁹ There is evidence that by 1796 a log building served as a courthouse and that in 1800 another log structure served the same purpose.⁴⁰

Blount County's growth before the Civil War was that of an average Tennessee County.⁴¹ It was an agricultural county, without a railroad until the Reconstruction period.⁴² Its products, chiefly corn, bacon and whiskey, were loaded on flatboats at Louisville, on the Little Tennessee River, and floated downstream as far as New Orleans for trans-shipment.⁴³ In 1806, Maryville was made a scheduled stop on the stage coach route between Blair's Ferry (now Loudon) and Knoxville.⁴⁴ An indication of the modest rate of the county's growth is the fact that Maryville was not incorporated until 1837.⁴⁵ In 1825 only 259 persons lived in Maryville,⁴⁶ and in 1833 the town's population was only slightly in excess of 600.⁴⁷

33. Acts 1795, ch. 6, sec. 2.

34. Ibid.

35. Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., 350.

36. Acts 1795, ch. 6, sec. 3. The first justices named by Governor Blount were David Craig, William Wallace, George Ewin, James Greenaway, Matthew Wallace, John Trimble, Samuel Houston, James Scott, Andrew Bogle, Thomas McCulloch, and William Lowery, ("Governor Blount's Journal," American Historical Magazine, Vol. II, No. 3, 276).

37. Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 26.

38. Tennessee was admitted to statehood on June 1, 1796. (1 U. S. Statutes at Large, 491).

39. Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 26, sec. 2.

40. Paul G. Houts, "An Educational, Economic and Community Survey of Blount County, Tennessee," Master's thesis, 1928, University of Tennessee Library, 4, 5.

41. Between 1800 and 1860, the population rose from 5,587 to 13,270 (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Twelfth Census of the United States, I, Population, pt. i, 39).

42. Infra, p. 9.

43. Houts, op. cit., 4.

44. Ibid., 3.

45. Acts 1837-38, ch. 246.

46. Battaglia, op. cit., 7.

47. Eastern Morris, The Tennessee Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary ... 218. Among Maryville's distinguished early citizens was

In the early years of the nineteenth century, some cotton was grown in Blount County,⁴⁸ but it was soon discovered that the county's location and physiography made cotton cultivation unprofitable. Flax was also a crop in the county's early history.⁴⁹ Both cotton and flax were processed and converted into cloth by crude manual methods. Tub mills dotted the countryside, one of the first of which was built on Pistol Creek by John Craig and James McNutt.⁵⁰

Ante-bellum Blount County, in spite of its slow growth and rural characteristics, was not lacking in cultural influences. In 1806 Porter Academy was established,⁵¹ and in 1813 a female department was added to the school.⁵² In 1819, Dr. Isaac Anderson, pastor of the New Providence Church, founded the Southern and Western Theological Seminary at Maryville.⁵³ The school, direct antecedent of Maryville College, was set up under the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Synod of the Presbyterian Church.⁵⁴ In 1842, the General Assembly issued to the school a charter changing the name to Maryville College.⁵⁵ In 1850 the East Tennessee Masonic Female Institute was opened,⁵⁶ and seven years later the Quakers established Friendsville Academy at Friendsville.⁵⁷

The press, no less than education, flourished in Blount County before the Civil War. As early as 1835 the Maryville Intelligencer was published by Ferdinand A. Parham.⁵⁸ Three years later Montgomery McTeer began the publication of the American Journal of Productive Industry, and in that same year the first issue of the Temperance Banner came from the presses.⁵⁹ In 1853 W. P. Collins founded the Blount County Advocate.⁶⁰

Sam Houston, later Governor of the State of Tennessee, President of the Republic of Texas, and Governor of the State of Texas. In 1807, at the age of 14, he settled in Maryville with his widowed mother and 8 brothers and sisters, and subsequently worked in the family store there. (Hamer, op. cit., I, 269; Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., 350.).

48. Battaglia, op. cit., 6.

49. Ibid.

50. Ibid.

51. Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 8, sec. 1; Houts, op. cit., 98; Battaglia, op. cit., 53.

52. Ibid., 54.

53. McTeer, op. cit., 40-42.

54. Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., 350.

55. Acts 1841-42, ch. 38. Throughout its entire history, the College has had only six presidents. (Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., 351.).

56. Houts, op. cit., 99.

57. Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., 351.

58. Houts, op. cit., 4.

59. Ibid.

60. Ibid.

Prior to the Civil War, Blount County was a veritable fortress in the crusade against slavery. As early as 1815 a local branch of the Manumission Society of Tennessee had been established in the county.⁶¹ One indication of the county's sympathy for the Negro cause, is found in the ordination, in the 1830's, of one George M. Erskine, a free Negro and member of the New Providence Church, as a Presbyterian minister and his later dispatch to Africa as a missionary.⁶² Maryville College was likewise a citadel of opposition to the "peculiar institution." There is evidence that at one time more than one third of the students of the College were abolitionists, and that they freely distributed abolitionist literature among the residents of the community.⁶³ Abolitionist meetings, apparently well attended, were organized by one of the professors of Maryville College, and at least one of the meetings was scheduled to be held in one of the town's churches.⁶⁴ Similarly, the Quaker element of the county's population strongly opposed slavery.⁶⁵ In fact, so deep was the Quaker conviction on the subject that many Friends fought in the Union army during the Civil War despite their sect's conscientious opposition to war.⁶⁶

In view of these facts, it is not surprising that Blount County fervently opposed secession and ardently supported the cause of Unionism. In 1860, of the county's total population of 13,270, only 1,363 were slaves.⁶⁷ There were 11,711 white persons in the county,⁶⁸ and 196 free Negroes.⁶⁹ In that year the county produced only 5 bales of cotton,⁷⁰ although production of wheat exceeded 100,000 bushels.⁷¹ Blount County's economy and sociology were not closely bound to cotton culture and to slave labor. In the presidential election of 1860, the county manifested its sympathy for the Union by casting a particularly heavy vote for John Bell, the candidate of the Constitutional Union

61. Asa Earl Martin, "The Anti-Slavery Societies of Tennessee," Tennessee Historical Magazine, Series I, Vol. I, No. 4, 264. Dr. Isaac Anderson, the Presbyterian divine and college president was an active opponent of slavery and a member of the Society. (McTeer, op. cit., 43.).

62. Hamer, op. cit., I, 469.

63. Ibid., 469, 470; Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., 351.

64. W. Freeman Galpin, ed., "Letters of an East Tennessee Abolitionist," East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No. 3 (1931), 146.

65. Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., 351.

66. Ibid.

67. Superintendent of the Census, Population of the United States in 1860, 461.

68. Ibid., 457.

69. Ibid., 459.

70. Superintendent of the Census, Agriculture in the United States in 1860, 133.

71. Ibid.

Party.⁷² In Tennessee's secession-convention referendum of February 1861, Blount County voted against withdrawal from the Union by the overwhelming margin of 1,552 to 450,⁷³ although it nominated John F. Henry, an influential Unionist as the County's delegate to the convention should that body meet.⁷⁴ In the second referendum, Blount County actually increased the ratio of its anti-secessionist vote.⁷⁵

Apparently no important military engagements took place in Blount County during the Civil War. The region suffered, however, from the activities of "bushwhackers" and guerrillas. So great was the disorder that Maryville College was forced to suspend its work for some five years.⁷⁶ Some of the college's buildings were destroyed and its faculty disbanded and scattered.⁷⁷ It was not until 1866, after a tragic interlude during which the school's very life was threatened, that the College reopened with one faculty member and 13 students.⁷⁸

The degree to which the Radical program of Reconstruction took root in Blount County is indicated by the fact that in 1868 the voters of Maryville elected four Negroes and three white men to the town's board of aldermen.⁷⁹ Moreover, the county's atmosphere was apparently to the liking of William G. ("Parson") Brownlow, Tennessee's Reconstruction governor, who periodically sought respite from the affairs of state by vacationing at Montvale Springs, then a famous resort not far from Maryville.⁸⁰ On January 2, 1867, a local unit of the Union League was formed at Maryville, with the Reverend W. T. Dowel as president, R. J. Allen as vice-president and James A. Goddard as assistant vice-president.⁸¹ The other officers of the League were R. C. Tucker, W. F. Parham, John Blankenship, John W. Hamil and Edward Sanderson.⁸² It was during the Reconstruction period that Blount County's first railroad service was established, when, in 1868, Maryville and Knoxville were linked by rail. "The cars on the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad ran into Maryville yesterday. Judge Jones, president of the company, took the grand jury over to Maryville on an

72. Marguerite Bartlett Hamer, "The Presidential Campaign of 1860 in Tennessee," East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No. 3 (1931), 21.

73. J. S. Hurlburt, History of the Rebellion in Bradley County, East Tennessee, 35, citing Memphis Appeal, June 27, 1861.

74. James Welch Patton, Unionism and Reconstruction in Tennessee, 1860-1869, 11.

75. Hurlburt, op. cit., 48, 49.

76. Battaglia, op. cit., 54.

77. Ibid.

78. Ibid., 54, 55.

79. Hamer, op. cit., II, 632.

80. E. Merton Coulter, William G. Brownlow, Fighting Parson of the Southern Highlands, 348.

81. Minutes of the Union League of Maryville, Tennessee, 1867-69, 1, in McClung Historical Collection, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.

82. Ibid.

excursion."⁸³ This account discreetly omitted the fact that in order to obtain this service Blount County had become indebted to the company in the sum of \$120,000.⁸⁴

For two generations after the Civil War, Blount County continued as a community of schools, churches and small farms. Coupled with the moral and religious background of its people, this situation makes it apparent why the county became a stronghold in the temperance crusade. Even before the Civil War, the temperance movement had found favor in the county.⁸⁵ At the turn of the century, numerous temperance and allied organizations were zealously engaged in the crusade against the traffic in intoxicants.⁸⁶ So strong was prohibition sentiment that it seems to have been a major factor in the surrender of Maryville's corporate charter.⁸⁷ The "Four-Mile Law" of 1877, prohibited the sale of intoxicants within a radius of 4 miles of any incorporated institution of learning, but was not applicable within the limits of any incorporated town.⁸⁸ Inasmuch as the town of Maryville was a corporate body, the act would not prohibit the sale of liquor in the community. Faced with a disagreeable choice, it seems that the residents of Maryville decided to surrender the town's charter.⁸⁹ Certain it is that the charter was repealed in 1879,⁹⁰ with provision for discharging the municipal debt.⁹¹ Maryville was not reincorporated until 1907,⁹² after the "Four-Mile Law" had been so revised as to make the town safe from the evils of the traffic in alcoholic beverages.⁹³

Reincorporation of Maryville did not, however, signify that the town was progressive. As late as 1910, Maryville had no paved streets, no sewers, no waterworks, no fire department and only a part-time police force.⁹⁴ In 1909, the town's first motion picture theatre was opened. The entertainment purveyed to its patrons consisted of the showing of three-reel feature pictures, with a reel of illustrated music as an added attraction.⁹⁵ Other forms of entertainment and recreation of the period were somewhat less aesthetic in character. Wheelbarrow races, pie-eating

83. Riley O. Biggs, "The Development of Railroad Transportation in East Tennessee During the Reconstruction Period," Master's Thesis, 1934, University of Tennessee Library, 38, citing the Knoxville Press and Herald, August 4, 1868.

84. Blount Co. v. Loudon Co., 8 Heiskell, 854 and 8 Baxter, 75.

85. Hamer, op. cit., I, 341, 343.

86. Battaglia, op. cit., 72, 73.

87. Ibid., 7, 8.

88. P.A. 1877, ch. 23, sec. 1.

89. Battaglia, op. cit., 7.

90. Acts 1879, ch. 175, sec. 1.

91. Ibid., sec. 3.

92. Acts 1907, ch. 116.

93. Battaglia, op. cit., 7, 8.

94. Maryville Enterprise, February 20, 1936.

95. Battaglia, op. cit., 75, citing the Maryville Times, September 6, 1909.

contests and competitions to determine the largest foot and the ugliest man were popular.⁹⁶

Blount County's economy for well over a century after its creation was based almost wholly on agriculture. In recent years, however, industrial and commercial establishments have become important factors in the county's economic structure. The largest single industry in the community is the huge plant of the Aluminum Company of America, located at the town of Alcoa, near Maryville. Construction of this plant was begun in 1913.⁹⁷ The chief units of the establishment are a carbon plant, a reduction plant and a sheet mill. At Alcoa alumina, or aluminum oxide, which is derived from bauxite ore, is processed into sheet aluminum.⁹⁸ The machinery of the Alcoa plant is driven by hydro-electric power, most of which is obtained from the Tennessee Valley Authority.⁹⁹ Other industries in the county are textile, grain and lumber mills. In recent years, Blount County, ranking seventh among the state's counties in manufacturing, has shown large gains in manufacturing values.¹

Maryville is the trade center of Blount County. In 1935 there were 217 retail establishments in the county with a total sales volume of nearly \$4,000,000.² Retail sales per capita for the county as a whole averaged \$117,³ while the average for Maryville was \$584 and that for Alcoa was only \$59.⁴ By 1939, the number of retail stores in the county had risen to 283 with a total sales volume of well over \$6,000,000.⁵

The attraction of tourists is an important element in Blount County's prosperity. Even before the Civil War, Montvale Springs, near Maryville, was a popular resort. It was here that Sidney Lanier wrote Tiger Lilies,⁶ and it is said that Montvale Springs was the locale of Charles Todd's novel Woodville; or, Anchoret Reclaimed,⁷ reputedly the first novel written by a Tennessean.⁸ The Smoky Mountains and the Chilhowee Mountains of Blount and neighboring counties were given fame in the fiction of

96. Battaglia, op. cit., 74.

97. Maryville Enterprise, February 20, 1936.

98. Ibid.

99. Tennessee Valley Authority, Annual Report, 1940, 22, 24.

1. University of Tennessee News Letter, XX, No. 1, 3. The figures for Blount County are not disclosed in the Census of Manufactures, 1937.

2. U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Consumer Market Data Handbook, 1939, 382.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Retail Trade--Tennessee--1939," 8.

6. Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., 352.

7. This work was published in 1832. (Frank J. Ray, "Tennessee Writers: A Bibliographical Index," Master's thesis, 1929, University of Tennessee Library, 212.)

8. Federal Writers' Project, op. cit., 352.

Historical Sketch

(First entry, p. 55)

Mary Noailles Murfree, who wrote under the nom de plume Charles Egbert Craddock,⁹ Of paramount importance in the attraction of tourists to Blount County is the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The park was authorized by Congress in 1926,¹⁰ and lies in East Tennessee and western North Carolina. A substantial portion of Blount County is within the confines of the park, and Maryville is the entrance of the Cades Cove section.

Agriculture continues to be a basic enterprise in Blount County. In 1935, the total number of farms in the county was 2,988 and the total number of acres in farms was 207,760.¹¹ These farms are of modest size, only three comprising 1,000 or more acres.¹² In 1935 the farm population of the county numbered 16,787 persons, of whom 16,361 were white.¹³

Analysis of Blount County's population reveals a heavy preponderance of native born whites. Of a total population of 33,981 in 1930, there were 31,096 native born white persons, 2,842 Negroes and only 43 foreign born whites.¹⁴ By 1940, the county's population had risen to 41,116, a 21 percent gain over the 1930 figure.¹⁵ Maryville is the largest town in the county with 5,609 residents, an increase over the 4,958 who lived there in 1930.¹⁶ There are 5,131 residents of Alcoa, slightly fewer than the 1930 census reported.¹⁷

Since the Civil War Blount County has been staunchly Republican. In the Democratic landslide of 1936, a majority of the county's voters supported the Republican presidential and congressional nominees,¹⁸ and in 1940 the county remained firm to the Republican cause.¹⁹

Both the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville railroads serve Blount County,²⁰ and the chief arterial highway in the community is No. 33.²¹ One of the state's major airports, the Knoxville Municipal, is located in Blount County not far from the Knox County line.

9. Eva Malone Byrd, "The Life and Writings of Mary Noailles Murfree," Master's thesis, 1937, University of Tennessee Library, 84, 89-91.

10. 44 U. S. Statutes at Large, 616.

11. U. S. Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Agriculture: 1935, 608.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, II, pt. ii, 882.

15. U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Population of the State of Tennessee, Final Figures: 1940," 1.

16. Ibid., 2.

17. Ibid.

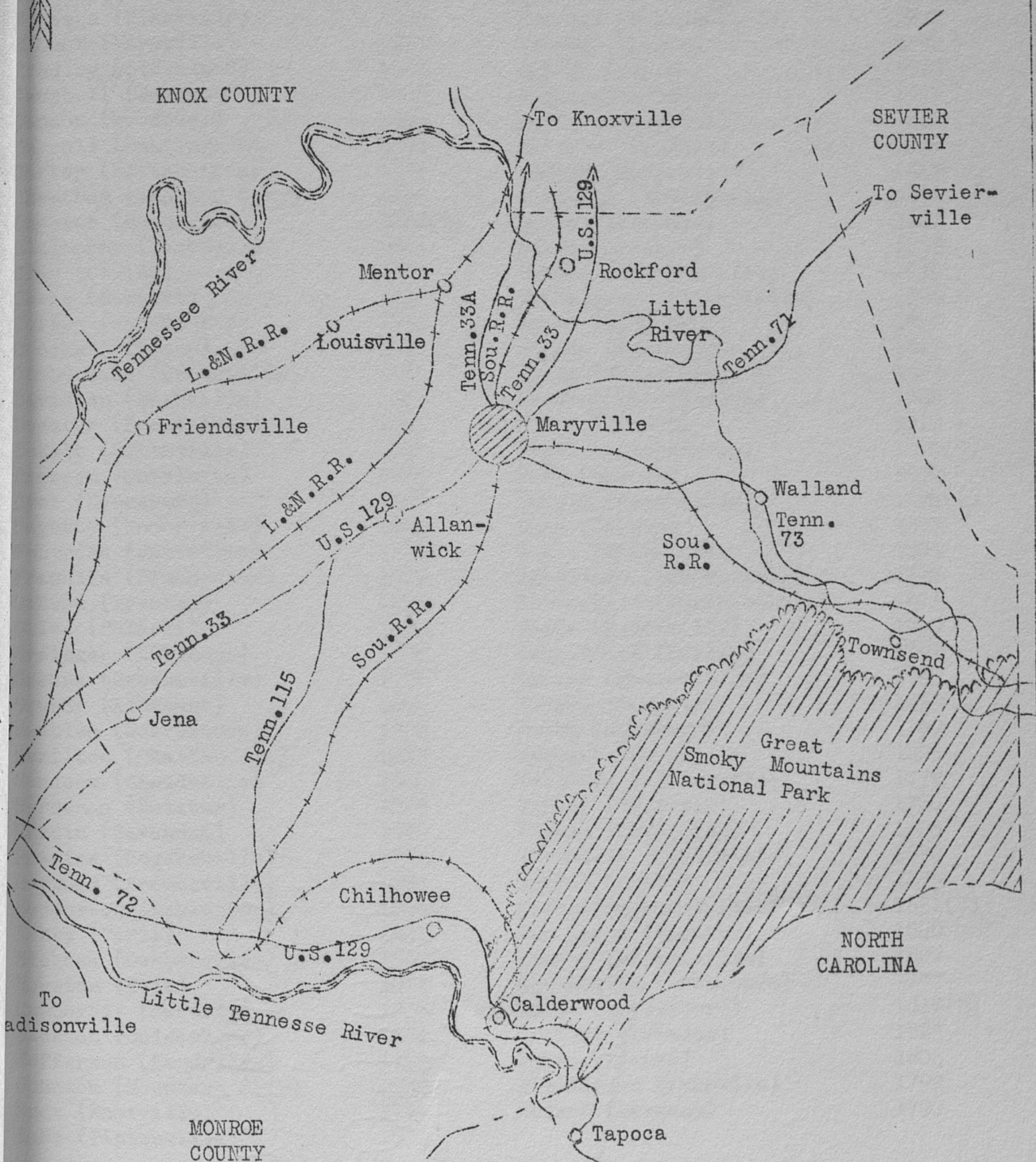
18. Tennessee Blue Book, 1937-1938, 167, 169.

19. Nashville Banner, November 6, 1940.

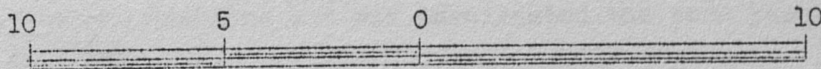
20. Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, 1940, 369.

21. Ibid., 544, 545.

MAP OF BLOUNT COUNTY



Scale in Miles



COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE WITH YEARS OF CREATION (1)

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

(1) Most counties organized within a few months after creation.

(2) Not organized until 1882.

(3) First organized in 1846, but the enabling act was invalidated the same year.

(4) Abolished and recreated in 1869.

(5) Probably not organized until 1881 or 1882.

(6) An enabling act of 1842 was invalidated in 1845 and the county dissolved.

(7) Apparently the act of 1850 failed to go into effect until amended in 1851.

(8) Recreated in 1819, although a defective act of 1817 was placed in operation.

COUNTIES OF TENNESSEE

Chronologically by years of creation

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

*See footnotes on preceding page for explanations.

2. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The Blount County Courthouse, on the public square of Maryville, was erected in 1907 replacing its predecessor which was destroyed by fire. The present courthouse, a two-story, fireproof building is rectangular in shape and constructed of brick, steel and reinforced concrete. Measuring 72x74x35, it allows 186,480 cubic feet of space. The offices are free from dust and dampness, have normal temperature, and are well ventilated.

The bureaus having offices on the first floor are the county court clerk, the clerk and master, the county judge, the register and the trustee. The offices of the circuit court clerk, the highway department, the superintendent of schools and the tax assessor are on the second floor.

The county court clerk occupies an office in the eastern corner on the first floor. It measures 14x26x13. A wooden counter, across the center of the room, contains 36 feet of shelving and file boxes adequately caring for 12 feet of bound volumes and 24 feet of unbound material. Ten percent of the county court's records are in the office; the remaining 90 percent, together with all of the juvenile court's records, are in the adjoining vault, which measures 12x24x13. Along the 4 walls are 468 linear feet of steel shelving and file boxes adequately housing 359 feet of bound volumes and 109 feet of unbound material. A small table is furnished the users of the records in the vault. The county court clerk is also custodian of the records of the quarterly, probate and juvenile courts. There are no records in his private office.

The office of county judge, 10x14x13, is in the northeast corner on the first floor. All of the judge's records, or 16 feet of bound volumes and 22 feet of unbound material, are kept in file cabinets along the northwest wall and a wooden bookcase against the northeast wall. Accommodations for users are adequate.

The clerk and master's office, in the southern corner on the first floor, measures 17x16x13. Five percent, or 12 feet of unbound records, is in file boxes under a counter in the center of the room. In the northern corner of the office, is the clerk's vault. It is 6x9x12. Around the north, west and south walls are 146 linear feet of steel shelving and file boxes adequate for storing 60 feet of bound volumes and 86 feet of unbound material. Ninety-five percent of the chancery court's records is in the vault. The office and vault are crowded and have no room for expansion except by the addition of another vault of like dimensions.

An office, 26x14x13, in the northern corner on the first floor, is occupied by the county register. The current records, totaling 27 feet of bound volumes, are on steel shelving under a counter across the center

Housing, Care, and Accessibility
of the Records

(First entry, p. 55)

of the room. Ten percent of the register's records is in the office; the remaining 90 percent is in his vault which measures 12x24x13. It adjoins the west side of his office. Steel roller shelving, along the east and west walls, provides ample space for housing 290 feet of bound volumes. There is very little space for expansion without enlarging the present vault, and such a recommendation has been made by the Survey. Good accommodations are furnished the users of the records in both the office and vault.

The trustee's office measures 17x16x13. It is in the western corner on the first floor. All of the trustee's records are in the adjoining vault, which measures 9x6x12. Constructed along the north, east, and south walls are 280 linear feet of steel shelving and wooden file boxes. These facilities are used for housing 244 feet of bound volumes and 36 feet of unbound material. There is no room for further expansion; 50 percent more storage space is needed. Users of the records must take them into the office as the vault has no accommodations.

The office of the circuit court clerk is on the second floor. It is in the western corner and measures 17x16x14. An adjoining vault, 6x9x9, houses all of the records of both the circuit court and the jury commission. Here, there are 129 linear feet of bound volumes and 71 linear feet of unbound material cared for by 200 feet of steel shelving and file boxes along the north, east and south walls. Space and equipment are adequate at present but there is no room for expansion. Another storage room, with half as much space, is needed for future records. There are no accommodations for users in the vault. The circuit court clerk is ex officio clerk of the criminal court and jury commission.

The county highway commission occupies an office in the eastern corner on the second floor. It measures 16x14x14. Two feet of bound volumes, or all of this agency's records, are kept in a wooden desk in the center of the room. There is ample equipment and room for expansion. Adequate accommodations for users are furnished.

The tax assessor's office, 14x12x14, is on the southeast side of the second floor. Wooden shelving along the west wall and under a counter in the center of the room houses all of the assessor's records, or 28 feet of bound volumes. The office is not crowded and has plenty of space for expansion. Accommodations for users are good.

The office of the department of education is in the southern corner on the second floor. It measures 16x14x14. All of the superintendent's records, consisting of 3 feet of bound volumes and 8 feet of unbound material, are cared for by 3 feet of wooden shelving on the north wall and 15 feet of file drawers under a counter in the center of the room. There is ample space and equipment. Accommodations for users of the records are good.

Housing, Care, and Accessibility
of the Records

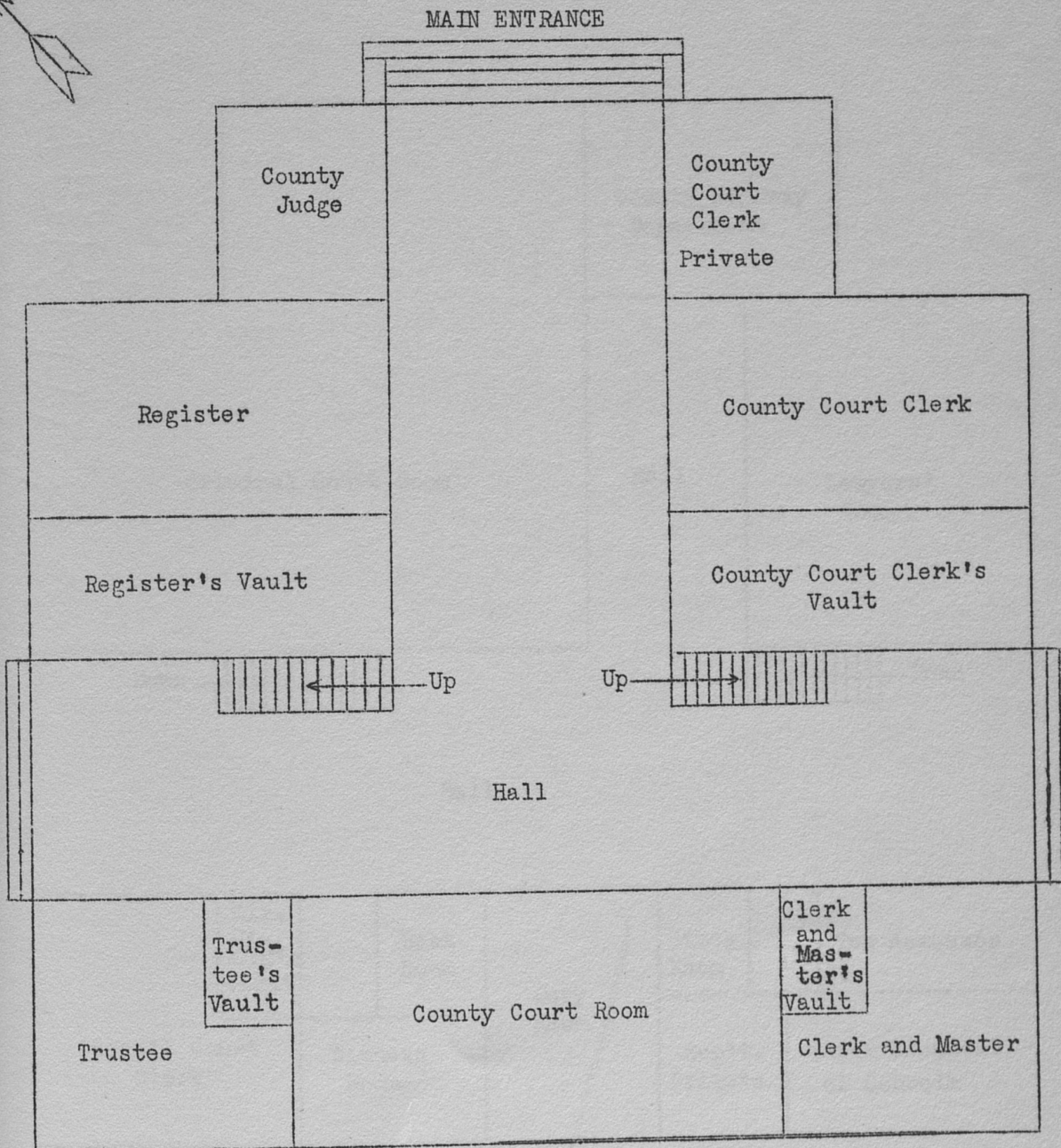
(First entry, p. 55)

The sheriff maintains an office at the county jail, located at 203 Harper Street, in Maryville. The jail, a two-story brick structure, was erected in 1900. It measures 40x50x30, and is approximately 85 percent fireproof. The sheriff's office, 18x14x9, is to the left of the first floor entrance. Two volumes, which are all of his records, are kept in a wooden desk in the northeast corner of the room. No equipment or space is needed for expansion. The accommodations for users are meager.

The Blount County industrial home, one mile west of Maryville, is a two-story wooden building, 60x60x25. It was erected in 1897. All of the records of this institution are in the superintendent's office. Measuring 12x14x9, it is on the northeast side of the first floor. A wooden desk along the north wall is used for housing 1 foot of unbound material. No additional space or equipment is necessary. Good accommodations for users are furnished.

The health department occupies Room 212 in the Gamble Building which is located on Broadway in Maryville. It is a three-story, brick, office building. The health office is on the second floor and measures 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16x10. Sixty feet of metal file boxes, along the north and southeastern walls, are adequate for housing 60 feet of unbound material, or all of the department's records. There is ample space and equipment. No accommodations are furnished except that which is used by the office personnel as the records are not accessible to the public.

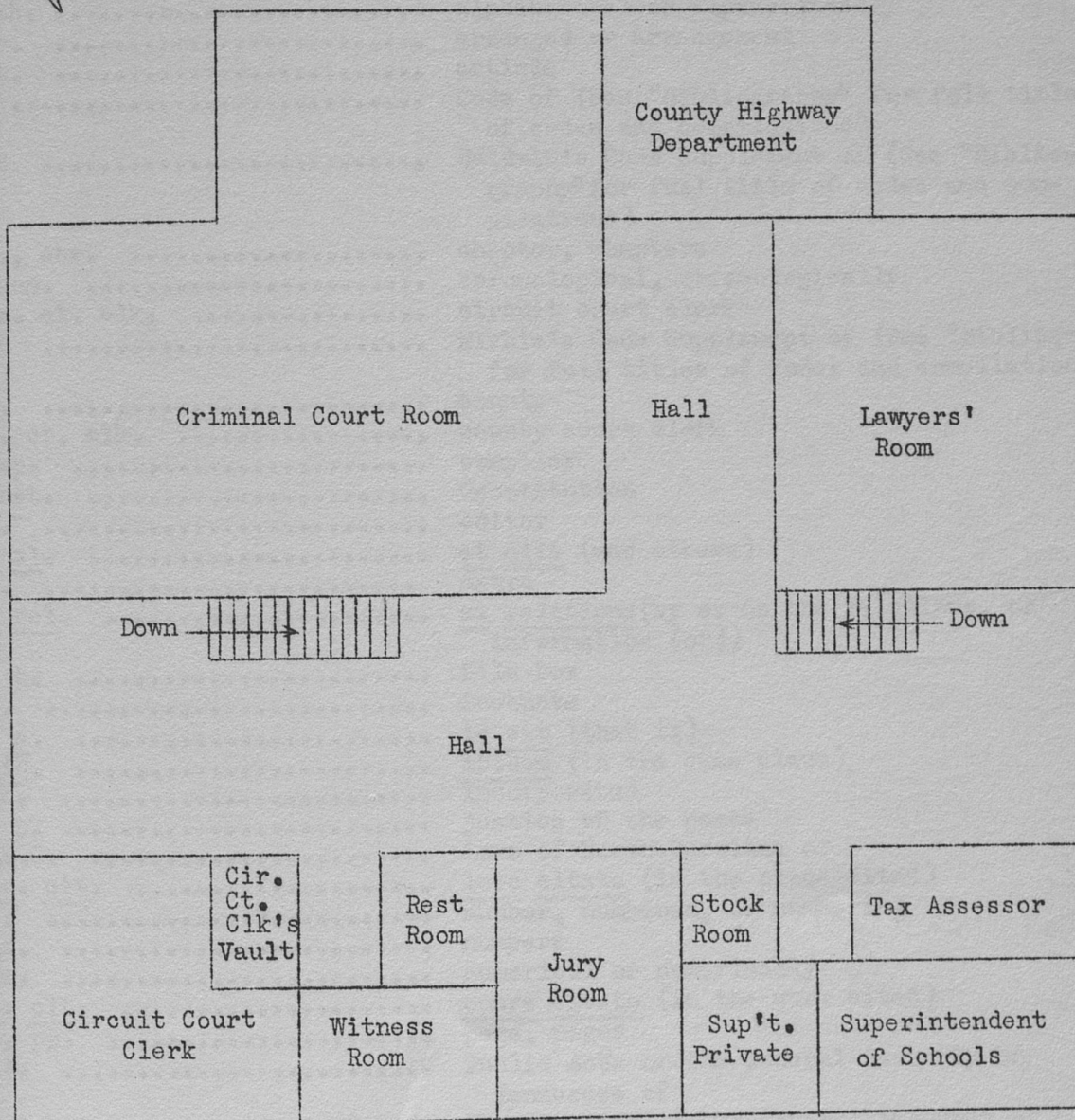
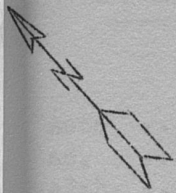
The county agent's office, Room 203, is on the east side of the second floor, in the Post-Office Building. The Post-Office, a rectangular, two-story, brick and stone structure, is located on Broadway. The agent's office, measuring 28x14x11, houses all of his records which consist of 8 feet of unbound material. They are stored in two steel file drawers along the northwest wall. There is ample space and equipment with no expansion necessary. Accommodations for users are limited, since these records are not available to the public.



Scale: 1 inch equals 12 feet

First Floor Plan

BLOUNT COUNTY COURTHOUSE



Scale: 1 inch equals 12 feet

Second Floor Plan

BLOUNT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

3. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Abbreviations

Acts	Acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee of
ad.	adjourned
alph.	alphabetical or alphabetically
arr.	arranged or arrangement
art.	article
C	Code of (See "Bibliography" for full titles of codes and compilations)
CBS	Baldwin's Code Supplement of (See "Biblio- graphy" for full title of codes and com- pilations)
ch., chs.	chapter, chapters
chron.	chronological, chronologically
cir. ct. clk.	circuit court clerk
CMS	Michie's Code Supplement of (See "Bibliography" for full titles of codes and compilations)
co.	county
co. ct. clk.	county court clerk
comp.	compiler
Const.	Constitution
ed.	editor
<u>et al.</u>	<u>et alii</u> (and others)
ex.	extra
<u>ex rel.</u>	<u>ex relations</u> (by or on the relations, or information (of))
f. b.	file box
fn.	footnote
i. e.	id est (that is)
<u>ibid.</u>	<u>ibidem</u> (in the same place)
inc.	incorporated
j. p.	justice of the peace
L.N.C.	Laws of North Carolina of
<u>loc. cit.</u>	<u>loco citato</u> (in the place cited)
no.	number, numbered, or numbering
nos.	numbers
num.	numerical or numerically
<u>op. cit.</u>	<u>opere citato</u> (in the work cited)
p., pp.	page, pages
P.A.	Public Acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee of
Pr.A.	Private Acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee of
pt.	part
sec., secs.	section, sections
ses.	session
S.R.N.C.	State Records of North Carolina
st.	street
subsec., subsecs.	subsection, subsections

Abbreviations, Symbols, and
Explanatory Notes

(First entry, p. 55)

Survey	Tennessee Historical Records Survey
supt.	superintendent
U. S.	United States
v.	versus (against)
vol., vols.	volume, volumes

Symbols

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

The labeling of a record is described or shown by figures or letters in parentheses immediately following the number of volumes,

Abbreviations, Symbols, and
Explanatory Notes

(First entry, p. 55)

file boxes, or other type of container. If no labeling is indicated, it may be assumed that there is none.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. THE PRESENT GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF BLOUNT COUNTY.

Blount County, a political corporation of the State of Tennessee, performs either itself or in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, the functions assigned to it or permitted by the statutes and the Constitution of Tennessee. To carry out these functions various governmental organizations have been established in Blount County.

Quarterly County Court

The quarterly county court is the county's governing body. It appoints many of the county officials and approves the bonds of nearly all the officials, levies property, privilege, and poll taxes, borrows money to finance county activities,¹ receives reports from county officials, zones the county for the benefit of public safety, health, and morals; divides the county into civil districts, and employs necessary auditors for the examination of county records.²

This court, prior to 1836 known as the court of pleas and quarter sessions, dates from the organization of the county in 1795.³ Although the court functions almost entirely by statutory powers delegated by the legislature, it is, nevertheless, a constitutional agency.⁴

The court is composed of two justices of the peace from each civil district, except the district containing the county seat which designates

1. Special legislation has modified the general law regulating bond issues. One of the earliest special acts was an act anticipating by over 30 years a general law authorizing the quarterly county court to issue bonds in order to buy railroad stock. (Acts 1853-54, ch. 91; Acts 1870-71, ch. 50; C 1884, 1287, fn.; Acts 1887, ch. 3, sec. 11 (C 1932, 2624)).

2. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10193, 10194); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1; Const. 1870, art. 11, sec. 17; P.A. 1933, ch. 138, sec. 1 (C 1938, 2773); P.A. 1957, ch. 307, sec. 8 (C 1938, 3708, subsec. 14), sec. 9 (C 1938, 3708, subsec. 15); P.A. 1939, ch. 16, secs. 2, 16; P.A. 1939, ch. 45, secs. 3, 4; P.A. 1939, ch. 58, sec. 1.

3. Acts 1794, ch. 1, secs. 1, 45; Acts 1795, ch. 6; "Governor Blount's Journal," The American Historical Magazine, vol. II, No. 3, p. 276; Acts 1801, ch. 45, sec. 11; Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 49, sec. 4; Acts 1811, ch. 72, sec. 1; Acts 1813, ch. 77, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 5, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10318), secs. 8, 10; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10193, 10194).

4. The interpretation of the courts has been that mention in the Constitution of the quarterly court's power to elect the coroner and ranger, (Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1) to fill vacancies in the offices of sheriff, trustee, and ranger, (Ibid., sec. 2) and to elect some statutory officers, (Const. 1870, art. 11, sec. 17) perforce makes it a constitutional agency, and that while the court cannot be abolished, its statutory powers may be removed and vested in another body, such as a commission,

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

three, and of one justice from each incorporated town choosing to elect one, all elected by popular vote for terms of 6 years.⁵ In Blount County there are now 39 justices of the peace or members of the quarterly court.⁶

The presiding officer of the court is the county judge,⁷ who is elected by popular vote for a term of 8 years.⁸ The clerk of the court is the county court clerk,⁹ elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.¹⁰

County Judge

The office of county judge combines the functions of the probate and juvenile judges, the presiding officer of the quarterly county court, and the general administrative, financial, and executive officer of the county.¹¹

The present office of county judge in Blount County was created by a special act of 1919, effective on September 1, 1920.¹² The county probably had a county judge for 21 months under a general law of 1856,¹³ which was repealed in 1858.¹⁴ At all times in which there has not been

leaving the court to exercise only its constitutional powers. (Pope v. Phifer, 3 Heiskell, 682, 684-695; McLean v. State, 8 Heiskell, 235; Railroad v. Wilson Co., 5 Pickle, 600; Judge's Salary Cases, 2 Cates, 370, 388; Redistricting Cases, 3 Cates, 234, 288-292; Johnson v. Brice, 4 Cates, 59; State v. Akin, 4 Cates, 605; State v. True, 8 Cates, 311; Prescott v. Duncan, 18 Cates, 126-131, 136-141).

5. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 1, sec. 3 (C 1932, 673, 674); Acts 1839-40, ch. 68, sec. 3 (C 1932, 674, 675); Acts 1855-56, ch. 138, sec. 13 (C 1932, 674, 675); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15.

6. Justice Bond Record, vol. 2, pp. 207-244, entry 22 in this Check List.

7. P.A. 1857-58, ch. 38, sec. 4 (C 1932, 764); Acts 1875, ch. 70 (C 1932, 763); Pr.A. 1919, ch. 240.

8. Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; State ex rel. v. Glenn, 7 Heiskell, 472, 486-489, 491, 493; State ex rel. v. McKee, 8 Lea, 28; State ex rel. v. Leonard, 2 Pickle, 485, 487-490, 493; Redistricting Cases, 3 Cates, 251; Ledgerwood v. Pitts, 14 Cates, 607; Pr.A. 1919, ch. 240, sec. 1.

9. Acts 1794, ch. 1, sec. 50; Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10082, subsec. 1).

10. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; C 1858, 324 (C 1932, 650); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 6 (C 1932, 1915).

11. Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10221), sec. 5 (C 1932, 10222), sec. 8 (C 1932, 10204); P.A. 1911, ch. 58, sec. 2 (C 1932, 10275); Pr.A. 1919, ch. 240, sec. 4.

12. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 240.

13. Acts 1855-56, ch. 253.

14. P.A. 1857-58, ch. 5.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

a county judge, that is, from 1795 until 1856 and from 1858 until 1920, there was a chairman of the county court, an officer differing, since 1875, from the county judge only in certain minor aspects. The chairman of the county court was in Blount County, and still is in counties where the office exists, elected by the quarterly court for a term of 1 year,¹⁵ whereas the county judge is elected by popular vote for a term of 8 years, and has been declared by the Supreme Court to be an inferior judge within the meaning of the Constitution, which the chairman is not.¹⁶ Furthermore, the chairman, unlike the judge, acts in an independent capacity as a justice of the peace. Except for this fact, the same functions are identified with either office,¹⁷ and, although the office of county judge is created by special legislation, it is recognized by the Code and the public acts as practically synonymous with the office of chairman. The salary of the county judge of Blount County was fixed by a special act of 1919 at \$1200 a year,¹⁸ and increased by a special act of 1935 to \$1800.¹⁹ A special act of 1929 authorizing the county to pay the county judge \$600 a year as juvenile judge was repealed in 1933.²⁰ Under the general law, the salary of the judge as general administrative, financial, and executive officer of the county is fixed by the quarterly county court,²¹ with an additional \$5 per day during the sitting of the quarterly and probate courts.²² A special act of 1933, potentially unconstitutional, requires the county judge to be at least 25 years of age,²³ while under the Constitution an inferior judge must be at least 30 years old.²⁴

15. L.N.C. 1743, ch. 2, sec. 2 (S.R.N.C., XXIII, 210); L.N.C. 1760, Nov. ses., ch. 2, sec. 20 (S.R.N.C., XXIII, 529, 530); L.N.C. 1780, Sept. ses., ch. 2, sec. 7 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 348); Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 15, sec. 5; Acts 1796, 2nd ses., ch. 3, sec. 2; Acts 1797, ch. 39, sec. 2; Acts 1811, ch. 67, sec. 2; Acts 1811, ch. 86, sec. 2; Acts 1817, ch. 105, secs. 4, 12; P.A. 1831, ch. 89, sec. 2; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10202); Acts 1887, ch. 236, sec. 2 (C 1932, 10202)).

16. Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; State ex rel. v. Glenn, 7 Heiskell, 472, 486, 487, 489, 491, 493; Redistricting Cases, 3 Cates, 251; Ledgerwood v. Pitts, 14 Cates, 607.

17. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10202); Acts 1847-48, ch. 106, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10211); sec. 2 (C 1932, 10210); Acts 1855-56, ch. 253 (C 1932, 769, 10221, 10222); Acts 1875, ch. 70 (C 1932, 10193, 10204); P.A. 1911, ch. 58, sec. 2 (C 1932, 10275).

18. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 240, sec. 5.

19. Pr.A. 1935, ch. 653.

20. P.A. 1929, ch. 103; Pr.A. 1929, ch. 638; Pr.A. 1933, ch. 424.

21. Acts 1879, ch. 76, sec. 1 (C 1932, 768).

22. P.A. 1925, ch. 11, sec. 2 (C 1932, 10679).

23. Pr.A. 1933, ch. 158.

24. Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

County Court Clerk

The county court clerk is clerk of the quarterly, probate, and juvenile courts and is a licensing and revenue agent of the State.²⁵ The office is as old as the county.²⁶ Except that the first county court clerk of Blount County was appointed by William Blount, Governor of the Territory South of the River Ohio,²⁷ prior to 1836 the clerk was elected by the court of pleas and quarter sessions and served during good behavior.²⁸ Since 1836 he has been elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.²⁹

Register

The office of register concerned with the registration and recordation of deeds, liens, leases, and other written instruments entitled to registration and recordation, dates from the organization of the county, i.e., from 1795.³⁰ Except for the first register of Blount County who was appointed by Governor Blount,³¹ the register, prior to 1836, was elected by the court of pleas and quarter sessions and served during good behavior.³² Since then he has been elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.³³ In 1927 the register was designated entry-taker in those counties not maintaining the office of entry-taker.³⁴

25. Acts 1794, ch. 1, sec. 50; Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10082, subsec. 1); P.A. 1911, ch. 58, sec. 3 (C 1932, 10278), sec. 7 (C 1932, 10278). See also C 1932, 10082, 10092.

26. Acts 1794, ch. 1, sec. 50; "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., p. 276; Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 10; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13.

27. 1 U. S. Statutes at Large, 51; "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., p. 276.

28. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 10.

29. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 2; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; C 1858, 324 (C 1932, 650); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 6 (C 1932, 1915).

30. "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., p. 276; Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 807); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.

31. 1 U. S. Statutes at Large, 51; "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., p. 276.

32. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1.

33. Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 807); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 6 (C 1932, 1915); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.

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

Entry-taker

Blount County should have had an entry-taker, the official receiving claims to the State's domain, from 1799 until 1806, when he was replaced by a district surveyor.³⁵ The office of county entry-taker was revived in 1823,³⁶ and apparently existed as a separate office until 1870, when it was consolidated with the office of surveyor.³⁷ In 1875 the office of entry-taker was specifically abolished,³⁸ but in 1879 the quarterly county court was authorized to revive the office or to impose the duties upon the register or the surveyor.³⁹ Since 1927, the register has been designated entry-taker in those counties not having an entry-taker.⁴⁰

County Surveyor

Prior to 1870, the history of the office of surveyor paralleled that of the office of entry-taker. From 1799 to 1806 Blount County should have had a surveyor, an officer charged with surveying and making plats of land entered with the entry-taker.⁴¹ In 1806 the office was abolished and the duties assigned to the district surveyor.⁴² In 1823 the office of county surveyor was recreated, along with the office of county entry-taker, and should date in Blount County from 1823.⁴³ Prior to 1836 the surveyor was appointed by the General Assembly for a term of good behavior,⁴⁴ since then he has been elected by the quarterly county court for a term of 4 years.⁴⁵ The surveyor is not now concerned with the disposal of the public domain, but is required to make such surveys as any court of record may demand, and to survey land at the request of any interested person.⁴⁶

35. Acts 1798-99, ch. 24; Acts 1801, ch. 3; Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 1.

36. P.A. 1823, ch. 49, sec. 1. The entry-taker of Blount County did not apparently have authority to receive entries to land in the Hiwassee District lying in Blount County until 1833. (P.A. 1833, ch. 298).

37. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 68.

38. Acts 1875, ch. 55.

39. Acts 1879, ch. 46.

40. P.A. 1927, ch. 61 (C 1932, 803). Records of the entry-taker are consequently in the custody of the register.

41. Acts 1798-99, ch. 24, sec. 1; Acts 1801, ch. 3; Acts 1806, ex. ses., chs. 1, 2.

42. Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 2.

43. P.A. 1823, ch. 49, sec. 8; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 782); Pr.A. 1921, ch. 278; Minutes, vol. 37, p. 52, entry 19 in this Check List.

44. Acts 1798-99, ch. 24, sec. 1; Acts 1801, ch. 2, sec. 4; P.A. 1823, ch. 49, sec. 8.

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

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

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

District Surveyor

The office of district surveyor, combining the functions of the entry-taker and surveyor, was created in 1806.⁴⁷ This office was abolished in 1823, and the separate offices of entry-taker and surveyor were recreated.⁴⁸

Circuit Court

The circuit court and the offices of circuit judge and circuit court clerk are creations of the general law and date from 1810.⁴⁹ Prior to 1810, all suits in law and equity originating in Blount County and not tried before the court of pleas and quarter sessions or justices of the peace were tried before the superior court of law and equity held at Knoxville.⁵⁰ Under the General law, which has been modified by special legislation in Blount County, the circuit court of today is a court of general jurisdiction at law in civil and criminal cases, having exclusive jurisdiction over all actions triable before a jury and, also, holds certain probate jurisdiction and the power to hear and determine any equity matter wherein the parties do not object to its jurisdiction.⁵¹ In 1925 a special criminal court was created, assuming all criminal jurisdiction previously held by the circuit court.⁵²

Prior to 1854 the circuit judge was appointed by the General Assembly,⁵³ but since that time he has been elected by popular vote.⁵⁴ Before 1836, the judge served during good behavior,⁵⁵ but since 1836 he has held office for a term of 8 years.⁵⁶ Prior to 1836, the circuit court clerk was appointed

47. Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 1, secs. 4, 5, 37. This and subsequent acts applied to counties north of the Tennessee River, but Blount does not appear to have been excluded for that reason.

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

49. Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 49; Const. 1834, art. 6, secs. 1, 3, 13; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 5, sec. 3; C 1858, 107-114 (C 1932, 159); Const. 1870, art. 6, secs. 1, 3, 13.

50. Acts 1795, ch. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 49.

51. For the jurisdiction of the circuit court under the general law, see C 1932, 10318-10330.

52. P.A. 1925, ch. 15; Pr.A. 1925, ch. 58.

53. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 2; Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 49, sec. 7; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 3.

54. Acts 1851-52, resolution 3; Acts 1853-54, resolution 16, amending Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 3; C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1912).

55. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 2.

56. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 3; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 3 (C 1932, 1912), sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

by the circuit judge and served during good behavior,⁵⁷ since then he has been elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.⁵⁸ A special act of 1917 amended a general law of 1903 so as to increase the annual salary of the circuit court clerk of Blount County from \$750 to \$1,800.⁵⁹ In 1929 the clerk was allowed to retain in addition to the \$1,800, up to \$600 of the fees collected by him as clerk of the criminal court.⁶⁰

Criminal Court

An act of 1925 created the criminal court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, of which Blount County is a part.⁶¹ There is a separate criminal judge for this circuit, elected by popular vote for a term of 8 years.⁶² The clerk of this court is the circuit court clerk.⁶³ The criminal court has exclusive common law and statutory jurisdiction, original and appellate, over criminal cases arising in Blount County.⁶⁴

Jury Commission

A jury commission has existed in Blount County since 1925.⁶⁵ This commission is charged with the selection of jurors for the courts of the county, a task which under the general law and in the absence of special legislation, belongs to the quarterly county court.⁶⁶ The board consists of three "discreet" residents of the county appointed for terms of 4 years, by the circuit and criminal judges, who also designate which commissioner is to be chairman.⁶⁷ Practicing attorneys and county and district officials elected by popular vote are not eligible for membership on the commission, and not more than two may be members of the same political party.⁶⁸ The

57. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 10; Acts 1809, Sept. ses., ch. 49, sec. 8.

58. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; C 1858, 324 (C 1932, 650); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 6, (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).

59. Acts 1903, ch. 255; Pr.A. 1917, ch. 628.

60. Pr.A. 1929, ch. 62.

61. P.A. 1925, ch. 15; Pr.A. 1925, chs. 58, 105; P.A. 1929, ch. 142; C 1932, 159; P.A. 1931, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 58.

62. C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1912); P.A. 1925, ch. 15, secs. 3, 4; Pr.A. 1925, ch. 58, secs. 3, 4.

63. P.A. 1925, ch. 15, sec. 6; Pr.A. 1925, ch. 58, sec. 6.

64. P.A. 1925, ch. 15, sec. 9; Pr.A. 1925, ch. 58, sec. 9.

65. Ibid., ch. 521; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556.

66. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 8 (C 1932, 9984-9987).

67. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, secs. 1, 2; Pr.A. 1931, 556, secs. 1, 2.

68. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, sec. 2; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, sec. 2.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

clerk of the board is the circuit court clerk, who like the commissioners is required, before entering office, to take an oath to be impartial in selecting jurors and to keep the selections secret.⁶⁹ A jury commissioner receives \$4 for each day of service and the clerk receives 5¢ for each name entered on the jury list.⁷⁰

It is the duty of the jury commission to draw up biennially from the tax books, election sheets, or other sources a jury list of from four hundred to eight hundred names and record them in a well-bound book. The clerk must write the names of the jury list upon slips of paper and put them into the jury box, which is to be kept locked and is to be opened only by the circuit judge, the criminal judge, the jury commission, or the circuit court clerk.⁷¹ Prior to each regular or special term of the criminal court, the commission meets and opens the jury box from which names for the panel of grand and petit jurors are withdrawn by a child under 10 years of age.⁷² At the same time the jurors for the regular term of the criminal court are selected, jurors for the circuit court are also chosen.⁷³ The panels along with a list of persons whose names are drawn but who are unable to serve are reported to the courts concerned.⁷⁴ If some of the jurors selected are not qualified, the judge can have the box brought into court and names drawn from it until enough satisfactory jurors are obtained,⁷⁵ or, if the judge wishes, he can supplement the panels by directing the sheriff, without resort to the jury box, to summon whomever he wishes to be summoned.⁷⁶ The slips of paper drawn from the jury box containing the names of persons selected as jurors who fail to serve are returned to the box.⁷⁷

Chancery Court

There was no chancery court held in Blount County until 1852. Equity cases arising in Blount County were tried in the Blount County circuit court in 1810 and 1811,⁷⁸ before the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals sitting at Knoxville, in Knox County, between 1811 and 1813,⁷⁹ and before the Blount County circuit court and the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals

-
69. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, secs. 3, 4; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, secs. 3, 4.
70. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, secs. 5, 22; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, secs. 5, 22.
71. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, sec. 5; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, sec. 5.
72. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, sec. 6; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, sec. 6.
73. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, sec. 7.
74. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, sec. 7.
75. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, sec. 9; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, sec. 9.
76. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, sec. 10; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, sec. 10.
77. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 521, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 556, sec. 7.
78. Acts 1809, ch. 49, secs. 1, 4; Acts 1811, ch. 72, sec. 4.
79. Ibid.; Acts 1813, ch. 77, sec. 3.

at Knoxville from 1813 to 1822.⁸⁰ Between 1822 and 1824 equity suits not brought in the circuit court of Blount County were tried by a court of equity held at Knoxville by one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals,⁸¹ and from 1824 to 1831 such cases were tried in a chancery court held at Kingston, in Roane County.⁸² From 1831 to 1833 equity cases in Blount County were tried at Madisonville, in Monroe County.⁸³ From 1833 until 1852 the chancery court at Knoxville and the chancery court at Madisonville had concurrent jurisdiction in Blount County equity suits.⁸⁴ In 1836 the circuit court was divested of jurisdiction in equity cases involving more than \$50,⁸⁵ but since 1852 it has had the power to decide all equity cases in which the parties do not object to its jurisdiction.⁸⁶ In 1852 Blount County was created as a separate chancery district and provision made for the court to be held at Maryville.⁸⁷

The chancery court is chiefly a court of equity, but also has considerable concurrent jurisdiction with the probate and circuit courts over the appointment and supervision of personal representatives and the partition and distribution of estates as well as concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all civil cases at law except unliquidated damages.⁸⁸

-
80. Acts 1813, ch. 77, sec. 3; Acts 1817, ch. 132, sec. 4; Acts 1817, ch. 138, sec. 6; P.A. 1822, ex. ses., ch. 13, sec. 1; P.A. 1822, ex. ses., ch. 14, sec. 10.
81. P.A. 1822, ex. ses., ch. 13.
82. P.A. 1824, ex. ses., ch. 14, sec. 8; P.A. 1827, ch. 79; P.A. 1827, ch. 88, sec. 3.
83. Pr.A. 1831, ch. 217, sec. 4; Pr.A. 1833, ch. 199.
84. Ibid.; P.A. 1835-36, chs. 4, 20; Acts 1837-38, ch. 116, sec. 12; Acts 1851-52, ch. 345.
85. Acts 1801, ch. 6, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10350); P.A. 1835-36, ch. 20, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10350).
86. Acts 1851-52, ch. 152, sec. 9 (C 1932, 10329).
87. Acts 1851-52, ch. 345.
88. P.A. 1831, ch. 107 (C 1932, 9573) sec. 1 (C 1932, 9574, 9586); P.A. 1835-36, ch. 19, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10325); P.A. 1835-36, ch. 20, sec. 1 (C 1932, 9169, 10379, 10380); Acts 1837-38, ch. 156 (C 1932, 10326); Acts 1841-42, ch. 177, sec. 1 (C 1932, 8155, 10382); Acts 1845-46, ch. 194 (C 1932, 10325), secs. 1, 2 (C 1932, 9588); Acts 1847-48, ch. 13 (C 1932, 10325); Acts 1849-50, ch. 185, sec. 1 (C 1932, 9169, 10225, subsec. 5); Acts 1851-52, ch. 57, sec. 1 (C 1932, 9647, 9648, 9650); Acts 1851-52, ch. 92, sec. 1 (C 1932, 9169, 10220); Acts 1851-52, ch. 173, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10381), sec. 7 (C 1932, 9385); Acts 1853-54, ch. 74 (C 1932, 9575, 9587); Acts 1855-56, ch. 113, sec. 11 (C 1932, 7783, 9573); C 1858, 2493 (C 1932, 8476); C 1858, 3409, subsec. 1 (C 1932, 9336, subsec. 1), subsec. 2 (C 1932, 9336, subsec. 2); C 1858, 3441 (C 1932, 9339), 3648 (C 1932, 9573), 4299 (C 1932, 10376); Acts 1873, ch. 64 (C 1932, 8263, 10225, subsec. 6; C 1932, 10226); Acts 1877, ch. 97 (C 1932, 10377); Acts 1889, ch. 137 (C 1932, 8166); Acts 1891, ch. 98, sec. 2 (C 1932, 8005); P.A. 1915, ch. 47 (C 1932, 10377); P.A. 1919, ch. 42, sec. 3 (C 1932, 9976); P.A. 1919, ch. 150, sec. 4 (C 1932, 4510); P.A. 1927, ch. 75, sec. 6 (C 1932, 3928); C 1932, 1591.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

Prior to 1854, the chancellor, the judge of the chancery court, was appointed by the General Assembly;⁸⁹ since then he has been elected by popular vote.⁹⁰ Before 1836 the chancellor held office during good behavior;⁹¹ since then he has served for a term of 8 years.⁹² The clerk and master appointed by the chancellor, served for a term of good behavior before 1836,⁹³ but since then the term of office has been limited to 6 years.⁹⁴

Probate Court

The probate court is the judicial branch of the county court, meeting to expedite the probate of wills, the appointment and supervision of personal representatives, the partition and distribution of estates, and to establish and supervise special road improvement, levee, and drainage districts.⁹⁵ Now held by the county judge,⁹⁶ the court has existed in one form or another - the court of pleas and quarter sessions in its judicial role, the quorum court, the county chairman's court, and the present court - since the organization of the county.⁹⁷ The clerk of the probate court is the county court clerk.⁹⁸

Juvenile Court

The juvenile court with jurisdiction over juvenile delinquencies is regulated by the general law and dates from 1911.⁹⁹ The court is held by

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

90. Acts 1851-52, resolution 3; Acts 1853-54, resolution 16, amending Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 3; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1912).

91. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 2.

92. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 4; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 4; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, secs. 1, 3 (C 1932, 1912), sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).

93. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 10.

94. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 13; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 4, sec. 6; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 20, sec. 7; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 13.

95. C 1932, 2823, 2824, 4216, 4217, 10193, 10225-10237.

96. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 240.

97. Acts 1794, ch. 1, secs. 1, 45; Acts 1795, ch. 6; "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., p. 276; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 5, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10318), secs. 8, 10; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 6, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10193, 10194), sec. 2 (C 1932, 10225, subsecs. 1, 2); Acts 1837-38, ch. 135, sec. 1 (C 1932, 10193, 10194); Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 4 (C 1932, 10221); P.A. 1857-58, ch. 5; Acts 1875, ch. 70 (C 1932, 763, 10193, 10194).

98. Acts 1855-56, ch. 253, sec. 7 (C 1932, 10082, subsec. 1).

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

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

the county judge and the county court clerk serves as clerk of the court.¹

Justice of the Peace

In Blount County the office of justice of the peace dates from 1795.² Individually, the justices of the peace are minor judges and committing magistrates. Severally, they make up the quarterly county court, the county's governing body, but there is no relation in this duality of function.³ The justices of the peace share with the coroner the power to conduct inquests over the bodies of persons meeting death "by unlawful violence at the hands of some other person."⁴

There are two justices of the peace elected by popular vote in each civil district except the district containing the county seat, from which three may be elected.⁵ Also one additional justice may be elected from each incorporated town.⁶ In Blount County there are now 40 justices of the peace, elected for terms of 6 years.⁷ Except for the first justices in Blount County who were appointed by the Territory Governor,⁸ prior to 1836 the General Assembly was authorized to appoint not more than two justices for each military district except the county seat district from which three could be appointed.⁹ During that period justices served during good behavior.¹⁰

Sheriff

The sheriff is the county's chief peace officer¹¹ and executive officer of its courts.¹² During the first six decades of the last

-
1. P.A. 1911, ch. 58 (C 1932, 10275, 10278).
 2. Acts 1795, ch. 6; "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., p. 276; Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 12; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15.
 3. C 1932, 10126-10268.
 4. Acts 1895, ch. 31, sec. 1 (C 1932, 11876).
 5. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 1, sec. 3 (C 1932, 673, 674); Acts 1839-40, ch. 68, sec. 3 (C 1932, 674); Acts 1855-56, ch. 138, sec. 13 (C 1932, 674); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15.
 6. Acts 1839-40, ch. 68, sec. 3 (C 1932, 674); Acts 1855-56, ch. 138, sec. 13 (C 1932, 674); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15.
 7. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15; Justice Bond Record, vol. 2, pp. 204-246, entry 22 in this Check List.
 8. "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., p. 276.
 9. Const. 1796, art. 5, sec. 12.
 10. Ibid.
 11. C 1932, 699, 11007, 11013, 11418, 11420, 11421, 11526-11528, 11536-11540, 11611, 11927, 11928.
 12. C 1932, 696, subsec. 1; C 1932, 702, 1788, 4236, 6744, 6745, 6747, 8659, 8660, 8663, 8664, 8751, subsecs. 1, 2; C 1932, 8902, 9513.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

century he usually acted as collector of property and poll taxes.¹³ Until 1897 he acted as the chief election officer.¹⁴ The office in Blount County dates from 1795, when the first sheriff was selected by the Territorial Governor.¹⁵ Except for that selection, prior to 1836, the sheriff was appointed by the court of pleas and quarter sessions;¹⁶ since then he has been elected by popular vote.¹⁷ The term of office has always been 2 years.¹⁸

Coroner

The coroner shares with the justices of the peace the power to conduct inquests over the bodies of persons meeting death "by unlawful violence at the hands of some other person."¹⁹ He acts as sheriff when the office is vacant or when the sheriff becomes incompetent.²⁰ The first coroner of Blount County was appointed by the Territorial Governor in 1795.²¹ Since the organization of the State of Tennessee, the coroner has

subsec. 1; C 1932, 9518, 10106, subsecs. 2, 5-7, 13; C 1932, 10160, 10163; P.A. 1933, ch. 128, sec. 4 (CMS 1937, 1003, subsec. 4); P.A. 1937, ch. 249, sec. 1 (CMS 1937, 1003, subsec. 4).

13. "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., pp. 276, 277; Acts 1797, ch. 2, sec. 13; Acts 1803, ch. 3, secs. 2, 12; Acts 1803, ch. 23; Acts 1805, ch. 59, sec. 3; Acts 1806, ex. ses., ch. 37, sec. 2; Acts 1813, ch. 99, sec. 15; Acts 1815, ch. 201, sec. 4; Acts 1817, ch. 131, sec. 3; P.A. 1823, ch. 49, sec. 13; P.A. 1827, ch. 49, sec. 21; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 15, sec. 1; Acts 1841-42, ch. 100; Acts 1843-44, ch. 103, sec. 1; P.A. 1859-60, ch. 9.

14. Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 9, secs. 2, 4; Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 10, sec. 3; Acts 1796, 1st ses., ch. 12, secs. 1, 3; Acts 1807, ch. 74, sec. 1; Acts 1807, ch. 101, sec. 2; P.A. 1819, ch. 68, secs. 52, 57; P.A. 1827, chs. 17, 23; P.A. 1835-36, chs. 1, 2; Acts 1851-52, chs. 121, 364; Acts 1853-54, ch. 32; Acts 1897, ch. 11, secs. 1-3; Acts 1897, ch. 13, sec. 2; Acts 1897, ch. 16, sec. 1.

15. "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., pp. 276, 277; Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).

16. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1.

17. Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4; C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916); Acts 1895, ch. 120, sec. 37.

18. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.

19. Acts 1895, ch. 31, sec. 1 (C 1932, 11876).

20. C 1932, 708.

21. "Governor Blount's Journal," loc. cit., p. 276.

The Present Governmental Organi-
zation of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

been appointed for a term of 2 years by the quarterly county court.²² The coroner is required to keep no records, and he has kept none.

Constable

The constables are minor peace officers,²³ executive officers for justice of the peace courts,²⁴ and servers of certain process for other courts.²⁵ The office of constable should date from or soon after the organization of the county.²⁶ Until 1836 "a sufficient number" of constables were appointed by the court of pleas and quarter sessions for a term of 2 years;²⁷ since then one constable can be elected for a term of 2 years, by popular vote, in each civil district except the county seat district, in which two can be elected.²⁸ Blount County now has 16 constables.²⁹ The constables are not required to keep any records.

Tax Assessor

From the organization of Blount County to date there has been either one tax assessor for the entire county or an assessor for each civil district--military district before 1836--sometimes appointed by the quarterly county court and at other times elected by popular vote, who served for a period of 1 year until the late 1880's, when the term of office was fixed at 4 years.³⁰ Since 1909, when the first assessor elected under the

22. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; Acts 1845-46, ch. 88 (C 1932, 712); C 1858, 817 (C 1932, 1904); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1; Minutes, vol. 33, p. 75, entry 19 in this Check List.

23. C 1932, 728, 11239-11241, 11424, 11526, 11536-11540; P.A. 1933, ch. 113, sec. 4 (CMS 1937, 6594, subsec. 4).

24. C 1932, 10160.

25. C 1932, 708, 731, 732, 7655, 9309, 9423, 9681-9689.

26. L.N.C. 1777, April ses., ch. 27, sec. 2 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 39, 40); L.N.C. 1786, ch. 14, sec. 8 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 806); Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 1, secs. 1, 3; Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).

27. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1.

28. Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 15; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 1, sec. 3; Acts 1851-52, ch. 139, sec. 1 (C 1932, 722); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 6, sec. 15; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).

29. Constables' Bond Record, vol. 1, pp. 229-245, entry 21 in this Check List.

30. L.N.C. 1782, ch. 7, sec. 2 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 430, 431), sec. 13 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 433, 434); L.N.C. 1784, April ses., ch. 1, sec. 5 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 544), sec. 12 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 546); Acts 1801, ch. 13; Acts 1803, ch. 3; Acts 1804, ex. ses., ch. 12; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 14,

general assessment law of 1907 was to take office, there has been a county tax assessor elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.³¹ The tax assessor has always been charged with evaluating property and listing polls for State and county taxation, except that since 1875 public utilities have been assessed by State officials; since 1873 it has been the assessor's duty to enumerate persons engaged in trades, professions, and businesses taxable as privileges.³²

Board of Equalization

The board of equalization's duties are to "examine, compare, and equalize the county assessments...."³³ The machinery for reviewing and equalizing tax assessments has, like the original assessment of taxes, been the subject of much general legislation. Four members of the present board of equalization are appointed by the quarterly county court and one is appointed by the governing body of the city of Alcoa, all for terms of 2 years.³⁴ Blount County should have had a board of equalization of various compositions since 1856.³⁵

sec. 1; Acts 1855-56, ch. 74; P.A. 1857-58, ch. 12; Acts 1870-71, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 59; Acts 1873, ch. 118; Acts 1875, ch. 81; Acts 1877, ch. 73; Acts 1881, ch. 171; Acts 1883, ch. 105; Acts 1885, ch. 1; Acts 1895, ch. 120; Acts 1897, ch. 1; Acts 1899, ch. 435; Acts 1903, ch. 258.

31. Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 9, subsec. 1 (C 1932, 1336), subsec. 3 (C 1932, 1336).

32. L.N.C. 1777, April ses., ch. 2, sec. 4 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 6), sec. 10 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 7), sec. 14 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 8); L.N.C. 1777, Nov. ses., ch. 13, sec. 4 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 110), sec. 5 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 110), sec. 10 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 111); L.N.C. 1777, Nov. ses., ch. 36, sec. 2 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 146); L.N.C. 1778, 3rd ses., ch. 3, sec. 8 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 201), sec. 18 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 203, 204); L.N.C. 1782, ch. 7, sec. 15 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 434); L.N.C. 1784, April ses., ch. 1, sec. 5 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 544), sec. 7 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 544, 545); Acts 1801, ch. 13; Acts 1803, ch. 3; Acts 1804, ex. ses., ch. 12; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 14, sec. 1; Acts 1855-56, ch. 74; P.A. 1857-58, ch. 12; Acts 1870-71, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 59; Acts 1873, ch. 118; Acts 1875, chs. 78, 81; Acts 1897, ch. 1; Acts 1899, ch. 435; Acts 1903, ch. 258; Acts 1905, ch. 513; Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1348), sec. 12 (C 1932, 1357), sec. 18 (C 1932, 1374), sec. 45 (C 1932, 1125); P.A. 1919, ch. 3, sec. 1 (C 1932, 1508); P.A. 1919, ch. 49, sec. 1 (C 1932, 1508); P.A. 1919, ch. 160, sec. 1 (C 1932, 1508); P.A. 1920, ex. ses., ch. 18, sec. 3 (C 1932, 1509).

33. Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 32 (C 1932, 1426).

34. Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 32 (C 1932, 1419); Acts 1909, ch. 495, sec. 1 (C 1932, 1420).

35. Acts 1855-56, ch. 74, sec. 26; P.A. 1857-58, ch. 12, sec. 5; Acts 1873, ch. 118, sec. 35; Acts 1877, ch. 73, sec. 4; Acts 1881, ch. 171, secs. 35-38; Acts 1883, ch. 105, sec. 35; Acts 1885, ch. 1,

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

Revenue Collector

Between 1860 and 1876 Blount County had a revenue collector elected by popular vote for a term of 2 years and charged with the collection of State and county property and poll taxes.³⁶ In 1876 the trustee assumed the duty of collecting these taxes.³⁷

Trustee

The trustee is the treasurer of the county and since 1876 has also been collector of property and poll taxes; his office is constitutional and is as old as the county.³⁸ Prior to 1836, the trustee, who serves for a term of 2 years, was appointed by the court of pleas and quarter sessions,³⁹ but since then has been elected by popular vote.⁴⁰ In Blount County the trustee's compensation has been the subject of several special acts. A private act of 1923 fixed at \$3,000 the maximum part of his fees that the trustee might retain as compensation, thereby repealing a public act of 1921 which allowed the trustee to retain up to \$5,000 of his fees.⁴¹ The special act of 1923 was repealed in 1925 and the general law of 1921 was restored to force in Blount County,⁴² but in 1927 the maximum was again limited to \$3,000.⁴³

Delinquent Poll Tax Collector

The office of delinquent poll tax collector is a creation of a special act of 1923.⁴⁴ The delinquent poll tax collector is appointed annually by

sec. 35; Acts 1887, ch. 2, sec. 41; Acts 1889, ch. 96, sec. 42; Acts 1895, ch. 120, sec. 49; Acts 1897, ch. 1, sec. 41; Acts 1899, ch. 435, sec. 34; Acts 1901, ch. 174, sec. 33; Acts 1903, ch. 258, sec. 33; Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 32 (C 1932, 1419); P.A. 1921, ch. 135 (C 1932, 1419).

36. P.A. 1859-60, ch. 9.

37. Acts 1875, ch. 91, sec. 1. One effect of the 1875 act was to transfer the records of the revenue collector to the trustee.

38. L.N.C. 1777, Nov. ses., ch. 36, sec. 3 (S.R.N.C., XXIV, 146, 147); Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 6, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 772); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915); Acts 1875, ch. 91, sec. 1 (C 1932, 775, subsec. 1; 1646); C 1932, 775, subsecs. 1-13; Pr.A. 1935, ch. 481.

39. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1.

40. Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; P.A. 1835-36, ch. 2, sec. 4 (C 1932, 772); C 1858, 822 (C 1932, 1911); Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 23, sec. 6 (C 1932, 1915), sec. 7 (C 1932, 1916).

41. P.A. 1921, ch. 101; Pr.A. 1923, ch. 677.

42. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 136.

43. Pr.A. 1927, ch. 305.

44. Pr.A. 1923, ch. 676.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

the quarterly county court.⁴⁵ Before entering office, he must subscribe to an oath to perform his duty faithfully and must make a \$1,000 bond.⁴⁶ The delinquent poll tax collector is authorized to assess each delinquent tax payer 50 cents and retain this and the fee usually received by the county trustee as his compensation.⁴⁷ Collection of poll taxes not paid by the first Monday in July are turned over to the delinquent poll tax collector to be collected by him.⁴⁸ The collector must turn over his collections to the trustee on or before the first day of each session of the quarterly county court.⁴⁹

Revenue Commission

The revenue commission is required by the general law to examine quarterly the records of the county collection and disbursement officers and compare these records with those of the various officials and to report the results of this investigation to the quarterly county court.⁵⁰ If the quarterly court so directs, the commission is required to conduct the sale of all bonds and invest the sinking funds.⁵¹ The revenue commission probably dates, in much its present form, from shortly after the organization of the county, except perhaps for a gap from 1858 to 1875.⁵² The revenue commission consists of three persons appointed by the quarterly county court for terms of 2 years.⁵³ The county court clerk and members of the quarterly county court are ineligible to serve on this commission.⁵⁴

Department of Education

Prior to the twentieth century the school system of Blount County operated almost exclusively under the general law. A special act of 1854

45. Pr.A. 1923, ch. 676, sec. 1.

46. Ibid., sec. 7.

47. Ibid., sec. 2.

48. Ibid.

49. Ibid., sec. 7.

50. Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 76 (C 1932, 1650-1652). Reports of the revenue commission are in entries 3 and 7 in this Check List.

51. P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 4 (C 1932, 2971), sec. 6 (C 1932, 2977); P.A. 1919, ch. 175, sec. 4 (C 1932, 2971), sec. 5 (C 1932, 2977).

52. Acts 1797, ch. 14, sec. 2; Acts 1799, ch. 7, sec. 2; P.A. 1819, ch. 38, sec. 1; P.A. 1826; ex. ses., ch. 16, secs. 2, 3; P.A. 1827, ch. 49, secs. 9, 20; Acts 1839-40, ch. 160, sec. 7; Acts 1845-46, ch. 115; Acts 1875, ch. 91, secs. 15, 16; Acts 1885, ch. 1, secs. 74, 75; Acts 1889, ch. 96, sec. 74; Acts 1897, ch. 1, sec. 74; Acts 1899, ch. 435, sec. 71; Acts 1901, ch. 174, sec. 80; Acts 1903, ch. 258, sec. 79; Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 76 (C 1932, 1650-1652). C 1858 did not provide for a revenue commission, thus accounting for the gap between 1858 and 1875.

53. Acts 1907, ch. 602, sec. 76 (C 1932, 1650).

54. Ibid.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

directed that \$3,000 of the unappropriated money in the State Treasury be set apart "as a school fund for the benefit of the township composed of the 17th civil districts in the counties of Blount and Monroe."⁵⁵ In 1856 the Comptroller was ordered to issue his warrants for the interest of this fund "to the parties entitled thereto...."⁵⁶

The office of county superintendent of schools was created in 1867,⁵⁷ and, except perhaps for a lapse from July 1870 to June 1873, when the office was optional, it should exist from that year.⁵⁸ Under a special act of 1929, as amended in 1933, the superintendent of Blount County is elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years.⁵⁹

The general education bill of 1907 abolished the office of district director created in 1873,⁶⁰ divided the county into five school districts, and provided for the popular election of board members, one from each district, to constitute the county board of education, which had general supervision over the county elementary school system.⁶¹

During the time between 1899 and 1921 in which Blount County operated high schools, there should have been a high school board consisting of the county superintendent of schools and six persons selected by the quarterly county court and charged with the management of these schools.⁶² A special act of 1919 directed the county trustee of Blount County to pay to any incorporated town its pro rata share of the proceeds of the high school tax levied under the high school act of 1899.⁶³

A general law of 1921 created a board of education, consisting of seven members appointed by the quarterly county court for terms of 7 years, and vested in it the control and management of both the high and elementary schools of the county.⁶⁴ Between 1925 and 1930 the school system of the county operated under the general education act of 1925.⁶⁵ The seven

55. Acts 1853-54, ch. 95.

56. Acts 1855-56, ch. 267, sec. 9.

57. P.A. 1866-67, 2nd ad. ses., ch. 27, secs. 22-45.

58. Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 64, secs. 72, 73; Acts 1870-71, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 110; Acts 1873, ch. 26; Acts 1875, ch. 138; Acts 1881, ch. 91; Acts 1889, ch. 107; Acts 1895, ch. 54; Acts 1899, ch. 231; Acts 1907, ch. 236, sec. 9; Acts 1909, ch. 508, sec. 1; P.A. 1921, ch. 119, sec. 1; P.A. 1925, ch. 115, sec. 5 (C 1932, 2320), sec. 6 (C 1932, 2321-2325).

59. Pr.A. 1929, ch. 45; Pr.A. 1933, ch. 266.

60. Acts 1873, ch. 25. For general laws on education between 1867 and 1907, see P.A. 1866-67, 2nd ses., ch. 27; Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 64; Acts 1873, ch. 25; Acts 1875, ch. 138; Acts 1899, ch. 231.

61. Acts 1907, ch. 236.

62. Acts 1899, ch. 279, sec. 3; P.A. 1921, ch. 120, sec. 1.

63. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 522.

64. P.A. 1921, ch. 120, secs. 1, 2.

65. P.A. 1925, ch. 115. See C 1932, 2306-2364, 2366-2417, 2428-2442, 2472-2474, 2476-2503, 2506, 2507, 2509-2521.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

members of the board of education, with control over both the high and elementary schools, were elected by the quarterly county court for terms of 7 years.⁶⁶ The bulk of the power of the board was delegated to the superintendent of schools.⁶⁷ Under a special act of 1929, the board of education of Blount County is called the board of school supervisors and consists of seven members elected by popular vote for terms of 2 years, but its powers and duties are the same as were those of the board under the general law of 1925.⁶⁸

Two special school districts have been created and removed somewhat from the jurisdiction of the county education authorities. A series of special acts created the Trizonia High School District from parts of Blount, Loudon, and Monroe Counties, but the portion from Blount County was removed from the district in 1919.⁶⁹ The management of the district high school was to be in the hands of three directors elected by popular vote in the district.⁷⁰ A special act of 1913 created the Meadow High School District, covering parts of Loudon and Blount Counties.⁷¹ The act authorized the election of three school directors, by popular vote, to manage and maintain the schools in the district.⁷²

A number of special acts have been passed authorizing Blount County to issue bonds and to take other financial steps for educational purposes.⁷³ A special act of 1923 authorizing the quarterly county court, subject to a referendum, to issue \$75,000 of bonds and authorizing the governing body of Maryville, subject to a referendum, to issue a like amount to finance the building of a high school at Maryville apparently did not become effective.⁷⁴ A special act of 1927 authorized the

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

67. P.A. 1925, ch. 115, sec. 6 (C 1932, 2324).

68. Pr.A. 1929, ch. 436.

69. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 248; Pr.A. 1915, ch. 665; Pr.A. 1917, chs. 74, 508; Pr.A. 1919, ch. 779.

70. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 248.

71. Pr.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 75.

72. Ibid., sec. 3.

73. Under the general law the quarterly county court can, by an act of 1911, issue bonds for educational purposes until the amount of such bonds outstanding at any time is 3 percent of the value of the taxable property in the county. (P.A. 1911, ch. 60, sec. 1 (C 1932, 2557), sec. 11 (C 1932, 2567)) Formerly school bonds were to mature within 30 years after issuance but since 1911 they must mature within 25 years. (Ibid., sec. 2 (C 1932, 2558)) Prior to 1920 the interest rate could not exceed 5 percent a year; since then it can be as high as 6 percent. (Ibid.; P.A. 1920, ex. ses., ch. 7 (C 1932, 2558)) The bonds must be signed by the county judge or the chairman of the county court and the county court clerk. (P.A. 1911, ch. 60, sec. 3 (C 1932, 2559)) A tax is to be levied to provide revenue for the payment of principal and interest. (Ibid., sec. 8 (C 1932, 2564)).

74. Pr.A. 1923, ch. 464.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

quarterly county court, subject to a referendum, to issue \$200,000 of bonds to finance the construction of a high school at Maryville.⁷⁵ The interest rate was not to exceed 5 percent a year and the bonds were to mature in annual installments of \$10,000 beginning in 1936.⁷⁶ If the bonds were issued, the county board of education was to set up a three-member committee to select a building site and a five-member committee to contract for the construction of the building.⁷⁷

A special act of 1927 empowered the quarterly county court to levy a special tax of 3 cents on each \$100 of taxable property to create a special fund for erecting and equipping high school buildings.⁷⁸ The same act authorized the county board of education, upon the approval of the quarterly county court, to issue up to \$25,000 of warrants to bear interest at 6 percent and to mature in annual installments of \$5,000, beginning in 1928.⁷⁹ A special act of 1929, duplicated by a general law of the same year, authorized the quarterly county court of Blount County to borrow money on short term notes to pay salaries of school teachers.⁸⁰ A special act of 1933 empowered the quarterly county court to issue up to \$75,000 of warrants to bear interest of not more than 6 percent a year in order to pay off outstanding school warrants.⁸¹

In 1935 the quarterly county court was authorized to issue up to \$500,000 of bonds to take advantage of any Federal grants that might be made available for the purpose of erecting and equipping school buildings.⁸² This amount was reduced in 1939 to \$125,000.⁸³ The interest rate was not to exceed 4 percent a year and the bonds were to mature within 50 years.⁸⁴

Industrial Home

Under a general law of 1895 Blount County has maintained a reformatory, called the industrial home. This home is managed by a board of five trustees operating through a superintendent.⁸⁵ Four of the trustees are appointed for terms of 4 years by the judges of the circuit and

75. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 68.

76. Ibid., secs. 1, 2.

77. Ibid., secs. 6, 7.

78. Pr.A. 1927, ch. 358, sec. 1.

79. Ibid., secs. 2-4. Under the general law the county board of education has no authority to go into debt.

80. Pr.A. 1929, ch. 73; P.A. 1929, ex. ses., ch. 7, sec. 1 (C 1932, 2522), sec. 2 (C 1932, 2523).

81. Pr.A. 1933, ch. 865.

82. Pr.A. 1935, ch. 686, sec. 1.

83. Pr.A. 1939, ch. 306.

84. Pr.A. 1935, ch. 686, sec. 2.

85. Acts 1895, ch. 60, sec. 2 (C 1932, 4586), sec. 12 (C 1932, 4596).

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

chancery courts; the fifth member is the county judge.⁸⁶ The superintendent of the industrial home is appointed by and serves at the will of the board of trustees.⁸⁷

Health Department

According to the State Department of Health, Blount County was the first county in the State to establish a full time health service, in the year 1919.⁸⁸ The board of health probably consisted of the county judge, the county court clerk, and the health officer.⁸⁹ The work of the health unit was probably performed by the health officer, since there was not even a nurse attached to the unit at this time.⁹⁰ Under a general law of 1921 the health unit was probably expanded to include one or more visiting nurses, a clerical assistant, and probably a sanitary inspector.⁹¹ Under a general law of 1935 the board of health consists of the county judge, the county superintendent of schools, the health officer, two physicians, and a dentist.⁹² The health officer, the two physicians, and the dentist are elected by the quarterly county court and hold office for terms of 4 years.⁹³ The actual operating unit consisting of the health officer, visiting nurses, sanitary inspectors, and clerical assistants was not changed by the 1935 act.⁹⁴

County Physician

Although several prior enactments looked to providing medical care for prisoners confined in the county jail, the office of county or jail physician was not definitely created until 1885.⁹⁵ The county physician is appointed by the quarterly county court for a term of 4 years.⁹⁶ It is the duty of the county physician to attend the inmates of the county jail and the poor home.⁹⁷ The county physician is not required to keep any records.

86. Acts 1895, ch. 60, sec. 2 (C 1932, 4586).

87. Ibid., sec. 8 (C 1932, 4592).

88. State of Tennessee, Department of Public Health, The Monthly News Letter, vol. II, no. 11, November 1, 1936.

89. Acts 1885, ch. 95, sec. 1.

90. State of Tennessee, Department of Public Health, op. cit.

91. P.A. 1921, ch. 89, sec. 1 (C 1932, 5783).

92. P.A. 1935, ex. ses., ch. 37 (CMS 1937, 5775).

93. P.A. 1935, ex. ses., ch. 37 (CMS 1937, 5778, 5785).

94. P.A. 1935, ex. ses., ch. 37 (CMS 1937, 5783).

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

96. Acts 1885, ch. 95, sec. 4 (C 1932, 5778); Acts 1891, ch. 181 (C 1932, 5778); Acts 1895, ch. 206 (C 1932, 5778).

97. Ibid.; P.A. 1911, ch. 54, sec. 4 (C 1932, 4826); P.A. 1935, ch. 37 (CMS 1937, 5778).

Highway Department

Except for acts authorizing private individuals to build and operate toll roads,⁹⁸ and an act of 1883 authorizing the quarterly county court to build improved roads,⁹⁹ the highway system of Blount County was, prior to 1901, operated under the general law.¹

An act of 1909, re-enacted twice in 1911, directed the quarterly county court to appoint biennially in each civil district a citizen and freeholder with experience in road building as road commissioner.² Once appointed, a person refusing to serve was guilty of a misdemeanor.³ Before entering office, each road commissioner was required to take an oath to perform his duties faithfully and to give a bond to account for any money coming into his hands.⁴ A commissioner received such compensation as the quarterly county court might allow but not more than \$50 a year.⁵ The quarterly county court was to divide the roads in each district into sections and the road commissioner was to appoint annually an overseer for each section.⁶ A person designated as overseer but refusing to serve was guilty of misdemeanor.⁷ An overseer received \$1 per day for each day of service above the number of days assessed as road duty but could not receive more than \$6 a year.⁸ Under the overseers every able-bodied male resident of the county between the ages of 21 and 45, except probably residents of incorporated towns, was required to work upon the roads for between 5 and 8 days or to pay the road commissioner of his district \$1

98. Pr.A. 1822, ex. ses., ch. 212; Pr.A. 1829-30, ch. 178; Acts 1837-38, ch. 34; Acts 1841-42, ch. 87.

99. Acts 1883, ch. 208.

1. For a discussion of the general law during part of this time, see Tennessee Historical Records Survey, A Summary of General Highway Legislation in Tennessee During the Period 1881-1909 (mimeo., 1940).

2. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 1.

3. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 1.

4. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 1.

5. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 1.

6. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 4; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 4; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 4.

7. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 4; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 4; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 4.

8. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 4; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 4; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 4.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

for each day not worked.⁹ Persons under workhouse sentences could be requisitioned for road duty.¹⁰ The quarterly county court was instructed to levy a road tax of from 4 to 10 cents on each \$100 of taxable property outside incorporated towns and taxing districts.¹¹ The proceeds were to be spent by the road commissioners for labor, tools, and materials and paid by the county trustee upon his receipt of drafts drawn by the commissioners and endorsed by the county judge.¹² Petitions to open or change roads were to be addressed to the road commissioners in the districts through which the roads ran.¹³ Damages were to be determined by the commissioners, who were to report their actions to the judge or chairman of the county court for his approval.¹⁴ Appeals from such actions could be taken to the circuit court.¹⁵ The road commissioners were required to make an annual report to the quarterly county court on the work accomplished.¹⁶

An act of 1919, effective in 1920, created the office of county road supervisor and retained the existing office of district road commissioner, but did not clearly define the duties and powers of either.¹⁷ The road supervisor was to be appointed biennially by the quarterly court,¹⁸ and was to receive a per diem of \$3.¹⁹ The district road commissioners were to continue on much the same basis as that upon which they operated under the acts of 1909 and 1911. The bond of a commissioner was fixed at \$1,000 and his compensation was set at \$2 a day.²⁰ An overseer was to receive \$1.50 for each day worked in excess of the number of days assessed as road duty.²¹ The maximum age at which men were required to work on the roads was increased from 45 to 50,²² and the length of a day's work was

9. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 5; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 5; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 4.

10. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 8; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 8; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 8.

11. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 3; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 3; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 3.

12. Acts 1909, ch. 268, secs. 2, 3; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, secs. 2, 3; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, secs. 2, 3.

13. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 7.

14. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 7.

15. Acts 1909, ch. 268, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, sec. 7.

16. Acts 1909, ch. 268, secs. 3, 9; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 282, secs. 3, 9; Pr.A. 1911, ch. 473, secs. 3, 9.

17. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 777.

18. Ibid., sec. 1.

19. Ibid., sec. 9.

20. Ibid., sec. 1.

21. Ibid., sec. 3.

22. Ibid., sec. 4.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

increased from 8 to 10 hours.²³ The district commissioners were required, under penalty of from \$25 to \$200, to remove roads from streams and excessive grades.²⁴ In obtaining rights-of-way, the road supervisor was to settle all disputes arising between the district commissioners and landowners and to assess the damages due such landowners.²⁵ At the end of each year the district road commissioners were required to make a financial report to the county judge and to render to him accounts of the road tools and machinery in their hands.²⁶ The road overseers were required to report to the commissioners the names of the road hands failing to work.²⁷ The county road supervisor was required to make an annual report to the county judge and to keep a record of the "doings of the board," the nature of which was not defined.²⁸

Probably no attempt was made to put the act of 1919 into effect, as an act of 1921, to be put into effect in April after its passage in January, re-enacted the acts of 1909 and 1911 in a slightly amended form.²⁹ A commissioner's bond was fixed at \$1,000 and his compensation was to be \$3.50 a day but not more than \$100 a year.³⁰ The commissioners and not the quarterly county court were to divide the district into road sections and appoint an overseer for each section.³¹ An overseer was to receive \$3 for each day of service rendered over and above the number of days required for road duty.³² The quarterly county court was to fix the number of days of compulsory road duty at between 4 to 6 days a year and to levy a road tax of from 5 to 25 cents on each \$100 of taxable property outside incorporated towns and taxing districts.³³ The commutation tax to be paid in lieu of road work was increased from \$1 to \$2 a day.³⁴

In 1925 the present highway commission was created and it has functioned continuously since that time. The commission consists of three persons, who were designated by the quarterly county court between 1925 and 1931, elected by popular vote between 1931 and 1937, again chosen by the quarterly court between 1937 and 1939 and are now elected by popular vote.³⁵ Except for a period between 1931 and 1937, when the term of

-
23. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 777.
 24. Ibid., sec. 7.
 25. Ibid., secs. 10, 11.
 26. Ibid., sec. 2.
 27. Ibid., sec. 17.
 28. Ibid., sec. 9.
 29. Pr.A. 1921, ch. 20.
 30. Ibid., sec. 1.
 31. Ibid., sec. 2.
 32. Ibid., sec. 4.
 33. Ibid., secs. 2, 3.
 34. Ibid., sec. 5.
 35. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 2; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 5; Pr.A. 1937, ch. 550, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1939, ch. 302, sec. 1.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

office was 6 years, the commissioners have served for terms of 2 years.³⁶ Under the acts of 1925 and 1931 each commissioner was to receive a salary of \$1,500 a year,³⁷ having been limited to a per diem of \$5 by the 1927 act.³⁸ The commission organizes by electing from its membership a chairman and a secretary, and may not transact business unless two members are present.³⁹

The commission has general supervision over all roads, highways, bridges, culverts, and public ferries in the county, replacing the "good roads commissioners" appointed in connection with a bond issue in 1925, as well as the district road commissioners.⁴⁰ Prior to the formation of this commission, work on the roads was done either by citizens subject to road duty and persons under workhouse sentence or by private contractors.⁴¹ Until 1931 the commission either divided the roads of the county into sections and appointed biennially a foreman for each district or had the road worked under contract.⁴² The compensation of the foreman was \$3 for each day of service rendered in addition to the service required as road duty.⁴³ Under the foreman all male residents between the ages of 21 and 45, except residents of incorporated towns, were required to work five days upon the county roads, or pay the commutation tax in lieu of such work, which was \$1.50 per day between 1925 and 1927, and \$1 per day between 1927 and 1931.⁴⁴ The commission had charge of the workhouse, thereby replacing the workhouse commission under the general law,⁴⁵ and had power to use the inmates of the workhouse upon the roads.⁴⁶ Since 1931 there has been no compulsory road duty required of citizens of the county.⁴⁷ Construction and maintenance work upon the roads is done either by private contractors or by the commission using its own tools, labor hired by it, and the workhouse prisoners.⁴⁸ The commission has always had power to purchase such machinery, tools, equipment, and materials as it has needed and power to exercise the right of eminent domain.⁴⁹

36. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 4; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 5; Pr.A. 1937, ch. 550, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1939, ch. 302, sec. 1.

37. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 7; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 8.

38. Pr.A. 1927, ch. 703, sec. 1.

39. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, secs. 6, 7; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 7.

40. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, secs. 3, 4, 31, 33; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 14.

41. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, secs. 17-21.

42. Ibid., secs. 11, 12.

43. Ibid.; sec. 18.

44. Ibid., sec. 14; Pr.A. 1927, ch. 703, sec. 1; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, secs. 11, 18.

45. Acts 1891, ch. 123, sec. 3 (C 1932, 12012, 12013).

46. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 19.

47. Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 11.

48. Ibid., secs. 14, 15.

49. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, secs. 6, 23; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, secs. 14, 16.

Applications for changing old roads or opening new roads have always been addressed to the road commission.⁵⁰ Damages are assessed by the commission, which reports its actions to the county judge for his approval.⁵¹ Persons deeming themselves aggrieved by the decisions of the commission and the county judge can appeal to the circuit court.⁵² The commission is the county's agency for dealing with State and Federal agencies in highway matters.⁵³ The county's highway money is disbursed by the county trustee upon receipt of warrants drawn by the secretary of the commission and signed by him, the chairman of the commission, and the county judge.⁵⁴ The commission is required to submit an annual budget to the quarterly county court.⁵⁵ The secretary of the commission is required to keep a full set of minutes of the meetings of the commission, a perpetual inventory of machinery, tools, and materials, and a warrant register.⁵⁶

There have been a number of special acts authorizing the quarterly county court of Blount County to issue bonds for highway purposes and to take other special financial steps.⁵⁷ A special act of 1903

50. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 24; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 17.

51. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 24; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 17.

52. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 24; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 17.

53. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55; sec. 26; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 21.

54. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 9; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 7.

55. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 32; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 23.

56. Pr.A. 1925, ch. 55, sec. 9; Pr.A. 1931, ch. 357, sec. 7.

57. In connection with the special legislation on the issuance of road bonds in Blount County, the general legislation on this subject may be noted. Under the general law the quarterly county court cannot issue bonds for road purposes unless the issue has been approved by a majority of the voters in a general election. (Acts 1891, ch. 211, sec. 11; P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 2 (C 1932, 2966)) Prior to 1913 the amount of road bonds outstanding could not exceed 5 percent of the value of the property subject to taxation. (Acts 1891, ch. 211, sec. 7) Since then a simple majority of the voters have been able to authorize the quarterly county court to issue road bonds so long as the total outstanding debt does not exceed 10 percent of the taxable wealth of the county. (Pr.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 1 (C 1932, 2963)) If two-thirds of the persons voting approve, the outstanding debt may be increased until it equals 15 percent of the taxable wealth. (Ibid.) The interest rate cannot exceed 6 percent. (Acts 1891, ch. 211, sec. 7; P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 1 (C 1932, 2963)) Formerly the bonds were to mature in from 20 to 30 years but may now run for 40 years. (Acts 1891, ch. 211, sec. 7 (C 1932, 2962)) The quarterly county court may appoint three commissioners from the county at large to supervise the improvements to be made by use of the proceeds of an issue of road bonds. (P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 7 (C 1932, 2978, 2979)) The quarterly county court is authorized to levy a tax to provide for the payment of the interest and the retirement of the principal as

The Present Governmental Organi-
zation of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

authorized the quarterly county court, subject to a referendum, to issue up to \$100,000 of road bonds to bear not more than 5 percent interest and to mature serially at 5 year intervals over a period of 25 years.⁵⁸ If the bonds were issued, the quarterly county court was authorized to appoint three commissioners to contract for the construction of necessary roads and to approve the work of the contractors.⁵⁹

Another special act of 1903 authorized the quarterly county court to appoint three commissioners, not members of the court, to study the public roads to ascertain what improvements should be made in the "public interest," to determine the cost of making such improvements, and to report their conclusions to the court.⁶⁰ If the court approved the report of the commission, it was empowered to levy a tax as high as 50 cents on each \$100 of taxable property.⁶¹ If the tax were levied, the commission was authorized to make contracts for the work to be done and to approve the work of the contractors.⁶²

A special act of 1909 authorized the quarterly county court, by a vote of three-fifths of the justices, to issue up to \$400,000 of road bonds to bear interest at 5 percent and to mature serially over a period of 40 years.⁶³ Three persons were designated by the act as a commission to sell the bonds and to contract for the necessary work to be done.⁶⁴ The commissioners were required to give bond before entering upon their duties.⁶⁵ They were to organize by electing a chairman,⁶⁶ who was to receive not less than \$4 a day but not more than \$1,200 a year.⁶⁷ Each of the other commissioners was to receive \$3 a day but not more than \$300 a year.⁶⁸ The quarterly county court was authorized to remove any commissioner for neglect of duty, and to fill all vacancies on the commission caused by death, resignation, or removal.⁶⁹ The chairman of the county court was to keep a register of the bonds issued under this act.⁷⁰ The commission was required to report to the quarterly county court concerning the sale of the bonds and the progress made on the construction of

each becomes due. (Acts 1891, ch. 211, sec. 10; P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 26, sec. 6 (C 1932, 2974); P.A. 1919, ch. 175, sec. 5 (C 1932, 2974)).

58. Acts 1903, ch. 9, secs. 1, 5.

59. Ibid., secs. 2, 7.

60. Acts 1903, ch. 47, secs. 1, 2.

61. Ibid., sec. 3.

62. Ibid., secs. 5, 6, 9.

63. Acts 1909, ch. 282, secs. 1, 24, 28.

64. Ibid., secs. 9, 10, 24, 25.

65. Ibid., sec. 22.

66. Ibid., sec. 14.

67. Ibid., sec. 16.

68. Ibid.

69. Ibid., secs. 10, 13.

70. Ibid., sec. 5.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

the roads.⁷¹ After the bonds were issued, the quarterly county court was required to levy a tax to provide for the payment of interest and the creation of a sinking fund.⁷² The sinking fund was to be invested by a sinking fund commission consisting of the county trustee and two members chosen by the quarterly county court for a term of 2 years.⁷³

A special act of 1911 permitted the quarterly county court by a favorable vote of a majority of the members of the court to issue \$25,000 of bonds to supplement the issue under the act of 1909.⁷⁴ The bonds were to bear interest at the rate of 5 percent a year and mature within 40 years.⁷⁵

A special act of 1917, potentially unconstitutional in that the title and body of the act are contradictory on the rate to be levied, intended to empower the quarterly county court to levy a special tax for building or improving roads.⁷⁶

Subject to a referendum, the quarterly county court was authorized by a special act of 1919 to issue \$500,000 of road improvement bonds to bear interest at not more than 6 percent a year and to mature in 30 years.⁷⁷ Three "good roads commissioners" were appointed by the act to sell the bonds to purchase all material necessary for the improvement of roads and to employ a civil engineer to supervise the work.⁷⁸ The actual work was to be done by private concerns under contracts with the commissioners.⁷⁹ Each commissioner was to be under a bond of \$5,000.⁸⁰ The commissioners were to organize by electing from their number a chairman and a secretary.⁸¹ The chairman was to receive a per diem of \$5 and each of the other members a per diem of \$4.⁸² Vacancies were to be filled by the quarterly county court,⁸³ which was also authorized to levy a tax to provide for the payment of interest on the bonds and the retirement of the principal.⁸⁴ The county judge was to keep a register of the

-
71. Acts 1909, ch. 282, secs. 15, 17.
72. Ibid., sec. 5.
73. Ibid., sec. 23.
74. Pr.A. 1911, ch. 567, secs. 1, 3.
75. Ibid., secs. 2, 4.
76. Pr.A. 1917, ch. 632.
77. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 256, secs. 1-4, 16.
78. Ibid., secs. 10, 11.
79. Ibid., secs. 13, 14.
80. Ibid., sec. 10.
81. Ibid.
82. Pr.A. 1921, ch. 430.
83. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 256, sec. 10.
84. Ibid., sec. 6.

The Present Governmental Organization of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

bonds.⁸⁵ The secretary was to keep a minute book and a record of receipts and disbursements.⁸⁶

Another special act of 1919 authorized the quarterly county courts of Blount, Loudon, and Roane Counties to levy a tax of not more than 20 cents on each \$100 of taxable property, to enable the counties to connect their roads.⁸⁷

A special act of 1921 authorized the quarterly county court to issue, apparently without a referendum, \$250,000 of road improvement bonds to bear interest at 6 percent a year and to mature in 30 years.⁸⁸ Three "good roads commissioners" for this issue were to be designated by the quarterly county court.⁸⁹ Otherwise the provisions of this act were substantially identical with those of the act of 1919. A special act of 1931 allowed the quarterly county court to borrow up to \$25,000 to pay off highway bonds maturing in that year.⁹⁰ A special act of 1935 authorized the quarterly county court to borrow on short term notes up to \$5,000 in order to buy or rent road machinery.⁹¹

Poor Commission

The poor commission consists of three members appointed by the quarterly county court for terms of 3 years.⁹² The superintendent is elected by and serves at the will of the commission.⁹³ The poor commission and the superintendent of the poor home are charged with the operation and supervision of the poor home.⁹⁴

Ranger

The office of ranger, although constitutional,⁹⁵ is now defunct in Blount County, probably being abandoned when there was no longer the need for an officer to receive and take up stray livestock. If there

85. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 256, sec. 7.

86. Pr.A. 1919, ch. 256, sec. 11.

87. Ibid., ch. 766.

88. Pr.A. 1921, ch. 619, secs. 1-4.

89. Ibid., sec. 8.

90. Pr.A. 1931, ch. 420.

91. Pr.A. 1935, ch. 459.

92. Pr.A. 1827, ch. 112, sec. 3; Acts 1879, ch. 102 (C 1932, 4798); Acts 1889, ch. 150 (C 1932, 4798).

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

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

95. Const. 1796, art. 6, sec. 1; Const. 1834, art. 7, sec. 1; Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.

The Present Governmental Organi-
zation of Blount County

(First entry, p. 55)

were a ranger, he would be appointed by the quarterly county court for a term of 2 years.⁹⁶

Agriculture Department

A general law of 1913 authorized the quarterly county court to appropriate money for "Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work."⁹⁷ Under a general law of 1929 Blount County now has an agricultural extension committee of seven members consisting of four justices of the peace and three other citizens of the county elected by the quarterly county court which nominates the county farm and home demonstration agents.⁹⁸ The members of this committee serve at the will of the court.⁹⁹ There are now both a farm agent and a home demonstration agent in Blount County. The county farm agent seeks to educate the farmers to better agricultural techniques and performs certain services in connection with the crop control and soil conservation programs of the Federal Government.¹

96. Const. 1870, art. 7, sec. 1.

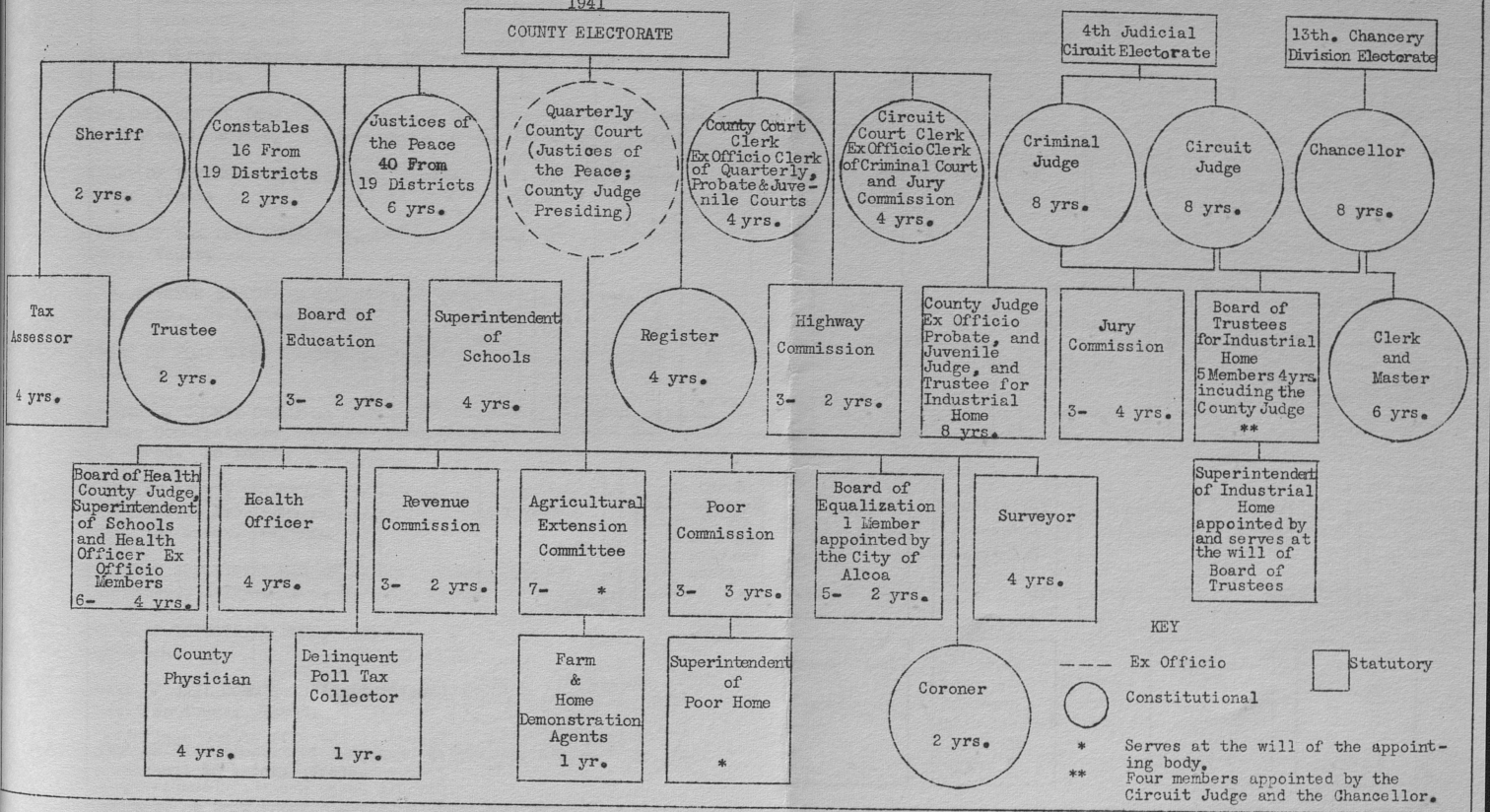
97. P.A. 1913, 1st ex. ses., ch. 27 (C 1932, 10242, subsec. 18);
C 1932, 10251.

98. P.A. 1929, ch. 81, sec. 5 (C 1932, 2545); Minutes, vol. 35,
p. 558, entry 19 of this Check List.

99. P.A. 1929, ch. 81, sec. 5 (C 1932, 2545).

1. Ibid.

CHART OF GOVERNMENT - BLOUNT COUNTY
1941



I. QUARTERLY COUNTY COURT

Original Papers
(See also entries 20-26)

1. CHAIRMAN REPORTS (County Funds), 1925--. 2 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
2. UNCLAIMED MONIES (Auditor's Report of Tax Refunds Still in Hands of the Trustee), 1878--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
3. REPORT OF REVENUE COMMISSIONERS, 1906--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
4. REPORT OF TAX LEVY COMMITTEE, 1920--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
5. J. P. REVENUE REPORTS (Small Offense Law Fines), 1911--. 6 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
6. REPORT OF POOR HOUSE COMMISSION, 1908--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
7. REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (Health Officer, Supt. of Schools, Highway Commissioners, Revenue Commissioners), 1919--. 10 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
8. REPORT OF COUNTY PHYSICIAN (Treatments Administered, Health Conditions at Poor Home and Industrial Home), 1891--. 3 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Office.
9. REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS (Balance of School Funds in Hands of Trustee), 1919--. 3 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
10. REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL HOME, 1896--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
11. REPORT OF JAIL COMMITTEE (Inspections), 1889--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
12. JURIES OF VIEW (Report of Damage to Property), 1889--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
13. SETTLEMENT OF POOR HOUSE COMMISSION (Quarterly Financial Reports), 1908--. 3 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
14. REPORT OF HIGHWAY COMMISSION (Expenditure of Funds), 1919--. 3 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

Quarterly County Court

(15-25)

15. COUNTY AGENTS REPORTS (Extension Service), 1930--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Office.
16. BILLS OF COST, CIRCUIT COURT (Certified for Payment from County Funds), 1894--. 2 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
17. TRUSTEES RELEASEMENTS (Tax Assessments on Insolvent Estates and Polls), 1880--. 9 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

Court Proceedings
(See also entry 17)

18. APPROPRIATIONS (County Expenses), 1877--. 14 f. b. (13 f. b. dated; 1 f. b. not labeled). Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
19. MINUTES (Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions - Quarterly County Court), 1795-1811, 1815-18, 1835--. 38 vols. (Three vols. not labeled; 1-35). Title varies: Record, 1795-1811, 1815-18, 1835-94. Also contains: Minutes of the probate court, entry 87. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Vault.

Officials' Bonds and Oaths

20. OFFICIAL BONDS (Road Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, Deputy Clerks, Notaries Public, and other County Officers), 1886--. 4 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
21. CONSTABLES BOND RECORD, 1888--. 2 vols. (one vol. not labeled; 1). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of constable. Office.
22. JUSTICE BOND RECORD (and Oath of Office), 1888--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of justice. Vault.
23. NOTARY BONDS, 1900--. 2 vols. (one vol. not labeled; 3). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of notary. Vault.
24. OATHS (of office - Deputies Sheriff & Deputies Assessor), 1908--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

Road Records
(See also entries 7, 12, 14)

25. BRIDGES, ROADS (Right-of-way Agreements), 1911--. 3 f. b. Arr. chron. and num. by district no. No index. Vault.

County Judge; County Court Clerk

(26-33)

26. RELEASEMENTS FROM ROAD WORK (Physician's Statement of Physical Condition of Client), 1908-33. 2 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

Financial Record

(See also entries 1-5, 9, 13, 14, 16, 18)

27. TAX DUPLICATE, 1857--. 42 vols. (dated). Arr. num. by district no. and alph. thereunder by name of property owner. No index. Vault.

II. COUNTY JUDGE

28. CLAIMS FILED AGAINST COUNTY, 1934--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Co. ct. clk's. office.
29. REGISTER OF WARRANTS (County Expenses), 1856--. 9 vols. (3-5; five vols. dated; one vol. not labeled). Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Co. ct. clk's. office.
30. COUPON BOOKS (Canceled Interest Coupons), 1901--. 16 vols. (14 vols. dated; 2 vols. not labeled). Title varies: Invoices, 1901-11, 2 vols. Arr. chron. by date canceled. No index. Co. ct. clk's. office.
31. SCHOOL BOND COUPONS (Canceled), 1919--. 2 vols. (1 vol. dated; 1 vol. not labeled). Arr. num. by coupon no. No index. Co. ct. clk's. office.

III. COUNTY COURT CLERK

Automobile Records

32. AUTOMOBILE REGISTER, 1910--. 11 vols. (2-7; four vols. dated; one vol. not labeled). Title varies: Automobile Record. Arr. chron. and num. thereunder by registration no. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Vault.
33. AUTOMOBILE LICENSE (Duplicates of Reports to State Department of Finance and Taxation), 1910--. 77 vols. (labeled by contained license nos.). Arr. chron. and num. thereunder by license no. No index. Vault.

County Court Clerk

(34-42)

34. AUTOMOBILE REPORTS (Dealers' Sales Report to Clerk), 1919--.
1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

Licenses Issued

(See also entries 39, 40, 46)

35. MERCHANTS LICENSE (Duplicates), 1869--. 11 vols. (5 vols. dated;
6 vols. not labeled). Arr. num. and chron. Indexed alph. by name
of merchant or firm. Vault.
36. PRIVILEGE LICENSE (Duplicates), 1932--. 22 vols. (labeled by con-
tained license nos.). Arr. num. and chron. Indexed alph. by name
of licensee. Office.

Registrations

37. REGISTER PHYSICIANS CERTIFICATES, 1889--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. num.
and chron. Indexed alph. by name of physician. Vault.
38. CONTRACTORS BONDS (Register of Certificates Issued by the State
Board for Licensing Contractors), 1931--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. num.
by certificate no. Indexed alph. by name of contractor. Vault.

Vital Statistics

39. MARRIAGE LICENSE (Original), 1795--. 75 f. b. (lettered). Arr.
alph. by name of groom. No index. Vault.
40. MARRIAGE APPLICATION, BOND AND LICENSE RECORD, 1795--. 27 vols.
(0-26). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of applicant. Vault.
41. BIRTH RECORD, 1881-1911, 1925--. 2 vols. (1; one vol. dated). Rec-
ords 1912-24, kept by the State. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by
family name. Vault.
42. DEATH RECORD, 1881-1911, 1925--. 2 vols. (1; one vol. dated).
Records 1912-24, kept by the State. Arr. num. by district no.
Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Vault.

Register

(43-50)

Probate of Deeds and Mortgages

43. PROBATE OF DEEDS, 1914--. 7 vols. (8-10; four vols. dated). Arr. chron. by date of probate. No index. Vault.
44. CLERK'S TAX DEED RECORD (Filed For Probate), 1899-1910. 1 vol. (1). Arr. chron. by date of probate. No index. Vault.
45. MORTGAGE PROBATE BOOK, 1917--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. by date of probate. No index. Vault.

Financial Record

46. REVENUE DOCKET (Taxes Collected from Issuance of Licenses), 1875--. 13 vols. (6-14; four vols. not labeled). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of licensee. Vault.

Miscellaneous

47. MAIN ASSESSMENT ROLL (Register Of All Taxable Property), 1857-78. 1 vol. (dated). Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

IV. REGISTER

Index

48. GENERAL INDEX (Warranty Deeds, Trust Deeds, and Chattel Mortgages), 1795--. 12 vols. (1-8, 9, 9, 10, 10). Arr. alph. direct and reverse. Office.

Real and Personal Property

49. WARRANTY DEEDS, 1795--. 108 vols. (1-4, 41-117; JKL, M-Z; AA-LL). Arr. chron. For index, see entry 48. Vault.
50. TRUST DEEDS, 1837--. 50 vols. (1-50). Arr. chron. For index, see entry 48. Vault.

Surveyor; Circuit Court

(51-59)

51. CHATTEL MORTGAGE, 1886--. 12 vols. (B-M). Arr. chron. For index, see entry 48. Vault.
52. LIENS, LEASES, OPTIONS AND CONTRACTS, 1900--. 5 vols. (2-5; one vol. dated). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Office.
53. AFFIDAVIT RELEASES, 1932--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of owner or holder of instrument released. Vault.

Financial Record

54. NOTE BOOK (Record Of Instruments Recorded and Registration Fees), 1857--. 7 vols. (A-G). Arr. chron. No index. 6 vols., A-F, vault; 1 vol., G, office.

Miscellaneous

55. CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, 1891--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of corporation. Vault.
56. SAILORS AND SOLDIERS REGISTER (Military Discharges), 1919--. 1 vol. (1). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of ex-service man. Vault.

Entry-taker's Record

57. ENTRY BOOKS, 1824-97. 3 vols. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of grantee. Vault.

V. SURVEYOR

58. PLAT BOOKS, 1919-30. 2 vols. (1, 2). No obvious arr. No index. Register's vault.

VI. CIRCUIT COURT

Original Instruments

59. (TRIAL PAPERS), 1885-1900, 1902--. 169 f. b. (lettered). Also contains: Trial papers of the criminal court, 1925--, entry 70. Arr. alph. No index. 148 f. b., 1885-1900, 1902--, vault; 21 f. b. 1918--, office.

Circuit Court

(60-69)

60. (COST BONDS - J. P. CASES), 1910-24. In J. P. (Cost) Bonds, entry 71.

Dockets

(See also entries 66, 67)

61. TRIAL DOCKET, 1932--. 14 vols. (1-14). Also contains: Record of cases set for trial in criminal court, entry 72. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. 5 vols., 1932-33, vault; 9 vols., 1934--., vault.
62. RULE DOCKET (Civil), 1903--. 9 vols. (1-9). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Vault.
63. (CRIMINAL RULE DOCKET), 1852-1924. In Rule Docket State Cases, entry 73.

Court Proceedings

64. RECORD BOOK (Minutes, Civil and Criminal), 1852-1924. 15 vols. (1-14; one vol. not labeled). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff in civil cases and by name of defendant in criminal cases. Vault.
65. CIVIL RECORD (Minutes), 1925--. 6 vols. (1-6). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Vault.

Financial Records

66. EXECUTION DOCKET (Civil), 1883--. 6 vols. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff. Vault.
67. (CRIMINAL EXECUTION DOCKET), 1897-1924. In Execution Docket State, entry 75.
68. REVENUE REPORTS, 1926--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. Vault.

Countersigned Licenses

69. RECORD OF COUNTERSIGNED LICENSE (Privilege), 1925-31. 2 vols. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of licensee. Vault.

Criminal Court; Jury Commission

(70-76)

VII. CRIMINAL COURT

Original Instruments

70. (TRIAL PAPERS), 1925--. In (Trial Papers), entry 59.
71. J. P. (Cost) BONDS, 1910--. 3 vols. (1, 1, 3). Criminal court record, 1925--. Also contains: Cost bonds, J. P. cases in circuit court, 1910-24, entry 60. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. Vault.

Dockets

72. TRIAL DOCKET, 1932--. In Trial Docket (Circuit Court), entry 61.
73. RULE DOCKET STATE CASES, 1852--. 9 vols. (1; eight vols. not labeled). Criminal court record, 1925--. Also contains: Record of process filed incident to criminal action in circuit court, 1852-1924, entry 63. Arr. chron. by date filed. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Vault.

Court Proceedings
(See also entry 75)

74. CRIMINAL COURT MINUTES, 1925--. 5 vols. (1-5). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Vault.

Financial Record

75. EXECUTION DOCKET, STATE, 1897--. 17 vols. (1-17). Criminal court record, 1925--. Also contains: Financial record of criminal cases tried in circuit court, 1897-1924, entry 67. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. Vault.

VIII. JURY COMMISSION

76. JURY LIST, 1925--. 1 vol. Arr. num. No index. Cir. ct. clk's. office.

IX. CHANCERY COURT

Original Instruments
(See also entry 82)

77. TRIAL PAPERS (Active Cases), 1929--. 18 f. b. (lettered).
Arr. alph. No index. Office.
78. TRIAL PAPERS (Inactive Cases), 1858-1928. 187 f. b.
(lettered). Arr. alph. No index. Vault.

Docket
(See also entry 81)

79. RULE DOCKET, 1872-86, 1901--. 9 vols. Arr. chron. and num.
Indexed alph. direct and reverse. Vault.

Court Proceedings

80. MINUTES, 1853--. 16 vols. (0-15). Arr. chron. Indexed alph.
direct and reverse. Vault.

Financial Record
(See also entry 82)

81. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1889--. 9 vols. (A-I). Arr. chron. Indexed
alph. direct and reverse. Vault.

Delinquent Taxes

82. DELINQUENT TAX RECEIPTS, 1929--. 6 vols. (labeled by contained
receipt nos.). Arr. chron. and num. by receipt no. Indexed alph.
by name of taxpayer. Vault.

X. PROBATE COURT

Original Instruments

(See also entries 88, 91, 92, 97, 98)

83. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS (Resolutions, Court Orders, Adoption Papers), 1920--. 1 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Office.
84. CASES PENDING (Settlement of Estates), 1933--. 3 f. b. (A-C). Arr. alph. No index. Vault.
85. BASTARDY CASES (Petitions For Support of Child), 1870--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Office.

Docket

(See also entry 100)

86. RULE DOCKET, 1901-36. 2 vols. (1 vol. dated; 1 vol. not labeled). Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Co. ct. clk's, vault.

Court Proceedings

(See also entry 99)

87. (MINUTES), 1795-1811, 1815-18, 1835--. In Minutes (Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions - Quarterly County Court), entry 19.

Wills

88. Wills (Original), 1795--. 94 f. b. (lettered). Arr. alph. by name of testator. No index. Vault.
89. RECORD OF WILLS, 1844--. 4 vols. (1-4). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of testator; 1857-84 also indexed in separate vol., entry 90. Vault.
90. INDEX TO WILLS (Volume 1), 1857-84. 1 vol. (1). Arr. alph. by name of testator. Office.

Probate Court

(91-100)

Bonds and Settlements

91. ADMINISTRATORS (AND EXECUTORS) BONDS AND SETTLEMENTS (Original), 1894--. 5 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
92. GUARDIAN BONDS AND REPORTS (Original), 1804--. 4 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Office.
93. ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTORS BONDS AND LETTERS (Copies), 1889--. 4 vols. (3 vols. dated; 1 vol. not labeled). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of administrator or executor. Vault.
94. GUARDIANS BOND LETTERS (Recorded Copies), 1889--. 4 vols. (4-6; one vol. not labeled). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Vault.
95. ESTATE RECORD (Executors and Administrators Settlements), 1865--. 6 vols. (E, E-H; 1). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Vault.
96. ORPHANS RECORD (Guardians' Reports On Estates), 1857--. 5 vols. (A-E). Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Vault.

Insolvent Estates

97. INSOLVENT ESTATE CLAIMS FILED, 1900--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

Insanity Proceedings

98. LUNACY PROCEEDINGS (Original Papers), 1892--. 1 f. b. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
99. MINUTES AND INSANITY RECORD, 1919--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

Financial Record

100. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1834--. 4 vols. (2, 3; two vols. not labeled). No obvious arr. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Vault.

Juvenile Court; Justice of
the Peace

(101-106)

XI. JUVENILE COURT

101. JUVENILE PAPERS (Petitions and Commitments), 1911--. 2 f. b.
Arr. chron. No index. Vault.

XII. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Civil and Criminal Docket
(See also entries 103-106)

102. MAGISTRATE RECORD, (Civil and Criminal, Ed Griffith), 1917--.
10 vols. Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of
plaintiff in civil cases and by name of defendant in criminal
cases. Office, 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway St., Maryville.

Civil Dockets
(See also entry 102)

103. MAGISTRATES DOCKET (Civil, John L. Law), 1924--. 4 vols. Arr.
chron. and num. thereunder by case no. Indexed alph. by name of
plaintiff. Office, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway St., Maryville.
104. MAGISTRATE DOCKET (Civil, John P. Anthony), 1936--. 1 vol. (1)
Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff.
Office, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway St., Maryville.

Criminal Dockets
(See also entry 102)

105. MAGISTRATE DOCKET (Criminal, John L. Law), 1931--. 6 vols.
(1-6). Arr. chron. and num. thereunder by case no. Indexed alph.
by name of defendant. Office, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway St., Maryville.
106. MAGISTRATE RECORD, (Criminal, John P. Anthony), 1936--. 1 vol.
(1). Arr. num. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of defendant.
Office, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway, St., Maryville.

Sheriff; Tax Assessor; Trustee

(107-114)

XIII. SHERIFF

107. LEDGER (Prisoners Record), 1936--. 2 vols. Arr. num. No index. Office, county jail.

XIV. TAX ASSESSOR

108. TAX BOOK (Original List of Taxable Property By Civil Districts), 1921--. 247 vols. (no. by contained district nos.) Title varies: Original Tax Book. Arr. chron. and num. by district no. Indexed alph. by name of taxpayer. Office.
109. TAX BOOKS (Real, Personal, Polls, City Wards), 1921--. 65 vols. (no. by contained ward nos.). Arr. chron. and num. by ward no. Indexed alph. by name of taxpayer. Office.
110. TAX BOOKS (Real, Personal, Polls, City of Alcoa), 1921--. 19 vols. (no. by contained district nos.). Arr. chron. and num. by district no. Indexed alph. by name of taxpayer. Office.

XV. TRUSTEE

Tax Records

111. TAX BOOKS (Real, Personal, Polls), 1881--. 72 vols. (dated). Arr. num. by district no. and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. No index. Vault.
112. PICK-UP TAXES, 1921--. 164 vols. (no. by contained district nos.). Arr. num. by district no. and alph. thereunder by name of taxpayer. Vault.

Warrants Paid

113. WARRANT BOOK, 1921--. 5 vols. (1-5). Arr. chron. and num. by warrant no. Vault.

Accounts

114. TRUSTEES CASH JOURNAL, 1929--. 1 vol. Arr. num. No index. Vault.

Department of Education

(115-122)

115. MISCELLANEOUS FUND RECEIPTS (State Funds, Loans and Special Collections), 1925--. 6 vols. Arr. chron. No index. Vault.
116. RECORD REPORT (Monthly and Annual Reports of Receipts and Disbursements), 1925--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Arr. chron. and num. No index. Vault.

Miscellaneous

117. (MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, REPORTS, AND CORRESPONDENCE), 1921--. 74 f. b. No obvious arr. No index. Vault.

XVI. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Minutes

118. MINUTES OF SCHOOL BOARD, 1921--. 2 vols. Arr. chron. No index. Office.

Record of Teachers
(See also entries 121, 122)

119. RECORD BOOK (Register of Teachers' Certificates), 1926--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of teacher. Office.

Record of Pupils
(See also entries 121, 122)

120. (PUPILS ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE RECORD), 1927--. 3 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of pupil. No index. Office.

Reports

121. TEACHERS FILE (Reports of School Work by Grades), 1933--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of teacher. No index. Office.
122. SCHOOL FILE (Principals' Monthly and Annual Reports on Enrollment and Condition of County Schools), 1933--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of school. No index. Office.

Industrial Home; Health Department

(123-131)

Financial Records

123. REGISTER OF COUNTY SCHOOL WARRANTS, 1927--. 3 vols. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.
124. SCHOOL ACCOUNTS (Debits and Credits of School Funds), 1936--. 1 vol. Arr. chron. Indexed alph. by name of school. Office.
125. BILLS (Miscellaneous School Expense), 1933-36. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of school. No index. Office.

Correspondence

126. SUBJECT FILE (Correspondence), 1933--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name or subject. No index. Office.

XVII. INDUSTRIAL HOME

127. LEDGER (Copy of Constitution of the Home, Expense, and Inmate Record), 1897-1936. 2 vols. Arr. chron. No index. Office.

XVIII. HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Index

128. GENERAL INDEX (Medical and Health Records), 1919--. 2 f. b. (lettered). Arr. alph. by name of patient. Office.

Family Records
(See also entries 136, 137)

129. FAMILY FOLDER (Health Record of Families), 1927--. 4 f. b. (1, 1, 2, 2). Arr. alph. by name of family. For index, see entry 128. Office.
130. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, 1919--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of disease. For index, see entry 128. Office.
131. SYPHILIS, 1927--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of patient. For index, see entry 128. Office.

Health Department

(132-142)

132. LABORATORY REPORTS (Specimen Analyses), 1935--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of patient. For index, see entry 128. Office.
133. SANITARY SURVEY OF HOMES, 1934--. 4 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of resident. For index, see entry 128. Office.

School Records
(See also entries 136, 137)

134. SCHOOL HEALTH EXAMINATION (Active), 1929--. 2 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of school. For index, see entry 128. Office.
135. SCHOOL HEALTH EXAMINATION (Inactive), 1916--. 2 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of school. For index, see entry 128. Office.

Immunizations

136. IMMUNIZATION RECORD (Active Cases), 1927--. 12 f. b. (lettered). Arr. alph. by name of patient. For index, see entry 138. Office.
137. IMMUNIZATION RECORD (Inactive Cases), 1927--. 19 f. b. (lettered). Arr. alph. by name of patient. For index, see entry 138. Office.
138. INDEX CARDS (Immunization Records, Active and Inactive), 1927--. 24 f. b. (lettered). Arr. alph. by name of child. Office.

Vital Statistics
(See also entry 142)

139. BIRTH RECORD, 1925--. 4 f. b. (dated). Arr. alph. by name of child. For index, see entry 128. Office.
140. DEATH, 1925--. 2 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of deceased. For index, see entry 128. Office.

Correspondence and Reports

141. CORRESPONDENCE (Miscellaneous), 1935--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of subject. No index. Office.
142. MIDWIFE RECORDS (Reports of Cases Attended), 1927--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of patient. For index, see entry 128. Office.

Highway Department; Agriculture Department

(143-148)

XIX. HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

143. MONTHLY TIME BOOK, 1933--. 1 vol. Arr. alph. by name of employee. No index. Office.
144. WARRANT BOOK, 1929--. 1 vol. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Office.

XX. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

145. CONTRACTS (Producers Participating in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration), 1936--. 2 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of participant. No index. Office.
146. BURLEY TOBACCO CONTRACTS, 1935. 3 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Office.
147. FARM SUBJECTS (Statistics of Producers and 4-H Clubs), 1935--. 4 f. b. Arr. alph. by name of participant. No index. Office.
148. COUNTY AGENT (Programs, Applications, and Miscellaneous Correspondence), 1935--. 1 f. b. Arr. alph. by subject. No index. Office.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Materials

I. Documentary

Official

Acts, Ordinances, and Public, Private, and Local Acts of the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio and of the State of Tennessee, 1792-1939. 177 vols.

Constitutions of Tennessee, 1796, 1834, and 1870.

Meigs, Return J., and Cooper, William F., Code of Tennessee, Enacted by the General Assembly of 1857-'8 (official). Nashville, E. G. Eastman and Company, 1858 (Cited as C 1858).

Statutes at Large of the United States, 1789-1939. 53 vols.

Superintendent of the Census, Agriculture in the United States in 1860. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1864.

_____, Population of the United States in 1860. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1864.

Tennessee Blue Book, 1937-1938. Nashville, 1938.

Tennessee Reports, 1791-1940. 175 vols.

Tennessee Valley Authority, Annual Report, 1940. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1940.

U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, II. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1931.

_____, "Population of the State of Tennessee -- Final Figures: 1940."

_____, "Retail Trade -- Tennessee -- 1939."

_____, Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900, I, Population. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901.

_____, United States Census of Agriculture: 1935. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1936.

U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Consumer Market Data Handbook, 1939. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1939.

Bibliography

Williams, Samuel C., Shannon, Robert T., and Harsh, George, Commissioners, Code of Tennessee 1932: Enacted by the General Assembly of 1931 (official). Kingsport, Tenn., Southern Publishers, Inc., 1931 (Cited as C 1932).

Unofficial

Baldwin, William Edward, ed., Baldwin's Tennessee Code Supplement, 1932 Cleveland, O., Baldwin Law Publishing Company, 1932 (Cited as CBS 1932).

Caruthers, R. L., and Nicholson, A. O. P., Compilation of the Statutes of Tennessee of a General and Permanent Nature Nashville, James Smith's Steam Press, 1836 (Cited as Compiled Statutes 1836).

"Governor Blount's Journal," American Historical Magazine, Vol. II, No. 3.

Michie, A. Hewson, and Sublett, Charles W., eds., 1937 Cumulative Supplement to Michie's Tennessee Code of 1932 Charlottesville, Va., Michie Company, 1937 (Cited as CMS 1937).

_____, Second 1937 Supplement to Michie's Tennessee Code of 1932. Charlottesville, Va., Michie Company, 1937 (Cited as CMS (2) 1937).

_____, Michie's Tennessee Code of 1938. Charlottesville, Va., Michie Company, 1938 (Cited as C 1938).

Milliken, W. A., and Vertrees, John J., Code of Tennessee, Being a Compilation of the Statute Laws of the State of Tennessee of a General Nature, in Force June 1, 1884. Nashville, Marshall & Bruce, 1884 (Cited as C 1884).

Royce, Charles C., comp., "Indian Land Cessions in the United States," Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Vol. II. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900.

Shannon, Robert T., A Compilation of the Tennessee Statutes of a General Public Nature, in Force on the First Day of January, 1917, 6 vols. Nashville, Tennessee Law Book Publishing Company, 1917 (Cited as C 1917).

_____, Public and Permanent Statutes of a General Nature, Being an Annotated Code of Tennessee Nashville, Marshall & Bruce Co., 1896 (Cited as C 1896).

_____, Supplement to Shannon's Annotated Code of Tennessee Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1926 (Cited as CS 1925).

Bibliography

Thompson, Seymour D., and Stegar, Thomas M., A Compilation of the Statute Laws of the State of Tennessee, 2 vols. St. Louis, W. J. Gilbert, 1873 (Cited as C 1871).

II. Manuscripts

Minutes of the Union League of Maryville, Tennessee, 1867-69, in McClung Historical Collection, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville.

III. Newspapers

Maryville Enterprise, February 20, 1936.

Nashville Banner, November 6, 1940.

Secondary Sources

Abernethy, Thomas Perkins, From Frontier to Plantation in Tennessee: A Study in Frontier Democracy. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1932.

Allred, C. E., Watkins, S. W., and Hatfield, G. H., Tennessee, Economic and Social, pt. ii, The Counties, University of Tennessee Record, Extension Series, II, No. 3. Knoxville, 1929.

Battaglia, Joseph C., "The Social and Economic History of Maryville Since 1890." Master's thesis, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, 1936.

Biggs, Riley O., "The Development of Railroad Transportation in East Tennessee During the Reconstruction Period." Master's thesis, 1934, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.

Brown, John P., Old Frontiers. Kingsport, Tennessee, Southern Publishers, Inc., 1938.

Byrd, Eva Malone, "The Life and Writings of Mary Noailles Murfree." Master's thesis, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, 1937.

Coulter, E. Merton, William G. Brownlow, Fighting Parson of the Southern Highlands. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1937.

Downs, Randolph C., "Cherokee-American Relations in the Upper Tennessee Valley," East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No. 8 (1936).

Bibliography

Federal Writers' Project, Tennessee: A Guide to the State. New York, The Viking Press, 1939.

Galpin, W. Freeman, ed., "Letters of an East Tennessee Abolitionist," East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No. 3 (1931).

Hamer, Marguerite Bartlett, "The Presidential Campaign of 1860 in Tennessee," East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No. 3 (1931).

Hamer, Philip M., Tennessee: A History, 1673-1932, 2 vols. New York, The American Historical Society, Inc., 1933.

Houts, Paul G., "An Educational, Economic and Community Survey of Blount County, Tennessee." Master's thesis, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, 1928.

Hurlburt, J. S., History of the Rebellion in Bradley County, East Tennessee. Indianapolis, 1866.

McTeer, Will A., History of New Providence Presbyterian Church, Maryville, Tennessee, 1786-1921. Maryville, New Providence Church, 1921.

Martin, Asa Earl, "The Anti-Slavery Societies of Tennessee," Tennessee Historical Magazine, Series I, Vol. I, No. 4.

Morris, Eastin, The Tennessee Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary. Nashville, 1835.

Patton, James Welch, Unionism and Reconstruction in Tennessee, 1860-1869. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1934.

Queener, V. M., "Gideon Blackburn," East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications, No. 6 (1934).

Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, 1940.

Ray, Frank J., "Tennessee Writers: A Bibliographical Index." Master's thesis, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, 1929.

State of Tennessee, Department of Public Health, The Monthly News Letter, Vol. II, No. 11. Nashville, November 1, 1936.

Tennessee Historical Records Survey, A Survey of General Highway Legislation in Tennessee During the Period 1881-1909. Nashville, 1940.

University of Tennessee, News Letter, XX, No. 1. Knoxville, January, 1941.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

(All numbers refer to entries. A record entry number is listed under each decade which the record covers in full or in part. An entry number is underlined to call attention to the initial appearance of the record; the last listing of the entry number indicates the decade within which the record ends).

1795-1800

19, 39, 40, 48, 49, 87, 88

1801-10

19, 39, 40, 48, 49, 87, 88, 92

1811-20

19, 39, 40, 48, 49, 87, 88, 92

1821-30

39, 40, 48, 49, 57, 88, 92

1831-40

19, 39, 40, 48, 49, 50, 57, 87, 88, 92, 100

1841-50

19, 39, 40, 48-50, 57, 87, 88, 89, 92, 100

1851-60

19, 27, 29, 39, 40, 47, 48-50, 54, 57, 63, 64, 73, 78, 80, 87-89, 90,
92, 96, 100

1861-70

19, 27, 29, 35, 39, 40, 47-50, 54, 57, 63, 64, 73, 78, 80, 85, 87,
88-90, 92, 95, 96, 100

1871-80

2, 17, 18, 19, 27, 29, 35, 39, 40, 46, 47-50, 54, 57, 63, 64, 73, 78,
79, 80, 85, 87-90, 92, 95, 96, 100

1881-90

2, 11, 12, 17-19, 20-22, 27, 29, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 48-50,
51, 54, 57, 59, 63, 64, 66, 73, 78-80, 81, 85, 87-90, 92, 93, 94, 95,
96, 100, 111

1891-1900

2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17-22, 23, 27, 29, 35, 37, 39-42, 44, 46,
48-51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 59, 63, 64, 66, 67, 73, 75, 78, 80, 81, 85,
87-89, 91, 92-96, 97, 98, 100, 111, 127

1901-10

2, 3, 6, 8, 10-12, 13, 16-23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37,
39-42, 44, 46, 48-52, 54, 55, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 71, 73,
75, 78-81, 85, 86, 87-89, 91-98, 100, 111, 127

Chronological Index

(1911-1937)

1911-20

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10-13, 14, 16-24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31,
32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39-42, 43, 45, 46, 48-52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60,
62-64, 66, 67, 71, 73, 75, 78-81, 83, 85-89, 91-98, 99, 100, 101,
102, 111, 127, 128, 130, 135

1921-30

1, 2-14, 15, 16-27, 29-35, 37, 39-43, 45, 46, 48-52, 54-56, 58-60,
62-64, 65, 66, 67, 68-70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78-81, 82, 83,
85-89, 91-102, 103, 108-110, 111, 112-120, 123, 127, 128, 129, 130,
131, 134, 135, 136-140, 142, 144

1931-37

1-27, 28, 29-35, 36, 37, 38, 39-43, 45, 46, 48-52, 53, 54-56, 59,
61, 62, 65, 66, 68-71, 72, 73-77, 79-83, 84, 85-89, 91-103, 104-107,
108-120, 121, 122, 123, 124-126, 127-131, 132, 133, 134-140, 141,
142, 143, 144, 145-148

INDEX

Numbers underlined indicate page numbers. Numbers not underlined indicate entry numbers.

- Abbreviations, 21, 22
Abolition meetings, 8
Academies in Blount County, 7
Accounts, see Financial records, accounts
Acres, see Farm; Property
Administrators
See also Executors; Guardians
bonds, 91, 93
settlements, 91, 95
Adoption papers, 83
Affidavits of release, 53
Agent, county farm, see Farm, agent
Agreements, see Contracts
Agricultural
See also Agriculture department; Farm
Adjustment Administration contracts, 145
extension committee, 53
products of Blount County, 6-8
Agriculture department, 53
See also Agricultural records of, 145-148
Airport in Blount County, 12
Alcoa
Aluminum Company at, 11
population of, 12
tax assessments, 38, 110
trade in, 11
Aldermen of Maryville, 9
Allen, R. J., 9
Aluminum Company of America, 11
American Journal of Productive Industry, 7
Analyses, laboratory, 132
Anchoret Reclaimed, 11
Anderson, Dr. Isaac, 7, 8 fn.
Anthony, John P., 104, 106
Applications for marriage licenses, 40
Appropriations by quarterly county court, 18
Assessments of property, see Property, assessments
Assessor, see Tax, assessor
Attendance, school, 120
Audit of trustee's office, 2
Automobile records, 32-34
Bastardy cases, 85
Bauxite ore, 11
Bell, John, 8
Bibliography, 72-75
Bills
costs, of, 16
school, 125
Birth records, 41, 139
Black, Joseph, 6
Blackburn, Reverend Gideon, 5
Blair's Ferry, 6
Blankenship, John, 9
Blount County Advocate, 7
Blount County
See also County boundaries, 3
civil districts in, 41
courthouse, 16
creation of, 5
high school districts, 42
population of, 8, 12
railroads in, 9, 12
rivers in, 3, 4
seat of, see Maryville, town of settlement of, 4
trade in, 11
Blount, Governor William, 5, 6 fn., 28
Blount, Mary Grainger, 6
Blount's Treaty, 4
Board of
aldermen, Maryville, 9
education, see Education, board of equalization, 38
health, 44
Bogle, Andrew, 6 fn.
Bonds
See also Financial records; Oaths administrators, 91, 93
constables, 21
cost, 60, 71
coupons, 30, 31
deputies clerk, 20
executors, 91, 93
guardians, 92, 94

Index

(Bon-Cor)

Bonds (continued)

- highway, 49, 50
- justices of the peace, 20, 22
- marriage, 40
- notaries public, 20, 23
- road commissioners, 20
- Bridge rights-of-way, 25
- Brownlow, Governor William G., 9
- Bureaus, see names of bureaus
- "Bushwhackers", activities of, 9

Cades Cove, 12

Calhoun's Treaty, 4

Canceled bond coupons, 30, 31

Case papers

See also Dockets; Minutes

- civil, 59, 60
- criminal, 70, 71
- equity, 77, 78
- probate, 83-85

Cash books, trustee, 114

Certificates, professional, 37, 38

Chairman of, see names of offices

Chancery court, 32-34

See also Circuit court; Criminal;
Juvenile court; Probate court;

- Quarterly county court
- chancellor of, 34, 43, 44
- clerk and master, 34
- location of office, 16
- records of, 77-82

Chart of government, 54

Charters of incorporation, 55

Chattel mortgages, 51

index, 48

Cherokee Indians, treaties with, 4

Chickamauga Indians, expeditions
against, 5

Chilhowee Mountains, 4, 11

Churches, see names of churches

Circuit court, 30, 31

See also Chancery court; Criminal;
Juvenile court; Probate court;

- Quarterly county court
- bills of cost, 16
- clerk of, 30, 31
- location of office, 16, 17
- judge of, 30, 31, 43
- records of, 59-69

Civil

See also Criminal

- dockets, 61, 62, 66, 102-104
- minutes, 64, 65
- trial papers, 59, 60
- War, 7-12

Claims against

- county, 28
- insolvent estates, 97

Clerks, see names of clerks

Clubs, 4-H, 147

Collection of taxes, 36, 39, 40

Collector

- poll tax, delinquent, 39, 40
- revenue, 36, 39

Collins, W. P., 7

Comaission

- highway, 47-49
- location of records, 17
- reports, 7, 14
- jury, 31, 32
- location of records, 17
- records of, 76
- poor, 52
- reports, 6
- revenue, 40
- reports, 3, 7
- sinking fund, 51
- workhouse, 48

Commissioner, see Commission

Commitments by juvenile court, 101

Committees, see names of committees

Communicable diseases, see Diseases,
communicable

Conservation, soil, 53

Constables, 37

bonds of, 21

Constitutional Union Party, 8, 9

Contractors, register of, 38

Contracts

- Agricultural Adjustment Admini-
stration, 145, 146
- registration of, 49-52
- road rights-of-way, 25

Coroner, 36, 37

Correspondence of

- See also Letters of
- education department, 126
- farm agent, 148
- health department, 141

Index

(Cor-Enr)

- Correspondence of (continued)
trustee, 117
- Cost
bills of, 16
bonds, 60, 71
- Countersigned licenses, 69
- County
See also Blount County
agent, see Farm, agent
claims against, 28
court, see Quarterly county court;
Probate court
court clerk, 26, 28, 44
location of office, 16
records of, 32-47
funds, 1, 16
health officer, 44
jail, 18
judge, 26, 27, 44
location of office, 16
records of, 28-31
officials, see names of officials
physician, 44, 45
reports, 8
register, 28, 29
location of office, 16
records of, 48-57
surveyor, 29
trustee, 39
location of office, 16, 17
records of, 111-117
- Coupons, bond, 30, 31
- Courthouse
building of, 6, 16
offices in, 16, 17
- Courts, see names of courts
- Craddock, Charles Egbert, 12
- Craig, David, 6
Craig family, 4
Craig, John, 6, 7
Craig's Fort, 5
- Criminal
See also Chancery court; Circuit
court; Civil; Probate court
court, 31
clerk of, 17, 31
judge of, 31
records of, 70-75
dockets, 61, 63, 67, 72, 73, 75,
102, 105, 106
minutes, 64, 74
trial papers, 59, 70, 71
- Crops
Blount County, in, 6-8
control program, 53
- Damages to property, 12
- Dealers, automobile, reports, 34
- Death records, 42, 140
- Deeds
probate of, 43, 44
trust, 50
index, 48
warranty, 49
index, 48
- Delinquent
poll tax collector, 39, 40
tax receipts, 82
- Demonstration agent, home, 53
- Department of, see name of department
- Deputies
assessor, oaths of, 24
clerk, bonds of, 20
sheriff, oaths of, 24
- Discharges, military, 56
- Diseases, communicable, 130
- Disposed cases, see Case papers
- District
school, 41, 42
surveyor, 29, 30
- Dockets
See also Case papers; Minutes;
Registrations
civil, 61, 62, 66, 102-104
criminal, 63, 67, 72, 73, 75, 102,
105, 106
execution, 66, 67, 75, 81, 100
revenue, 46
rule, 62, 63, 73, 79, 86
trial, 61, 72
- Dowel, Reverend W. T., 9
- Dumplin Creek, treaty of, 4
- East Tennessee Masonic Female
Institute, 7
- Education
See also School
board of, 41-43
minutes, 118
department of, 40-43
records of, 118-126
- Employees, highway department, 143
- Enrollments, school, 120, 122

Index

(Ent-Fri)

Entry-taker, 29, 30
 record of, 57
Equalization, board of, 38
Equity, court of, see Chancery court
Erskine, George M., 8
Estates
 See also Property
 administrators of, see Administrators
 executors of, see Executors
 guardians of, see Guardians
 insolvent, 97
 settlements of, 84, 91, 92, 95, 96
Eusebia Presbyterian Church, 5
Ewin, George, 6 fn.
Examinations, medical, 134, 135
Execution dockets, see Financial records, execution dockets
Executors
 See also Administrators; Guardians
 bonds, 91, 93
 settlements, 91, 95
Expenditure of highway fund, 14
Expenses, see Financial records, expenses
Explanatory notes, 22-24
Extension
 committee, agricultural, 53
 service, reports of, 15

Family health records, 129
Farm
 See also Agricultural; Property
 acreage, 12
 agent, 53
 location of office, 18
 records of, 148
 reports of, 15
 population, 12
Farmers' cooperative demonstration work, 53
Federal government, treaties of, 4
Fees, see Financial records
Financial records
 See also Bonds; Reports; Tax accounts
 education department, 124
 trustee, 114-116
 execution dockets
 chancery court, 81
 circuit court, 66, 67

Financial records
 execution dockets (continued)
 criminal court, 75
 probate court, 100
 expenses
 county, 18, 29
 industrial home, 127
 school, 125
 fees, register, 54
 fines, justice of the peace, 5
 funds
 county, 1, 2, 16
 highway, 14
 school, 9, 124
 State, 115
 receipts
 clerk and master, 82
 trustee, 115
 reports
 auditor, 2
 chairman, county, 1
 circuit court clerk, 68
 county commissioners, 7
 highway commission, 14
 juries of view, 12
 justices of the peace, 5
 poor house commission, 6, 13
 revenue commissioners, 3
 superintendent of schools, 9
 tax levy committee, 4
 trustee, 116, 117
 revenue dockets
 county court clerk, 46
 trustee, 114
 settlements
 estates, 84, 91, 92, 95, 96
 poor home commission, 13
 tax records, 17, 27, 111, 112
 warrants
 register of, 29, 113
 road, 144
 school, 123
Fines, see Financial records
First Treaty of Tellico, 4
Forts in Blount County, 5
4-H Clubs, 147
Four-Mile Law, 10
Franklin, State of, 4 fn., 5 fn.
French Broad River, 5 fn.
Friends, 8
Friendsville, 5, 7

Index

(Fri-Jus)

Friendsville Academy, 7
Funds, see Financial records, funds
Gamble's Fort, 5
Glass, Samuel, 6
Goddard, James A., 9
Government, see County; State
Governmental organization of Blount
County, 25-53
Great Smoky Mountains
location of, 3
National Park, 12
Greenaway, James, 6 fn.
Griffith, Ed., 102
Guardians
See also Administrators; Executors
bonds, 92, 94
reports, 96
Guerrillas, activities of, 9
Hamil, John W., 9
Hawkins line, 4
Health
See also Vital statistics
board of, 44
department, 44
location of office, 18
records, 129-142
index, 128
officer, county, 44
reports of, 7
Henry family, 4
Henry, John F., 9
Henry, Samuel, 6
High school districts, 42
Highway
See also Road
Blount County, in, 12
bond issue, 49, 50
commission, 47, 48
location of records, 17
reports of, 7, 14
department, 45-52
location of office, 16, 17
records of, 143, 144
Historical sketch of Blount
County, 3-12
Holston, treaty of, 4
Home
demonstration agent, 53
industrial, see Industrial home

Home (continued)
poor, see Poor, home
Houston, Samuel, 6 fn.
Houston's Fort, 5
Hydro-electric power, 11
Immunization records, 136-138
Indebtedness of Blount County, 10
Index to
deeds, 48
medical records, 128
wills, 90
Indian
massacre, 5
treaties, 4
Industrial home, 43, 44
location of, 18
record of, 127
reports on, 8, 10
superintendent of, 43, 44
location of office, 18
Industries in Blount County, 11
Inmates of industrial home, 127
Insanity hearings, 98, 99
Insolvent estates
claims filed against, 97
tax assessments on, 17
Inspections of jail, 11
Instruments, see Case papers;
Trial papers
Ish family, 4
Ish's Fort, 5
Jail
committee, 11
construction of, 18
physician, 44
Jones, Judge, 9
Jurors, see Jury
Jury
commission, 31, 32
clerk of, 32
location of records, 17
record of, 76
lists, 32, 76
view, of, 12
Justices of the peace, 25, 26, 35, 53
bonds, 20, 22
dockets, 102-106
oaths, 22
reports of, 5

Index

(Juv-Mor)

- Juvenile court, 34, 35
See also Chancery court; Circuit court; Probate court; Quarterly county court
clerk of, 35
judge of, 35
records, 101
location of, 16
- Kelly, Alexander, 6
Kingston, 33
Kirk family, 5
Knox County, 3, 5, 12, 32
Knoxville, 6, 9, 30, 32, 33
Knoxville and Charleston Railroad, 9
- Laboratory examinations, 132
Lanier, Sidney, 11
Law, John L., 103, 105
Leases, 52
Letters of
See also Correspondence of administration, 93
guardianship, 94
- Levy, tax, 4
Licenses
See also Registrations
automobile, 33
marriage, 39, 40
merchants, 35
privilege, 36, 69
taxes collected from, 46
- Liens, 52
Little River, 3, 4 fn., 5
Little Tennessee River, 4, 4 fn., 6
Loudon County
bounds Blount County, 3
high school districts, 42
tax levy, 52
Loudon, town of, 6
Louisville, 6
Louisville and Nashville Railroads, 12
Lowery, William, 6 fn.
Lunacy, see Insanity hearings
- McCulloch family, 4
McCulloch, Thomas, 6 fn.
McGaughey's Fort, 5
McNutt, James, 7
McTeer family, 4
- McTeer, Montgomery, 7
McTeer's Fort, 5
Madisonville, 33
Magistrates, see Justices of the peace
Manufacturing in Blount County, 11
Manumission Society of Tennessee, 8
Map of Blount County, 13
Marriage records, 39, 40
Martin, Joseph, 5
Maryville College, 7-9
Maryville Intelligencer, 7
Maryville, town of
altitude of, 3
chancery court at, 33
county buildings in, 16-18
establishment of, 6
incorporation of, 6, 10
population of, 6, 12
railroad to, 9
schools in, 7, 42, 43
trade in, 11
- Meadow High School District, 42
Medical records, 129-140
index, 128
Merchants' licenses, 35
Midwife records, 142
Military records, 56
Milling enterprises, 7, 11
Minutes
See also Case papers; Dockets
chancery court, 80
circuit court, 64, 65
criminal court, 74
education board, 118
probate court, 87, 99
quarterly county court, 19
- Misdemeanors, see Circuit court; Criminal; Justices of the peace
Missionary sent to Africa, 8
Monroe County
bounds Blount County, 3
civil districts in, 41
equity cases heard in, 33
high school district, 42
- Montvale Springs, 9, 11
Mortgages
See also Warranty deeds
chattel, 51
index, 48
probate of, 45

Index

(Mou-Qua)

Mountains

- Chilhowee, 4, 11
- Great Smoky, 3, 11
- Murfree, Mary Noailles, 12
- Negro, proponents of, 8
- Negroes in Blount County, 12
- New Orleans, 6
- New Providence Presbyterian Church, 5, 7, 8
- North Carolina, 3, 5, 12
- Notaries public, bonds of, 20, 23
- Note book, register's, 54

Oaths

- See also Bonds
- deputies
 - assessor, 24
 - sheriff, 24
 - justices of the peace, 22
- Obligations, see Bonds
- Offenses, criminal, see Criminal
- Officers, see names of officers
- Options, 52
- Orders, court, see Case papers;
Minutes
- Original papers, see Bonds; Case papers; Reports; Trial papers
- Orphans, see Adoption papers;
Guardians
- Overseers, road, 45, 47
- Papers, trial, see Trial, papers
- Parham, Ferdinand A., 7
- Parham, W. F., 9
- Payroll record, highway, 143
- Pennsylvania, emigrant from, 5
- Personal representatives, see Administrators; Estates; Executors; Guardians
- Petitions to
 - juvenile court, 101
 - probate court, 85
- Physician
 - See also Vital statistics
 - certificates of, 37
 - county, 44, 45
 - reports of, 8
 - jail, 44
 - statements of, 26
- Pick-up taxes, 112
- Pistol Creek, 7

- Plaintiffs, see Case papers
- Plat books, 58
- Pleas and quarter sessions, court of, 25, 28
minutes of, 19
- Polls
 - collection of, 39, 40
 - delinquent, collector of, 39, 40
 - insolvent, assessments on, 17
 - tax on, see Tax, polls
- Poor
 - commission, 52
 - reports of, 6, 13
 - home
 - report on, 8
 - superintendent of, 52
- Population of Blount County, 8, 12
- Porter Academy, 7
- Post-office building, county offices in, 18
- Presbyterian Church, 4, 5, 7, 8
- Prisoners, register of, 107
- Privilege licenses
 - countersigned, 69
 - duplicates, 36
- Probate court, 34
See also Chancery court; Circuit court; Criminal; Juvenile court; Quarterly county court
clerk of, 34
judge of, 34
records of, 83-100
- Probation of
 - deeds, 43, 44
 - mortgages, 45
 - wills, 88, 89
- Proceedings, see Minutes
- Products, farm, see Crops
- Program, crop control, 53
- Property
 - See also Estates; Farm
 - assessments, 38, 17, 47, 108-110
 - damage to, 12
 - deeds to, 49-51
 - tax, see Tax
- Pupils, records of, 120-122
- Quakers, 5, 7, 8
- Quarterly county court, 25, 26
See also Chancery court; Circuit court; Juvenile court; Probate court

Index

(Qua-Sch)

Quarterly county court (continued)

chairman of, see County judge
clerk of, 26, 28
records of, 1-27

Radicals, Reconstruction, 9

Railroads

Knoxville and Charleston, 9
Louisville and Nashville, 12
Southern, 12

Ranger, county, 52, 53

Real estate, see Property

Receipts, see Financial records,
receipts

Reconstruction, 6, 9

Referenda, secession, 9

Reformatory, see Industrial home

Refunds, tax, 2

Register, county, 28, 29

See also Registrations

location of office, 16, 17
records of, 48-57

Registrations

See also Dockets; Licenses;

Register, county
automobile, 32
births, of, 41, 139
deaths, of, 42, 140
instruments filed for, 54
prisoners, of, 107
professional, 37, 38
warrants, of, 29

Releases

affidavits of, 53
road work, from, 26
tax, 17

Reports

See also Financial Records

auditor, 2
automobile dealers, 34
circuit court clerk, 68
county court clerk, 33
county judge, 1
county physician, 8
farm agent, 15
health department, 132, 142
health officer, 7
highway commission, 7, 14
industrial home, 10
jail committee, 11
juries of view, 12

Reports (continued)

justices of the peace, 5
laboratory, 132
personal representatives, 91, 92
95, 96
poor home commission, 6, 13
principals, 122
quarterly county court, to, 1-17
revenue commissioners, 3, 7
superintendent of schools, 7, 9
tax levy committee, 4
teachers, 121
trustee, 116, 117

Republicans in Blount County, 12

Resolutions, probate court, 83

Revenue

collections, 39, 5, 46, 68, 111,
112, 114, 116
commission, 40
reports of, 3, 7
dockets, see Financial records,
revenue dockets

Right-of-way agreements, 25

River

French Broad, 5 fn.
Little, 3, 4 fn., 5
Little Tennessee, 4, 4 fn., 6
Tennessee, 3, 4

Road

See also Highway

commissioners, 45-48, 51
bonds of, 20
rights-of-way, 25
supervisor, 46, 47
warrants, 144
work, releases from, 26

Roane County

bounded Blount County, 3 fn.
equity cases heard in, 33
tax levy, 52

Rule dockets, 62, 63, 73, 79, 86

Sailors' discharges, 56

Sales, automobile, 34

Sanderson, Edward, 9

Sanitation surveys, 133

School

See also Education

bonds, 31
districts, 41, 42
enrollment, 120, 122

Index

(Sch-Uni)

School (continued)

expenses, 125
funds, 9, 124
health records, 134, 135
superintendent of, see
Superintendent of, schools
warrants, 123
Scotland, emigrants from, 4, 5
Scott, James 6 fn.
Scott, Reverend Archibald, 5
Settlement of Blount County, 4
Settlements, see Financial records,
settlements
Sevier County, 3
Sevier, John, 5
Sheriff, 35, 36
location of office, 18
record of, 107
Sinking fund commission, 51
Small offense law fines, 5
Smoky Mountains, Great, 11
Soldiers' discharges, 56
Southern and Western Theological
Seminary, 7
Southern Railroad, 12
State Department of Finance and
Taxation, reports to, 33
State of Franklin, 4 fn., 5 fn.
Statements, see Reports
Superintendent of
industrial home, 43, 44
location of office, 18
schools, 41, 42, 44
location of office, 16, 17
reports of, 7, 9
Supervisor, road, 46, 47
Surveyor
county, 29
record of, 58
district, 29, 30
Surveys, sanitation, 133
Symbols, list of, 22
Synod, Tennessee Presbyterian, 7
Syphilis, 131

Tax

See also Financial records
assessments, see Property,
assessments
assessor, 37, 38
location of office, 16, 17
records of, 108-110

Tax (continued)

books, 108-112
collectors, 36, 39, 40
deeds, probate of, 44
delinquent, receipts, 82
duplicate, 27
levy, 52
licenses, on, 46
personalty, 17, 108-112
poll, 17, 108-112
realty, 17, 47, 108-112
refunds, 2
Teachers
register of, 119
reports of, 121
Tellico, first treaty of, 4
Temperance Banner, 7
Temperance crusade, 10
Tennessee
Presbyterian Synod, 7
River, 3, 4
Valley Authority, 11
Tiger Lilies, 11
Time record, highway department, 143
Tobacco contracts, 146
Todd, Charles, 11
Tourist attractions of Blount
County, 11, 12
Transactions, see Deeds; Sales
Treaties, Indian, 4
Treasurer, county, see Trustee
Trial
dockets, 61, 72
papers, 59, 60, 70, 71, 77, 78,
83-85, 101
Trimble, John, 6
Trizonia High School District, 42
Trust deeds, 50
See also Warranty deeds
index, 48
Trustee, 39
audit of office, 2
location of office, 16, 17
records of, 111-117
releasements of, 17
school funds in custody of, 9
Tucker, R. C., 9
Unclaimed money, 2
Union
Army, 8
League, 9

Index

Unionists, 8, 9

Valuation, property, see Property,
assessments

Virginia, Quakers from, 5

Vital statistics

See also Health; Physician

birth records, 41, 139

death records, 42, 140

marriage records, 39, 40

Wallace, Matthew, 6 fn.

Wallace, William, 5, 6 fn.

Warrants, see Financial records,
warrants

Warranty deeds, 49

See also Mortgages; Trust deeds

index, 48

Weir, Abraham, 6

Wills, 88, 89

index, 90

Woodville, 11

Workhouse commission, 48

PUBLICATIONS OF THE TENNESSEE HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY

Inventory of the County Archives of Tennessee:

- No. 2. Bedford County. (vi, 152 p. mimeo., May 1940)
- No. 6. Bradley County. (vi, 137 p. mimeo.; January 1941)
- No. 17. Crockett County. (v, 115 p. mimeo., August 1940)
- No. 33. Hamilton County. (iv, 130 p. mimeo., November 1937)
- No. 38. Haywood County. (v, 161 p. mimeo., March 1939)
- No. 53. Loudon County. (v, 128 p. mimeo., March 1941)
- No. 75. Rutherford County. (vi, 138 p. mimeo., March 1938)
- No. 95. Wilson County. (v, 177 p. mimeo., September 1938)

Manuscript Publications:

- Guide to Collections of Manuscripts in Tennessee.
(vi, 38 p. mimeo., March 1941)
- Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in Tennessee.
(iv, 27 p. printed, December 1940)

Inventory of the Church Archives of Tennessee:

- Tennessee Baptist Convention: Nashville Baptist Association.
(iv, 69 p. mimeo., December 1939)

Directory of Churches, Missions, and Religious Institutions of Tennessee:

- No. 19. Davidson County. (v, 79 p. mimeo., May 1940)
- No. 33. Hamilton County. (vi, 75 p. mimeo., December 1940)

Special Publications Series:

- No. 1. Directory of Libraries in Tennessee. (iii, 17 p. mimeo., August 1939)
- No. 2. History and Organization of the Shelby County Judiciary.
(iii, 14 p. mimeo., November 1939)
- No. 3. A Summary of General Highway Legislation in Tennessee During the Period 1881-1909. (iii, 14 p. mimeo., January 1940)
- No. 4. A Summary of Special Legislation Relating to the Government of Sullivan County. (ii, 19 p. mimeo., March 1940)
- No. 5. Check List of Acts and Codes of the State of Tennessee, 1792-1939. (ii, 21 p. mimeo., June 1940)
- No. 6. Outline of Development of Methodism in Tennessee.
(ii, 16 p. mimeo., December 1940)

Miscellaneous Publications:

- Check list of Records Required or Permitted by Law in Tennessee.
(v, 51 p. mimeo., August 1937)

Miscellaneous Publications (Cont'd.)

- Instructions For Using The County Records As Source Material.
(Second Edition, i, 16 p. mimeo., January 1939)
Transcription of the County Archives of Tennessee:
Minutes of the County Court of Shelby County, Book No. 1, 1820-24.
(iv, 106 p. mimeo., January 1941)
Minutes of the County Court of Knox County, Book No. "O", 1792-95.
(v, 294 p. mimeo., March 1941)

Inventories of Federal Archives in Tennessee:

- The Federal Courts. (96 p. mimeo., April 1940)
The Department of the Treasury. (98 p. mimeo., July 1939)
The Department of War. (91 p. mimeo., July 1938)
The Department of Justice. (37 p. mimeo., November 1939)
The Department of the Navy. (9 p. mimeo., July 1938)
The Department of Agriculture. (187 p. mimeo., September 1938)
The Department of Commerce. (10 p. mimeo., June 1940)

