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DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTY OFFICES IN OREGON
AND CHECK LIST OF THEIR RECORDS

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GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

Governmental Organization

When in 1841 the settlers of the Willamette valley established a temporary government for the settlements south of the Columbia river, they made no division of the territory. The settlements were small, and most of them were in the northern part of the valley.

The code of laws adopted by the people on July 5, 1843, when they organized the Provisional Government, divided the Oregon country into four districts: Champoeg, Clackamas, Tuality, and Yamhill. Champoeg and Clackamas extended from the Willamette river east to the summit of the Rocky mountains, a distance of approximately one thousand miles. Tuality and Clackamas, each extending from a line running east and west at the Yamhill and Pudding rivers to "the northern boundary of the United States," comprised all the present state of Washington, the northern part of Idaho, and parts of Montana, Oregon, and Canada. (Oregon Archives, p. 26.) The Yamhill district reached south of the Yamhill river to the California line, and west of the Willamette river to the Pacific ocean. A fifth district, Clatsop, was carved out of the Tuality district in 1844, and in 1845, the year when the name "county" succeeded the designation "district," Polk county was cut out of Yamhill. (Laws of 1843-9, p. 35.) When Oregon Territory was created in 1848, it consisted of eight counties, including Benton, taken from Polk in 1847, and Linn, created out of Champoeg in the same year. When the Constitution became effective in 1859, the State of Oregon consisted of fifteen counties. There are now thirty-six counties.

In the first eight counties, neither county governments nor complete bodies of county officials were established by a single act, but were built up from year to year by statutes creating local offices and boards.

By the code of 1843, a supreme court with probate powers was created, which was also to perform the duties of county commissioners. A clerk-recorder was elected to act as clerk of the probate court and of county commissioners, and to record all papers required to be recorded. (Ore. Archives, p. 28.) In 1844, circuit courts were established, one circuit judge for Oregon to hold court in all counties; district courts of three justices of the peace each were created, the clerk-recorder to act as clerk of these courts. (Laws 1843-9, p. 98.) One circuit attorney was provided for Oregon. (Laws 1843-9, p. 71.) In 1846, the law cases in the district courts were transferred to the circuit courts. (Laws 1843-9, p. 3.) The three justices of the peace in each county were constituted a probate court (Laws 1843-9, p. 47), also board of county commissioners. (Laws 1843-9, p. 7.)

Under the code of 1843 a sheriff for Oregon was elected, and in 1845 he was made ex-officio tax collector. (Laws 1843-9, p. 25.) The organic law of 1845 created the county office of sheriff. (Laws 1850-1, p. 28.) The county office of assessor was created in 1844 (Laws 1843-9, pp. 83 and 93); of treasurer in 1845 (Laws 1843-9, p. 29), and of coroner in 1847. (Laws 1843-49, p. 23.)

On establishment of the territorial government in 1849, circuit courts became district courts (Laws 1850-1, p. 37), and the office of prosecuting attorney for each judicial district was set up. (Laws 1850-1, p. 218.) In 1851, boards of three county commissioners were created (Laws 1850-1, p. 76), and in the following year were constituted boards of school commissioners. (Laws 1851-2, p. 64.) In 1851, the office of county superintendent of schools was created (Laws 1850-1, p. 76); in 1853, that of county auditor (Laws 1852-3, p. 53); and in the same year, a law provided for the election of a single probate judge in each county (Laws 1853-4, p. 310). In 1854, a law specified that a justice of the peace be elected in each election precinct. (Laws 1853-4, p. 260.) In 1859, county courts of one judge each were re-established. (Laws 1859, p. 9.)

Under the State Constitution, which became effective in 1859, circuit courts and judicial districts were again established. The county courts were given probate powers and the duties of county commissioners. (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 12.) The offices of county clerk, surveyor, treasurer, sheriff, and coroner were set up. (Const. Art. VI, Sec. 6.) Prosecuting attorneys were provided in each judicial district. (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 17.)

Article XV, Section 6 of the Constitution states: "No county shall be reduced to an area of less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any new county be established in this state, containing a less area, nor unless such new county shall contain a population of at least twelve hundred inhabitants."

By an act of 1865, two county commissioners were added to the county court for the transaction of county business. (O. C. 27-1701.) In 1887, the office of recorder of conveyances was authorized in certain counties. (O. C. 27-1901-1920.) By statutes, various other boards and appointive offices have been added to county organizations from time to time. Many special statutes for Multnomah county have been passed, creating additional offices, necessitating additional records, and requiring additional duties from officials.

Records System

The county clerk is custodian of about 75 per cent of county records, including those of the county and circuit courts, coroner, some justice court records, and the records of several appointive offices; these he keeps in addition to his own records and, in all counties but three, the records of his ex-officio office as recorder. The assessor, sheriff (ex-officio tax collector), treasurer, school superintendent, and surveyor each is custodian of his own records.

In most cases, the legislature has failed to designate an official title for a record book or file, and so each officer chooses a title of his own; consequently, there is no uniform system of titling records in the 36 counties of the state, and because of the differing views of successive officers, little uniformity in any one county. Moreover, in the few instances where the law has specified certain titles, other titles are often used, or two or more sets of records are combined under a compound title. Sometimes a record that is authorized by law is not kept at all. Such is the case with the Final Record of the circuit and county courts; no set of records by this title has thus far been found in the state.

Besides this lack of uniform classification and identification, there is no regular system of indexing, some sets of records having self-contained indexes, and others separate ones. There are inexplicable duplication, overlapping, and combining; too often, widely varying records are kept in one file box, or copied into one volume, instead of being segregated under separate titles. Many file boxes and some volumes are unlabelled. Most of the later records are typed, although a few are handwritten and, in Multnomah county, photostating has been common since 1929. Far more bound volumes are used than loose-leaf, although the loose-leaf system of keeping records seems to be growing more popular.

The oldest records are the worst kept, usually being consigned to a general basement vault or an attic. It is recommended that such records, which are of no value today to county officers but of great historical value, be transferred to some historical society or public museum.

The general impression one obtains, after working for months among county archives, is that far more confusion than is necessary exists. More specific legislation concerning the keeping of records, especially legislation aiming toward uniformity and economy, would, if enforced, save the researcher, whether he be county officer, taxpayer or historian, both time and trouble, conserve valuable filing space in the courthouse, and save the county considerable money.

COUNTY COURT

The code of laws adopted by the Provisional Government in 1843 placed the judicial power of the Oregon Country in a supreme court composed of a supreme judge and two justices of the peace; in a probate court, and in four justice of the peace courts, one in each district, the supreme court to perform the duties of county commissioners (Ore. Archives, p. 28). District courts of three judges each were established in 1844 in the four districts of Oregon (Laws 1843-9, p. 98), these becoming county courts when the districts were changed to counties in 1845 (Laws 1843-9, p. 35).

In 1846 the justices of the peace in each county were made into a board of county commissioners (Laws 1843-9, p. 7), and county courts were abolished, their cases being transferred to circuit courts, which had been set up in 1844 (Laws 1843-9, p. 3). Also, in 1846, a probate court consisting of three justices of peace was established in each county; this court, acting as a board of county commissioners, elected one of its members to serve as probate judge and as presiding officer of the board (Laws 1843-9, p. 47).

The act of Congress creating Oregon Territory in 1848 placed the judicial power in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justice of the peace courts (Laws 1850-1, p. 37). In the same year a probate court of three judges was established in each county (Laws 1850-1, p. 210); and was empowered to handle county business (Laws 1850-1, p. 214). In 1851, three commissioners to handle county business were provided for each county (Laws 1850-1, p. 76). An act of 1853 provided that but one probate judge was to be elected in a county (Laws 1852-3, p. 11). Finally, in 1859, the territorial legislature set up in each county a county court, consisting of one judge (Laws 1859, p. 9).

The State Constitution, effective in 1859, provides:

"The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and county courts, which shall be courts of record, having general jurisdiction, to be defined, limited and regulated by law in accordance with this Constitution", (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 1). "There shall be elected in each county for a term of four years, a county judge, who shall hold the county court at times to be regulated by law", (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 11). "The county court shall have jurisdiction pertaining to probate courts, and boards of county commissioners, and such other powers and duties, and such civil jurisdiction not exceeding the amount or value of five hundred dollars, and such criminal jurisdiction not extending to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, as may be prescribed by law. But the legislative assembly may provide for the election of two commissioners to sit with the county judge whilst transacting county business in any or all of the counties, or may provide a separate board for transacting such business". (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 12).

An act of 1864 provided for the election of two county commissioners for each county, to hold office for a term of four years (Sec. 27-1701 O.C.). "The court is held by the county judge, except when county business is being transacted therein, and then it is held by such judge and two commissioners designated by law, or a majority of such persons", (Sec. 28-1001 O.C.), and "The business of the court at each

term shall be docketed and disposed of in the following order: 1. Cases at law ---; 2. The business pertaining to a court of probate ---; 3. County business. The proceedings and records of the court pertaining to or concerning the three classifications of business specified in the subdivisions of this section shall be entered and kept in separate books". (Sec. 28-1013 O.C.)

Cases at Law

Previous to 1937, the county court tried cases at law, as authorized and limited by the Constitution. Today, such cases are brought either to the justice of the peace courts or the circuit courts. (Laws 1937, p. 412.)

The county court is a committing magistrate (Sec. 13-2003 O.C.), handles insane commitments (Sec. 67-1606 O.C.), juvenile matters (Sec. 33-601 O.C.), may grant preliminary injunctions in circuit court cases (Sec. 28-1015 O.C.), and prepares the jury lists. (Sec. 30-201 O.C.)

"The records of the circuit and county courts are a register, journal, judgment docket, execution docket, fee book, jury book and final record --- but this section does not include the books and records of the county court, pertaining to probate and county business." (Sec. 7-701 O.C.)

These records are listed below in the order of legal procedure:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Register	Sec. 7-702 O.C.	1862
<p>A record, by its title, of every case in court, and, until entry of judgment, notes of filing or return of any paper or process, or the making of any order.</p> <p>Title variations: Docket, Register and Fee Book, Record.</p>		
Journal	Sec. 7-703 O.C.	1862
<p>A record of proceedings of the court, its orders, judgments and decrees.</p> <p>Title variations: Record.</p>		
Judgment Docket	Sec. 7-704 O.C.	1862
<p>An index record of judgments and decrees, each page divided into eight columns, - judgment debtors; judgment creditors; amount of judgment, date of entry in journal; when docketed; appeal, when taken; decision on appeal; satisfaction, when entered.</p>		

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Execution Docket	Sec. 7-705 O.C.	1862
A record of issue and return of execution and filing and return of any paper or process, or making of any order, after entry of judgment or decree, until satisfaction or performance.		
Fee Book	Sec. 7-706 O.C.	1862
A record, under title of every cause, against party to whom service is rendered, of clerk's fees earned, and received or not received.		
Title variations: Register and Fee Book, Docket.		
Final Record	Sec. 7-707 O.C.	1862
A record of the papers, pleadings and proceedings in a cause.		
Note: No clerk in the state keeps this record.		
Jury Book	Sec. 7-708 O.C.	1862
A record of names of persons attending court as grand or trial jurors; time of attendance; when discharged or excused; amount of fees and mileage earned by each.		
Title variations: Jurors, Jury Lists, Jury Record.		
Files	Sec. 7-709 O.C.	1862
All papers or process filed with or by the clerk, in every cause.		
Title variations: Judgment Rolls, Papers.		
Juvenile Record	Sec. 33-618 O.C.	1907
Separate record showing proceedings of the court in juvenile cases.		
Title variations: Juvenile Docket, Juvenile Journal		

Probate Business

The jurisdiction of the court in probate matters is exclusive. It includes proof of wills, control and disposition of estates of decedents, minors, lunatics and habitual drunkards, and of the persons of minors and lunatics. (Sec. 28-1003 O.C.)

In Clackamas and Klamath counties (Sec. 28-608 O.C.), since 1927, and in Multnomah county (Sec. 28-837 O.C.), since 1919, all power and authority of the county courts in probate matters has been transferred to the circuit courts.

These records of the probate court are listed below in the order of legal procedure:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Register	Sec. 11-102 O.C.	1862
<p>Memorandum of business transacted by the court or judge in estate of each person deceased under name of such person; that pertaining to guardianships of infants, insane persons or drunkards under their names.</p> <p>Title variations: Probate Record, Probate Docket, Probate Register and Fee Book, Record of Estates, Estates.</p>		
Record of Wills	Sec. 11-102 O.C.	1843
<p>Copies of wills proven before the court or judge, with orders of probate; and wills proven elsewhere upon which letters of administration are issued.</p>		
Record of Appointment of Administrators	Sec. 11-102 O.C.	1862
<p>Copies of applications for letters and orders of appointment of administrators and executors.</p> <p>Title variations: Letters of Administration, Letters Testamentary, Executors and Administrators.</p>		
Record of Appointment of Guardians	Sec. 11-102 O.C.	1862
<p>Copies of applications for letters and orders of appointment of guardians for infants, insane persons and drunkards.</p>		

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Title variations: Letters of Guardianship, Guardians.		
Record of Accounting and Distribution	Sec. 11-102 O.C.	1862
<p>Summary balance sheet of accounts of administrators, executors and guardians, with orders and decrees relating to same; memorandum of executions issued, note of satisfaction, when satisfied; orders and decrees relating to sale of real property and disposition of proceeds; notices of money deposited in court as proceeds of such sale or otherwise; statement of names of creditors and debts, established and entitled to distribution; the amount to which each person is entitled; amount actually paid each person, and when paid.</p>		
<p>Title variations: Accounts, Administrators and Guardians Accounts.</p>		
Record of the Appointment of Admeasurer of Dower	Sec. 11-102 O.C.	1862
<p>Petitions for appointment, orders and decrees relating to same, and admeasurer's report.</p>		
Order Book	Sec. 11-102 O.C.	1862
<p>Orders directing the conduct of executors, administrators and guardians; for publication of notices to creditors; directing debts to be paid, or allowing execution to issue; for appointment of special guardians, appraisers and referees; relating to the production of a will, removal of executors, administrators or guardians or sureties; all other orders not required to be entered in some other book.</p>		
<p>Title variations: Probate Journal, Probate Orders.</p>		
Bond Book	Sec. 11-102 O.C.	1862
<p>Copies of official bonds of</p>		

executors, administrators and guardians.

Title variations; Executors, Administrators and Guardians Bonds.

Inheritance Tax Record

Sec. 10-634 O.C.

1903

Record showing name of estate; name of heir, legatee or devisee; description and value of the estate inherited.

County Business

The county court, consisting of the county judge and two county commissioners, has the authority to transact county business as follows:

To erect and repair courthouses, jails and other necessary public buildings, and to provide offices, furniture, books, stationery, fuel and light therefore; to establish, vacate and alter county roads; to erect and maintain public bridges; to license ferries and fix their rates; to grant and revoke public dance hall licenses outside the boundaries of incorporated cities and towns, and to regulate these dance halls; to grant grocery and all other licenses authorized by law, where the authority to do so is not expressly given to some other tribunal; to estimate and determine the amount of revenue to be raised for county purposes and to levy the rate necessary therefore, together with the rate required by law for any other purpose and to authorize the proper officer to collect such revenue; to provide for the maintenance and employment of county or transient paupers; to have general care and management of the county property, funds and business, where the law does not otherwise expressly provide; to compound for and release any debt or damages arising out of contract due the county; to establish, maintain and regulate public parks and recreational areas outside the boundary of any incorporated city (Laws 1935, p. 341.).

The court appoints county agricultural agents (Sec. 18-1103 O.C.), county engineers (Sec. 44-1004 O.C.), bee inspectors (Sec. 18-1401 O.C.), veterinarians (Sec. 20-203 O.C.), dairy herd inspectors (Sec. 20-801 O.C.), horticultural inspectors (Sec. 18-2601 O.C.), county meat and herd inspectors (Sec. 20-901 O.C.), county roadmasters (Sec. 44-1404 O.C.), dog control supervisors (Sec. 20-2309 O.C.), board of visitation (Sec. 33-633 O.C.), fills vacancies in county offices (Sec. 27-1713 O.C.) and examines records of county officials (Sec. 28-1009 O.C.).

The members of the county court are ex-officio members of a county relief committee having charge of local and federal direct and work relief in the county (Laws 1935, p. 94).

Although no particular form is prescribed, the county clerk is required by law (Ore. Archives, p. 28) to keep a record of county business transacted by the court. A study of clerks' records throughout the state discloses that this business is usually classified for convenience

and entered in such books as the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Applications for Relief | Poll Tax Records |
| Auditors' Reports | Record of road work in payment |
| Of county officers and boards | Poor Records |
| Claims | Record of Creation of Districts |
| Bills against the county | Drainage and Irrigation |
| Claims and Warrants | Dyking and Water |
| County Court Commissioners' Journal | Fire |
| Commissioners' Journal | Grazing |
| Commissioners' Minutes | Justice of the Peace |
| Commissioners' Record | Parks and Recreational Areas |
| Contracts and Agreements | Voting |
| Entered into by the County | Record of Warrants |
| County and District Budgets | Register of Warrants |
| County Roads | Reports |
| County Warrants | County Boards |
| Deeds to the County | Districts |
| For county owned property | Officials |
| Indigents | Road Viewers |
| Journal | Road Petitions |
| Licenses | Road Plats |
| Granted by the court | Road Record |
| Market Roads | Tax Levies |
| Mothors' Pensions | Warrants Redeemed |
| Old Age Pensions | Widows' Pensions |
| Plans and Specifications | |
| County structures | |

In addition to the above mentioned records, the following records are also maintained:

Articles of Incorporation	Sec. 10-101 U.S.C.	1910
Approved Business Names	Sec. 10-102 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Partnership	Sec. 10-103 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Sole Proprietorship	Sec. 10-104 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Merger	Sec. 10-105 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Dissolution	Sec. 10-106 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Reorganization	Sec. 10-107 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Consolidation	Sec. 10-108 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Amalgamation	Sec. 10-109 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Annexation	Sec. 10-110 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Division	Sec. 10-111 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Sale	Sec. 10-112 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Lease	Sec. 10-113 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Mortgage	Sec. 10-114 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Pledge	Sec. 10-115 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Lien	Sec. 10-116 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Easement	Sec. 10-117 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Right of Way	Sec. 10-118 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Encumbrance	Sec. 10-119 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Release	Sec. 10-120 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Satisfaction	Sec. 10-121 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Discharge	Sec. 10-122 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Redemption	Sec. 10-123 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Foreclosure	Sec. 10-124 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Sale of Real Estate	Sec. 10-125 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Sale of Personal Property	Sec. 10-126 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Sale of Intangible Property	Sec. 10-127 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property	Sec. 10-128 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Sale of Real Estate and Intangible Property	Sec. 10-129 U.S.C.	1910
Articles of Sale of Real Estate, Personal Property and Intangible Property	Sec. 10-130 U.S.C.	1910

MINNEAPOLIS

COUNTY CLERK

At a general meeting of the settlers of the Willamette valley in 1841, the people elected a clerk of court and public recorder but did not prescribe his duties or term of office. (Ore. Archives, p. 6.) The organic law adopted by the Provisional Government in 1843 provided for the annual election of a recorder to keep record of the proceedings of the legislative committee and of the supreme and probate courts, to record all papers required by law to be recorded, and to act as clerk of the county commissioners. (Ore. Archives, p. 28.) An act of 1844 stipulated that the clerk and recorder shall perform the duties of clerk of the circuit court in each county. (Laws 1843-9, p. 98.) An act of 1850 provided for the election of a probate clerk in each county to keep the records of the courts and record all papers required to be recorded. (Laws 1850-1, p. 207.) In 1853 an act providing for the election of a probate judge in each county placed the custody of all records and files of that court in the hands of the judge. (Laws 1853-54, p. 310.)

The Constitution states, "A county clerk shall be elected in each county for the term of two years, who shall keep all the public records, books and papers of the county, record conveyances, and perform the duties of the clerk of the circuit and county courts, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law. (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 15.) The term has been extended to four years by amendment effective November 29, 1920.

The clerk is a member of the tax equalization board, (Sec. 69-302 O.C.) He handles all election business, including registration of voters, preparing election ballots, distributing election supplies to voting precincts, and canvassing votes, (Secs. 36-101 and 36-1701 O.C.) He is custodian of the seals of the circuit and county courts, (Sec. 28-1601 O.C.) He receives evidence of the killing of certain animals, and issues warrants for the bounties thereon, (Sec. 20-2411 O.C.) He draws all warrants on the county treasurer ordered by the county court. (Organic and General Laws 1843-72, p. 545.) He issues licenses for marriage (Sec. 33-112 O.C.), hunting and fishing (Sec. 39-402 O.C.), dogs (Sec. 20-2317 O.C.), billiard room and bowling alley (Sec. 27-3201 O.C.), public shows (Sec. 27-3301 O.C.), and as clerk of the county court, all other licenses granted by that court.

In addition to keeping the circuit and county court record books and files, the laws require that he keep the following records:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Articles of Incorporation	Sec. 25-202 O.C.	1862
Assumed Business Names, certificates filed	Sec. 70-302 O.C.	1913
Authority to Solemnize Marriages	Sec. 33-104 O.C.	1862
Bee Inspectors, annual reports	Sec. 18-1403 O.C.	1905
Birth Certificates	Sec. 59-1220 O.C.	1915
Bonds (official) of:		
Assessors	Sec. 27-1804 O.C.	1864
Auditors	Sec. 27-2101 O.C.	1925
Clerks	Sec. 27-1609 O.C.	1864
Constables	Sec. 27-2716 O.C.	1864

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Coroners	Sec. 27-1609 O.C.	1864
County Engineers	Sec. 44-1004 O.C.	1919
Irrigation District Directors	Sec. 48- 106 O.C.	1895
Justices of the Peace	Sec. 27-2704 O.C.	1864
Recorder of Conveyances	Sec. 27-1901 O.C.	1887
School Superintendents	Sec. 35-1403 O.C.	1889
Sheriffs	Sec. 27-1608 O.C.	1864
Surveyors	Sec. 27-1804 O.C.	1864
Tax Collectors	Sec. 69- 703 O.C.	1907
Treasurers	Sec. 27-1724 O.C.	1864
Boundy Affidavits	Sec. 20-2412 O.C.	1909
Certificates of Delinquency, (Taxes) issued to the county	Laws 1935, p. 98	1935
Chattell Mortgages	Sec. 54- 202 O.C.	1901
Chattel Mortgage Index	Sec. 54- 202 O.C.	1901
Conditional Sales Contracts	Sec. 64- 202 O.C.	1909
Conditional Sales Index	Sec. 64- 202 O.C.	1909
Coroners Inquest Reports	Sec. 13-2407 O.C.	1864
County Orders (redeemed)	Sec. 27-1723 O.C.	1854
Death Certificates	Sec. 59-1220 O.C.	1915
Delinquent Tax Lists	Sec. 69- 743 O.C.	1919
Estrays (livestock)	Laws 1860, p. 53	1860
Fee Book (clerk's)	Secs. 27-3001, 3016 O.C.	1901
Irrigation Districts, (claims against)	Sec. 48- 809 O.C.	1895
Licenses:		
Billiards and Bowling	Secs. 27-3202-3 O.C.	1854
Dog	Sec. 20-2317 O.C.	1909
Firearms (issued by sheriff)	Sec. 72- 208 O.C.	1925
Grazer's (resident)	Sec. 20-2101 O.C.	1923
Grazer's (non-resident)	Sec. 20-2104 O.C.	1923
Hunting and Fishing	Sec. 39- 402 O.C.	1921
Public Shows	Sec. 27-3301 O.C.	1882
Liens:		
Attachments (sheriff's certificates of)	Sec. 4- 408 O.C.	1862
Boatpullers and Fishermans	Sec. 51- 706 O.C.	1903
Boatpullers and Fishermans Index	Sec. 51- 706 O.C.	1903
Bond Lien Docket (each irrigation district)	Laws 1933, p. 200	1933
Chattel (possession not retained)	Sec. 51- 403 O.C.	1878
Chattels, Index	Sec. 51- 502 O.C.	1909
Drainage District Crop	Laws 1935, p. 477	1935
Farm Labor	Sec. 51- 804 O.C.	1929
Farm Labor Index	Sec. 51- 804 O.C.	1929
Horseshoers'	Sec. 51- 903 O.C.	1895
Horseshoers' Index	Sec. 51- 903 O.C.	1895
Horticultural Docket	Laws 1931, p. 368	1931
Hospital Docket	Laws 1931, p. 856	1931
Loggers and Helpers'	Sec. 51-1009 O.C.	1891
Loggers and Helpers' Index	Sec. 51-1009 O.C.	1891

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Mechanics	Laws 1850-1, p. 167	1851
Mechanics Index	Laws 1850-1, p. 167	1851
Mine Labor	Sec. 53- 403 O.C.	1891
Mine Labor Index	Sec. 53- 403 O.C.	1891
Nurseryman's	Sec. 18-3703 O.C.	1925
Nurseryman's Index	Sec. 18-3703 O.C.	1925
Sheepherders	Sec. 51-1103 O.C.	1893
Stallion and Jack (service)	Sec. 20-1504 O.C.	1889
Weeds (removal of)	Sec. 18-2005 O.C.	1923
Liquor Affidavits (of common carriers)	Sec. 2224-7 Olson Laws	1915
Lis Pendens (notice of suit pending)	Sec. 63- 132 O.C.	1909
Log Brands	Sec. 42-1005 O.C.	1913
Marks and Brands (livestock)	Ore. Archives, p. 28	1843
Marriages, record of	Ore. Archives, p. 28	1843
Marriages, certificates of	Laws 1852-3, p. 74	1852
Married Women, register of separate property of	Laws 1859, p. 31 (repealed 1866)	1859
Military Assessment Roll (assessors)	Organic and General Laws 1843-72, p. 665 (repealed 1921)	1862
Military Lists (assessors')	Sec. 52- 103 O.C.	1921
Oil and Gas Wells, log and record	Sec. 53- 309 O.C.	1923
Receiving Book (record of papers filed)	Sec. 27-1908 O.C.	1887
Register of Candidates for nomination at primary nominating election	Sec. 36- 410 O.C.	1905
Register of Electors (books)	Secs. 3447 and 3448 Lord's Ore. Laws (repealed 1913)	1899
Register of Electors (card system)	Sec. 36- 102 O.C.	1913
Register of Farm Names	Sec. 18-1201 O.C.	1911
Register of Nominations	Sec. 36-1201 O.C.	1891
Register of Pharmacists' Bonds	Sec. 2224-7 Olson Laws	1915
Register of Stills	Sec. 15- 506 O.C.	1923
Road and Bridge Companies, financial statements of	Sec. 37- 118 O.C.	1862
Semi-annual Reports of:		
Auditors	Sec. 27-2101 O.C.	1925
Clerks	Sec. 27- 522 O.C.	1887
Sheriffs	Sec. 27- 522 O.C.	1887
Treasurers	Sec. 27- 522 O.C.	1887
Water Right Certificates	Secs. 47- 501, 613 O.C.	1909
Witness Fee Book, criminal and grand jury cases	Sec. 27-3049 O.C.	1852

Records Originating with State or Federal Officials

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Certificates (registry & license) of:		
Chiropodists	Sec. 68- 809 O.C.	1925
Chiropractors	Sec. 68- 909 O.C.	1915
Dentists	Sec. 68-1006 O.C.	1899
Justices of the Peace	Sec. 27-2702 O.C.	1864
Naturopaths	Sec. 68-1611 O.C.	1927
Notaries Public	Laws 1852-3, p. 47	1853
Nurses	Sec. 68-1708 O.C.	1911
Optometrists	Sec. 68-1808 O.C.	1905
Physicians and Surgeons	Sec. 68-2109 O.C.	1895
Veterinarians	Sec. 20- 309 O.C.	1903
Discharges of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines		
	Sec. 27-1605 O.C.	1920
Liens:		
Industrial Accident Commission	Sec. 49-1830 O.C.	1913
United States Tax, record of	Sec. 51-1201 O.C.	1923
Liquor:		
Physicians' Permits, Affidavits, Record of Prescriptions	Sec. 2224-13 Olson Laws	1915
Record of Receipt Books Issued to Pharmacists	Sec. 2224- 8 Olson Laws	1915

In counties which have no recorder of conveyances, the county clerk is also required, as ex-officio recorder, to keep all records listed under that office.

RECORDER OF CONVEYANCES

The Constitution states that "whenever the number of voters in any county shall exceed twelve hundred, the legislative assembly may authorize the election of one person as clerk of the circuit court, one person as clerk of the county court, and one person as recorder of conveyances. (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 15.)

Under this provision, the office was authorized in Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Jackson, Linn, Marion, Umatilla, Union, Washington and Yamhill counties, but has been abolished in all except Linn, Marion and Umatilla counties. (Secs. 27-1901 to 27-1920 O.C.)

This officer is the keeper of all files, and the recorder and custodian of all records, of deeds and mortgages, maps, plats, powers of attorney, and contracts affecting the title to real property. He performs all the duties in regard to these records that were formerly required of the county clerk. (Sec. 27-1906 O.C.) He keeps a general index, direct and indirect (Sec. 27-1907 O.C.), and a receiving book in which he makes entries of every instrument required by law to be recorded by him. (Sec. 27-1908 O.C.) "Every recorder and ex-officio recorder of conveyances in the several

counties of this state shall keep a large, well-bound book in which shall be platted all maps executed prior to May 22, 1909, of towns, villages, or additions to the same, or cemeteries, within his county, together with any description, acknowledgment or other writing thereon. He shall keep an index to such book of plats, which index shall contain the name of the town, village, addition or cemetery plat. (Sec. 27-1909 O.C.) He must keep a fee book showing all fees collected. (Sec. 27-3013 O.C.) He is required to file an official bond with the county clerk. (Sec. 27-1901 O.C.)

The records of his office are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Bond Lien Docket, for each irrigation district	Laws 1933, p. 200	1933
Deed Books	Sec. 27-1906 O.C.	1843
Deed Index	Sec. 27-1907 O.C.	1854
Fee Book (all fees received)	Sec. 27-3013 O.C.	1901
Land Claims	Ore. Archives, p. 35	1843
Leases	Sec. 27-1907 O.C.	1887
Map and Plat Books	Sec. 27-1909 O.C.	1849
Map and Plat Index	Sec. 27-1909 O.C.	1887
Mining Claims, affidavits of co-owners	Sec. 53- 210 O.C.	1903
Mining Claims, location notice and affidavit	Sec. 53- 202 O.C.	1898
Mining Claims, record of	Organic and General Laws 1843-72, p. 687.	1864
Mortgage Books	Sec. 27-1906 O.C.	1843
Mortgage Index	Sec. 27-1907 O.C.	1854
Power of Attorney Book	Sec. 27-1906 O.C.	1843
Record of United States Liens	Sec. 51-1201 O.C.	1923
Official Bond (filed with clerk)		

Recorders of conveyances are ex-officio registrars of title to real estate where the circuit court, on application filed, has ordered registration of title under the Torren's System. (Secs. 63-301, 314 O.C.)

In such cases, the recorder of conveyances is required to keep the following records:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Files all orders, instruments, notices and papers affecting title to the property, numbered consecutively under each registry.	Sec. 63- 350 O.C.	1901
Land Registration Docket Record of Proceedings of the court in registry of titles	Sec. 63- 315 O.C.	1901
Lists of all papers in files (index book)	Sec. 63- 350 O.C.	1901
Register of Titles registrar's record of registry,	Sec. 63- 334 O.C.	1901

NAME	LAW	PASSED
title certificate, transfers, liens		
Register of Titles Index by tract numbers on plats	Sec. 63- 396 O.C.	1901
Register of Titles Index alphabetical by names of owners	Sec. 63- 397 O.C.	1901
Plats (filed of record)	Sec. 63- 305 O.C.	1901

CIRCUIT COURT

A circuit court was first authorized by an act of the legislative committee of the Provisional Government in 1844. (Laws 1843-9, p. 3.) In 1846 another act provided for the division of the Oregon Country into two judicial districts and for a circuit judge to be elected by the house of representatives. The county courts were made circuit courts, except when transacting county business. (Laws 1843-9, pp. 98, 1.) The act of congress creating Oregon Territory established district courts to succeed circuit courts, which were abolished. (Laws 1850-1, p. 37.)

Under the Constitution, however, the counties were grouped into circuit court or judicial districts (Const. Art. VII) which have, from time to time, been changed. (Oregon Blue Book, p. 158.)

The circuit court is a court of record, having general jurisdiction, civil and criminal. (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 1.) "All judicial power, authority and jurisdiction not vested by this Constitution, or by laws consistent therewith, exclusively in some other court, shall belong to the circuit courts; and they shall have appellate jurisdiction and supervisory control over the county courts, and all other inferior courts, officers and tribunals." (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 9.) The court is authorized by federal statute to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States. (U.S.C.A., Title VIII, Sec. 357.) The judges are elected by the voters of the judicial districts. (Sec. 28-214 O.C.) The county clerk is ex-officio clerk of the circuit court and custodian of its records and seal. (Sec. 28-1602 O.C.)

The county clerk is required to keep the following circuit court records, which are described under the title "County Court:"

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Register	Sec. 7- 702 O.C.	1862
Journal	Sec. 7- 703 O.C.	1862
Judgment Docket	Sec. 7- 704 O.C.	1862
Execution Docket	Sec. 7- 705 O.C.	1862
Fee Book	Sec. 7- 706 O.C.	1862
Final Record	Sec. 7- 707 O.C.	1862
Jury Book	Sec. 7- 708 O.C.	1862
Files	Sec. 7- 709 O.C.	1862

He is also required to keep, in naturalization proceedings, since 1906, the following books:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Declaration of Intention	U.S.C.A. Title VIII; Sec. 400	1906
Petitions For Naturalization	U.S.C.A. Title VIII; Sec. 379	1906
Certificates of Naturalization	U.S.C.A. Title VIII, Sec. 400	1906

JUSTICE COURTS

Three justices of the peace for the Oregon Country were elected at a general meeting of the settlers in 1841 (Ore. Archives, p. 6), and four magistrates were elected at another general meeting in 1843 (Ore. Archives, p. 28). The organic law of 1843 provided for a supreme court composed of one supreme judge and two justices of the peace, and also justice of the peace courts, the supreme court to perform the duties of county commissioners. (Ore. Archives, p. 14.) In 1846, a law provided that the three justices of the peace in each county should constitute a board of county commissioners to transact county business, to be called county courts (Laws 1843-9, p. 7), and another act in the same year provided that the justices of the peace elect one of their number as presiding judge of the county court, who would be the probate judge (Laws 1843-9, p. 47). In 1851, a law provided for the election of three county commissioners in each county to transact county business. (Laws 1850-1, p. 76.) In 1854, a law provided that a justice of the peace was to be elected in each election precinct, (Laws 1853-4, p. 260.)

The office was provided for in Article VII, Section 1 of the Constitution. An act of 1864 required justices of the peace to file copies of their certificates of election, oaths of office, and official undertakings with the county clerk. (Sec. 27-2702 O.C.)

"It shall be the duty of the county court of the several counties of the state, at any regular term, whenever the court shall deem it necessary, to set off and establish, or modify the boundaries of justice of the peace and constable districts within the county." (Sec. 27-2701 O.C.)

Justices' courts have jurisdiction in civil cases involving not more than \$250, not extending to any case where title to real estate is involved (Sec. 28-1305 O.C.) and, within certain limitations, in criminal cases where punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary (Sec. 16-103 O.C.) Trial may be had by jury of six. (Sec. 16-510 O.C.) Appeals may be taken in both civil (Sec. 16-401 O.C.) and criminal (Sec. 16-701 O.C.) cases within prescribed limitations. The justice has power to administer oaths, take acknowledgements, and perform marriage ceremonies. (Sec. 33-104 O.C.) Affidavits of estrays have been filed before justices of the peace since 1915. (Sec. 20-1601 O.C.)

"The records and files of the justice's court are the docket and all papers and process filed in or returned to such court, concerning or belonging to any proceeding authorized to be had or taken therein, or before the justice of the peace who holds such court." (Sec. 16-201 O.C.)

The records of office are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Docket	Sec. 16- 201 O.C.	1864
Files (papers and process)	Sec. 16- 201 O.C.	1864
Official bond, oath and Certificate of Election (filed with clerk)		

SHERIFF

At a general meeting, February 18, 1841, the people elected a high sheriff for the Oregon Country, without prescribing his duties or term of office, (Ore. Archives, p. 6.) At another general meeting in 1843, a sheriff was elected (Ore. Archives, p. 14), and annually thereafter, his duties and authority being defined in the laws of Iowa, adopted as the laws of Oregon (Laws 1843-9, p. 98.) In 1846, each county elected a sheriff, and the act of congress in 1848, creating Oregon Territory, provided for his continuance in office. (Laws 1850-1, p. 37.)

The Constitution states: "A sheriff shall be elected in each county for the term of two years, who shall be the ministerial officer of the circuit and county courts, and shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law." (Const. Art. VI, Sec. 6.) His duties were defined in 1862 as follows: "The sheriff is the chief executive officer and conservator of the peace of the county. In the execution of his office it is his duty, - (a) to arrest and commit to prison all persons who break the peace, or attempt to break it, and all persons guilty of public offenses; (b) to defend his county against those who, by riot or otherwise, endanger the public peace or safety; (c) to execute the process and orders of the courts of justice or of judicial officers, when delivered to him for that purpose, according to the provisions of this code and other statutes; (d) to execute all warrants delivered to him for that purpose, by other public officers, according to the provisions of particular statutes; (e) to attend the terms of supreme, circuit or county courts held within his county and obey its lawful orders and directions." (Sec. 31-309 O.C.) His term has been extended to four years. (Amendment to Art. VI, Sec. 6, Constitution.)

The sheriff executes deeds for lands sold for taxes (Sec. 69-702 O.C.) and on writs of execution or decrees of sale in foreclosure proceedings (Sec. 6-507 O.C.) He issues licenses to carry concealed weapons, on application filed, a record of which is kept in the clerk's office. (Sec. 72-208 O.C.)

He must file with the clerk his official bond (Sec. 27-608 O.C.), record of licenses to carry concealed weapons (Sec. 78-208 O.C.), semi-annual reports of business transacted in his office (Sec. 27-522 O.C.), and certificates of attachment liens (Sec. 4-408 O.C.)

The records of his office are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Fee Book showing all fees collected	Sec. 27-5016 O.C.	1901
Applications for Firearm Permits (Record filed with clerk)	Sec. 72- 208 O.C.	1925
Semi-annual Reports (filed with clerk)		
Official Bond (filed with clerk)		

CORONER

The office of coroner was established by act passed in 1847, providing for appointment of that officer by the governor, for each county until the next election, after which they were to be elected annually. (Laws 1843-9, p. 23.) The Constitution provides for the election of a county coroner, whose term of office is now four years by amendment effective November 29, 1920. (Const. Art. VI, Sec. 6.)

The duties of coroners are to investigate deaths occurring under suspicious circumstances and to report the matter to the district attorney, who may order an inquest. (Sec. 31-701 O.C.) When ordered, the coroner shall summon a jury and hold such inquests. (Sec. 13-2401 O.C.) He must also hold an inquest upon the body of a stranger or pauper and, if no one claims the body for burial, the burial is made at the county's expense. (Sec. 13-2410 O.C.) If the jury finds that a crime has been committed, the coroner must deliver the testimony and verdict to a magistrate of the county, or, if the jury do not so find, to the clerk of the county court. (Sec. 13-2407 O.C.) He must deliver any unclaimed property of the deceased to the county treasurer. (Sec. 13-2413 O.C.)

Every superintendent or other person having supervision of public institutions for the care of the sick, indigent, insane or helpless must report deaths occurring in his jurisdiction to the coroner. (Sec. 31-703 O.C.)

The coroner executes process in actions wherein the sheriff is a party. (Sec. 31-707 O.C.) When the coroner, for any reason, is unable to act, a justice of the peace is authorized to act for him. (Sec. 13-2417 O.C.)

The coroner is not required to retain records, but he must deliver testimony and verdict either to a magistrate of the county or to the county clerk.

The records of the coroner are:

Reports of Inquests (filed with clerk)
Official Bond (filed with clerk)

DISTRICT OR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

The governor was empowered, by act passed in 1844, to appoint a circuit attorney for the Oregon Country to hold office until the next election, when one was to be elected for a term of two years. (Laws 1843-9, p. 71.) The act of congress creating Oregon Territory (Laws 1850-1, p. 37) provided for an attorney for the territory. In 1849 an act was passed providing for the election of prosecuting attorneys in the several judicial districts. (Laws 1850-1, p. 218.)

The Constitution provides, - "There shall be elected by districts comprised of one or more counties, a sufficient number of prosecuting attorneys, who shall be the law officers of the state, and of the counties within their respective districts, and shall perform such duties pertaining to the administration of law and general police as the legislative assembly may direct." (Const. Art. VII, Sec. 17.)

A district attorney is elected in and for each county, to serve

for four years. (Sec. 31-101 O.C.) He is the public prosecutor therein. (Sec. 31-103 O.C.) He represents the state in all proceedings in which it is a party. (Sec. 31-106 O.C.) "It is hereby made the duty of district attorneys, or their deputies, to advise the county courts, county school superintendents, county clerks, the sheriffs, county coroners and surveyors, in their respective districts, on all legal questions that may arise, and to prosecute and defend such counties in all actions, suits and proceedings to which any such county may be a party ---". (Sec. 31-107 O.C.)

"The district attorney shall keep a register of his official business, in which he shall make a note of every action, suit or proceeding commenced or defended by him in his official capacity, and the proceedings therein. The register shall, at the expiration of his term of office, be delivered by him to his successor in office." (Sec. 31-111 O.C.) Liquor permits, for handling liquor for special purposes, were issued by the district attorney prior to 1918. (Sec. 2224-10 Olson Laws.)

He is required to keep the following records:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Register of Official Business	Sec. 31-111 O.C.	1862
Record of Liquor Permits	Sec. 2224-10 Olson Laws (Repealed - 1918)	1915

ASSESSOR

An act of 1844 created the elective office of assessor of revenue for the Oregon Country. (Laws 1843-9, pp. 83, 93.) An act of 1847 provided that the sheriffs of the counties were to make assessments, as assessors. (Laws 1843-9, p. 54.) In 1849 the legislative assembly provided for the election of assessors in the several counties, the sheriff to collect taxes. (Laws 1850-1, p. 225.)

The Territorial Legislature in 1854 provided for the election of an assessor in each county (Laws 1853-4, p. 384), and prescribed his duties as follows: "The assessor of each county shall make a plat of the government surveys, and of all town plats in his county, and shall note therein, or in a present ownership book or list, the owner of each tract of land, and of each town lot, and in the counties where the assessor shall describe the land in the roll in the order of its location upon the grounds, he shall keep a taxpayers' index for each year, which said plats, present ownership book and taxpayers' index shall be public records subject to general inspection; and in such index shall be entered the name and, wherever possible, the postoffice address of every taxpayer against whom any tax shall be charged in the county, in alphabetical order with reference to the first three letters of the surname of such taxpayers as have surnames, and of the first names of the others, and shall refer to the pages and lines of the assessment roll where the assessment of such taxpayer may be found."

This act directs that the assessment roll shall be made by the assessor and prescribes its contents and arrangement (Secs. 69-239, 69-242, 69-250 O.C.) as follows: (a) names of all taxpayers, (b) description of real property taxed, (c) number of acres, (d) full cash value of each parcel of land, (e) taxable personal property, its full cash value and exemptions allowed by law, (f) total value of all property.

An act of 1907 provides, - "The county judge, clerk and assessor of the several counties of this state shall constitute a board of equalization to examine and correct the assessment rolls prepared by the assessor ---" (Sec. 69-302 O.C.)

"The assessor shall make a certificate, in duplicate, of the several amounts apportioned to be assessed upon the taxable property in his county for state, county, general and special school and road, military, university, town, city, port, or other purpose for which a tax may have been legally levied." One copy of this certificate is filed with the county clerk and the other copy is attached to the assessment roll. The clerk then issues a warrant to the sheriff for the collection of the taxes levied and assessed. The warrant is attached to the assessment roll which is delivered to the sheriff by the assessor. The assessor receives two receipts for the roll, one he retains, and the other he files with the county clerk. (Sec. 69-704 O.C.)

The assessors collect taxes on transient personal property and "keep a stub receipt book in which shall be kept by him a copy of every receipt issued." (Sec. 69-727 O.C.) The assessor is required to list annually all Japanese and Chinese who have charge of real estate in the county. (Sec. 69-256 O.C.) He was formerly required to list persons liable for military services (Organic and Other General Laws 1843-72, p. 665) but, since 1921, makes such lists only on call of the governor, when he must file the same with the county clerk. (Sec. 52-103 O.C.) He issues dog licenses. (Sec. 20-2317 O.C.) He must file an official bond with the county clerk. (Sec. 27-1804 O.C.)

The records of his office are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Plat of Government Surveys	Laws 1853-4, p. 384	1854
Present Ownership Book	Laws 1853-4, p. 384	1854
Taxpayers' Index, each year	Laws 1853-4, p. 384	1854
Stub Receipt Book, transient personal property taxes	Sec. 69- 727 O.C.	1913
Record of Dog Licenses issued	Sec. 20-2317 O.C.	1919
List of Japanese and Chinese in charge of real estate	Sec. 69- 257 O.C.	1923
Military Assessment Rolls (filed with clerk)		
Military Lists (filed with clerk)		
Official Bond (filed with clerk)		

COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Boards of equalization were established in each county in 1854. (Sec. 69-301 O.C.) "The county judge, county clerk and assessor of the several counties of this state shall constitute a board of equalization to examine and correct the assessment rolls prepared by the assessors in their several counties, and to increase or reduce the valuation of the property therein assessed, so that the same shall be full cash value thereof, and to assess omitted taxable property." The board meets annually on the second Monday of September. The county judge is chairman, and the county clerk is secretary. (Sec. 69-302 O.C.)

"Corrections, additions to, or changes in the said roll shall be entered in a column therein headed substantially 'as equalized by the county board' and the entries in such columns shall be the record of the action of said board. The meeting, qualification, sittings and adjournment of said board shall

be recorded in the journal of the county court." (Sec. 69-307 O.C.)

"Such assessment rolls, when so examined, corrected and equalized by such board, shall be returned to the county assessor." (Sec. 69-309 O.C.)

Appeals from the action of the board may be taken to the circuit court. (Sec. 69-309 O.C.)

The records of the actions of the board consist of the notations on the assessment roll and entries in the county court journal. The law does not require them, but the county clerk, for convenience, as secretary of the board, usually keeps the following records:

Equalization Board Record

Containing record of petitions for change in assessments and orders of the board thereon.

Files

Consisting of petitions and affidavits for change in assessments.

TAX COLLECTOR

"Tax Books" were provided for in 1845, and the sheriff was directed to collect taxes. (Laws 1843-9, p. 39.) An act of 1847 required the sheriff to make assessments, as assessors. (Laws 1843-9, p. 39.) In 1849, the legislative assembly provided for annual election of assessors, the sheriff to collect taxes. (Laws 1850-1, p. 225.) The sheriff is ex-officio tax collector of the county. (Sec. 69-702 O.C.)

"The assessor shall make a certificate, in duplicate, of the several amounts apportioned to be assessed upon the taxable property in his county for state, county, general and special school and road, military, university, town, city, port, or other purpose for which a tax may have been legally levied." One copy of this certificate is filed with the county clerk and the other copy is attached to the assessment roll. The clerk then issues a warrant for the collection of the taxes levied and assessed. The warrant is attached to the assessment roll, which is delivered to the sheriff by the assessor. The assessor receives two receipts for the roll; he retains one and files the other with the county clerk. (Sec. 69-704 O.C.)

The tax collector is required to make weekly reports, one copy of which he files with the county clerk, one copy with the taxing agency, one copy with the county treasurer, and one copy he retains. He is also required to keep a collection register or record of his collections, and stub receipt books containing copies of all tax receipts issued by him. (Sec. 69-711 O.C.) He must file with the county clerk a list of all unpaid or delinquent taxes on the roll. (Sec. 69-743 O.C.)

He issues certificates of delinquency and keeps a stub record book thereof. (Sec. 69-801 O.C.) He files with the county clerk all certificates of delinquency issued to the county. (Laws 1935, p. 98.)

The records of his office are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Assessment Rolls for each year	Sec. 69- 704 O.C.	1854
Collection Register	Sec. 69- 711 O.C.	1907
Copies of Weekly Reports	Sec. 69- 711 O.C.	1909
Stub Receipt Books, taxes	Sec. 69- 711 O.C.	1907
Stub Book Record, certificates of delinquency issued	Sec. 69- 801 O.C.	1907
Certificates of Delinquency issued to the county (filed with clerk)		
Delinquent Tax Lists (filed with clerk)		
Official Bond (filed with clerk)		

TREASURER

The organic law of 1843 provided for the election of a treasurer of the Oregon Country. (Ore. Archives, p. 28.) The office of district treasurer was created by the Provisional Government in 1845 (Laws 1843-9, p. 29), and in 1849 an act was passed by the Territorial Government providing for the election of a treasurer in each county. (Laws 1843-9, p. 200.) The Constitution, effective in 1859, provides for the election of a county treasurer, whose term of office is now four years. (Const. Art. VI, Sec. 6.)

"The county treasurer shall receive all moncys due and accruing to the county, and disburse the same on proper orders, issued and attested by the county clerk." (Sec. 27-1704 O.C.) "He shall so arrange and keep his books that the amount received and paid out, on account of separate and distinct funds, or specific appropriations, shall be exhibited in separate accounts as well as the whole receipts and expenditures by one general account." (Sec. 27-1718 O.C.)

He issues peddlers' licenses (Sec. 27-3403 O.C.); is trustee of estate funds for which heirs have not applied (Sec. 11-809 O.C.); receives from the clerk all forfeited bail money (Sec. 13-1342 O.C.); is ex-officio treasurer of all irrigation and drainage districts (Sec. 48-201 O.C.); is custodian of bonds of county depositories (Sec. 27-602 O.C.) and of all school district funds, unless otherwise ordered by the county court. (Sec. 35-3811 O.C.) He keeps a bond register or record of all county bond issues (Secs. 35-2003 and 35-2004 O.C.), and receives weekly turnover statements from the tax collector (Sec. 69-711 O.C.) He files his official bond with the county clerk (Sec. 27-1724 O.C.)

The records of his office are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Bonds of County Depositories	Sec. 27- 602 O.C.	1913
General Ledger Account	Sec. 27-1718 O.C.	1854
Ledger Account of Each Fund	Sec. 27-1718 O.C.	1854
Official Bond (filed with clerk)		
Record of Peddlers' Licenses Issued	Sec. 27-3403 O.C.	1909
Register of Bond Issues	Secs. 35-2003,4 O.C.	1913
Semi-annual Statements (filed with clerk)		
Tax Collector's Weekly Reports	Sec. 69- 711 O.C.	1909

AUDITOR

By an act of the legislature passed in 1925, the office of county auditor was created for Clackamas county. The term of office is four years.

As the accounting officer for the county, he audits, approves or rejects all demands, accounts and claims against the county and reports them to the county court or board of commissioners. He keeps a record of all claims, bills or demands against the county and makes semi-annual reports to the county court. (Sec. 27-2101 O.C.) He files with the county clerk his oath of office and official bond.

The records of his office are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Official Bond (filed with clerk)		
Register of Claims	Sec. 27-2101 O.C.	1925
Semi-annual Reports	Sec. 27-2101 O.C.	1925

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

An act of the Territorial Legislature in 1849 provided for the election of a school commissioner in each county, to serve for a term of three years. (Laws 1850-51, p. 66.) The legislature created the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, only to abolish it in 1851, transferring its duties to the boards of County Commissioners. (Laws 1850-51, p. 76.) In 1852 the legislature abolished the office of school commissioner, transferring its duties also to the boards of County Commissioners. (Laws 1851-52, p. 64.) An act passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1854, provided for the election of a county superintendent of schools to hold office for a term of three years (Laws 1853-4, p. 423), the term being changed to four years in 1916 (Sec. 25-401 O.C.).

The superintendent visits the schools of the county (Sec. 35-405 O.C.); hears and decides appeals from district officers and teachers (Sec. 35-407 O.C.); enforces the courses of study (Sec. 35-408 O.C.); keeps records of the respective school districts (Sec. 35-409 O.C.); reports regularly to the state superintendent of public instruction (Sec. 35-410 O.C.); is custodian of the bonds of the school district clerks (Sec. 35-1201 O.C.); and is a member of the district boundary board (Sec. 35-601 O.C.).

In counties of more than 25,000 population, he has jurisdiction only over schools outside districts of the first class. (Sec. 35-501 O.C.)

He shall keep in a suitable book an official record of all persons under contract to teach in his county (Sec. 35-409 O.C.); shall use a uniform series of blank reports, registers, receipts, etc., which shall be prepared and furnished by the state board of education (Sec. 35-412 O.C.); "shall require and receive monthly reports from the principal or teacher in charge of each school, showing the registration, attendance, tardiness, and such other information as will aid in efficient school supervision. Such reports shall be made on blanks provided for that purpose by the superintendent of public instruction. He shall receive the reports of all districts in his county, and shall, by the fourth Monday of July in each year, make out from the records in his office a general report, adding thereto such suggestions as he may deem of importance to the cause of education, and transmit the same to the superintendent of public

instruction, retaining a copy thereof in his office." (Sec. 35-418 O.C.)

He is required to make a record showing the boundaries and numbers of all the districts in his county as established and organized by the district boundary board. (Sec. 35-601 O.C.) Teachers are required to register their county certificates or state papers, and file a copy of their contracts, in the county superintendent's office. (Sec. 35-419 O.C.) He must keep a book containing accounts of the county treasurer with the several school districts. (Sec. 35-1809 O.C.)

He apportions state school funds among the several districts in his county. (Sec. 35-503 O.C.) Eighth grade examinations are conducted under his direction and are reported by him to the state superintendent of public instruction. (Sec. 35-2805 O.C.)

He keeps permanent records of the pupils in the county on cards furnished by the state superintendent of public instruction.

The records of his office are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Account Book between Treasurer and School Districts	Sec. 35-1809 O.C.	1907
Bonds of District Clerks	Sec. 35-1201 O.C.	1901
Copies of Superintendent's Annual Reports	Sec. 35- 418 O.C.	1907
Record of Apportionment of School Funds among Districts	Sec. 35- 503 & 1806 O.C.	1925 & 1907
Record of Eighth Grade Examinations	Sec. 35-2805 O.C.	1905
Record of School District Boundaries	Sec. 35- 601 O.C.	1907
Record of Teachers under Contract	Sec. 35- 409 O.C.	1907
Reports of District Clerks	Sec. 35- 418 O.C.	1907
Reports of Principals or Teachers	Sec. 35- 418 O.C.	1907
Teachers' Certificates and Contracts	Sec. 35- 419 O.C.	1907
Official Bond (filed with clerk)		
Permanent Record of Pupils (cards)	On orders and instructions of Superintendent of Public Instruction	

DISTRICT BOUNDARY BOARD

This board, created in 1907, consists of the county school superintendent and the county court, or the board of commissioners where the board is a separate body. Its duties are to divide the county into convenient school districts, and to change, when it deems advisable, the boundaries of such districts.

The superintendent shall make a record showing the boundaries and numbers of the districts in his county so established and organized.

The county judge is ex-officio chairman, and the superintendent ex-officio secretary, except where the board of county commissioners is a separate body; then the chairman of the board shall be chairman. (Sec. 35-601 O.C.)

The board has power to condemn or purchase land for school purposes (Sec. 35-605 O.C.), and to take charge of abandoned schools and school properties in districts ceasing to maintain schools, and to sell the same. (Sec. 35-604 O.C.) Appeals may be taken from the decisions of the board to the superintendent of public instruction. (Sec. 35-607 O.C.)

The superintendent is required to keep the following record:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Record of Boundaries and numbers of school districts	Sec. 35- 601 O.C.	1907

Note: The minutes of the board are usually kept in the above record or in a special minute book.

BOARD OF COUNTY SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Under a statute passed in 1921, known as the "County School Law", all the territory of the county not included in a city school district shall constitute a county school district. (Sec. 35-804 O.C.) The law does not become operative in any county until the question of adopting its provisions has been submitted to the voters of the proposed county school district, at a general or special election, and approved by them. (Sec. 35-830 O.C.) It has been approved in Crook, Hood River, Klamath, and Lincoln counties.

The law provides for the election by the voters of such district of a board of five county school directors whose term of office is five years. The district boundary board shall divide the county district into five zones and one director shall be elected from each. (Sec. 35-809 O.C.)

The duties of the board are to appoint and fix the term and salary of a county school superintendent, a school clerk, teachers, supervisors, assistants and other employees; to lease and build school houses and buy or lease land for school purposes and sell the same; to provide polling places for school elections, appoint judges and clerks, canvass votes and poll books and determine the result; make annual reports to the taxpayers; prepare an annual budget and levy taxes; consolidate schools and arrange for transportation of pupils; fix tuitions; and determine the boundaries of the territory, known as a sub-district, served by each elementary school. (Sec. 35-812 O.C.)

The county superintendent is the executive officer of the board and representative of the state educational authorities. It is his duty to see that school laws and regulations are enforced; to recommend changes in the school system which he may deem advisable; to make reports to the board and to the superintendent of public instruction when ordered; and to recommend appointment and tenure of teachers, supervisors and assistants. (Sec. 35-816 O.C.)

The clerk shall record the proceedings of the board in a book; make annual reports to the district according to the form prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction and forward a copy thereof to such superintendent; and to make annual school census and forward a copy thereof to the county superintendent. (Sec. 35-817 O.C.)

The records of the clerk, kept in the office of the county superintendent, are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Account book between treasurer and school districts in the county	Sec. 35-1809 O.C.	1907
Copies of Superintendent's Annual Reports	Sec. 35- 418 O.C.	1907
Minute Book (Clerk's)	Sec. 35-817 O.C.	1921
Record of Eighth Grade Examinations	Sec. 35-2805 O.C.	1905
Record of Apportionment of School Funds among Districts	Sec. 35- 503 O.C.	1925
Record of Teachers under Contract	Sec. 35- 409 O.C.	1907
Reports of Principals and Teachers	Sec. 35- 418 O.C.	1907
Reports of Clerk (annual)	Sec. 35- 817 O.C.	1921
Reports of census (annual)	Sec. 35- 817 O.C.	1921
Teachers' Certificates and Contracts	Sec. 35- 419 O.C.	1907
Permanent Record of Pupils (cards)	On orders and instructions of Superintendent of Public Instruction	

COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

"The county judge and county commissioners, and the mayor and common council of each incorporated city, except where a regularly constituted board of health by statute or by ordinance of such city exists or may hereafter be created, shall constitute a board of health ex-officio, for each county and city, respectively, of the state, whose duty it shall be to enforce the rules and regulations of the state board of health and such other rules and regulations of the county or city board of health as are provided by the state board of health, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the state health officer pertaining to the health of the people " (Sec. 59-201 O.C.).

The board is required to elect a secretary, who must be a licensed physician and have an office at the county seat. As the health officer of the board, he possesses the powers of a constable or other peace officer in all matters pertaining to public health (Sec. 59-201 O.C.).

The secretary reports to the state board of health. He is required to file the records of his office with the county clerk or a city official, where such records can be consulted without fee (Sec. 59-202 O.C.). The secretary usually keeps copies of all his reports.

The board may elect a county health officer (Sec. 59-1203 O.C.), who shall act as a registrar, and carry out the rules, regulations and instructions of the state board of health (Sec. 59-1301 O.C.). The registrar shall record, and report to the state board of health, the births (Sec. 59-1213 O.C.), and deaths (Sec. 59-1209 O.C.) in the county. He shall also report the same to the county clerk (Sec. 59-1220 O.C.). He usually keeps copies of his reports on contagious diseases. The secretary is not required by statute to keep any specific records. He is governed, in that respect, by the rules and regulations of the state board of health.

The registrar is required to keep the following records:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Record of Births	Sec. 59-1213 O.C.	1905

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Record of Deaths	Sec. 59-1209 O.C.	1905
Register of Midwives, Physicians and Undertakers	Sec. 59-1216 O.C.	1915

SURVEYOR

The organic law of 1843 (Ore. Archives, p. 28) provided that the recorder shall record all boundaries of land presented for that purpose, and the act of 1851 (Laws 1850-1, p. 260) provided for the recording of town plats. The act of congress passed in 1850 provided for the appointment of a surveyor-general for Oregon Territory. (Laws 1850-1, p. 48.) The Constitution provides for the election of a county surveyor, whose term of office is now four years. (Const. Art. VI, Sec. 6.)

"The county surveyor shall execute all orders to him directed by any court of record or county court for surveying roads, or surveying or re-surveying any tract of land the title to which is in dispute before such court, and all orders of survey for the partition of real estate." (Sec. 27-1801 O.C.)

"The surveyor of each county shall:

First: keep a fair and correct record of all surveys made by himself and deputies and the county roadmaster --- in a good and substantial book, to be by him procured for that purpose.

Second: number his surveys and the surveys made by the county roadmaster progressively and state by whom and for whom made.

Third: have each record consist, firstly, of a written narrative of the survey as it was done, commencing with the description of the commencing corner, particularly as to the mode of its establishment ---." (Sec. 28-1809 O.C.)

The records of his office are:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Survey Book, with surveys numbered and a narrative	Sec. 28-1809 O.C.	1855
Official Bond (filed with clerk)		

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

The county agricultural agent is appointed by the county court. (Sec. 18-1103 O.C.) He reports to it, and carries out the rules, regulations and instructions of the State Agricultural College. (Sec. 18-801 O.C.) His compensation is paid by the state, county, and federal government, the county court being authorized to levy a one-half mill tax for that purpose. (Sec. 18-1101 O.C.)

The law does not require that he keep records, but he is subject, in that respect, to the rules and regulations of the state agricultural college.

He usually keeps copies of the reports made to the county court and to the state agricultural college.

COUNTY GRAZING BOARD

This board, created in 1923, is composed of the county court, or the board of county commissioners in counties having such separate boards, and the county stock inspector.

The board has power to divide the county into convenient grazing districts, and to alter or abolish the boundaries of such districts. The county judge is ex-officio chairman and the county stock inspector is ex-officio secretary of the board. The board issues grazing licenses to residents of the districts, which are to be filed with the county clerk. The county court grants grazing licenses to non-residents, which are issued by the county clerk (Secs. 20-2101 and 20-2104 O.C.). The board makes annual reports to the director of agriculture. (Laws 1931, p. 183).

Appeals are taken from the decisions of the board to the circuit court (Sec. 20-2105 O.C.).

The act creating and regulating grazing boards is not to become effective in any county until the voters of such county, at an election thereon, adopt such act for the county (Sec. 20-2108 O.C.).

The board is required to keep the following records:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Grazing Licenses issued by the board	Sec. 20-2101 O.C.	1923
Record of Boundaries of grazing districts	Sec. 20-2101, O.C.	1923

Note: The minutes of the board are usually kept in the county court journal (county business) or in a special minute book.

COUNTY STOCK INSPECTOR

An act of 1915 provided for a county stock inspector in each county, to be appointed by the governor for a two-year term. Duties of the inspector are to keep records of marks and brands and stray and transient live stock. He shall also keep records of live stock shipments out of the state and to stockyards.

He shall deliver his books and records, at the end of his term, to the county court or to his successor. If there be no inspector appointed the county clerk shall keep such records (Secs. 20-1201 and 20-1203 O.C.). Since 1931 he is appointed by the state director of agriculture on recommendation of the Cattle and Horse Raisers Association of Oregon (Laws 1931, p. 183), and reports to him.

He is ex-officio a member and secretary of the county grazing board (Sec. 20-2101 O.C.).

He is required to keep the following records:

NAME	LAW	PASSED
Description of Marks and Brands	Secs. 20-1201-3 O.C.	1915
Live Stock Shipments out of State or to Stock Yards	Secs. 20-1201-3 O.C.	1915
Record of Stray Live Stock	Secs. 20-1201-3 O.C.	1915

MIMEOGRAPHY

COUNTY MEAT AND HERD INSPECTOR

In 1919, a law was passed providing for the appointment by the county court of a county meat and herd inspector (Sec. 20-901 O.C.). He gives bond (Sec. 20-904 O.C.). Under the direction and rules of the state board of agriculture, it is his duty to inspect dairy and pure bred breeding herds for bovine tuberculosis and other diseases of live stock. He shall make monthly reports of his activities to the director of agriculture, a copy of which is to be filed with the county clerk (Sec. 20-903 O.C.).

DOG CONTROL DISTRICT

By a law of 1929, the county court may, or, upon presentation of a petition of fifty or more sheep or goat owners, must declare the county a dog-control district, and appoint a board of three supervisors for two-year terms. The board selects a chairman, and a secretary who shall keep minutes of meetings and other proceedings. The board has authority to issue licenses and enforce laws relating to control of dogs within the county; to pass on claims against the dog license fund for sheep or goats killed and make recommendations to the county court thereon. The board is empowered to hire an enforcement officer to work under its direction (Sec. 20-2309 O.C.).

BEE INSPECTORS

Since 1905, bee inspectors have been appointed by the county court for a two-year term on petition of not less than seven persons engaged in the culture of honey bees. Their duties are to examine all apiaries and bee appliances for "foul brood" or other infectious diseases injurious to bees and damaging to honey, and to give instructions for the treatment thereof and report to the county court (Secs. 18-1401, 18-1402 O.C.). Bee owners are required to register and procure licenses from the county clerk who shall keep a record thereof (Sec. 18-1407 O.C.).

PREN-TYPE
MICROGRAPH

HORTICULTURAL INSPECTORS

Since 1905, on petition of 25 or more resident fruit growers, the county court has appointed horticultural inspectors. Their duties are to inspect orchards, nurseries, trees, shrubs, vines, fruits, vegetables, plants, packing houses, warehouses, store rooms, farms and enforce the regulations of the state board of agriculture under the supervision of the director. They shall make reports as prescribed by the board (Sec. 18-2601 O.C.).

COUNTY VETERINARIAN

Under a law passed in 1905, the county court may appoint a county veterinarian, who shall give bond, and receive per diem compensation not to exceed 40 days in a year, and work under and be governed by the rules of the director of agriculture and make monthly reports to him, (Sec. 20-203 O.C.).

DEPUTY SHEEP INSPECTOR

Since 1907, the state sheep inspector has appointed in each county where there is a sheep industry, one or more deputy inspectors, who shall give bond and be subject to removal by him at any time. The duties of the deputy are to investigate contagious and infectious diseases among sheep and make inspections, establish quarantines, and report them to the state inspector. Appointments are made when requested by any five sheep owners of the county (Secs. 20-505, 6, 7 O.C.).

COUNTY DAIRY HERD INSPECTOR

By a law of 1927, county dairy herd inspectors are appointed by the county court in counties where there are a greater number of dairy than beef animals (Sec. 20-815 O.C.). They shall give bond (Sec. 20-808 O.C.). Their duties are to make tuberculin tests and investigate contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases of dairy cattle. They are subject to the rules of, and make reports to the state board of agriculture (Sec. 20-804 O.C.).

COUNTY FAIR BOARD

The county court may appoint for a three-year term a county fair board consisting of the county school superintendent and three resident taxpaying citizens recommended by the agricultural and horticultural societies and granges of the county. Board members are required to file bonds with the county clerk (Sec. 18-301 O.C.). The duty of the board is to manage and control county fairs and county fair property and funds. (Sec. 18-303 O.C.). The board makes annual reports to the director of agriculture (Laws 1931, p. 183), and to county court when required.

WEED CONTROL DISTRICT

By a law of 1923, the county court may declare a county a weed control district for the purpose of destroying weeds and preventing the spreading and seeding of noxious weeds, and appoint a weed inspector whose duties shall be to find out if any noxious weeds or plants are being permitted to grow and produce bloom or seed in the district. He shall serve all notices and, if necessary, destroy or cut, or supervise the destruction or cutting of noxious weeds growing or seeding in the district. He reports to the county court. (Sec. 18-2001 O.C.).

COUNTY ENGINEER

The county court is authorized by law of 1919 to employ a county engineer who shall give bond in the sum of \$5000. His duty is to designate, on a market road map filed by the court with the clerk, each market road of the county by number, name or letter, and the starting point, terminus and monuments of each, which shall be recorded at length in a county road book prepared for that purpose; survey such road for immediate improvement and report the same with recommendations to the court. The report shall consist of plan and profile showing bridges, culverts and structures. (Sec. 44-1008 O.C.) He shall examine and certify all bills for such road work. (Sec. 44-1011 O.C.) The county surveyor may be appointed such engineer. (Sec. 44-1015 O.C.) Where there is no roadmaster, the engineer may perform his duties. (Sec. 44-1016 O.C.)

COUNTY ROADMASTER

Under a law of 1917, a county roadmaster is appointed by the county court to work under its direction. He shall give bond in the sum of \$1000. His duties are to assist the court in preparing specifications for road and bridge work, superintend all work, recommend methods, investigate petitions for roads, make progress estimates on work on all public roads laid out by the court, keep such roads in repair, establish guide boards at intersections and perform the duties of road supervisors. He shall have charge of all county tools and equipment and shall make reports in writing to the court concerning his activities. (Secs. 44-1404 to 1407 O.C.)

BOARD OF VISITATION

The county judge is authorized, by law of 1907, to appoint a board of six reputable inhabitants, who shall serve without compensation, to constitute a board of visitation. They shall visit once a year all institutions, societies and associations receiving children, and shall report to the court the condition of the children. (Sec. 33-633 O.C.)

WATERMASTER

Since 1909, the state engineer has been authorized to divide the state into convenient water districts, appoint a watermaster for each district, and fix his term of office. (Sec. 47-309 O.C.)

His duty is to divide the water of the natural streams and other sources of supply of the district among the several ditches and reservoirs taking water therefrom, according to the rights of each, and regulate the distribution of water among the users and report his activities to the state engineer. (Sec. 47-310 O.C.)

His salary and expenses are to be approved and paid by the county court. (Sec. 47-312 O.C.)

COUNTY RELIEF COMMITTEE

An act passed in 1854 provided that county courts should have exclusive superintendence of the poor in the county, granting relief on application. (Sec. 27-1406 O.C.)

In 1935, the legislature provided for a county relief committee of seven members, three of whom should be members of the board of county commissioners or county court, ex-officio, the remaining four to be appointed by and subject to removal by the governor. (Special Session Laws 1935, p. 94)

It is the duty of the committee to grant relief or aid to needy persons and their dependents.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

Public Health Nurses are appointed by the county board of health as the necessity arises and are under the supervision and direction and make reports to the county health officer and the state board of health.

WATERMASTER

Since 1905, the state engineer has been authorized to divide the state into convenient water districts, subject to the approval of each district, and the his term of office. (Sec. 47-302 O.S.)

It is the duty of the watermaster to divide the water of the several districts among the several districts and reservoirs within the district, according to the right of each, and to report his activities to the state engineer. (Sec. 47-310 O.S.)

His salary and expenses are to be approved and paid by the county court. (Sec. 47-312 O.S.)

COUNTY RELIEF COMMISSION

As set forth in 1905, provided that county courts should have exclusive jurisdiction of the poor in the county, creating relief or application. (Sec. 47-318 O.S.)

In 1908, the legislature provided for a county relief commission of seven members, three of whom should be members of the board of county commissioners or county court, and provided that the remaining four to be appointed by and subject to removal by the governor. (Special Session Laws 1908, p. 94)

It is the duty of the commission to grant relief to aid to needy persons and their dependents.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

Public health officers are appointed by the county board of health as it is necessary to enforce the provisions and regulations and to report to the county health officer and the state board of health.