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INVENTORY
of the
COUNTY ARCHIVES
OF GEORGIA

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NO. 47 DOUGHERTY COUNTY
(Albany)



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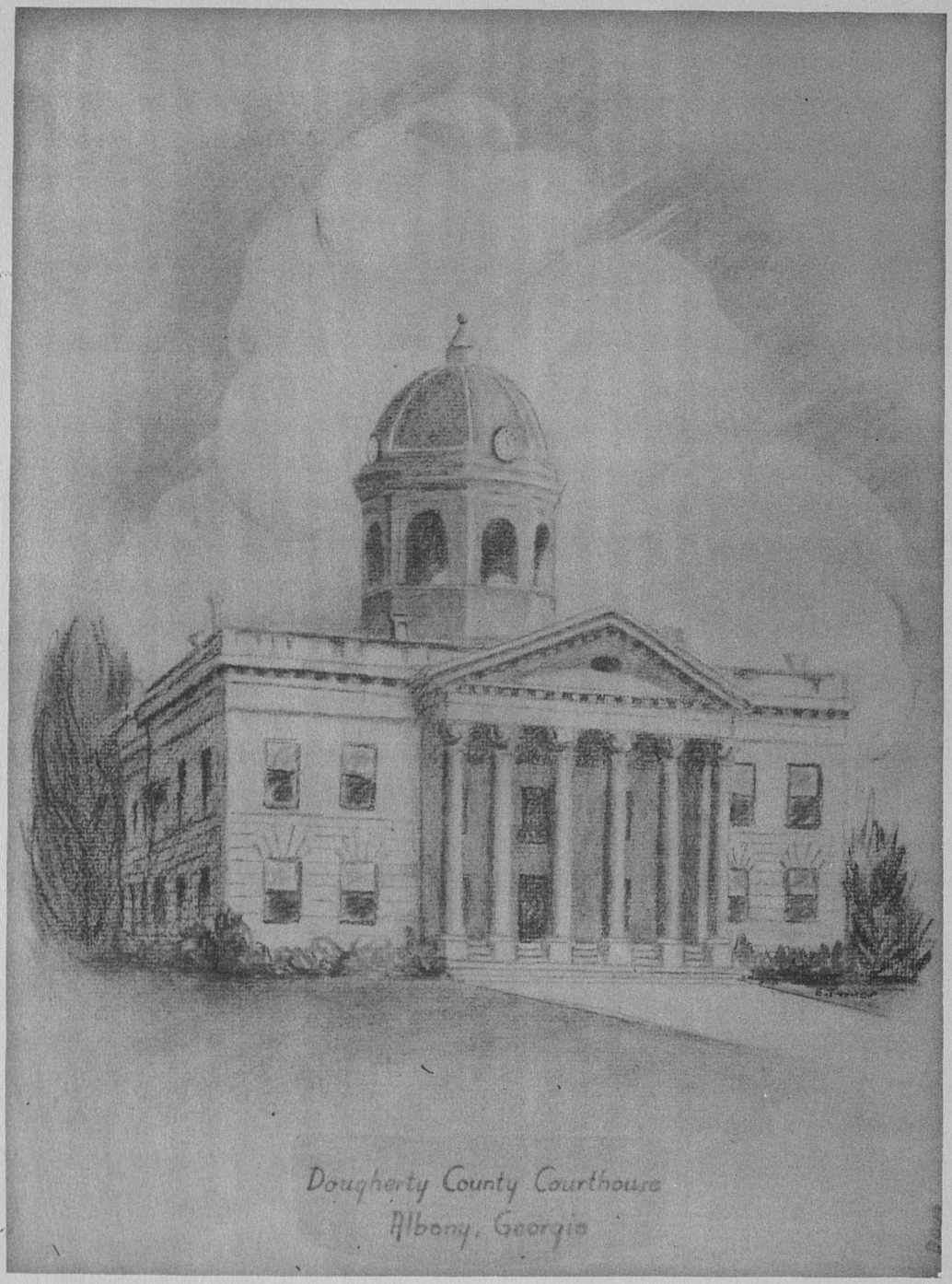

Dougherty County Courthouse
Albany, Georgia

INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES

OF GEORGIA

NO. 47. DOUGHERTY COUNTY

(ALBANY)

Prepared by

The Georgia Historical Records Survey
Division of Professional and Service Projects
Work Projects Administration

Atlanta, Georgia
The Georgia Historical Records Survey
January 1941

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FOREWORD

The Inventory of the County Archives of Georgia is one of a number of guides to historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historical Records Survey projects of the Work Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Dougherty County, is No. 47 of the Georgia 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carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political,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 projects 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 projects, 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 operates as a Nation-wide series of locally sponsored projects in the Division of Professional and Service Projects, of which Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, is in charge.

HOWARD O. HUNTER
Acting Commissioner

PREFACE

The Historical Records Survey was initiated in Georgia in October 1936, as a unit of a Nation-wide program under the supervision of Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director. The project at the beginning was set up as a part of the Federal Writers' Project, but functioned thereunder for only a few weeks. The Survey became an independent unit of Federal Project No. 1 on November 1, 1936, and operated as such until September 1, 1939, when the transfer of the Survey to the status of a locally sponsored State-wide project was effected. The present State Supervisor of the Survey was appointed on October 10, 1940.

The principal objective of the Survey in Georgia is to prepare complete inventories of the public archives of the State and its politican subdivisions, and to make readily accessible to research students and historians this large store of source material. A list of the publications of the Georgia Historical Records Survey appears on page 245. Such a survey should greatly aid and encourage a more systematic study of local governmental structure and point the way to an improvement in the methods of storage and preservation of both current and noncurrent records.

The arrangement of agencies in Part B of the inventory classifies them according to governmental function: Administration; registration of property titles; administration of justice; law enforcement; finance; elections; education; health; welfare; public works; and miscellaneous. Records are classified in general according to the agencies which make them, unless other disposition of the records is directed by law. Under agencies, records have been classified, insofar as possible, according to the subjects with which they deal.

Records are described in entries whose style is formalized to give the following information: Title of record, dates for which available, quantity, labeling of volumes or containers, information on missing records or discontinuance, variant titles, description of record contents, manner of arrangement, indexing, nature of recording, size of volumes or containers, and location.

The Survey is now engaged in preparing a comprehensive statement of the general law regulating county government to be entitled County Government in Georgia. It is expected that this book will serve as a handbook on the organization, structure, and evolution of county government and records in Georgia, and will make it unnecessary to repeat in each inventory information applicable to all counties in the State. The office essays in this inventory are, therefore, limited to the creation of the office and its present status, the manner in which it is filled, the term, and special legislation affecting Dougherty County. Pending issuance of the volume on County Government in Georgia, it is suggested that the reader consult the Inventory of the County Archives of Georgia, No. 106, Muscogee County for more detailed essays than those found in the present inventory.

The Survey was begun in Dougherty County in June 1939, and the field work was completed in June 1940. The work was rechecked in July and August.

Preface

For the completeness and accuracy of the inventory of the records the field workers are responsible. The historical sketch was written by Raymond H. Corry, Assistant State Supervisor. The essays, entries, and other sections of the Inventory were prepared by the State Office staff and were edited by Harold Warnell, Project Technician.

This inventory in final manuscript form was edited in the National office by Guy P. Timboe, assistant editor, and further reviewed by Mabel S. Brodie, editor in charge of public records inventories.

The publication of this volume is made possible largely through the assistance rendered on behalf of Dougherty County by the Commissioners of Roads and Revenues. The valuable assistance rendered by other county officials of Dougherty County is also gratefully acknowledged.

Acknowledgement is also made for the aid given by the various workers and officials of the State and District offices of the Work Projects Administration.

The Inventory of the County Archives of Georgia will, when completed, consist of a separate, numbered volume for each county in the State. Each county unit of the series is numbered according to its respective position in an alphabetical list of Georgia's 159 counties. Thus, the volume for Dougherty County becomes No. 47, in accordance with this list.

The Inventory of the State archives, of county, municipal, and other local records, will constitute separate series of publications. They are in mimeographed form for free distribution to certain State and local public officials, public libraries in Georgia, and to a limited number of libraries and governmental agencies outside the State. Requests for information concerning these publications should be addressed to R. V. Connerat, State Supervisor, Research and Records Projects, Ten Forsyth Street Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

FREDERICK S. HULSE
State Supervisor
The Georgia Historical Records Survey

Atlanta, Georgia
January 1941

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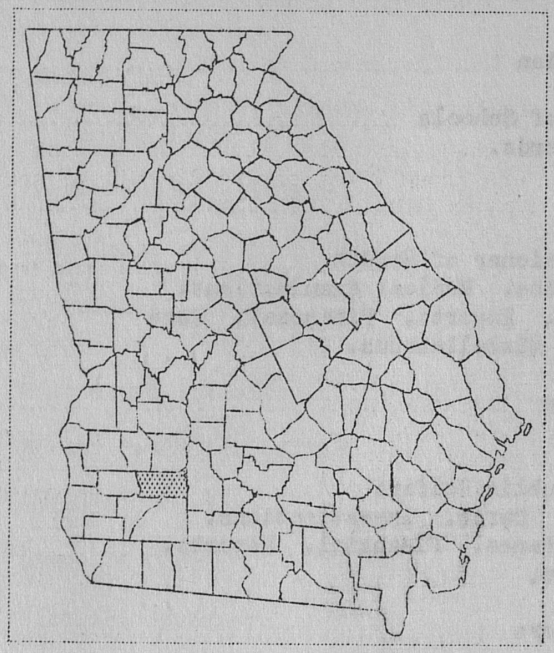
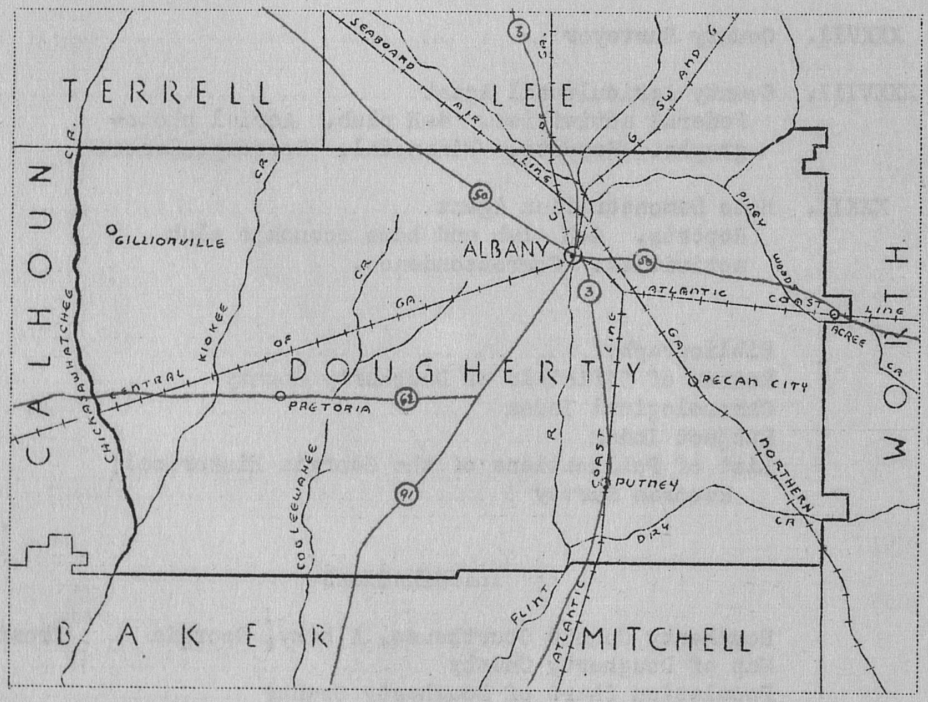


Map of Georgia showing location of Dougherty County (stippled).

The boundaries of Dougherty County have been changed several times by the General Assembly (Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298, 314, 319; 1855-56, pp. 125-135; 1858, p. 43; 1866, p. 33).



Map of Dougherty County

1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

Physical Characteristics

Dougherty County is located in the southwestern section of the State. It is roughly rectangular in shape, and its extreme dimensions, east and west, and north and south, are about 28 miles and 12½ miles, respectively, the total area being 343 square miles, or 219,520 acres.[1] On the north Dougherty County is bounded by Terrell and Lee Counties; on the east, by Worth County; on the south, by Mitchell and Baker Counties; and on the west, by Chickasawhatchee Creek which separates it from Calhoun County. Since the formation of Dougherty County, its boundary with Worth County has been altered on several occasions by action of the General Assembly, each time with a gain in territory by Dougherty.[2]

The physiographic features of the county are quite uniform, the larger part of the county lying within the Dougherty Plain, a name given to the smooth country of southwest Georgia. Conspicuous among the features of the region are numerous, irregular-shaped depressions, or lime sinks, varying from a few rods in diameter to areas embracing several hundred acres. Some of these depressions are dry and under cultivation; others are filled with water; and still others are swampy, supporting thick growths of cypress, bay, tupelo, and black gum timber and often a dense undergrowth of switch cane, bamboo vines, or smilax, and other water-loving vegetation.[3]

The creeks of Dougherty County flow sluggishly through wide, shallow, swampy valleys. Chickasawhatchee Creek forms the western boundary of the county. Tallahassee Creek is a tributary of Kiokee Creek which in turn is a tributary of the Chickasawhatchee. In the eastern part of the county the Flint River (called Thronateeska by the Creek Indians) has cut a well-defined channel across the country in a winding course. The entire drainage of Dougherty County is through the Flint and its tributaries, finally reaching the Gulf of Mexico through the Apalachicola River at Apalachicola Bay on the coast of Florida. In the northeastern section of the county Kinchafoonee River and Muckaloo Creek come together to form the Muckafoonee which flows into the Flint. Piney Woods and Dry Creeks are tributaries of the Flint from the east. Cooleewahee Creek flows through the central part of Dougherty, finally emptying into the Flint River in Baker County. Radium Springs, formerly known as Blue Spring, located about

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1 U.S. Bureau of Soils, "Soil Survey of Dougherty County, Georgia," Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, 1912 (Fourteenth Report), p. 573.

2 In 1854 land lots 231, 243, and 414 were added to Dougherty County. Two years later lots 212, 216, 217, 242-246, 249, and 250 of the fifteenth district of Worth County were added to Dougherty. In 1858 more land in Worth County was added to Dougherty, but this latter act was repealed in 1866.—Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 314, 319; 1855-56, p. 133; 1858, p. 43; 1866, p. 33.

3 U.S. Bureau of Soils, "Soil Survey," loc. cit., p. 574.

4 miles south of Albany, is the largest spring in the State of Georgia.[1]

A small portion of the county in the eastern and southeastern parts of the county has a gently rolling topography. The slopes are smooth and rounded with no ruggedness. The greater part of the farming land is known as "red lands" and is heavier than that of other regions in southwest Georgia. The "red lands" were originally covered with hardwood forests, principally oak and hickory, with some longleaf yellow pine. The "gray lands" are known as "pine barrens" and were for a long time considered inferior for farming. In the original survey of the region the red lands were laid out in lots of five-eighths of a mile square each, while the gray lands were divided into lots of seven-eighths of a mile square each. The red lands were intended for agriculture and the gray for grazing land. With the introduction of commercial fertilizers the latter were found to yield crops equal to those of the red lands.[2]

The climate of Dougherty County is temperate, with long, warm summers and short, mild winters. The average growing season extends from the early part of March to about the middle of November, a period of approximately eight months. The average rainfall is about 50 inches which is well distributed throughout the year.[3]

Founding of Albany

The history of Dougherty County has its beginnings in the settlement of the town of Albany in what was at that time Baker County. Unlike most of the towns and cities of Georgia, Albany and its vicinity did not grow up by accident. Its settlement was a deliberate commercial venture, which succeeded largely through the work of one man—Nelson Tift. A native of Connecticut, Tift aided his father in a mercantile business at Key West, Florida, and from 1830 to 1836 was in business at Augusta, Georgia. Early in March 1836 he received an offer for his services from an establishment in the town of Hawkinsville, Georgia, and by the middle of that month arrived there and began his work of buying cotton and selling groceries.[4] About the first of September, Tift received a letter

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[1] U.S. Bureau of Soils, "Soil Survey," loc. cit., pp. 574, 575. See also map accompanying soil survey.

[2] Ibid., pp. 575, 578, 579.

[3] Ibid., pp. 576, 577.

[4] The Journal of Col. Nelson Tift (manuscript in city clerk's office, city hall, Albany, Georgia), pp. 1-3, 22, 23. This journal of 151 pages kept by Tift contains entries from May 17, 1835 through April 6, 1856. There are several gaps, in some instances covering a number of years. See also Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927, pp. 1617, 1618. Several statements in regard to Tift in the Biographical Directory are erroneous and a number of public positions which he held are omitted. Corrections will probably be made in a new edition of this valuable work which will be published in 1941 by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

(Next entry, p. 147)

from his employers, Holcombe, Peck & Company, urging him to retain his position at Hawkinsville "with the understanding that I should have a very respectable interest in a respectable establishment on the Flint River of which I am to choose the . . . location & have the management—."[1]

However, Tift did not accept the proposition made by Holcombe, Peck & Company. He entered into an agreement on September 24, 1836, with a group of men headed by John Rawls, president of a bank at Hawkinsville, to found a town on the west bank of the Flint River in Baker County "for the purpose of merchandising, Boating, Trafic (sic) &c." Interest in the company, organized as "Rawls, Tift & Co.," was divided into 18 shares. Tift was to receive three whole shares and an equal interest in three other common stock shares. The property of the company was listed as "one Steamboat in complete order intended for the navigation of the Flint River and two lots of land situated on the West bank of the Flint river in Baker County, intended for the location of a town—." Tift was given entire charge of the business of the company for 1 year for which he was to be paid a salary from the common stock. On October 3, Tift made a payment of a thousand dollars and a week later began his services for the company.[2]

When Tift arrived at Albany on October 13, 1836, he found Rawls and Taylor, members of the company, already there "with a few hands & (they) had commenced work on our Store house of hewed logs—"[3] He found it impossible to hire Negro hands for any length of time and was forced to employ white laborers to carry on the work of erecting a few buildings. Progress was slow, but by December a frame store and a small house had been erected, a batteau built, and timbers were ready for a warehouse in which to store cotton. The town was laid out in lots and by the end of 1836 a few of these had been sold at $200 for corner lots and $150 for middle lots.[4] The country around the young settlement was virgin territory, except for a few scattered farms. The opening up on the new region was part and parcel of that great southwest migration which was taking place in the first part of the nineteenth century. Although a "war" had just been fought in Georgia and Alabama to remove the Creek Indians westward, a few straggling bands ranged the country around Albany, evidently trying to join the Seminoles in Florida.[5]

The Mary Emeline, the steamboat owned by Rawls, Tift and Company, made its first trip up the Flint River toward Albany in January 1837. For some reason the boat could not reach the settlement, and the goods

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[1] Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 23.
[2] Ibid., pp. 23-25. The other members of the company were R. N. Taylor, H. V. King, F. J. Watts, and B. F. Watts. A copy of the agreement forming Rawls, Tift & Co. is entered in Tift's Journal on page 24.
[3] Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 26.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid., pp. 26, 27.

had to be unloaded at Hell's Gate Shoal and sent up by barge. Tift purchased two barges on which to send cotton to market at Apalachicola, Florida, and bring provisions on the return trip. In January 1837 he went down the river on the Mary Emeline and purchased about $8,000 worth of goods. The steamboat frequently ran aground on the shoals and sometimes a week or more would pass before it could resume the trip up the river. In early March 1837 the Mary Emeline reached Albany for the first time. After having the freight removed, Tift sent 220 bales of cotton to Apalachicola on the return trip, in addition to 40 bales taken on board at Bainbridge. From Apalachicola he shipped the 220 bales to a cotton factor at Charleston, South Carolina.[1] Thus began the river trade without which the county around Albany could not have been opened so early to the extensive cultivation of cotton. The Flint River and later the railroads were life lines to the markets of the outside world.

The Albany venture did not prove an immediate success. The stockholders of Rawls, Tift and Company became discouraged and sold their interest to Nelson Tift, who never doubted that the region would soon become an important part of the State. By May 1837 Tift had sold 13/18 of the three lots of land comprising the town of Albany to "The Flint River Land Company of Macon, Georgia" for $8,000, of which $4,000 was paid in cash and $4,000 in the scrip of the company. This money he deposited as security for his debts. In addition, Tift secured complete control of the flatboats. In June 1837 he estimated he owned about $12,000 worth of property after deducting his debts. The young settlement hardly had got under way when the worst financial depression the country had witnessed to that time began, and payment in specie was suspended. Tift tried to get cash for his sales, and, if he could not, he accepted notes. The problem of an adequate medium of exchange and banking capital remained a problem of the new growing region of southwest Georgia until after the Civil War.[2]

Life in the frontier settlement of Albany was simple, and nature was bountiful in supplying those things which were needed. Tift busied himself with planting vegetables and setting out an orchard of apple, peach, and plum trees, as well as grape vines. He observed that the opossums caught in the woods tasted "much like young pig." The rivers provided an abundance of fish and turtles, the latter usually being penned in a spring to fatten.[3]

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[1] Journal of Nelson Tift, pp. 27-29.

[2] Ibid., pp. 28-32. As a member of a commercial convention held in Milledgeville, Georgia, in November 1838, Tift introduced a resolution which failed of passage, disapproving "the extension of banking capital in those sections of our State where banks are already located . . . ." He declared that banking laws of Georgia were "sectional", and recommended a free banking law similar to that of New York.—Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 41.

[3] Journal of Nelson Tift, pp. 27, 33.

Historical Sketch - Founding of Albany (First entry, p. 147)

The social life of Albany and the surrounding region bore characteristics of the frontier. Many people came to the new settlement who were considered undesirable, and on more than one occasion Nelson Tift had to cane a fellow "to keep the peace of the community . . . ."[1] As a member of the General Assembly of 1841, Tift pushed through a new charter for Albany by describing "the danger we were in of being run over, or driven out by gamblers, drunkards and loafers for want of proper laws to restrain them."[2] In 1838 an anti-gambling society was formed to cope with one of these evils.[3] However, the better classes brought with them the social life to which they had been accustomed. Perhaps the first social affair on a large scale took place on the Fourth of July 1837. Tift gave an oration, a barbecue dinner was eaten, and a dance took place which lasted all night—the first cotillion ever danced in Baker County.[4]

The beginnings of the social, economic, and political history of Dougherty County lie for more than a decade in a part of Baker County. The rapid growth of the town of Albany was an evidence of the opening up of the region to agriculture. From the older parts of Georgia, where the lands had become worn by many years of cultivation, came many planters eager to take up the fertile new lands in the southwestern section of the State. As late as 1854 new settlers were constantly arriving many of whom were described as "wealthy planters" from the upper part of Georgia and from South Carolina.[5]

Cotton was the principal crop from the earliest settlement of the section. Besides foodstuffs the raising of tobacco and sugar cane on a commercial scale was tried during the 1840's. Large profits were shown to be possible by the production of sugar, but with the exception of the making of syrup for home consumption sugar cane never became an important commercial crop.[6] Tobacco was also grown, usually on the pine lands east of the Flint River, but its production during the ante-bellum period was looked upon as somewhat of a novelty.[7] Cotton was the important crop, the only one which was extensively exported.[8] Southwest Georgia owed its settlement largely to the demand of cotton planters for new lands on which to grow the great staple.

The town of Albany was incorporated by the General Assembly in

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[1] Journal of Nelson Tift, pp. 40, 46-48, 57, 58.
[2] Ibid., p. 64.
[3] Ibid., p. 40.
[4] Ibid., p. 34.
[5] Albany Patriot, February 3, 1854.
[6] Ibid., April 30, 1845; October 14, 1846; December 1, 1854.
[7] Ibid., October 14, 1846; August 5, 1848.
[8] In 1839 Nelson Tift shipped a boat load of cedar to Apalachicola, Florida, from whence it was reshipped to New York. The result of its sale was disappointing, and there is no record of further shipments.—Journal of Nelson Tift, pp. 39, 41.

1838,[1] and 3 years later a new charter made the town into a city.[2] The importance before the Civil War of Albany was due largely to its central location in a fertile new agricultural region. It was a convenient point for shipping cotton to market, and a trading center where planters might purchase those supplies which had to be imported.

Creation and Organization of the County

Creation

It was inevitable that the section of Baker County in which Albany was located would eventually become a county. Its growth was more rapid than other parts of the large county. In less than a decade Albany grew from "a log store-house for merchandise, a cabin for a residence, and a shed for cotton storage" to a city containing, according to a contemporary "a population of over one thousand persons, two hundred dwelling houses, sixteen stores, three hotels, two printing offices, one Academy and two private schools, one Methodist Church, one Baptist Church under contract for building . . . , one steam saw and grist mill, besides shops which carry on the various trades and mechanic arts."[3] Besides all of this, the short period had witnessed "the certain and rapid triumph of law, order, morals, and civilization . . . over lawlessness, disorder, vice, and semi-barbarianism, which is always more or less incorporated with border society."[4]

No citizen of the section around Albany played a more conspicuous part in the affairs of Baker County than did Nelson Tift. As early as March 1838 he had successfully petitioned the Baker inferior court for four different roads leading to Albany and for a magistrate's court. In the same year Tift served as a grand juror, later acting as foreman, and in 1839 he was delegate from Baker County to the State convention for reducing the membership of the legislature. In 1840 he became a justice of the inferior court which office he held for a number of years. He was elected to represent Baker County in the General Assembly in 1841, and again in 1847 and in 1851. Tift was also elected colonel of the Baker County regiment of Georgia militia and held the first regimental muster in that county in 1841.[5] After Tift's election to the legislature in October 1851, a petition was circulated to form a new county from Baker and Lee Counties in which Albany was to be the county seat. Tift, however, said that the question of a new county was not discussed during the election campaign and he thought "it would be wrong now to attempt to consummate a measure of so much importance to the people of Baker and

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[1] Ga. Acts 1838, pp. 128, 129.
[2] Ga. Acts 1841, pp. 52-57.
[3] Albany Patriot, April 16, 1845.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Journal of Nelson Tift, pp. 36, 40, 41, 46, 49, 50, 58-60, 91, 107-114, 121, 149, 150.

Lee Counties without unequivocal instructions from them. We believe," continued Tift, "that the people of Baker County at present are opposed to any change of the county lines, and as a faithful representative of the whole county, we shall oppose the change until we have unmistakable evidence that the people desire it."[1]

For some time the agitation for a new county seemed to subside. In October 1853 the Albany Patriot noted that the Baker County superior court was in session, and that "almost the entire population of our place is at Newton, detained from business at the great expense of time, money and patience. Such a state of things is intolerable. Our county is entirely too large. Justice demands a change and we hope we shall have it."[2] By December 9, 1853, a bill for the creation of Dougherty County had passed the Georgia Senate. On that day Mr. Yopp, of Laurens County, moved to suspend the rules of the House of Representatives so that the Dougherty bill might be taken up out of order and read for the first time. On the following day the bill was read a second time and made the special order of the day for December 12. On its third reading the bill was laid on the table on account of the illness of Mr. Rowell, the representative from Baker County. Finally, on Thursday, December 15, 1853, the bill was again taken up, and, after an abortive attempt to name the county "Fannin", it was passed. The people of Dougherty County were indebted to Mr. Yopp, of Laurens, for his "untiring and efficient service" in behalf of the new county.[3] Dougherty County was the one hundred and second county to be formed in the State,[4] and was named in honor of Judge Charles Dougherty, of Athens, Georgia, who died a few days before its creation.[5]

A meeting was held at Palmyra, Lee County, early in January, and a petition to the legislature was signed by more than a hundred citizens to annex part of Lee to Dougherty County. However, the movement was defeated in the House of Representatives because of the opposition of the representative from Lee County.[6]

Organization and First Officers

The first election for county officers of Dougherty County was held on January 2, 1854, and "passed off in a very quiet and pleasant manner." Both the Democratic and Whig parties placed a full ticket in the field for the various offices. More than 380 ballots were cast, but the voting was

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[1] Albany Patriot, October 24, 1851.
[2] Ibid., October 21, 1853. As early as 1846 the grand jury of Baker County noted that many citizens preferred Albany to Newton as the county seat and recommended that the legislature pass a law allowing an election to choose the county seat.—Albany Patriot, December 30, 1846.
[3] Albany Patriot, January 13, 1854.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-101.
[5] Albany (Ga.) Patriot, December 9, 1853; George White, Historical Collections of Georgia . . . , p. 399.
[6] Albany Patriot, January 6, 1854; February 17, 1854.

not strictly according to party lines. Two of the officers elected were Whigs and eleven were Democrats. The Albany Patriot estimated that the new county was Democratic by at least 25 votes, and the election of two Whigs was due "not to Whig principles, but to split tickets, caused by personal friendship."[1] Andrew Y. Hampton, Joshua W. Hodges, John Jackson, William W. Kendrick, and Joshua B. Oliver were elected justices of the inferior court; John N. Phillips, sheriff; Samuel D. Irvin, a Whig, clerk of the superior court; Thomas J. Johnston, clerk of the inferior court; William E. Smith, a Whig, ordinary; Bennett Adams, Tax receiver; Redding O. Rutland, tax collector; Thomas G. Westfall, county surveyor; and Sherrod Hook, coroner.[2]

The inferior court met for the first time on January 30, 1854, qualified the officers of the new county, and established three militia districts.[3] The first session of the superior court began on May 22, 1854. A total of 471 cases were brought before the court, 180 being transferred from Baker County and 291 being new ones.[4] The grand jury at first term of the superior court recommended the immediate settlement of the Dougherty County's pro rata share of the debt of Baker County,[5] but not until September 1867 did Dougherty County pay something over six hundred dollars with interest to Baker County.[6]

Courthouses and Jails

One of the first acts of the inferior court of Dougherty County was the calling for sealed bids "for a parcel of ground, not less than One Acre nor more than One Block for the purpose of Erecting the Public Buildings of the County . . . ."[7] In the meantime, the inferior court contracted to rent rooms "over the Post Office in the City of Albany" for holding

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1 Albany Patriot, January 6, 1854.

2 Ibid. For an incomplete list of the officers of Dougherty County between 1854 and 1922, see History and Reminiscences of Dougherty County, Georgia (compiled by members of Thronateeska Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution), pp. 81-93. For the qualifying of the first officers, see Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, see entry 106.

3 Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 1, 3-8, see entry 106. That portion of Dougherty County east of the Flint River constituted one militia district; that portion between the Flint and Coolewahee Creek, another; and the remainder of the county, a third, called Gillionville District. The county still has, at the present time, three militia districts, 620, 945, 1097.

4 Albany Patriot, May 26, 1854.

5 Ibid., June 2, 1854. For the provision making the citizens of the new county liable to a pro rata share of the debt of Baker County, see Ga. Acts 1853-54, p. 298.

6 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 534, see entry 106.

7 Ibid., 2.

court and for the court of ordinary.[1] The court bought lots number 38 and 40 from Nelson Tift and lot number 39 from W. W. Cheever for the courthouse site.[2] On March 6, 1854, the inferior court ordered the clerk to advertise for sealed proposals for a wooden or brick courthouse, 52 x 64 feet, and for a jail of wood 40 x 23 feet.[3] A few days later, the court ordered a 200 percent tax on the State tax for county purposes and for the county buildings.[4] However, instead of letting the contract for the courthouse to a private contractor, the inferior court seems to have had charge themselves of the building of the first courthouse. Early in June, John M. Kendall was made general superintendent for erecting the courthouse.[5] The court handled hundreds of details in the construction of the building, issuing county orders to pay for bricks, lumber, lime, nails, shingles, hauling water, and the pay and board of hands.[6]

The labor in building the first courthouse of Dougherty County was done principally by Negro slaves. Generally they were hired in groups from their owners to whom the court paid from $20 to $35 a month for each hand.[7] White laborers were usually paid $2 a day.[8] Kendall, the superintendent, was paid for the board of the hands working on the courthouse at the rate of $8 a month for Negro hands and $16 a month for white hands.[9] To finance the construction of the buildings, the inferior court ordered short term county orders or bonds to be sold, usually in denominations of a hundred dollars each.[10] The amount of the county tax for 1854 was $10,274, most of which went toward payment for the courthouse.[11]

Though not then completed, the courthouse was used for the May term of the superior court in 1855.[12] The grand jury recommended the early completion of that building and the jail and the levying of such extra taxes as the inferior court deemed necessary.[13] Six months later another grand jury testified to "the efficient manner in which the Inferior Court have performed their duties." However, the jury recommended "that the floor of the Court room be covered with some coarse thick material which

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1 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 3, see entry 106.
2 Ibid., pp. 34, 102.
3 Ibid., p. 7.
4 Ibid., p. 9.
5 Ibid., p. 13.
6 The period for December 18, 1854, through January 15, 1856, contains many such orders. See Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 20-107, entry 106.
7 For examples, see Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 43, 48, entry 106.
8 For example, see ibid., p. 43.
9 For example, see ibid., p. 21.
10 Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 62, 69.
11 Albany Patriot, September 15, 1854. The Patriot noted on December 1, 1854, that construction on the courthouse had begun, that it would be 50 by 60 feet, two stories in height, and would cost about $10,000.
12 Albany Patriot, June 1, 1855, see entry 95.
13 Ibid., June 15, 1855.

will relieve the Court from the noise made by persons walking over the bare boards."[1] A grand jury of May 1856 announced the completion of the courthouse and jail, but complained that "the railing around the bar" was "not done in that style of elegance, nor the degree of durability that should harmonize with the other portions of the edifice . . . ."[2]

The first courthouse of Dougherty County was a two-story building constructed of handmade brick. A hall ran through the lower floor from front to rear with offices on either side. A double stairway led to the second floor where there was a large courtroom with windows on three sides. Several jury rooms opened into the courtroom.[3] A cupola surmounted the building.[4] This courthouse served Dougherty County until the construction of the present building in 1903.[5] There was considerable opposition to the razing of the old courthouse. A bond issue was carried, but the Supreme Court of Georgia ruled that the bond election was not advertised in the manner prescribed by law.[6] A bond issue of $40,000 was passed in 1903, and the money from the sale of the bonds was used for the construction of the present courthouse.[7] The plans of the

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[1] Albany Patriot, December 20, 1855, see entry 95. This grand jury also recommended the immediate removal of "the old buildings from the Court House grounds, as we see much damage occuring to our Court House from the smoke . . . , and may probably endanger the safety of the same."

[2] Albany Patriot, June 26, 1856, see entry 95. In June 1858 a grand jury found the courthouse in good order, but recommended "that there be a sufficiency of shelves and pigeon boxes put into the vault, in which to put the books and papers of the Court in proper order, instead of throwing them on piles on the floor . . . ."—Albany Patriot, June 17, 1858, see entry 95.

[3] Albany Herald (Centennial Edition), October 11, 1936, sec. 8, p. 5, see entry 104.

[4] A gilt ball and eagle was favored by the architect and citizens as an appropriate finish to the cupola. The Patriot said that a clock should be placed in the cupola, that "no one improvement . . . would do more to facilitate the business of the Courts, or . . . would be more valuable to every man with any business in court."—Albany Patriot, April 13, 1855, see entry 95.

[5] For a woodcut of the first courthouse, see A Hand-Book of Albany and Dougherty County, Georgia (compiled and published by McIntosh & Davis), p. 12. In 1860 a grand jury found the courthouse "in such a state of delapidation as to fill the bosom of those who are compelled to enter, with terror and alarm, and their minds with visions of a future tribunal thereby rendering them wholly unfit to transact the business of this present evil world. We therefore recommend our Inferior Court to cover the roof with tin zinc or some other material that will save the building, and also to repair the plastering over head."—Albany Patriot, June 28, 1860, see entry 95. The building was repaired and repainted on at least one occasion, in 1870.—Albany News, May 17, 1870, see entry 100.

[6] Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 8, p. 5, see entry 104.

[7] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 7, p. 219, see entry 1.

firm of Lockwood Brothers, of Columbus, Georgia, were accepted, and the contract for its construction let to the W. T. Hadlow Company of Jacksonville, Florida.[1] The new courthouse was completed and occupied on April 15, 1904.[2] In spite of protests from a number of citizens, about 25 oak trees on the courthouse square were removed so that the new structure might be better seen.[3]

An election authorizing the issuance of $15,000 in 4 percent bonds for the construction of a new jail was held in September 1899.[4] The contract was let early in 1900,[5] and on April 10, 1901, the new jail was completed and occupied.[6]

Commercial Development before the Civil War

River Trade

The Flint River was the principal thoroughfare by which the cotton was sent to market. At first steamboats were used to carry the cotton to Apalachicola, but this method proved expensive especially if the boats were too large to successfully navigate the river.[7] Barges towed by the steamboats were used to some extent, but cotton boxes were found to be the most practical method of shipping cotton down the river. Probably the first cotton box used on the Flint was the one built at Danville, above Albany, in 1838. This box carried 360 bales down to Apalachicola at an average charge of $2.50 per bale.[8] Light boxes capable of carrying 150

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1 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 7, pp. 248, 249, see entry 1.
2 Minutes (Superior Court), vol. V, p. 678, see entry 68.
3 Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 8, p. 5, see entry 104.
4 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 6, p. 414.
5 Ibid., p. 456.
6 Minutes (Superior Court), vol. V, p. 327.
7 The editor of the Albany Patriot commented in the issue of April 16, 1845: "Thus far, we have had no boats which were properly constructed and adapted to the navigation of our river, they have been too large or too deep, or they have been deficient in power. We are happy to learn that a company has been formed for the purpose of constructing a boat next summer expressly for the trade of this River. It is said that some of our merchants contemplate building one or two others. This is as it should be—adapt your boats to the river and the trade will be profitable."
8 Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 37. The Albany Patriot of February 6, 1852, described the cotton boxes thus: "Our Flint river Cotton Boxes are 80 feet long, 22 feet wide, sides and ends 5 feet high; cost about $200; freight about 600 bales cotton; they float or drift to Apalachicola, Fla., in from 7 to 10 days; they are manned with from 12 to 20 men, who work a large oar at each end to keep them in the proper course." The Patriot of May 16, 1851, stated that a bale of cotton could be sent from Albany to Apalachicola for about $1.50.

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to 200 bales could be used sometimes during the dry months, but the larger ones carrying from 400 to 700 bales had to await a swell in the river to make the trip to Apalachicola.[1]

As important as it was to the economic life of the people of southwest Georgia, the river trade was hazardous business. Frequently boats and barges would run aground, boilers would burst, or the smoke stack would be knocked over by the overhanging trees.[2] The boats coming up the river from Apalachicola seemed to have most of the trouble. The journey up the river took more than a week. When fuel ran low or food was needed, the boat would stop and the crew chop wood and hunt and fish.[3] In 1854 the steamer Florence sank a mile below Albany with 345 bales of cotton after having struck a jutting rock.[4] Frequent appeals were made to the State legislature for appropriations to improve the navigability of the Flint.[5] The State, however, did little really to improve the river.[6] Through the most dangerous shoal on the river, called Hell's Gate, the State commissioner did succeed in forming a channel 80 feet wide.[7]

Several steamboats were built and launched near Albany during the late forties. On January 17, 1846, the new steamboat Albany was launched from the boatyard above the city, and by March was making regular trips to Apalachicola.[8] In April 1846 the Flint was launched from the same boatyard.[9] The Southerner launched in the same year, was intended for the navigation of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. It was 164 feet in length on deck and could carry about 1,000 bales of cotton on 4 feet of water.[10] Several boats were constructed above Albany near Danville by James R. Butts for the Flint River Steam Boat Company, owned by a group of wealthy planters along the river. Generally the boats were floated down the river to take on machinery at Apalachicola.[11] One of these, the Magnolia, built at a cost of $15,000, was 125 feet long and 23 feet in beam, and drew 2½ feet of water. Its timbers were made of "natural crooks of live oak, cedar and mulberry" with planking of white oak, so staunchly

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The freight rate from Apalachicola to New York was one-half cent a pound. Including insurance and other expenses, cotton could be transported from Albany to New York at one and a quarter to one and a half cents per pound.

1 Albany Patriot, June 4, 1845.
2 Journal of Nelson Tift, pp. 30, 36, 37.
3 Ibid., pp. 30, 52.
4 Albany Patriot, December 31, 1845.
5 Ibid., November 5, 1845.
6 It was said that the State spent not more than $15,000 to improve the Flint during the years 1836 through 1839.—Albany Patriot, October 15, 1845.
7 Albany Patriot, November 10, 1847.
8 Ibid., January 21, March 18, 1846.
9 Ibid., April 22, 1846.
10 Ibid., November 11, 1846.
11 Ibid., October 21, 1846.

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built that the insurance rate was only 1¼ percent. The Magnolia had two 40-horsepower engines, and it was adapted to sea voyages, the intention of the owner being to make direct trips to New Orleans. On its first voyage down to Apalachicola the boat carried 600 bales of cotton and 4,000 bushels of corn.[1]

The river was much better for navigation during the winter months. However, the firm of Sims and Cheever, of Albany, established a regular line of light draft barges in 1849 which could carry freight during low stages of the river. These barges ran up the Flint as far as Danville receiving and delivering freight at any of the landings. They could normally carry between four and five hundred bales of cotton when the river was high.[2] Between January 5 and 15, 1852, six of the barges owned by Sims and Cheever left Albany with a total of 2,550 bales of cotton.[3]

With the development of railroad transportation to Albany, the steamboat trade began to decline. Bainbridge, farther down the Flint, became the most important river port on the Flint.[4] However, the trade did not cease. Occasional boats made their way to Albany during the wet season.[5] The Munerlyn, built expressly for the Flint, arrived in December 1859 with an abundance of oysters and 700 sacks of salt, and on the return trip carried 320 bales of cotton.[6] During the Civil War steamboats made short runs along the Flint loaded principally with foodstuffs.[7] After the war there were occasional arrivals of river boats at Albany when the river was at a high mark.[8] The White Rose, a new steamer, was the first to arrive in Albany after hostilities ceased. She came laden with a cargo of salt, whiskey, oysters, fish, and oranges and expected to return with a load of cotton.[9] However, the planters preferred to patronize cotton boxes rather than steamboats, and the White Rose did not plan to make other trips to Albany.[10] On the return trip the steamboat was cut into and sunk by a rock with a hundred passengers and about seven hundred bales of cotton on board.[11]

The construction of railroad lines to Albany brought a new era of

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1 Albany Patriot, March 17, 1847.
2 Ibid., June 15; August 13, 1849.
3 Ibid., January 16, 1852. Like steamboats these barges bore such names as Dick Rust, Louisiana, Charley Parmalee, Old Jack Griffis, Free Jack, Pioneer, Dry Times, and Rebecca.
4 Albany Patriot, February 4, 1858, see entry 95.
5 Ibid., January 14, April 1, 1858.
6 Ibid., December 27, 1859.
7 Ibid., March 31, 1864.
8 Albany Patriot, July 7, 1866, see entry 95. Albany News, February 23, 1872, see entry 100.
9 Semi-Weekly Patriot, February 3, 1866, see entry 95.
10 Ibid., February 17, 1866.
11 Ibid., February 24, 1866.

more dependable transportation which drew southwest Georgia into closer contact with the world and quickened the development of the region. With the passing of the river trade, a picturesque period in the history of Dougherty County came to an end.

Railroads

No phase of the development of Albany and Dougherty County presents a better picture of determination and perseverance than the building of railroads. Almost a decade before the founding of Albany, Thomas Spalding, a wealthy planter of Sapelo Island, obtained a charter to construct "a railroad of wood, or . . . canal" from the Ocmulgee to the Flint River. The road was surveyed in 1827 to Pindertown, about 20 miles northeast of the site of Albany.[1] Though Baker County was comparatively sparsely settled, the planters subscribed heavily toward a projected railroad to Brunswick during the period from 1837 to 1840. The enterprise failed and the subscribers lost their money.[2] In 1839 Spalding's charter for building the railroad from the Ocmulgee to the Flint was amended to allow a relocation of the route and a change in either or both termini.[3] A year later the Spalding project was empowered to build a bridge across the Flint River at or near Albany.[4]

Nelson Tift was the prime promoter of railroads to Albany. On July 4, 1840, a company was organized by General A. H. Brisbane at Albany to promote operations on the Ocmulgee and Flint Railroad of which Tift was made a director. Immediately $250,000 of a needed $500,000 was subscribed.[5] Plans were made for a new survey of the road from Mobley's Bluff on the Ocmulgee to Albany, a distance of about 76 miles.[6] Construction was begun "under a system of free labor payable in stock of the company." Success seemed to attend the efforts for a while, but in 1843 the road was abandoned after $204,000 had been spent.[7] Attempts were made to continue work on the Ocmulgee and Flint Railroad. Tift suggested that a wooden track on which would be placed light cars drawn by horses, would last 5 years and could be constructed from river to river in nine months with three hundred hands. He suggested that the planters of that section meet at Albany and each agree to furnish a proportionate number of hands to complete the road.[8]

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[1] Albany Patriot, April 23, 1845. See also Ga. Acts 1834, pp. 219, 220.
[2] Albany Patriot, May 13, 1853.
[3] Ga. Acts 1839, p. 193. In 1835 the legislature gave the Spalding project aid by giving grants of land along the contemplated route.—Ga. Acts 1835, p. 216.
[4] Ga. Acts 1840, pp. 154, 155.
[5] Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 47.
[6] Ibid., p. 49.
[7] Albany Patriot, April 23, 1845.
[8] Ibid.

Historical Sketch - Commercial Development before the Civil War

(First entry, p. 147)

The crying need of the planters of southwest Georgia was a direct route to a seaboard market, "one which is accessible and stable at all seasons of the year." Apalachicola was not such a market, "owing to location and climate, the migratory character of the population, and the uncertainty of the rivers upon which she is entirely dependent for trade."[1] Tift wanted the Ocmulgee and Flint Railroad constructed to Albany and continued on to Mobile, forming a link in the most direct route from Savannah to New Orleans.[2] As early as January 1849 he was interested in the agitation for a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, preferring a route from Savannah, through Mobile, Baton Rouge, Texas, to San Diego.[3]

The interest of the people of southwest Georgia in obtaining an outlet for their produce was not lost with the collapse of the Ocmulgee and Flint enterprise. The need for a railroad became more urgent. The region, they claimed, was one of the best planting sections in the Union. The soil was fertile and "inexhaustible," the climate "temperate and salubrious . . . ," and, they said, "we have everything the agriculturist could desire, except a good and convenient market."[4] In 1847 the General Assembly incorporated the Savannah and Albany Railroad, allowing that company to build branch roads and to extend a road to or across the Chattahoochee River at any point.[5] On October 28, 1849, the company was organized with Nelson Tift as president. The following day other officers were named, and the engineers instructed "to immediately commence the location and construction of a road to Savannah . . . ."[6]

However, construction did not begin. The charter was amended in

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1 Albany Patriot, July 2, 1845. The Apalachicola Commercial Advertisor opposed the connection of Albany with a seaboard port. The Albany Patriot, said in 1845, a particularly dry year, that the planters were "suffering from the difficulties of the navigation of the river, some have lost their crops, and a majority have not been able to get them to market . . . ." A railroad to Savannah would offer shorter and cheaper transportation and would settle the region, which would be of advantage to Apalachicola, for "our Western produce must always be received through that port." Many planters were hauling their cotton to Macon and paying $2 per bale to send it from there to Savannah by rail, when they could haul it to Bainbridge and send it to Apalachicola at half the cost.—Albany Patriot, May 28 and July 2, 1845. For an interesting comparison of Apalachicola and Savannah as cotton markets, see Albany Patriot, December 22, 1854.

2 Albany Patriot, February 3, 1847.

3 Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 123.

4 Albany Patriot, November 2, 1849.

5 Ga. Acts 1847, pp. 190-192. Leonidas B. Mercer, Joseph Bond, John Tompkins, Lott Warren, A. B. Lawton, J. M. Mercer, David A. Vason, and others not named were the body corporate.

6 Albany Patriot, November 2, 1849.

Historical Sketch - Commercial Development before the Civil War (First entry, p. 147)

1850 with Nelson Tift and General Brisbane as assignees.[1] It was Tift's plan to raise $2,500,000 capital to secure the certain completion of the railroad. He planned to obtain a great part of the needed capital in Europe, which gained the interest of the people of Savannah, although the Savannah Republican pronounced the scheme "wild and visionary."[2] In November 1852 the citizens of Savannah approved a subscription of $500,000 to the enterprise, authorizing work to begin when a like amount had been raised from other sources.[3] Tift, acting with the authority of General Brisbane, had organized a company in August 1852, selecting "a majority of the Board of Directors, who were citizens of Savannah, men who are among her most intelligent, responsible and respectable citizens . . . ."[4] Tift refused the presidency of the company to dispel any feeling that he had any undue control, and suggested Dr. James P. Screven, who was unanimously chosen president. Difficulties developed over the route of the road, for some Savannahians preferred a more southern route. Tift steadfastly opposed "any change in the route or organization, which would deprive Albany and the surrounding section of the benefits required by the charter . . . ." In May 1853 the organization was dissolved after the two groups were unable to harmonize their differences on the choice of routes.[5]

In August 1853 a reorganization of the Savannah and Albany Railroad company was effected with a board of 13 directors, Dr. James P. Screven, president, and Dr. R. D. Arnold, secretary. The new organization was to have a capital stock of $10,000,000 and would be absolute when the city council of Savannah subscribed $1,000,000 and paid 10 percent on the subscription. The road was to be built to the Altamaha, as soon as possible, with a branch road to Florida. Screven and Tift were appointed agents to procure foreign capital, and the work would be completed within five years. The railroad would form a link in a grand transcontinental project from Savannah to San Diego.[6] At the request of the General Assembly of Georgia,[7] the Alabama legislature granted a charter to the Savannah and Albany Railroad to extend its line to Mobile and a branch road to Montgomery.[8] Soon thereafter the name of the railroad was changed to the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad.[9] Nelson Tift was appointed to a mission to apply to Congress for grants of land along the route of "as a compensation for the benefit of the road to other government lands."[10]

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1 Ga. Acts 1849-50, p. 236; Albany Patriot, June 3, 1853.
2 Cited in Albany Patriot, February 6, 1852.
3 Albany Patriot, November 19, 1852.
4 Ibid., June 3, 1853.
5 Ibid. See also Albany Patriot, May 13 and May 27, 1853. The survey for the Savannah and Albany Railroad was begun on January 1 and completed April 7, 1853.—Albany Patriot, April 8, 1853.
6 Albany Patriot, September 16, 1853.
7 Ga. Acts 1853-54, p. 591.
8 Albany Patriot, December 23, 1853.
9 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 454, 455.
10 Albany Patriot, January 27, 1854.

Historical Sketch - Commercial Development before the Civil War

(First entry, p. 147)

A meeting was held in Albany in November 1854 and committees were appointed to procure subscriptions to the amount of $250,000. Never was the community "more united and harmonious in their determination and efforts to accomplish a common object."[1] In the spring of 1855 the board of directors decided to place under contract the entire stretch of the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad from Savannah to the west bank of the Altamaha River.[2] By March 1858 the line was completed to the west bank of the Little Satillo River, a distance of 71 miles from Savannah, and plans were on foot to extend the road on to Albany and Mobile "whenever the means shall be provided to build it."[3] The means were never provided. In 1856 the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad was incorporated,[4] and with permission of the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad it began at the terminus of the latter of the Little Satilla River.[5] The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad was to be built south of Albany through Thomasville, Bainbridge, and on to the Alabama line. Interest in extending the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf on to Albany waned and not until after the Civil War did Dougherty County have a direct railroad to the Atlantic.[6] Finally, in 1863, the two railroad companies were consolidated by an act of the legislature.[7] In the meantime, other projects to give southwest Georgia an outlet to the sea by rail had begun and one of them completed.

The Southwestern Railroad Company was incorporated in 1845 "for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road communication between the city of Macon and the navigable waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico . . . ." This company with a capital stock of two to three millions was empowered to build a railroad from Macon to some point between Albany and Fort Gaines with branch roads to each of those river towns.[8] The citizens of Albany in 1845 passed resolutions declaring that the Southwestern Railroad would soon be completed, "and that our commercial and agricultural deliverance is close at hand."[9] A committee was appointed to the railroad

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[1] Albany Patriot, November 10, 1854.
[2] Ibid., April 6 and May 11, 1854.
[3] Ibid., August 5, 1858, see entry 95. A preliminary survey with estimated costs of the Alabama line of the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad was completed in 1858. The legislature of Alabama passed an act accepting the alternate section land grant of Congress and conferring it upon the company "on the conditions prescribed by Congress."—Albany Patriot, February 18, 1858, see entry 95. For a movement in Alabama to restore those public lands to the market, see Albany Patriot, November 3, 1859, see entry 95.
[4] Ga. Acts 1855-56, pp. 158-161. See also Ga. Acts 1857, pp. 67, 68; 1859, p. 305; 1860, pp. 197, 198.
[5] Albany Patriot, February 18, 1858, see entry 95.
[6] As late as March 1860 meetings were still held in Albany to promote a direct railroad to the Atlantic.—Albany Patriot, March 1, 1860, see entry 95.
[7] Ga. Acts 1862-63, pp. 223, 224.
[8] Ga. Acts 1845, pp. 132-138.
[9] Albany Patriot, April 21, 1847.

convention at Americus to use their influence to have the Southwestern pass through or terminate at Albany.[1] However, the company would not determine a definite route, and the citizens of Albany were unwilling to subscribe as long as the route remained indefinite.[2] Construction began on the Southwestern from Macon in November 1847,[3] and by the end of the following year had reached Traveller's Rest.[4] A move to extend the road from that point direct to Albany failed,[5] and the route had its temporary terminus at Americus.[6] Numerous meetings were held[7] urging the extension of the Southwestern Railroad to or through Albany. However, the board of directors was unwilling to do so on account of the high cost of labor and iron and the failure of the region to subscribe a sufficient amount of capital.[8] The city of Albany "suffered immensely by the extension of the Southwestern Railroad to Americus. Her citizens . . . permitted the Road to run sufficiently near to take off almost all the heavy trade . . . ." "Americus built up by trade, not legitmately her own, like all Railroad termini," declared an Albanian, "will lose its prominence when the road leaves it."[9]

Determined to have a railroad to some Atlantic port, even though it should be by way of Macon, a group of men from Albany and its vicinity were assigned a charter for the Georgia and Florida Railroad Company in 1852. This company was empowered to construct a railroad "from Oglethorpe, or some other point on the Southwestern Railroad, to Albany . . . ; and . . . from Albany to Thomasville . . . , and from thence to the Florida line, in the direction of Tallahassee."[10] The new company hoped to be aided by the Southwestern Railroad Company in financing its line.[11] After the failure of the Southwestern to lend its support, the citizens of Albany and its vicinity determined to "rely upon themselves," and began

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[1] Albany Patriot, April 21 and May 12, 1847.
[2] Ibid., August 11, 1847.
[3] Savannah Republican, November 19, 1847, quoted in Albany Patriot, November 24, 1847.
[4] Albany Patriot, January 13, 1849.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Lack of capital and energy were said to have been the cause of the road not having been extended to Albany. An appeal was made to wealthy absentee planters, such as Joseph Bond, Benjamin S. Jordan, and Seaton Grantland, to take the project in hand, "as there is a certain absence of the proper spirit among our own residents." —Albany Patriot, January 2, 1852.
[7] Albany Patriot, September 23, 1853; November 25, 1853; April 28, 1854; November 10, 1854; December 1, 1854.
[8] Ibid., June 9 and November 10, 1854.
[9] Ibid., October 23, 1856, see entry 95.
[10] Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 151, 152. Also reprinted with constitution and by-laws of the company in Albany Patriot, October 25, 1855, see entry 95.
[11] Albany Patriot, February 6, 1852.

subscriptions to its stock.[1] The Georgia and Florida Railroad Company was organized on October 15, 1855, with Nelson Tift as president and a preliminary survey from Albany to Americus was made by William N. Mussey, engineer.[2]

A grand jury of Dougherty County recommended that a law be passed authorizing the county to subscribe for stock in the Georgia and Florida Railroad and issuing bonds to pay for the shares.[3] In November 1855 the General Assembly passed a law allowing the inferior court to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000 in payment for stock at par value in the railroad company when such issue had been approved at an election.[4] The inferior court called a bond election for January 1856, the railroad company having agreed to issue stock to the amount of the tax which the purchasers might pay on the county railroad bonds.[5] By a vote of 328 to 62 the county bonds were approved, and the inferior court ordered a subscription of $150,000 to the capital stock of the railroad payable in county bonds not exceeding a hundred dollars each, the principal payable in ten years bearing seven percent compound interest.[6] The county levied a tax of 200 percent on the State tax for railroad purposes and appointed a special railroad tax collector.[7]

The contract for the grading of twelve miles of the Georgia and Florida Railroad from Americus was let in December 1855.[8] By July 1856 iron for the rails had been purchased in England,[9] and, in spite of the death of Mussey, the chief engineer,[10] the work went on apace. In November 1856 the contract of sale of the Georgia and Florida Railroad from

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1 Albany Patriot, November 3 and November 10, 1854.

2 Ibid., October 18, 1855, see entry 95. The board of directors was composed of John Jackson, Robert Lunday, R. Q. Dickinson, J. C. Brooks, F. O. Welch, J. M. Mercer, and B. O. Keaton. For the president's report, see Albany Patriot, October 25, 1855, entry 95.

3 Albany Patriot, June 15 and October 25, 1855, see entry 95.

4 Ga. Acts 1855-56, pp. 184, 185.

5 Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 97, 99, see entry 106; Albany Patriot, December 6, 1855, see entry 95. The Georgia and Florida Railroad Company resolved to use the county bonds only for the purchase of iron and equipment.

6 Dougherty Inferior Court (Railroad Bonds), pp. 3, 4, see entry 107.

7 Ibid., pp. 9, 11. The act authorizing the inferior court to subscribe for stock in the Georgia and Florida Railroad was declared to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of Powers et al. v. Justices of the Inferior Court.—Albany Patriot, July 23, 1857, see entry 95.

8 Albany Patriot, December 20, 1855, see entry 95.

9 Ibid., July 3, 1856.

10 Ibid., November 13, 1856. In 1858 the remains of Mussey were removed from Americus to Albany where they were reinterred with

Historical Sketch - Commercial Development before the Civil War (First entry, p. 147)

Americus to Albany to the Southwestern Railroad was signed, to be delivered on the completion of the road.[1] The first section of the railroad from Americus to Sumter City was opened on December 1, 1856, regularly carrying passengers and freight, and a bonus was offered to the contractors to complete the entire road by September 1, 1857.[2] The first train of cars over the Georgia and Florida Railroad arrived at Albany on September 5, 1857, with a number of prominent passengers, and the community realized "the great object" for which it had been "struggling through the past two years, in a connection with the vast Rail Road systems of the State and Union."[3] A "fine four horse Omnibus" was soon in operation to take passengers to and from the new depot.[4]

Finally, on February 12, 1858, the contract and payment for the sale of the Georgia and Florida to the Southwestern Railroad Company was concluded at Macon. The cost of the Georgia and Florida Railroad of 36 miles was $435,861.25, or $12,107.25 per mile, including the depot lot and warehouse at Albany and various bridges, depots, turnouts, wells, and rights-of-way.[5] The bonds of Dougherty County, with which fifteen hundred shares of stock had been bought, were never put in circulation. The inferior court offered to take back the bonds in satisfaction and cancellation of the county's stock subscription, and the stockholders ordered the directors of the railroad to return the bonds to the inferior court.[6]

However, the people of Albany and Dougherty County were not satisfied with a single railroad connection with other parts of the State. Particularly did they want a direct connection with a seaboard port. After the failure of the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad to build a road directly to Albany, interest centered largely on a railroad connection with Brunswick. Originally incorporated in 1835,[7] the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company was reorganized in 1852.[8] Subscriptions of

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ceremonies and a monument erected to his memory by the Georgia and Florida Railroad Company.—Albany Patriot, March 18, 1858, see entry 95. Virgil A. Powers was appointed chief engineer in the place of Mussey.—Albany Patriot, November 20, 1856, see entry 95. For other details on the construction of the railroad, see especially Albany Patriot, March 6, March 27, April 10 and May 8, 1856, entry 95.

1 Albany Patriot, November 16, 1856, see entry 95. The General Assembly confirmed this consolidation in 1859 and allowed the Southwestern Railroad to increase its stock.—Ga. Acts 1859, pp. 329-331.

2 Albany Patriot, December 18, 1856, see entry 95.

3 Ibid., September 5, 1857.

4 Ibid., October 29, 1857.

5 Ibid., February 18, 1858.

6 Ibid., August 5, 1858.

7 Ga. Acts 1835, pp. 187-193.

8 Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 128, 129.

Historical Sketch - Commercial Development before the Civil War (First entry, p. 147)

$1,000,000 or more were made to the stock of the company "by northern men," and plans were made to build a road to Thomasville with a branch at Albany. The people of Albany and vicinity subscribed over $200,000 to the project. But "the Northern stockholders" were "faithless to their subscriptions and contracts." A load of iron rails was left unpaid for at Brunswick and the company owed the contractors.[1] However, the company had graded 20 miles of road, laid down 5 miles of superstructure, and owned a locomotive and 6 freight cars. In 1855 the charter and the entire work of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad passed into the hands of new parties. The southern stockholders expressed confidence in the new northern stockholders and subscribed $900,000 to the railroad.[2]

Everything was soon "in readiness for a vigorous prosecution of the work."[3] However, with the incorporation of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, the route of the Brunswick and Florida was altered, and a survey was made in 1859 for a railroad from the junction of the two roads in an almost straight line to Albany.[4] The possibility of a direct line to the Atlantic met with enthusiasm in Dougherty County. The Patriot declared that the citizens were "wholly dependent upon an unconscionable monopoly. With the competion of this road," the editor continued, "instead of being as we now are dependent upon other roads, we will be independent of them all."[5] By November 1860 the railroad had been built at Waresboro. But it was not the intention of the company to stop there. "All that is asked, is for the people of Albany and the surrounding country to march boldly, fairly and at once, up to the line of their own ideas of duty and justice, and the whole Road will be put under contract within three weeks from this time, to men obligated to construct it for the cotton crop of 1861, or, in other words, by the first day of October 1861."[6] The outbreak of the Civil War brought an end to the construction of railroads, and not until a new era had dawned upon the State was work on the road between Albany and Brunswick resumed.[7]

The effect of a railroad connection on Albany and its vicinity could be seen almost immediately.[8] Visitors to Albany noted the growing

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1 Albany Patriot, May 19, 1854. See also Albany Patriot, July 2, July 9, 1852; August 19, December 2, 1853.
2 Albany Patriot, May 11, 1855, see entry 95.
3 Ibid., November 8, 1855.
4 Ibid.,April 28, May 19, 1859.
5 Ibid., November 22, 1860.
6 Waresboro (Ga.) Forester, quoted in Albany Patriot, November 29, 1860.
7 The General Assembly of Georgia legalized the proceedings of the Southern stockholders of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company in 1861, and changed its name to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company.—Ga. Acts 1862-63, pp. 112, 113. For a discussion of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, infra pp. 56-58.
8 Albany Patriot, November 12, 1857, see entry 95.

importance of the city.[1] Five brick yards were busy supplying brick for new buildings, including warehouses, a passenger depot, stores, offices, and residences.[2] The ferry across the Flint River, which had been since the beginning of Albany an important connection between east and west Dougherty,[3] gave way to a toll bridge across the river completed in 1858 at a cost of $30,000.[4] Nelson Tift, proprietor of the bridge, constructed a large two-story brick building on the Albany side of the river. The entrance to the bridge led through an archway in the center of the building. The second floor extended over the archway and was suitable for public meetings, concerts and the like.[5] This building was fitted with fresco paintings and stage scenery and, as Tift's Hall, was the scene of numerous entertainments.[6]

Manufacturing and Mercantile Establishments

Dougherty County had little manufacturing prior to the Civil War. In June 1837 Nelson Tift built a "floating" mill to saw lumber and grind grain. It was run by a large wheel which turned in the current of the stream between two boats decked together.[7] This mill, later known as Kinchafoonee Mill, manufactured flour, meal, and lumber.[8] In addition, several other mills in the county also were run by water power.[9] In 1851

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1 Bainbridge (Ga.) Argus and Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, quoted in Albany Patriot, June 17, 1858, see entry 95.

2 Albany Patriot, May 28, 1857; October 28, 1858, see entry 95.

3 The ferry at Albany was built by Nelson Tift and others. It was sometimes run by Tift and at other times rented by the year at auction. The rates of crossing the ferry were agreed on by the inferior court and the proprietors. Upon several recommendations of the grand jury, the inferior court of Dougherty County bought a ferry 2 miles below Albany in 1855. In 1861 the inferior court received a petition from a group of citizens complaining of the "enormous" expense incurred in crossing the river at Albany, the county's free ferry being too inconvenient to use. The court ordered the free ferry moved to Albany.—Albany Patriot, June 10, 1846; March 24, December 22, 1854; December 6, December 20, 1855, February 7, 1861, see entry 95; Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 34, 103, 329, see entry 106.

4 Albany Patriot, December 2, 1858, see entry 95. Nelson Tift let the contract for the bridge in June 1858 to Dr. A. J. Robinson, of Columbus, Georgia. A Negro, Horace King, "the celebrated bridge builder," superintended the work. The bridge was built on three piers of stone and had an over-all length of 930 feet. This first bridge was washed away in 1864.—Albany Patriot, June 24 and December 2, 1858; July 14, 1864.

5 Albany Patriot, September 29, 1859, see entry 95.

6 Ibid., November 29, 1860; N. F. Tift, "Old Bridge Was Social Center of Albany," in History and Reminiscences, pp. 53-56.

7 Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 33.

8 Albany Patriot, August 1, 1851; December 2, 1853.

9 Ibid., January 20, 1854.

Historical Sketch - Commercial Development before the Civil War

(First entry, p. 147)

Samuel D. Irvin opened a leather shop in Albany which had a "neat and city like appearance" and in which four hands were employed. Irvin tanned between a thousand and fourteen hundred cowhides and five or six hundred deer and calf skins. His shop made "Negro Shoes, of home made leather,—also Boots and Shoes for gentlemen's wear, of as fine quality as can be made elsewhere." His harness would "do as good service as if they were made in New York, or any other place."[1] The Albany Patriot urged the establishment of a factory to supply the coarser cotton goods and yarns to the surrounding region,[2] but no such factory was established in Dougherty County before the Civil War.

The retail stores of Albany supplied the wants of the planters for miles around. In 1851 Hunt, Pynchon, and Rawson claimed to have the largest store in south Georgia which sold salt, iron, nails, coffee, sugar, cheese, tobacco, sugar boilers, road scrapers, turn plows, fanning mills, corn mills, corn shellers, straw cutters, hardware, cutlery, boots and shoes of every kind, blankets, kerseys, and linsey-woolseys in "Georgia and Choctaw stripes."[3] A number of stores were opened by Jews in Albany during the ante-bellum period. Marx Smith, who played a conspicuous part in the life of the city, came to Albany in 1845.[4] In the same year L. Sondheim was operating the New York Cash Dry Goods Store, which was commonly known as "The Jew Store."[5] Clothing stores always promised the most approved styles for ladies and gentlemen. In 1855 Mrs. Egan offered the ladies of the vicinity a brilliant assortment of French, English, and Neapolitan bonnets, ribbons, caps, and artificial flowers, as well as dresses made to order from the latest French patterns.[6] As early as 1845 David Lewis, a tailor, advertised that he could give "a regular built Southern Fit" to the gentlemen favoring him with their custom, promising "to tickle the taste of the most fanciful fastidious—"[7]

During most of the years before the war, Albany had an average of two or three hotels. J. L. Byington operated the City Hotel for a number of years, and in 1857 built a new one which bore his name.[8] F. G. Godwin took charge of the American Hotel in 1852,[9] and 5 years later the Crummey

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1 Albany Patriot, May 2, September 26, December 5, 1851.
2 Ibid., July 14, 1854.
3 Ibid., October 10, 1851.
4 Edmund A. Landau, "The Jew in Albany," in History and Reminiscences, p. 199.
5 Albany Patriot, November 12, 1845.
6 Ibid., October 11, 1855, see entry 95.
7 Ibid., September 10, 1845.
8 Ibid., February 27, 1852; December 10, 1857, see entry 95. In the summer of 1852 Byington was furnishing Albany with a regular supply of ice, "a luxury with which the town has never before been supplied."—Albany Patriot, June 25, 1852.
9 Ibid., February 6, 1852.

House was opened.[1] In 1858 Mr. Durham was operating a new well kept hostelry called the Isabella House.[2] Albany in 1858 was a thriving little city of 9 dry goods stroes, 7 wholesale and retail grocery establishments, 2 confectionaries, 3 hotels, 2 livery stables, 2 drug stores, 1 hardware store, 1 book store, 2 tin shops, 2 tailoring shops, 4 churches, 1 printing press, 22 lawyers, and 13 physicians.[3]

Negro Slavery

The economic development of Dougherty County and the surrounding region was dependent largely on Negro labor. Nearly 75 percent of the total population of the county in 1860 was colored.[4] In the first tax digest of the county, in 1854, the value of the 4,057 slaves was $2,174,345, or approximately 40 percent of all the property in the county.[5] The number of free Negroes was always negligible. In 1854 three were listed as free persons of color, five as "nominally slaves," and one as a slave permitted to hire his time.[6] Only nine were free persons of color in 1860.[7] The number of slaves in Dougherty County increased about 50 percent in the five years between 1854 and 1859. In the latter year the 5,494 slaves listed in the tax digest were valued at $3,518,120.[8]

More than half of the adult white males in Dougherty County owned no slaves at all. Of the 322 slaveholders in 1860, more than half owned less than 10 slaves each; 108 slaveholders owned between 10 and 50 slaves; 37 owned between 50 and 100; and 3 slaveholders owned between 100 and 200 slaves each.[9] However, some large planters owned a great many slaves scattered on plantations located in Dougherty and neighboring counties. Joseph Bond owned at least 566 Negroes which were sold at auction.[10]

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1 Albany Patriot, November 19, 1857, see entry 95.
2 Macon Journal and Messenger, quoted in Albany Patriot, June 17, 1858, see entry 95.
3 Bainbridge Argus, quoted in Albany Patriot, June 17, 1858, see entry 95.
4 See Population of Dougherty County 1860-1940, infra, p. 79.
5 Albany Patriot, September 15, 1854.
6 Ibid.
7 See Population of Dougherty County 1860-1940, infra, p. 79.
8 Albany Patriot, September 15, 1859.
9 U.S. Census Office, Agriculture of the United States in 1860 . . . Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census . . . , p. 226.
10 "The sale of the negroes belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Bond, commenced in this city on Tuesday morning last, and ended Wednesday evening. We have not been able to see the correct list of the sale, but sufficient is ascertained for us to state that 536 negroes in families sold at an average of about one thousand and twenty-five. There are thirty yet to be sold. One negro girl which was offered as unsound brought $1800; one negro girl 17 and negro boy 20 years old, brought $3600; one field hand 30 years old brought

Historical Sketch - Negro Slavery (First entry, p. 147)

The demand for labor to cultivate the new lands of southwest Georgia made Albany somewhat of a center for the sale of Negro slaves. Some of them were sold by itinerant traders such as William R. Neal who in 1846 had 30 young Negroes for sale, among whom were cooks, washers, ironers, and seamstresses.[1] In the same year Gabriel Sibley maintained an office in Albany where he offered to "SELL AND BUY NEGROES and other property on Commission at fair and reasonable rates."[2] Auctions of slaves were generally held in January each year.[3] In 1854 Negroes were selling at an average of $1,000 each, with the best men about $1,500. High prices also prevailed at the public hirings, some field hands having brought as much as $250 for a year's service.[4] Occasionally Negroes were allowed to hire their own time, but the practice was neither sanctioned by law nor condoned by public opinion. In 1853 a grand jury of Baker County sought some course "whereby the practice of servants hiring their time and renting an occupying buildings in the town of Albany and other parts of the county, may be entirely broken up, as we consider such privileges dangerous to the community . . . , calculated to produce more corruption amongst our slaves than any other evil amongst us."[5] By law free Negroes were required to register in the office of the clerk of the inferior court, and on one occasion the court fined Lem Bailey, "a reputed Free Person of Color," a hundred dollars, only to annul the judgment several months later when Bailey registered and chose a white guardian.[6]

There was very little strife between the races in Dougherty County during the ante-bellum years. The crimes committed by Negroes were usually petty.[7] In 1851 a fire was discovered in the office of Drs. Nelson and Byrd, which had obviously been set by an incendiary. A committee of citizens found that the fire had been kindled by a Negro boy of 11 years in the employ of the doctors. The boy was "whipped, and branded with the letter 'A' (Arson) in the right hand, as a punishment for the crime."[8] Like other Southerners in areas having a large Negro population, the people of Dougherty County feared a slave insurrection which never took place.[9] Particularly at the beginning of the Civil War

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$2005; several boys brought over $2000; boy Gilbert, wife and child, purchased by Gen. Smith, at $4500; one family, Jack, wife and eleven children from 5 to 18 years old, (average negroes) brought $16000.10, purchased by Wm. S. Monghon, Esq."—Albany Patriot, January 5, 1860. see entry 95.

1 Albany Patriot, January 28, 1846.
2 Ibid., May 6, 1846.
3 Ibid., January 6, 1854; February 3, 1859; January 5, 1860, see entry 95.
4 Ibid., January 6, 1854.
5 Ibid., November 11, 1853.
6 Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 86, 110, 111, see entry 106.
7 In 1841 Nelson Tift whipped a Negro for stealing a breastpin. —Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 57.
8 Albany Patriot, May 23, 1851.
9 Ibid., December 25, 1856, see entry 95.

did the whites fear an uprising. The Patriot complained that Negroes were accustomed to "congregate together contrary to law, exhibit their weapons, and no doubt devise their secret, but destructive plans, and no arrest is made . . . ."[1] But time proved that the fears of the whites were unfounded, and during the trying years of the war the Negroes were wholly loyal to their masters. Perhaps the only way the slaves of Dougherty County showed their disloyalty was by running away.[2]

In spite of punishment for petty crimes and the seemingly stringent legal restrictions on slaves, there was much in their lives which was pleasant. It was the "long established custom" on the plantation of B. O. Keaton to give the Negroes "a grand dinner and jollification, after the crop is made and before the time for harvesting." After a sumptuous barbecue the Negroes would begin a dance to the music of the fiddles.[3] Christmas was especially a time of gaiety among the Negroes. A week or more was allowed them to celebrate the season. Great numbers swarmed from the plantations to Albany where they might be "seen in groups dancing after the 'fiddle' or the music of a professional 'organ grinder,' or making their Christmas purchases at the stores."[4] For the treatment of diseased Negroes, Dr. S. S. Crawford established an infirmary in Albany in 1860, long before such an institution was begun for white persons.[5] Some planters took particular pride in their Negroes. W. H. Culbreth, a Dougherty County planter, offered to wager $100 that his boy Gus could pick more cotton in a day than any other hand in the county. The picking was to be done in his field, and he would also pay $5 for the work done by the hand who beat Gus, but getting the day's work for nothing if Gus were the victor.[6]

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[1] Albany Patriot, May 23, 1861, see entry 95.

[2] For example, Ralph who ran away from Nelson Tift in 1852. "It is supposed he is trying to make his way to North Carolina; where he was purchased last winter. He wore off a suit of Linsey Clothes, sack coat very large for him, and a wool hat considerably worn. Ralph is a dark copper colored man, 23 or 24 years old, about six feet high, rather likely and intelligent. He has two scars on the left side of the face—one over the eyelid and the other under it, which give him the appearance of slightly squinting; the scar over the eye is about an inch long."—Albany Patriot, January 9, 1852.

[3] Albany Patriot, August 11, 1854.

[4] Ibid., January 6, 1854. See also Albany Patriot, December 20, 1859, entry 95.

[5] The charges for medical attention for slaves at the infirmary were $8 a month for board, lodging, and nurses attendance; $1 a day for medical attendance and medicines; and the usual rate of practice for surgical attendance.—Albany Patriot, February 23, 1860, see entry 95.

[6] The account of Gus's picking for eight days was 337, 375, 365, 375, 365, 412, 479, and 546 pounds.—Albany Patriot, September 12, 1861, see entry 95.

Historical Sketch - Ante-Bellum
Social and Cultural Life

(First entry, p. 147)

Ante-Bellum Social and Cultural Life

Few sections of Georgia so quickly evolved from a rough frontier settlement to a stable community as did Albany. Churches and schools were begun,[1] fraternal orders and cultural societies were founded, and entertainments became more refined. However, some of the rowdiness of the earlier days remained, especially around the barrooms or grog shops of Albany,[2] and as late as 1859 a gander pulling was still one of the features of the celebration of Christmas.[3]

During the years before the war the Fourth of July was always celebrated with proper ceremonies. The day was generally begun with the firing of guns or cannon at sunrise with additional volleys at noon and at sundown. The celebration took place in the academy, or in one of the churches or hotels, to which place the procession marched preceded by a band. There the Declaration of Independence was invariably read, followed by an oration and patriotic songs. Afterwards the crowd would adjourn to one of the nearby groves for a barbecue and a round of toasts drunk to the political favorites of the day.[4]

Many societies of various kinds were formed in Dougherty County during the ante-bellum period. A temperance society was organized in 1842 with a membership of 18 persons.[5] Six years later a similar society, Eureka Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance, was formed.[6] A year after its organization the Sons of Temperance boasted 81 members,[7] and several years later the Albany division was advocating the passage of a State law prohibiting the retail of spirituous liquors.[8] In 1846 the Albany lodge

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1 For a discussion of the history of religion and education in Dougherty County, infra, pp. 61-76.

2 The grand jury of the November term of 1854 presented two cases of assault and battery, both of which occurred in a grog shop in Albany. The jury suggested to the authorities of Albany that if they issued licenses at all they should levy a higher tax, for the sum of $25 "is certainly a most pitiful compensation for the exclusive privilege of maddening the brain, corrupting the morals and debasing the character of our citizens to say nothing of the time of Courts and juries concerned in the trial of offenses committed under influence of this nefarious and blightning traffic." "We believe every Grog Shop in the County a nuisance and recommend their total extirpation from the County."—Minutes (Superior Court), vol. A, p. 151, see entry 68.

3 Albany Patriot, December 20, 1859, see entry 95.

4 Ibid., July 9, 1845; July 8, 1846; July 8, 1848; July 1, 1853; July 6, 1855.

5 Hoping that his influence would do some good, Nelson Tift joined the society, but said that he did not drink a glass of spirituous liquors in a year.—Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 85.

6 Albany Patriot, May 6, 1848.

7 Ibid., January 13, 1849.

8 Ibid., July 8, 1853.

of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows dedicated its new hall and renewed its pledge to "visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan."[1]

No fraternal organizations loomed larger in the life of ante-bellum Dougherty County than the Masons. From 1847 the Albany Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, took an active part in the life of the community and regularly celebrated the anniversary of their patron saint, John the Baptist.[2] The lodge was incorporated by the inferior court of Dougherty County in 1860.[3] The Albany Agricultural Society was begun in 1846 to circulate "general intelligence and practical instruction in all the branches of Agriculture pursued in this section of the country, by the establishment of Lectures, Discussions, Exhibitions, and . . . by correspondence with other bodies . . . , and by scientific and practical experiments."[4]

The amusements of the people of Dougherty County were varied. The creeks and rivers of the county abounded in fish, affording the angler an abundance of perch, brim, and other fresh water varieties.[5] The more hearty sportsmen enjoyed hunting the large number of bears in Cooleewahee Swamp.[6] Large turtles were often "served up in excellent soup" at Mr. Byington's City Hotel "to an admiring crowd of citizens."[7] Parties of every description were given for the amusement of the people of Albany, and some boasted that no place of like size could be compared with Albany "for sociability, hospitality, or rational enjoyment."[8] Dancing was a popular pastime, and several academies were established at one time or another to teach the art. A. H. Affleck opened a dancing school in the courthouse and for $10 he would give 16 lessons "in the latest and most fashionable Dances of the Ball Room including . . . Cotillions, with all the fashionable changes, Polka Quadrilles, Ball Room and Mazard Sets; Military Quadrilles; The Waltz, Schottisch, Mozurka, Saloon Polka, Redowa, Gorlitza, Esmeralda, Warsouvion, Royal Polka, etc."[9] During the summer months, social affairs tended to become stagnant. Those who could afford it migrated to resorts in northern Georgia such as Catoosa and Madison Springs, or to other watering places.[10]

Horse racing was also a popular sport, especially during the holding of court, and sometimes the purse ran into several hundred dollars.[11] But of all the gatherings to which the people of Dougherty County came, none

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1 Albany Patriot, June 24, 1846.
2 Ibid., June 30, 1847; June 27, 1851; April 14, 1859, see entry 95.
3 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 288, see entry 106.
4 Albany Patriot, July 15, 1846.
5 Ibid., April 28, 1859, see entry 95.
6 Ibid., September 10, 1852.
7 Ibid., April 25, 1851.
8 Ibid., March 31, 1859, see entry 95.
9 Ibid., April 16, 1857. See also Albany Patriot, November 12, 1852.
10 Albany Patriot, August 26, 1853.
11 Journal of Nelson Tift, pp. 139, 143.

was as popular as theatricals, concerts, and lectures. In December 1845 and January 1846 G. Chapman's Company amused Albanians with such plays as The Stranger and the Lady of Lyons.[1] The Caincross Troupe visited Albany on several occasions offering singing, dancing, and comic representations.[2] On the eve of the Civil War the popular Estelle Troupe was presenting at Tift's Hall the sentimental dramas, Orphan of Paris, or A Dream of Virtue and the Drunkard, and the comedies, A Kiss in the Dark and the Jealous Wife.[3] The Thespians, a group of local talent, did much to enliven the winter months with comedies such as Kill or Cure and Bombastes Furioso. This amateur group maintained a comfortable hall, but some of the female characters had to be impersonated by gentlemen on account of the hesitancy of Albany ladies to appear on the stage.[4] Lectures of all types were popular. In 1847 Dr. A. Crane, a phrenologist, offered a course of instruction of 24 lectures in the science of the examination of heads.[5] After attending such a lecture and having his character read from the shape of his head, Nelson Tift pronounced this science "strange but true."[6] Spiritual rappings, also, were in vogue for a while.[7]

Several societies in Albany were devoted to cultural pursuits. The Clionian Society, composed "of the first young men of the place," met during the winters for the discussion of literature and to listen to lectures.[8] The Albany Literary Society encouraged local writers and listened to such pieces as the long poem composed by General Henry Morgan.[9] The Orpheans, or Orpheus Club, under the direction of Professor Charles Hentz gave vocal and instrumental concerts at the courthouse.[10] A musical convention was held at the courthouse in Albany for a week in 1859 under the direction of Professor V. T. Taylor, the object of which was "to establish . . . a high standard of vocal music and to create and diffuse more universal interest and appreciation in this educational ornament."[11] A perennial favorite with Albanians was Professor A. H. Affleck whose performances on the violin and violoncello amazed the lovers of music.[12] Another favorite was Blind Tom, the Negro pianist, who always drew a crowded house to his performances in Albany.[13]

Newspapers

The first newspaper to be published in Albany was the Southwestern

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1 Albany Patriot, December 31, 1845; January 7 and 14, 1846.
2 Ibid., November 18, 1853; June 8, 1855, see entry 95.
3 Ibid., January 10, 1861.
4 Ibid., December 20 and 27, 1855; January 3, 1856.
5 Ibid., January 27, 1847.
6 Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 144.
7 Albany Patriot, June 17, 1853.
8 Ibid., November 4, 1858, see entry 95.
9 Ibid., January 26, 1860.
10 Ibid., April 28, May 5, 1859.
11 Ibid., April 28, May 5, 1859.
12 Ibid., February 11, 1853; January 3, 1861.
13 Ibid., December 5, 1861.

Georgian, a weekly, the first issue of which was published on May 25, 1841. The paper was owned and edited by Henry Morgan and N. W. Collier and was neutral in politics. "It did much to remove the false opinions and strong prejudices of the people in the older sections of the state, in regard to the diseases and health of Southwestern Georgia, which was then . . . by some . . . regarded as a graveyard."[1] On April 16, 1845, the first number of the Albany Patriot, a weekly, was published by Nelson Tift and Seth N. Boughton. The Patriot was Democratic in politics. Annual subscription rates were $2 in advance or $3 at the end of the year.[2] It became the most important newspaper and political organ in southwest Georgia, and its circulation at the end of two years was more than a thousand.[3] The first volume of the Patriot was published on a small press which had been used in Irwin County to print the Star of San Marino.[4]

In 1851 Boughton sold his interest in the Patriot to Tift, and removed to Milledgeville where he became an editor of the Federal Union.[5] Four years later Tift disposed of a half interest in the newspaper to John W. Wolfe, who had formerly been a printer in the office of the Tallahassee Floridian & Journal.[6] A year afterwards Wolfe bought the entire interest in the paper, but died about 6 months later.[7] For a few months R. K. Hines edited the Patriot until it was sold at public auction to Nelson Tift in December 1856.[8] Tift again sold the paper in August 1858, this time to A. J. Macarthy,[9] who edited and published the Patriot until January 1864. At that time he sold the newspaper to Messrs. Hienan and Walker, who had both been wounded on the battlefield and were unfit for further military service. J. W. Fears conducted the editorial department under the new ownership, and Macarthy left Albany to do his part in the fight for Southern independence.[10] Walker died soon after from a wound received at Shiloh.[11] Beginning January 8, 1866, the Patriot was issued twice each week.[12] During 1866, the last year of publication of the Patriot, Mrs. Mary A. Hienan was owner and R. N. Hall, editor and publisher.[13]

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1 Henry Morgan, "History of Albany," reprinted in History and Reminiscences, p. 15; Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 57.
2 Albany Patriot, April 16, 1845.
3 Ibid., April 7, 1847.
4 Ibid., March 31, 1859, see entry 95.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid., February 2, 1855.
7 Ibid., January 10, August 28, 1856.
8 Ibid., September 4, December 18, 1856.
9 Ibid., August 5, 1858. On September 27, 1860, Macarthy wrote: "We thank our visitors hereafter not to make themselves so officious as to examine our editorial matter before it is placed in type and issued from the press in regular order. The next one we find committing this breach of rule and courtesy will find himself kicked down stairs, and this justifiable feat performed without ceremony."
10 Albany Patriot, January 21, 1864, see entry 95.
11 Ibid., March 3, 1864.
12 Semi-Weekly Patriot, January 8, 1866 (misdated 1865), see entry 95.
13 Albany Patriot, May 19, 1866, see entry 95.

Historical Sketch - (First entry, p. 147)
The Civil War

The Albany Courier was published from 1844 or 1845 to 1849. Colonel John Jones, the editor and proprietor, died in 1845.[1] Two weeks before his death Jones made John E. Kean editor of the Courier, who continued in that capacity until forcibly removed from the office by the executors of Jones' estate. Henry Morgan was then installed as editor.[2] The newspaper was sold to the firm of Gardner Brothers and Harvey, and on January 2, 1849, the last issue of the Courier appeared, the patronage and machinery being sold to the Macon (Ga.) Journal & Messenger.[3] The Georgia Courier, a whig paper, began publication at Albany on June 17, 1853, under the editorship of B. T. and W. F. Castellaw.[4] A month later B. T. Castellaw retired and Judge Lott Warren became editor.[5] The Georgia Courier was published until at least August 1855.[6] The American Standard, a weekly which supported the Know-Nothing Party, was published in Albany during 1855 by F. A. Duval and Company. In October of that year entire control of the Standard passed into the hands of E. T. Jones[7] and soon afterwards to Messrs. Wimberly and Cody. In February 1856 the Standard discontinued publication and the press, type, and other materials were sold to Willis M. Russell and moved to Bainbridge, Georgia, for a new paper, the Bainbridge Argus.[8]

The Civil War

Dougherty County in 1860

On the eve of the war perhaps no part of Georgia had better prospects of continued prosperity than Dougherty County. Albany was a thriving city, the principal market place of southwestern Georgia. The growth of the county and city had been much more rapid than that of the other counties in the section. The value of taxable property in 1859, according to the tax digest, amounted to $7,850,575,[9] an increase of almost $2,500,000 in 5 years.[10] The population showed a similar increase.[11]

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1 Albany Patriot, June 18, 1845.
2 Ibid., November 19, 1845.
3 Journal of Nelson Tift, pp. 120, 121.
4 Albany Patriot, June 24, 1853.
5 Ibid., July 22, 1853.
6 See entry 97.
7 Albany Patriot, October 18, 1855, see entry 95.
8 Ibid., February 21, 1856.
9 Ibid., September 15, 1859.
10 Ibid., September 15, 1854.
11 In 1860 the population of Dougherty County (which was formed from only two land districts of Baker County) exceeded the entire 1850 population of the parent county, although two counties and a part of another had been formed from Baker after the census of 1850. It was estimated that if the population of the entire original territory of Baker County had increased in the same ratio as that of Dougherty County, its population would have exceeded 30,000.— Albany Patriot, July 14, 1859, see entry 95.

one occasion the Albany Patriot boasted that Dougherty was the wealthiest county in the United States, having an average capital of $22,747 for each voter.[1]

In 1859 Dougherty County produced nearly 20,000 bales of cotton and about 370,000 bushels of corn.[2] The 189 farms of the county were comparatively large. Only 15 farms were 50 acres or smaller, while 28 contained over 1,000 acres. A large majority of the farms, however, had between 100 and 1,000 acres.[3] The rich lands of southwestern Georgia were to prove a valuable source of food supplies to the southern armies during the Civil War.

Secession

The sectional controversy centering around the question of Negro slavery which threatened to disrupt the United States during the 1850's culminated in the presidential election of 1860. At Charleston, South Carolina, the Democratic Party split into two factions over the question of slavery in the Territories. A majority of the Southern delegates withdrew from the convention, among whom were the Georgia delegates. Dougherty was the first county in Georgia to approve the action of the seceding delegates and appoint delegates to a State Democratic convention.[4] The seceding delegates or "Southern" Democrats nominated John C. Breckinridge for the presidency and Joseph Lane for the vice-presidency in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, the latter receiving their strongest support from the Northern wing of the party.[5] The split among the Democrats caused grave fears among a great many people in Dougherty County and elsewhere. A grand jury regretted that "the condition of our government and relations existing between the States of this Confederacy are of such a nature as to excite apprehensions and forebodings of the most disastrous consequences. As Southern men," the jury

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1 Albany Patriot, August 30, 1860; February 28, 1861, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., August 30, 1860.
3 U.S. Census Office, Agriculture of the United States in 1860, p. 196.
4 Savannah (Ga.) Express, quoted in Albany Patriot, May 31, 1860, see entry 95. The delegates named to the State Democratic Convention from Dougherty were R. H. Clark, Nelson Tift, B. O. Keaton, William H. Wilder, and A. J. Macarthy.
5 Douglas had become unpopular among the extreme pro-Southern elements in the South. A. J. Macarthy, the editor of the Albany Patriot, declared in the issue of September 29, 1859, that through "the instrumentality of Douglas the South was swindled out of California; nor was this all—in the last Congress he occasioned the rejection of Kansas as a slave State from the Union." On November 10, 1859, the editor of the same newspaper declared: "The South we feel, is done with Judge Douglas and his abolition sophistries, and would as soon expect favors from John Brown, the notorious murderer as from Stephen Arnold Douglas, the notorious abolitionist."

continued, "we would recommend our fellow-citizens to stand strictly upon principle and upon the law, but upon no promises or by no contract to the surrender of any of our just rights under the Constitution as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States . . . ."[1] A large meeting at the courthouse in Albany endorsed the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane,[2] and the editor of the Patriot offered to bet $10,000 that Breckinridge would be the next President of the United States.[3]

The news of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency on a platform opposed to the extension of Negro slavery came as a thunderbolt to the people of the South, who had no part in elevating him to that high office. A Connecticut newspaper declared that within a few days after Lincoln's election the South would be "as quiet as a candy-fed babe." In his wrath at such statements and at Lincoln's election, the editor of the Patriot declared that whoever circulated such Northern newspapers in the county should be ferreted out and hanged "to the highest limb on the first tree."[4]

At first the South was stunned by the blow, but like the quiet before a storm the lull was followed by a raging tempest of indignation and debate over what action should be taken. Meetings were held all over Georgia and resolutions forwarded to the legislature which was then in session. At a meeting in the southern part of Dougherty County a group of planters and citizens resolved that, in view of the hostile legislation of non-slaveholding States and of the elevation to the highest offices of the Federal Government of men "whose avowed purpose it is, and who are pledged to wage an 'irrepressible conflict' with Southern rights, and with that institution which is the foundation of Southern prosperity and Southern society," a convention of the people of Georgia should be called "to act in the defence of her interests and her outraged honor." The meeting recommended as "the most speedy and certain redress for all past and present political grievances, and the most sure guarantee against further agressions . . . IMMEDIATE AND INDEPENDENT SECESSION." Each of the Southern States should act independently, but the petitioners from Dougherty County "would be glad to have Georgia unite with any one or more of them in forming a Southern Confederacy."[5] A similar meeting held at the courthouse in Albany approved the appropriations by the legislature for arms and munitions of war, and declared that "the State of Georgia ought not to submit to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, pledged as they are, to carry out the policy of the Black Republican party."[6]

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1 Albany Patriot, June 28, 1860, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., July 19, 1860.
3 Ibid., September 20, 1860.
4 Ibid., November 15, 1860.
5 Ibid., November 22, 1860; The Confederate Records of the State of Georgia, I, 63, 64.
6 Albany Patriot, November 29, 1860; Confederate Records of Georgia, I, 136, 137.

Historical Sketch - (First entry, p. 147)
The Civil War

But those who would immediately dissolve the Union met with opposition. Some declared that Georgia and the South had no just cause for secession, that several months would elapse before Lincoln's inauguration would take place, and that the Southern States should await for some overt act before leaving the Union. To such arguments A. J. Macarthy, the editor of the Albany Patriot, replied in no uncertain terms: "Southerners! is not the sweet lullaby of the Union—the nigardly, cowardly declaration of any man who says the election of Lincoln with a man of doubtful blood, to the highest office in the gift of a people, and upon a platform of principles in hostile array against your every interest—is not the cry of wait for any act not only disgraceful to a Southerner, but Treason to the soil of his nativity? Shall we lie supinely upon our backs, hug the delusive phantom of hope until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Shall we defend our doors or our firesides? . . . Let us throw the Colonial banner to the breeze and swear for it to live and by it to die. Let us place upon its folds a motto that breathes the true spirit of every Southern man, and let that motto be 'Resistance!' Let the rallying cry be heard from the mountains to the seaboard . . . 'Lincoln SHALL NOT BE PRESIDENT!'"[1]

A few days later a new flag with a lone star and the inscription "Georgia and her Rights! Liberty or Death!!" in large letters was raised by Mr. Byington over his hotel. Many citizens, including women, stood around to witness the ceremony. The Albany Guards were there, and as the banner unfurled in the breeze, it was honored with a military salute. Mr. L. E. Welch, proprietor of the Albany book store, a Northern man with "a warm Georgia heart," appeared with a large bundle of copies of Harper's Magazine and other Northern periodicals which he piled in the middle of the street. They were "sprinkled with camphene and then touched off with a lightwood torch, (at the hands of a little boy, the son of an immediate secessionist,) and burned to ashed amid the plaudits of the crowd."[2] Speeches were being made daily fanning the flames of secession, and the Patriot prayed: "The good Lord deliver us from any man who could cry, 'Union' now . . . ."[3]

Acting in accord with the popular will, the legislature of Georgia unanimously passed an act requiring the Governor to call a convention of the people of the State at Milledgeville on January 16, 1861, to determine upon some mode of resistance in the crisis at hand. The counties were to elect delegates in the same manner in which representatives in the General Assembly were elected.[4] Governor Joseph E. Brown immediately issued a proclamation calling the convention to decide what course the State would take.[5] Dougherty County was entitled to two delegates, and their election was the signal for a heated campaign between those who

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1 Albany Patriot, November 22, 1860, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., December 6, 1860.
3 Ibid.
4 Confederate Records of Georgia, I, 206-208.
5 Ibid., 209-211.

favored immediate secession and those who did not. Lott Warren and Dr. S. L. Barbour were the candidates in Dougherty of that group who opposed immediate secession, the "submissionists," as their opponents called them. Judge Warren stated that as a member of the convention he would not vote for the secession of Georgia. Lincoln's election did not constitute a sufficient cause to justify the dissolution of the Union, he contended. As a member of the Georgia convention he would vote for a convention of all the slaveholding States which should first make "a demand upon the Northern States for our rights in the Union, and secondly, if we should fail to obtain them in the Union, he would finally, if necessity required it, vote even for the separate secession of Georgia."[1]

Richard H. Clark and Charles E. Mallory were the candidates of that faction who wanted immediate secession of the State and their names appeared on the masthead of the Albany Patriot.[2] In the meantime, the secession of South Carolina was celebrated in Albany "by illuminations, transparrences (sic), music, banners and a torchlight procession."[3] The election for delegates took place on January 2, 1861, with a triumphant victory for Clark and Mallory, the candidates favoring secession.[4] The election over the State was decisively in favor of immediate secession, and, amid the reports of the secession and of majorities favoring secession in the other cotton States, the Albany Patriot declared "the people are ahead of the Convention, and Georgia to-day, is virtually out of the Union."[5] Reports came thick and fast from Washington that the seceding States would be forced at the point of the bayonet to remain in the Union. Through the streets of Albany three ladies accompanied by gentlemen rode on horseback disguised in costumes of red, white, and blue "to give assurance that the ladies were ready and willing to defend Georgia's rights out of the Union."[6]

Finally on January 21, 1861, the ordinance passed by the convention declaring Georgia a free, independent and sovereign State was unanimously signed by the delegates.[7] That night a brilliant celebration took place in Albany. In spite of a severe rainstorm "the city was a blaze of living light." Music was supplied by a Negro band. The local artillery company "gave out its thunder tones in most rapid succession, averaging three to the minute . . . ." Speeches were made, and those who had opposed the secession of the State now declared that they would maintain it "with their last drop of blood. A people thus united must succeed—God grant us a safe deliverance from our enemies."[8]

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1 Albany Patriot, December 20 and 27, 1860, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., December 13, 1860.
3 Ibid., December 27, 1860.
4 Ibid., January 3, 1861.
5 Ibid., January 10, 1861.
6 Ibid.
7 Confederate Records of Georgia, I, 271.
8 Albany Patriot, January 24, 1861, see entry 95.

Historical Sketch - (First entry, p. 147)
The Civil War

On the following Sunday in the Episcopal church at Albany the Reverend Mr. Reese omitted the usual prayers relating to the President and Congress of the United States and substituted one for the Governor of Georgia.[1] The spirit of secession went further than the religious ceremonies of the Episcopal church. Soon Albanians were dancing to a new piece of music entitled Secession Quickstep dedicated to the "Minute Men of Georgia."[2] The young ladies of the city gave a "Homespun Pic Nic" at Blue Spring to display their plain but neat homespun dresses which they donned in protest against Northern fashions and Northern goods.[3]

In February 1861 the people rejoiced in the formation of the Confederate States of America at Montgomery and in the breaking of "the fetters that bound a free people to a worthless Union . . . ." War clouds hung heavy over the two sections, and the editor of the Patriot boasted "that the women and children of Dougherty County could whip any army the Yankees might send against us . . . ."[4] In March the newly adopted Confederate flag—"three broad stripes, the border stripes of red, the other white, with a circle of seven stars . . . placed on blue"—was raised over the warehouse of Sims and Rust. The Albany Guards were present "in fatigue dress, which indicated that without the gorgeous uniforms, they were ready to defend their country and their colors." The occasion ended with a series of merry toasts with sparkling champagne furnished by Messrs. Sims and Rust.[5]

Military Companies

Within a few weeks after the formation of the Confederate Government, it was clear that the armed conflict so long predicted could no longer be averted. On both sides preparations were made for a war which no one could foresee as a long and bitter struggle, the effects of which were to play so large a part in the history of the country. In southwest Georgia, Dougherty County and Albany were points of rendezvous for the training of troops for the State and the Confederacy. At the time of its creation Dougherty County was in the Sixty-Third Regiment, Georgia Militia, which covered the territory of Baker County. No change in the military districts was made until January 1861, when Colonel Nelson Tift, with the consent of a majority of the proper officers, reorganized the regiment, making Dougherty County the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Battalion, Georgia Militia.[6] In February an election was held for officers of the Dougherty battalion.[7]

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1 Albany Patriot, January 31, 1861, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., March 21, 1861.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid., February 14, 1861.
5 Ibid., March 14, 1861.
6 Ibid., January 31, 1861.
7 Ibid., February 28, 1861. The following officers were elected; W. I. Vason, Major; J. S. Camfield, Captain; A. Hines, First Lieutenant; O. P. Lunday, Second Lieutenant; and M. T. Johnson, Ensign.

Historical Sketch - (First entry, p. 147)
The Civil War

Of all the military companies formed in Dougherty County, the Albany Guards was the most conspicuous. This volunteer unit was organized on October 3, 1857, when officers were elected by order of Colonel Tift.[1] The company was incorporated by the inferior court in December of the same year and was allowed to hire "three or four negro slaves as musitions (sic) . . . ."[2] D. A. Vason was captain, and Y. G. Rust, W. E. Smith, and S. F. DeGraffenried, lieutenants of the outfit consisting of about forty men.[3] Late in the spring of 1859 and of 1860 the Albany Guards held military encampments at the Blue Spring, being joined by other companies in neighboring counties.[4] The Guards became quite active as prospects of war increased.[5]

In April 1861 a meeting was held at the courthouse in Albany to provide food and clothing for the members of the Albany Guards during their encampment and prior to receiving their marching orders. Cash subscriptions were obtained and the ladies agreed to make the uniforms for the company.[6] On Sunday April 28 the Albany Guards, escorted to the depot by the Dougherty Hussars and Albany Independents, took passage for Augusta while a band played The Girl I Left Behind Me.[7] The Guards became Company E of the Fourth Georgia Infantry with Captain Y. G. Rust in charge. On May 3 at Augusta the company was mustered into the Confederate service and the following day entrained for Richmond.[8] By the end of the year the Guards were in the thick of the fighting around Norfork.[9] The company saw service in important battles under Lee's command, at Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, and many others, and at the end were present at Appomattox. Some were killed in battle, others died from disease, many were injured, and the fate of others was unknown.[10]

Other volunteer companies were organized in Dougherty County. The Thronateeska Artillery composed of more than 50 men was organized in December 1860 with Thomas Walker, captain, and Charles E. Mallory, Richard

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1 Albany Patriot, September 24, 1857, see entry 95.
2 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 194, see entry 106.
3 "The uniform is a plain blue single breasted coatee, trimmed with white, and three rows of white bell buttons, and epaulettes of the same color, with sugar loaf caps and white flowing plumes . . . ." —Albany Patriot, October 21, 1858, see entry 95.
4 Albany Patriot, June 2, 1859; May 8, 1860, see entry 95.
5 Ibid., January 10, February 28, March 28, 1861.
6 Ibid., April 25, 1861.
7 Ibid., May 2, 1861; Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 3, p. 7, see entry 104.
8 Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 3, p. 7, see entry 104. This issue of the Herald contains a list of the original members of the Albany Guards and extracts from letters of Captain Rust and other documents relating to the company.
9 Albany Patriot, January 9, 1862, see entry 95.
10 History and Reminiscences, pp. 374-380.

Historical Sketch -
The Civil War

(First entry, p. 147)

K. Hines, and Robert N. Ely, lieutenants.[1] Colonel G. J. Wright, a volunteer during the Mexican War, organized a company called the Georgia Legion in January 1861.[2] In March the first cavalry company, the Dougherty Hussars, was formed, composed of about 45 men. W. J. Lawton was captain of the company, and W. W. Kendrick, Drury W. Porter, and J. R. Hampton were lieutenants. Dressed in their resplendent uniforms the Hussars made a striking appearance on their first parade at their camp about 7 miles below Albany.[3] In July 1861 the inferior court of Dougherty County appropriated $2,000 toward equipping and supporting the Hussars while they were in camp preparing for service in the army.[4] By August, when the company left Albany, the number of the Hussars had increased to about a hundred men.[5]

The military spirit ran rampant in the county in the spring of 1861. Everyone who had military experience wanted to form a volunteer company.[6] Late in April a company of home guards called the Albany Grays, or Silver Grays, was organized at Armory Hall with J. M. Cooper as captain and A. Hemphill and J. P. Strozer, lieutenants.[7] About the same time the Beauregard Infantry was formed with Captain D. A. Vason in charge.[8] This company affiliated with the Mitchell (County) Independents who encamped at Blue Spring.[9] General Samuel D. Irvin raised a company to serve to the end of the war.[10] This company, the Davis Invincibles, entrained in June for the seat of war.[11] The Wire-Grass

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[1] Albany Patriot, December 20, 1860, see entry 95.
[2] Ibid., January 10, 1861.
[3] "The uniform of the officers consists of a very neat and durable coatee, made of gray cassimere cloth, of Georgia manufacture, and trimmed in front with three rows of brass buttons, each row covering a broad band of black braid. The sleeves are ornamented with four nitched holes with buttons and four sheverons on each sleeve. The collar has two nitched holes on either side trimmed with gold lace, with gold epaulets and two brass buttons on the back of the coat. The pants . . . open in front, with gold stripe one and a half inches wide. The hat is of black felt, richly ornamented with gold lace, and three flowing black ostrich feathers to correspond with the uniforms. The dress of the privates are similar, except the trimming, which is black." "Their weapons consist of a United States carbine and sabre."—Albany Patriot, March 21, 1861, see entry 95. For a muster roll of the Hussars, see History and Reminiscences, p. 389.
[4] Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 332, see entry 106.
[5] Albany Patriot, August 8, 1861, see entry 95.
[6] Ibid., May 23, 1861.
[7] Ibid., April 25 and May 2, 1861.
[8] Ibid., May 23 and June 6, 1861.
[9] Ibid., May 23, 1861.
[10] Ibid., May 23 and June 6, 1861.
[11] Samuel D. Irvin was Captain, E. R. Laws, G. H. Macon, and Peter W. Twitty were lieutenants, and Mrs. D. A. Cook was nurse. The Albany Patriot, June 20, 1861, contains the muster roll of the Invincibles.

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The Civil War

Rangers were formed by volunteers from east of the Flint River in Dougherty County and were ready to leave by November 1861.[1] The inferior court ordered $500 to be paid to Captain G. W. Smith for equipping the Rangers.[2] In July, Captain Harris was calling for additional recruits for his company of Yancey Independents.[3]

The inferior court of Dougherty County had an important part in the financing of volunteer units raised in the county and especially in the care of the families of the soldiers. Upon the recommendation of the grand jury and citizens of the county, the court appropriated a military fund to equip volunteer companies and to care for those made dependent by the absence of the volunteers. John A. Davis, James M. Mercer, Joseph M. Cooper, and William M. Slaughter were appointed commissioners to have complete charge of the payments.[4] Besides contributing to the Dougherty Hussars and the Wire-Glass Rangers, the inferior court donated $1,000 to Captain Thomas M. Nelson's Rangers in April 1862,[5] $600 to the Sidney Johnson Guards under Captain Richard K. Hines,[6] $1,000 to Captain Randolph Towns's Dougherty Volunteers,[7] and, in January 1864, $40 to each citizen from Dougherty County in Captain James W. Mayo's cavalry company.[8] During 1862 and 1863 the county treasurer paid out about $42,000 for military purposes.[9]

In 1864, when Governor Brown called for every able-bodies man in the State to repel the enemy from Georgia soil, the inferior court had charge of recommending those exempted from duty, among whom were two millers, two doctors, one druggist, one man for every 500 slaves, a bridge-keeper, and various county and city officials.[10] In spite of the large number of men who had already gone from the county, more than 300 left Albany on July 26, 1864, in answer to Governor Brown's call.[11] In addition, a company of about 60 members, embracing all government officers, exempts, and county employers, were organized as the Dougherty County Home Guards.[12]

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1 Albany Patriot, August 15, 1861, see entry 95.
2 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 337, see entry 106.
3 Albany Patriot, July 18, 1861, see entry 95.
4 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 330.
5 Ibid., p. 353. For a roster of the Nelson Rangers and something about the military activity of the company, see History and Reminiscences, pp. 382-385.
6 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 354.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid., p. 387. For a roster and activities of Mayo's cavalry, see A. S. McCollum, "Company C, 2nd. Ga. Cavalry," in History and Reminiscences, pp. 385-389.
9 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 386.
10 Ibid., pp. 405-411.
11 Albany Patriot, July 28, 1864, see entry 95.
12 Ibid., October 13, 1864. The only objection to Governor Brown's draft in Dougherty County was based on the large slave population

Historical Sketch -
The Civil War

(First entry, p. 147)

Private individuals and societies gave much aid to the volunteer companies of the county. In 1861 a number of planters donated bales of cotton to be made into cloth for the use of the companies.[1] Colonel Turner Clanton, of Augusta, gave a hundred dollars to every volunteer company formed in Dougherty.[2] Contributions of every description, from field peas to blankets, were collected and forwarded to the Dougherty soldiers in the field.[3] Even the Negroes of Albany gave a concert to raise money to help the volunteers.[4] The planters of the county contributed liberally in money and supplies to the companies of volunteers.[5] A committee was also formed in Albany to collect all available arms for the Confederate Government.[6]

No organization was more active in aiding the military units of the county than the Dougherty County Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society. The society was organized on May 25, 1861, at Armory Hall in Albany.[7] In June another society was formed by the ladies of east Dougherty at Pine Bluff Church, and its services were tendered to Captain Irvin to make clothing for the Davis Invincibles.[8] The Ladies' Relief Society sponsored concerts to raise money for the various companies. On June 19 the pupils of Mr. Ingraham's school, assisted by several young ladies of Albany, gave a concert to aid the Davis Invincibles. A juvenile infantry company, the Albany Independents, added color to the occasion.[9] During the summer the ladies gave a series of tableaux at Tift's Hall,[10] and on one occasion at a juvenile tableau "an imposing scene at the late battle of Manassas" was presented.[11]

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of the county—whether or not the women, children, and homes could be trusted to them. "We think that every man now at home should carry arms, to guard yankee incursions and negro insurrections. We do not doubt our servants, so long as we keep the foot of the Hessian Vandal from our soil."—Albany Patriot, July 21, 1864, see entry 95.

1 Albany Patriot, August 1, 22, and 29, 1861, see entry 95.

2 Ibid., June 27, 1861.

3 Ibid., August 29, October 17, 1861.

4 "This speaks well for the colored people, and shows that they are not only willing to contribute their last hard earned dollar to our cause, but shoulder the musket, should the occasion require it, to rid our country of those Northern Vandals who now seek to murder, plunder, and take from us all that we hold most dear on earth."—Albany Patriot, November 21, 1861, see entry 95.

5 Albany Patriot, August 15, 1861, see entry 95. For a controversy over whether or not certain wealthy absentee landholders were contributing their part to aid the volunteers, see Albany Patriot, August 15, 22, 29, September 5, 1861.

6 Albany Patriot, August 8, August 22, 1861, see entry 95.

7 Ibid., May 23, July 4, 1861.

8 Ibid., June 13, 1861.

9 Ibid., June 20, 1861.

10 Ibid., July 4, August 1, 8, 29, September 5, 1861.

11 Ibid., August 29, 1861.

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The Civil War

In August the society appointed H. J. Cook as an agent to receive blankets, socks, gloves, money, and anything else that would add to the comfort of the soldiers.[1] By September the society had collected about a thousand dollars in cash besides about a thousand articles of clothing and bedding. The society employed some of the wives of soldiers to make clothing, thus giving work to the needy and at the same time providing clothes for the soldiers. Between August 28 and September 4 the society distributed 746 pieces of clothing to the Davis Invincibles, and sent 104 hickory shirts, 68 net shirts, 104 pairs of drawers, 82 pairs of leggings, 68 pairs of socks, 84 pairs of pants, 63 mattresses, 48 blankets, and 16 comforts to the Albany Guards.[2]

In October the Ladies' Relief Society gave a grand fair and dinner which netted the society between four and five hundred dollars, between sixty and seventy dollars having been made at the sillabub table alone.[3] In November the ladies responded to a call for 85 comforts from Captain Lawton for the Dougherty Hussars then encamped at Yorktown, Virginia.[4] The society continued to give concerts and charades,[5] and, in December 1861, Blind Tom, the Negro musical genius, appeared in two concerts for the benefit of the society, netting a total of $160.[6] It is doubtful whether the Southern States could have raised and equipped an army in 1861 without volunteer companies and voluntary support such as that given by the people of Dougherty County.

In September 1861 a representative from the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association made an appeal to the people of Dougherty County which resulted in the formation of an auxilliary society with Colonel David A. Vason as president and the Reverend S. G. Daniel as secretary. Captain Irvin told, from his own experience, of conditions at Richmond "that not only drew tears from many eyes, but strengthened the conviction that the organization was imperatively demanded and worthy of the support of all good citizens."[7] Plans were made for a hospital for Georgia soldiers at Richmond and for "flying hospitals" to follow the armies and immediately pick up the wounded from the field. The people of the county enthusiastically contributed to the association.[8]

Care of Soldiers' Families and the Poor

The task of equipping and sending forth military companies was a great work. But the care of the women and children who were left at home created a situation which grew more serious as the months went by. A

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1 Albany Patriot, August 29, 1861, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., September 19, 1861.
3 Ibid., October 24, 1861.
4 Ibid., November 14, 1861.
5 Ibid., November 21 and December 5, 1861.
6 Ibid., December 5 and 12, 1861.
7 Ibid., September 12, 1861.
8 Ibid., September 19, 1861.

group calling themselves the Home Club gave entertainments in Albany to raise money for the care of the poor.[1] As early as May 1861 a meeting was held in Albany to provide ways and means for the support of the families of soldiers,[2] but the undertaking was of such a nature that the county and the State had to take a hand in the matter. In March 1862 the inferior court, stating that not a pound of meat could be bought in Albany, appointed Captain Jesse H. Watson agent to buy bacon and other meat for soldiers' wives "at any price he may think right and proper, and to pay for the same by giving certificates for the amounts."[3] Shortly afterwards the court purchased 836 bushels of corn at a dollar a bushel from a Miller County planter.[4] In August 1862 a tax of 135 percent on the State tax was levied in Dougherty for military purposes, in addition to 15 percent for county purposes.[5] In January 1863 the court received from the State the first installment of more than $4,000 of the quota due Dougherty County for indigent soldiers' families.[6]

In spite of the appropriations, suffering was great among the poor of the county. Prices soared and many articles could not be obtained at any price. The inferior court declared in April 1863 that it was impossible for the families of soldiers to support themselves on the monthly allowances they were given. The court appointed Captain Y. G. Rust and William C. Jelks as agents to purchase bacon and other provisions at market prices from planters, to be delivered to James M. Mercer at Albany who was authorized to pay for them in cash and distribute them to certain families at prices designated by the court. Each wife or representative of a family could purchase provisions not exceeding $8 a month and additional allotments of $4 were allowed for each child between 2 and 12 years of age.[7] On July 4, 1863, the court found that the county fund for soldiers' families was exhausted and ordered the clerk to borrow $4,500

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1 Albany Patriot, January 30, 1862, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., May 2, 1861.
3 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 351, see entry 106.
4 Ibid., p. 352.
5 Ibid., p. 357.
6 Ibid., p. 369.
7 Ibid., p. 372. D. A. Vason, chairman of the committee appointed by the inferior court, gave an outline of how the dependents of soldiers were aided: "The Justices of the Inferior Court have turned this matter over to an Executive Committee of five of our citizens, who have had the entire control of the same for over two years past. No important step is taken without the counsel and approbation of the Inferior Court. This committee have the name of every soldier's wife in the county, or whose husband was a citizen of the county at the time of his entering the service. Particular information is sought as to the true condition of such families—the number and ages of the children or others dependent upon the labor of the soldier—the amount of property or means of living, as well, also, as the health of the wife and her capacity and willingness to aid in sustaining her family. From these facts a list is made out, with such an amount for a monthly

to last until September 10.[1] A year later county bonds to the amount of $20,000 were sold to pay for provisions bought.[2]

The inferior court distributed salt to those unable to purchase that rare article. Under an order from the Governor the court on Nobember 11, 1864, distributed salt to 30 widows of soldiers, 109 wives of soldiers, 22 widows having a son or sons in military service, 19 families dependent on soldiers, 9 disabled soldiers, and 3 "Refugees or Exiles" from counties other than Dougherty. The 94½ bushels of salt at this distribution cost the State $1,134.[3] The county also distributed spun yarn and cotton cards which were paid for by the State.[4]

At the end of the war the condition of the poor was tragic. The committee for the relief of soldiers' families reported that between 350 and 400 persons were dependent on the county for support in addition to a great many poor unconnected with soldiers. It was estimated that 3,000 pounds of bacon and 375 bushels of meal per month were needed to afford "a very small allowance for each family . . . ." The county had no funds. Those who had supplies refused to accept the Confederate currency, the only money available. The families of soldiers and the other poor, declared the committee, "must therefore suffer as well as their husbands & sons who will soon return from the army."[5]

Health and Confederate Hospitals

In 1863 Dougherty County was visited by an epidemic of smallpox. On

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allowance to each family as will secure them against want. Owing to the great advance in provisions during the last year, and the great difficulty in soldiers' wives purchasing the same at any price, by the approbation of our humane Justices this committee were authorized to make monthly contracts with the planters for the delivery to our agents (Messrs. Cooper & Fields) of a sufficient quantity of bacon and meal to supply all the families for the month. The agreement is to pay the contractor the same price which the Confederate Government is paying at the time of the delivery. Our agents . . . receive these monthly supplies and give a receipt for the same which is presented to the chairman of our committee, who gives an order on the County Treasury for the amount, which is paid. Such families of soldiers as are not supplied for the year are allowed to purchase, for each adult, eight pounds of bacon at twenty-five cents per pound and one bushel of meal at one dollar per month, and in the same proportion for each child. Such as are supplied for the year or are not dependent upon the market, are not allowed to purchase. This is necessary to guard against speculation."—Albany Patriot, April 21, 1864, see entry 95.

1 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 376, see entry 106.
2 Ibid., p. 401.
3 Ibid., p. 415-418.
4 Ibid., p. 377, 408, 438.
5 Ibid., p. 443, 444.

Historical Sketch - (First entry, p. 147)
The Civil War

January 6 the inferior court appointed a board of health composed of five physicians with full power to take any actions to prevent the spread of the disease. A committee of two was also appointed to purchase a suitable place for a county hospital, or "pest house." Provisions were also made for medicine and the attendance of physicians for the indigent.[1] The board met on January 12 and Dr. J. B. Gilbert was made chairman. It decided to quarantine the plantation of D. C. Wilson and use the same as a pest house. The board employed two guards at $5 per day, a nurse, and Dr. Joseph A. Davis to attend the cases at $1,500 for thirty days.[2] The inferior court audited bills for furnishing the pest house, for cooking utensils, provisions, blankets, matresses, "buggy hire & moving case to pest house," guards, nurses, and medical attention, and forwarded them to Governor Brown for liquidation.[3]

In July 1863 the board of health resigned and was discharged from duty.[4] However, the county continued to buy medicines for those who were unable to pay for them, buying over $200 worth from Dr. J. A. Park, the botanic physician, in the first 6 months of 1864.[5] The court also paid Dr. Joseph A. Davis a thousand dollars to act as a nurse for the relief of Dougherty County soldiers who might be wounded or sick in General Bragg's army.[6]

In order to conserve grain the General Assembly of Georgia passed an act regulating the distillation of spirituous liquors.[7] The inferior court of Dougherty County contracted with a distiller in Americus for 500 gallons of alcohol and 2,500 gallons of whiskey for the use of the county in 1863.[8] On May 3, 1864, the court estimated that the county needed 4,000 gallons of liquor for the balance of the year, and requested the Governor to license Daniel Wingard to distil the whiskey for the county.[9] In July the court contracted with L. H. Durham, of Lee County, for 400 gallons of "good full proof whiskey made of corn and rye half and half in tight casks . . . ." The whiskey was delivered to Dr. Jeremiah Hillsman at Albany, and sold for medical purposes at $25 per gallon "as fast as it could be measured."[10] Apparently the whiskey was not enough, for the justices petitioned the Governor for additional amounts for medical use.[11]

In the fall of 1864 Confederate hospitals were established at Albany to accomodate 2,500 wounded and sick soldiers. The Patriot entered its

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1 Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 362, 363, see entry 106.
2 Ibid., pp. 364, 365.
3 Ibid., pp. 367, 368.
4 Ibid., p. 376.
5 Ibid., pp. 378, 412.
6 Ibid., p. 380.
7 Ga. Acts 1862-63, pp. 25-28.
8 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 379, see entry 106.
9 Ibid., p. 398.
10 Ibid., p. 405; Albany Patriot, July 28, 1864, see entry 95.
11 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 418, see entry 106.

"solemn protest" against placing the hospital there on account of the chills and fever which prevailed at that season and on account of the scarcity of good water.[1] Atlanta had fallen to the Federal forces and the upper part of Georgia was overrun or in imminent danger of being so. Refugees were pouring into Albany, many of whom had to live in railway boxcars for want of better accommodations. By the end of September all of the vacant houses and stores had been pressed into service of the Confederate surgeons and their attendants, and for the storing of medicines and provisions.[2] The editor of the Patriot recommended the building of log houses as hospitals for the wounded and sick. There were plenty of vacant lots, plenty of timber, and "plenty of idle, vagabond negroes . . . ." "One thing is certain," warned the editor, "if something is not done to provide comfortable quarters for our sick and maimed, there will be more time and lumber wasted, within the next three months, in making coffins, than it would take, to build the hospitals."[3]

Because the Confederate surgeons could not obtain board in Albany for less than their total salary,[4] the editor of the Patriot threatened to expose the names of a few affluent citizens who were alleged to have acted a "shabby part" in victimizing the government officials.[5] The courthouse was used as a hospital by Dr. Herbert, surgeon of Catoosa Hospital, and a committee was appointed to assess the damages done to the building.[6] On November 21, 1864, the inferior court entered into a contract with Dr. Lewis C. Pynchon surgeon in charge of Pine Hospital, to allow him the use of the upper rooms of the courthouse for the sick and wounded and the lower rooms upon the agreement of the county officers affected.[7] The Confederate hospitals, which had been removed for the most part from Griffin, Georgia, did not long remain in Albany. They were ordered removed to Meridian, Mississippi, in November.[8]

In May 1864 the ladies of Albany organized a Battle-Field Relief Society.[9] A month later the Battle-Field Relief Society of Dougherty County was organized, and D. A. Vason was chosen president. Committees

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1 Albany Patriot, September 22, 1864, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., September 29, 1864.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid., October 6, 1864.
5 Ibid., November 10, 1864.
6 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 420, see entry 106.
7 Ibid., p. 419.
8 Albany Patriot, November 10, 1864, see entry 95. In the same issue the editor, J. W. Fears, said: "Now, as the hospitals are about to leave, we guess, we hope, we pray, that those landlords who ran up their rent so high on our poor citizens, will have a good time finding tenants. Our landlord, Col. Nelson Tift, has been most liberal towards us, he would not disturb us, though importuned, and actually declined to charge higher rent for the incoming year than he has for the past, which we freely acknowledge to be reasonably low."
9 Albany Patriot, May 12, 1864, see entry 95.

were appointed to collect supplies and hospital stores in the various districts of Dougherty County and in adjacent counties for the relief of wounded soldiers. The association urged the cooperation of the Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society of Albany and asked for a contribution from the inferior court.[1] Within a month the Albany Wayside Home was established under the superintendance of the Battle-Field Relief Association and the Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society. The wayside home provided comfortable quarters free of charge to wounded soldiers or to those returning home on furlough. The home was supported by voluntary contributions of food, clothing, medical supplies, and nursing services of the women.[2] The Albany Wayside Home continued to operate until June 10, 1865, after the war had ceased, at which time the place was taken over by a surgeon of the United States Army.[3]

The End of the War

Although no actual armed conflict touched Dougherty County during the war, the struggle was brought close enough to greatly affect the life of the people. For one thing, the hospitals were crowded with the sick and wounded. With the Confederate reversos in the west, military activities in Dougherty County became more intense.

In 1863 Nelson Tift and Asa F. Tift, brothers, began the construction of the gunboat Mississippi at New Orleans, which promised, according to report, to be the most formidable vessel possessed by either government. However, New Orleans fell to the Federal forces before its completion, and the Tift brothers transferred their naval works to Savannah. There they managed to transform a merchant vessel into a gunboat called Atlanta which met the sad fate of having to be burned after running aground on its first voyage.[4]

In June 1864 a Confederate naval depot "on a pretty large scale" was established in Albany by the Tift brothers, who erected a large three-story brick building to house a steam flour and corn mill. The mill ground exclusively for the Confederate Navy Department when it could obtain grain. When the Navy had no grain, it ground for the Confederate Army and local planters. Within 24 hours the mill could produce 400 bushels of meal and 100 bushels of flour. In addition, the naval depot boasted a barrel factory, a bakery and a kiln for drying corn meal to render it fit for use at sea. Ten colored workmen in three months built all these buildings of timber from the nearby woods and of bricks which Tift had intended using for a new bridge across the Flint River. Attached to the grist mill was a slaughterhouse in which large numbers of hogs and cattle were slaughtered, packed, and barrelled.[5] Nelson Tift also established a government

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1 Albany Patriot, June 9, 1864, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., August 4, 1864.
3 Ibid., June 10, 1865.
4 Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 10, p. 1, 11, see entry 104.
5 Albany Patriot, June 30, 1864, see entry 95.

tannery at Palmyra, a few miles above Albany, and as late as April 1865 was advertising for tanbark, for each cord of which he offered two pairs of shoes.[1] The Confederate Army also maintained commissary and quartermaster headquarters in Albany.[2]

Frequently, during 1864 and 1865, escaped Yankee prisoners were reported in the vicinity of Albany. Most of them had somehow managed to escape from Andersonville prison and were trying to make their way to the Federal forces in Florida.[3] In April 1865 about a hundred "ragged and dirty Yankees" passed through Albany on their way to Jacksonville, Florida, to be exchanged. It was reported that "this batch bribed their way out of Andersonville prison . . . to be exchanged first."[4] Not only were the Northern prisoners "ragged and dirty," but the soldiers from Dougherty County needed clothing. The editor of the Patriot was shocked at learning of the need of soldiers in the field, but little could be done because clothing was very scarce and shoes and leather "almost out of the question . . . ."[5]

Prices in the inflated Confederate currency advanced rapidly and were considerably higher in Albany than in Macon, Columbus, and Savannah. In the spring of 1864 flour was selling for $135 to $150 a barrel; bacon, at $3.50 a pound; syrup, at $15 to $20 a gallon; sugar, at $6 a pound; lard, at $3.50 a pound; and corn meal, from $6 to $8.50 a bushel.[6] During the last days of the war there were no limits on prices. "Almost every male inhabitant . . . is on the 'make'," reported the editor of the Patriot, "and although they don't use brass 'knucks' to rob you of the last 'Confed,' they confront you with . . . their devilish penetration. When a person enters one of those vending stalls, he or she is scanned from head to foot by the vender, and nine times out of ten they will size your pile . . . . For instance, we priced a piece of gray cloth, which might cost before the war $1.50 per yard, and was told it was worth three hundred dollars. A prolonged whistle was our only circulation. The fellow must have taken us for a quartermaster."[7]

Reconstruction

Some Georgians were glad to see the war end, expecting the State to resume its former place in the Union. Others could not reconcile themselves to the fact that the cause for which they had fought for 4 long years was lost. The economic, social, and political life of the people was thoroughly upset. With the freeing of the slaves and the repudiation

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[1] Albany Patriot, April 6, 1865, see entry 95.
[2] Ibid., July 7, 1864.
[3] Ibid., April 28, May 19, June 2, 30, 1864.
[4] Ibid., April 6, 1865.
[5] Ibid., April 14, 1864.
[6] Ibid., May 12, 1864.
[7] Ibid., March 23, 1865.

of the debts incurred by the Confederate and State Governments, Georgians lost millions of dollars in property. A great many Georgians, white and colored, were on the verge of starvation. Business was in a bankrupt condition. The plantation system was breaking up because of the abolition of slave labor. In the midst of such conditions Georgians busied themselves with building up a new commonwealth on what they could salvage from the old.

Politics

During the summer and fall of 1865, Georgia was preparing to reenter the Union on the liberal terms of President Andrew Johnson. A consitutional convention held in October repudiated the State debts contracted in carrying on the war, abolished slavery, repealed the ordinance of secession, and drew up a new constitution for the State. State elections were held in November, and in December the legislature complied with another condition of readmission by adopting the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson were elected to the United States Senate, but were not seated. The Radical Republicans in Congress felt that the South was treated too leniently and proceeded to set up further conditions for readmission. Georgia, together with other Southern States, refused to ratify the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution making the Negro a citizen. This rejection was met by the Radicals in Congress in March 1867 with a severe plan of military reconstruction, and Georgia became a part of the Third Military District.

At the close of the war conditions were serious in Dougherty County. The inferior court attempted to feed those who were unable to obtain bread.[1] The county's bonded debt had risen from nothing in July 1861 to over $33,000 in Confederate money in May 1865.[2] The problem of taxation to meet the debt of the county remained a problem throughout the period of reconstruction.[3] For several months during the summer and fall of 1865 the county government and the city government of Albany hardly functioned at all.[4] The Federal troops stationed in Albany took over many of the functions of government. The Fourth of July, which had not been a recognized holiday during the war,[5] was celebrated in 1865 by order of

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1 Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 446, 448, see entry 106.

2 In the settlement of the debt incurred during the war the inferior court ordered it scaled down according to the schedule used by private parties in the settlements of their debts. For example, bacon was placed at 18¢ per pound instead of $3.50. The $33,000 thus became $7,339.82. The total indebtedness of the county at the end of 1866 was expected to reach $16,000.—Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 455-458, 472.

3 Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 473, 474, see entry 106. See also Albany News, January 22, 1874, entry 100.

4 The city council of Albany began to function late in December 1865 after a suspension of more than 6 months.—Albany Patriot, December 23, 1865, see entry 95.

5 Albany Patriot, July 7, 1864, see entry 95.

Colonel George Welling, who had charge of the garrison at Albany. Colonel Welling's address was conciliatory, as were those of natives of the town. He declared that the Federals were not stationed there to molest or oppress anyone, but to "see the laws of our common country respected and obeyed . . . ." There had been "a few misdeeds" perpetrated by his men, but he promised they would be punished.[1]

In August 1865 the citizens of Dougherty County were permitted to take the amnesty oath, a pardon for participating in the war.[2] A Northerner reported hearing one man in Albany say: "I have my pardon in my pocket, and have taken the oath three times . . . , but I'll be d--d if I a'n't as big a Rebel as I ever was!"[3] The whites managed to keep control of affairs in Dougherty County until the spring of 1867 when Georgia went under military rule. Taking advantage of the large number of Negroes now permitted to vote, the Republicans, or Radicals, had organized a party by the latter part of May 1867.[4]

The white people of the county had to submit to the new state of affairs. "Fanaticism has a right to come into our midst and organize political parties and address the people, black and white, on any subject and in any terms they please," declared S. S. Sweet, editor of the Albany News, "no matter if by their inflammatory appeals every Southern homestead be wrapped in flames, and every Southern matron the victim of the most hellish passions." The editor objected vehemently to the support given by the Army of the United States to "these travelling vagabonds and unscrupulous braggarts . . . ." Every man has the right to be a Radical, declared the editor, and he might be honest in his political affiliations but "the tendancy of its doctrines is demoralizing, degrading, devilish and damning." The Northerners, he said, in effect, had no love for the Negro, but were using him to put themselves in places of power and to maliciously break down Southern prosperity. He objected to the political activities of the Freedman's Bureau and the tyranny of the Loyal League. To secure a crowd for the organization of the Radical party, a "threat was circulated throughout the country that every negro who failed to appear on that occasion would be fined $5." Two or three hundred Negroes appeared on the streets of Albany "all armed, and shouting and cursing, excited and maddened by whiskey and inflammatory appeals . . . ." A citizen who protested against the demonstration was told that the whites could do the same.[5]

The registration of voters took place early in July 1867 and reopened in August. The white voters numbered 375 and the colored 2,127

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1 Albany Patriot, July 11, 1865, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., August 16, 1865.
3 Quoted in Sidney Andrews, The South since the War: as shown by fourteen weeks of travel and observation in Georgia and the Carolinas, pp. 289, 290.
4 Albany Tri-Weekly News, May 28, 1867, see entry 99.
5 Ibid.

or about five Negro voters to one white.[1] During the latter part of October an election was held to determine whether or not a constitutional convention should be held in the State. In Dougherty County "this ridiculous farce" proceeded with little disturbance. The white people refrained from voting, with the exception of "one white man and one scalawag . . . ." The colored people, "true to their lesson, marched up in long lines for 'de suffrige,' and un-interruptedly deposited their first ballot." Conservative Negroes were reported to have been intimidated by the Radicals and thus kept from the polls. The total vote in the election was about 1,800, nearly all of which favored the calling of the convention.[2]

After the election the Conservatives became active. They organized in Dougherty County and sent delegates to the State Conservative convention at Milledgeville.[3] Although the Radical vote was discouragingly large, the Conservative Party urged its members to organize thoroughly to oppose the Radicals. "We tell you now, your house is on fire, and the robber band is plundering your store houses, and destroying your liberties! A-wake! sound the alarms! arouse from your lethargy! every man to the breaks! put out the fire, and drive the foul despoilers of your peace and prosperity to their hiding places."[4]

The affairs of Dougherty County remained in the hands of those who had control of the county government before and during the war. In April 1868 the Radicals succeeded in electing their candidates to the various county offices, among them a Negro coroner. However, in the following November, W. H. Wilder, the ordinary, declared the offices vacant because

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1 Albany Tri-Weekly News, August 10, 1867, see entry 99.

2 Ibid., October 31, November 2 and 5, 1867. Particularly objectionable to the whites of the South were the activities of the Loyal League. "On this continent no political conclave was ever instituted more villainous in purpose, or more despotic in discipline, than the Loyal League. Its members are not only sworn to support the measures of the party at all hazards and under all circumstances, but its rules and by-laws absolutely close the doors of egress on those who are induced to enter the inner temple. Events are daily opening the eyes of the better class of freedmen, and hundreds of them are anxious to withdraw from the infamous institution; but they are told by the head-devils that they can not withdraw from the league without subjecting themselves to some great punishment, and threats of personal violence are held 'inter rorem,' over their heads. . . . In the late election this diabolical tyranny was exercised for the purpose of forcing unwilling freedmen to the polls, and while the promise of land and mules was held out as inducement, the sword of vengeance was suspended over all who refused to vote. These are facts, and the vile conspirators, and dark-lantern Jacobins dare not gain-say them."—Albany Tri-Weekly News, November 9, 1867.

3 Albany Tri-Weekly News, November 26, December 17, 1867, see entry 99.

4 Ibid., December 17, 1867.

of the failure of those elected to qualify according to law by giving bond. The ordinary proceeded to appoint a tax collector and tax receiver and called a special election for the other officers.[1] During 1868 and 1869 the Ku Klux Klan was active in Dougherty County. The Radicals sent an agent to Congress in 1869, declaring that they were oppressed in Southwest Georgia. Nelson Tift was representing the Second Congressional District, having been elected prior to the Radical ascendancy.[2] The Albany News declared that never before had people been more secure and offered as proof of the assertion a list of prominent scalawags and carpetbaggers who were "as free from danger as any other game that is not worth the ammunition."[3]

After her readmission to the Union, Georgia was saddled with a carpetbag and scalawag government headed by Governor Rufus B. Bullock. One of the three representatives from Dougherty County, Philip Joiner, was a Negro.[4] The Conservatives, now returning to the name of Democrats, fought the carpetbag regime vigorously, even placing a minority of Negroes on their various committees.[5] In September 1870 the Democrats of the Second Congressional District met in Albany and nominated Nelson Tift for Representative to Congress.[6] Two weeks later the Radicals met in Albany and nominated R. H. Whiteley, of Decatur County.[7] The election was hotly contested,[8] and the result was close. Whiteley carried the counties which had large Negro majorities, including Dougherty.[9] Tift claimed to have been elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses by a majority of 500 votes.[10] However, Governor Bullock gave certificates of election to Whiteley who was given the seat after a congressional investigation of the election.[11] The "shameful" conduct of the Congress in seating the Republican led the Albany News to refer to him as a "blatherskite white-livered dog. . . ."[12] The municipal elections in Albany in January 1871 were also hotly contested, the results disclosing that nearly two hundred illegal votes had been polled.[13] By the summer of 1871 the influence of the Radical or Republican party in Dougherty County had waned, and the

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1 Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 593, 595, see entry 106.
2 Biographical Directory of the American Congress, p. 1618.
3 Albany News, March 19, 1869, see entry 100.
4 Ibid., November 15, 1870.
5 Ibid., August 9, September 13, 1870.
6 Ibid., October 7, 1870.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid., November 15, 18 and 22, 1870.
9 Perhaps no accurate vote of the 23 counties in the Second Congressional District can be obtained. For an unofficial tabulation of the vote in the district, see Albany News, January 20, 1871, entry 100.
10 Albany News, March 24, 1871, see entry 100.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid., March 10, 1871. Whiteley was reelected in 1872; the Democratic candidate being unable "to overcome the heavy majorities of the large Negro Counties."—Albany News, November 8, 1872.
13 Albany News, January 10, 1871, see entry 100.

Historical Sketch - Reconstruction (First entry, p. 147)

Negroes presented the unusual spectacle of nominating and electing Democrats for the vacant offices of sheriff, treasurer, and coroner.[1]

The Freedmen

The large number of slaves suddenly freed in Dougherty County in 1865 was the source of a great deal of apprehension on the part of the whites. The Patriot strongly recommended the formation of military companies among the whites for any possible depredations which might occur.[2] The city of Albany attempted to solve the problem of the great number of freedmen who came into the city from the surrounding county by arrests on charges of vagrancy.[3] Reports of insults to a number of citizens of the city, male and female, by the colored Federal troops, were heard, and twice in one week a band of Negroes invaded the office of the Patriot, attempting to take the lives of the editor, his family, and his employees.[4] A great number of freedmen remained in the country on the plantations and seemed "to be perfectly satisfied, and determined on their part to carry out their contracts in good faith." But others made their way into town "to live in vice and idleness."[5] General rowdiness occurred among the Negroes, sometimes in church,[6] but most feared of all crimes was that of arson. On several occasions ginhouses and cotton warehouses were burned under suspicious circumstances, destroying cotton and other property.[7] In 1870 certain freedmen were suspected of burning Nelson Tift's bridge across the Flint at Albany.[8] Dark rumors of nocturnal military drills by groups of Negroes were reported,[9] and "drunkenness and the constant use of concealed weapons" were said to be "the crying evils of the day."[10]

In order to control the Negro in politics, some white employers discharged those who belonged to the Radical party. However, public opinion generally condemned such action. The Albany News declared that it was "impossible to estimate the evil consequences of turning loose a thousand or two of these creatures without the means of subsistence. The ignorance and vicious passions of the negro," the newspaper continued, "intensified by an empty stomach, and a spirit of revenge, might, and probably would precipitate a most appalling state of affairs."[11] Throughout the period of reconstruction the problem of labor among both domestic servants and field hands, was serious. The Dougherty Agricultural Club complained of the scarcity of labor while a vast number

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1 Albany News, July 28, August 4, 1871, see entry 100.
2 Albany Patriot, December 16, 1865, see entry 95.
3 Semi-Weekly Patriot, January 31, 1866, see entry 95.
4 Ibid., February 17, 1866.
5 Ibid., April 18, 1866.
6 Ibid., May 2, 1866.
7 Albany Tri-Weekly News, October 29, November 12, 1867, see entry 99.
8 Albany News, August 23, 1870, see entry 100.
9 Albany Patriot, July 21, 1866, see entry 95.
10 Albany Tri-Weekly News, July 4, 1867, see entry 99.
11 Ibid., November 5, 1867.

of Negroes could daily be seen wandering about the streets and alleys of Albany. Many of "the better class" of colored people, however, kept themselves in regular employment.[1] The frequent change in employment by servants was a source of much perplexity and annoyance. "As it is, the one who cooks our breakfast may be already hired to cook our neighbor's dinner."[2] The opinion of the Southern whites that they were, and are, the best friend of the Negro had its beginning in the days of reconstruction. "Time cures all things," declared the editor of the Albany News, "and the negro will live to learn that the Southern man is his only friend, and to hate and despise the men who are now using him for their own vile and selfish purposes."[3]

Economic Development

In spite of the turmoil under which Dougherty County labored during reconstruction, considerable advances were made in the commercial and economic development of the region. Agriculture was considerably disrupted on account of the new system of free labor. The planters who had raised little cotton during the war returned to the production of the great staple, only to find that cotton was "no longer King."[4] Most of the profit realized from the sale of cotton in 1865 and 1866 went to "the great West for corn and bacon."[5] Farmers were repeatedly urged to plant more foodstuffs, such as grain,[6] and in 1869 it was estimated that the planters put about 40 percent of their acreage in corn, 10 percent in oats, and 50 percent in cotton.[7] However, always expecting better prices for their cotton and in spite of the appearance of the cotton caterpillar,[8] the farmers depended on cotton for a money crop. In the year ending August 31, 1870, nearly 25,000 bales were shipped from Albany alone.[9] One evidence of the agricultural revival of the region was the sale of more than eight hundred mules at Albany early in 1870 at a total cost of nearly $200,000.[10]

Most of the farmers operated on a system of advances and liens on crops. When crops were poor, such as they were in 1871, many had to turn over their mules, and other property in settlement of their debts.[11]

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1 Albany News, August 30, 1870, see entry 100.
2 Ibid., April 30, 1869.
3 Albany Tri-Weekly News, July 13, 1867, see entry 99.
4 Ibid., December 19, 1867.
5 Ibid., September 14, 1867.
6 Ibid., March 12, June 15, 1869; Albany News, March 8, 1870, see entry 100.
7 Albany News, March 8, 1870, see entry 100.
8 Ibid., May 25, July 23, 1869. For interesting items on the importation of English sparrows from New York by the Albany Board of Trade who thought they would destroy the cotton caterpillar, see Albany News, December 11 and 25, 1873; January 8, 11, 15 and June 11, 1874.
9 Albany News, September 6, 1870, see entry 100.
10 Ibid., February 18, 1870.
11 Ibid., November 24, 1871.

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Frequently the price of cotton would rise after the farmers had sold their crops, so that they lost the benefit of the price rise. "Northern and European gamblers have reduced cotton speculation to a science," the Albany News complained, "and they only have to set their net and our people walk into it with all the simplicity of a covey of partridges."[1] In July 1873 the Albany Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized.[2] Other granges were soon organized in Dougherty and the adjoining counties,[3] and during the seventies and eighties Albany was the hub of the Grange movement in Southwest Georgia.[4]

During reconstruction a spirit of progress pervaded Dougherty County Many looked with envy on the material prosperity enjoyed by Northerners and felt that Southern poverty was perhaps due to the lack of industrial enterprise. With the arrival of the first telegraph lines in Albany in 1866, the editor of Patriot declared: "This is an era in the history of Albany, that admonishes us to 'get up and go faster,' and we are determined not to be found behind times."[5] Industries were urged to come to Dougherty County. The natural resources and the agricultural products of the county were pointed to with pride. Water power within a few miles of Albany was abundant, and factory labor would be cheaper than in the North. The cost of transporting cotton to the mills and the return of manufactured goods would be saved. All in all, it was estimated, the manufacture of cotton fabrics would be 25 percent cheaper in Dougherty County than in the Northern States.[6] Early in 1866 Nelson Tift established a cotton and wool factory in the building formerly used by the Confederate Government as a bakery. The factory, weaving on the "share" system, was manufacturing three hundred yards of twills a day, and plans were under way to put four more looms into operations.[7]

All kinds of mercantile enterprises were begun. In 1867 seventeen buildings were erected in Albany.[8] In the same year a fire destroyed the principal business section of the city, including Welch's Corner, which was quickly rebuilt.[9] High rents were a sign of the prosperous conditions in Albany and a source of constant complaint on the part of those who had to pay them.[10] In 1870 it was estimated that Albany needed

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1 Albany News, February 16, 1872, see entry 100.
2 The officers of the Albany Grange were as follows: Master, Captain T. H. Willingham; Lecturer, Dr. M. E. Vason; Secretary, A. W. Tucker; Treasurer, John Jackson; Steward, John Cutliff; Ceres, Mrs. Carey W. Styles; Pomona, Mrs. E. H. Bacon; Flora, Mrs. T. Jones; and Stewardess; Mrs. N. F. Mercer.—Albany News, July 18, 1873, see entry 100.
3 Albany News, June 4, 1874, see entry 100.
4 Ibid., June 18 and July 23, 1874.
5 Albany Patriot, December 1, 1866, see entry 95.
6 Semi-Weekly Patriot, January 24, 1866, see entry 95.
7 Ibid., February 28, 1866.
8 Albany Tri-Weekly News, August 29, 1867, see entry 99.
9 Ibid., October 26, 1867.
10 Albany News, July 15 and 22, 1870, see entry 100.

(First entry, p. 147)

forty additional stores and as many residences.[1] A building and loan association and a board of trade were organized to cope with the shortage.[2] In the same year the General Assembly granted a charter to a group of prominent citizens to form the City Bank of Albany, the first such institution in the county.[3] The rapid strides made in Albany led the News to declare that Albany was "bound to become the Atlanta of Southern Georgia."[4]

Perhaps the most significant economic development in Dougherty County during the period of reconstruction was the building of railroads. As soon as the war had ended, agitation for a direct connection railroad to the Atlantic seaboard was renewed.[5] In the summer of 1867 considerable interest was aroused in a railroad from Albany to Thomasville, connecting at that place with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. This project, of about 57 miles, "would connect . . . the entire Railroad systems of Southern Georgia and Florida, as well as the harbors of the South Atlantic and Gulf, with the Interior and Northern system of Railroads."[6] A group of residents of Thomas County had proposed a railroad between Thomasville and Albany and had been incorporated as the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company in 1857.[7]

The charter was revived in 1868 and the State agreed to endorse the bonds of the company to the extent of $8,000 per mile upon the completion of each ten miles of road.[8] The South Georgia and Florida Railroad was constructed for the most part during 1869. By July it was completed 7 miles to the Ochlocknee River.[9] Three trains weekly were running to Camilla by February 1870, and the grading from that point to Albany was nearing completion.[10] A hack line between Albany and Camilla connected with the passenger trains.[11] In May 1870 the first passenger train arrived one mile across the river from Albany bringing a number of persons from Thomasville to attend services at the Episcopal church.[12] By the

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1 Albany News, July 12 and November 15, 1870, see entry 100.
2 Ibid., July 26, 1870.
3 Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 78, 79; Albany News, October 7, 1870, see entry 100. A bank at Albany was chartered in 1856, but there is no evidence that it ever began operations.—Ga. Acts 1855-56, p. 79.
4 Albany News, May 26, 1871, see entry 100.
5 In 1866 Nelson Tift, P. J. Strozier, and others were incorporated under the name of the Albany & Atlantic Railroad Company to build a railroad from Albany to the junction of the Macon & Brunswick and Atlantic & Gulf Railroads, or to any point on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad.—Ga. Acts 1866, pp. 119, 120.
6 Albany Tri-Weekly News, June 20, 1871, see entry 99.
7 Ga. Acts 1857, pp. 68, 69.
8 Ga. Acts 1868, pp. 145-147.
9 Albany News, July 23, 1869, see entry 100.
10 Ibid., February 18, 1870.
11 Ibid., March 29, 1870.
12 Ibid., May 10, 1870.

latter part of May a station had been built on the east side of the Flint,[1] and a grand celebration took place in Albany. John Screven, the president of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; R. H. Hardaway, president of the South Georgia and Florida Railroad; and other railroad officials were present. The new railroad was accepted from the contractors and transferred to the new owners, the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company.[2] In June a regular schedule of passenger trains was established between Albany and Savannah without a change of cars, enabling a merchant to spend a day in Savannah and return to Albany on a round trip, all within 36 hours time. The schedule made a connection with the day trains of the Southwestern Railroad. Arrangements were made to have "Pullman and Kimball sleeping palaces" placed on the new road to make night travel "more of a luxury than otherwise."[3] A temporary bridge across the Flint River was built by the Atlantic and Gulf Company in the summer of 1870 to take the place of Tift's bridge which had burned.[4] By January 1871 a railroad bridge had been completed and the cars of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad (afterward the Atlantic Coast Line) rolled across the Flint into the Southwestern Railroad station.[5]

In 1866 the project of the old Brunswick and Albany Railroad (formerly Brunswick and Florida) was revived by the renewal of its charter by the General Assembly.[6] During the Civil War that part of the railroad which had been built to Waresboro was taken up and moved by the State and Confederate Governments where it was more needed. The Northern and European stockholders of the Brunswick and Albany agreed to release the State of Georgia from all claims in return for considerable financial aid in prosecuting the work of rebuilding and continuing the road on to Albany and to the Alabama State line. In 1869 the General Assembly agreed to endorse the bonds of the company at the rate of $15,000 a mile when each 10 miles of the completed railroad was certified to the Treasurer of the State.[7] The State aid to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad was "a political product" engineered by Hannibal I. Kimball, a Northern adventurer, who became the financial advisor of Governor Bullock.[8] The railroad has been called "the Union Pacific of Georgia."[9] The prospective

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1 Albany News, May 17, 1870, see entry 100.
2 Ibid., May 20 and 24, 1870.
3 Ibid., June 17, 1870.
4 Ibid., August 26, 1870.
5 Ibid., January 27, 1871. In the summer of 1870 the first car of ice received over the South Georgia and Florida Railroad reduced the price of that article from 10 cents to 3 cents a pound.--Albany News, July 22, 1870, see entry 100.
6 Ga. Acts 1865-66, pp. 204, 205.
7 Ga. Acts 1869, pp. 149-152.
8 E. Merton Coulter, A Short History of Georgia, pp. 332, 353. Alleged frauds in the passage of the bill were investigated by a committee of the House of Representatives.--Albany News, March 16, 1869, see entry 100.
9 Peter S. McGuire, "The Railroads of Georgia, 1860-1880," in The Georgia Historical Quarterly, XVI, 196.

connection with Brunswick was warmly received by the people of Dougherty County whose representative, General Henry Morgan, was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the bill. The editor of the Patriot looked into the future and conjured up "the grandest ideas" of "the iron trail from Brunswick to El Paso."[1]

By January 1870 work was under way on the Brunswick and Albany Railroad. H. I. Kimball was president, C. L. Schlatter, chief engineer in locating the western part of the road; and E. Hulbert, general superintendent of the entire project.[2] In spite of labor difficulties,[3] the work proceeded apace. In February 1871 a great celebration took place in Albany welcoming Kimball and other officials connected with the railroad. The "dark and bitter" past and the differences in political views were all forgotten, as the citizens of Albany and the Northern capitalists joined hands "for the promotion of each others welfare, and . . . for the general development of the State's interest . . . ."[4]

The work on the railroad between Brunswick and Albany was rapidly pressed forward.[5] Contracts were let for extending the road to Eufaula, Alabama. No one could doubt that whatever Kimball willed would soon be accomplished. To alleviate the shortage of United States currency, the Brunswick and Albany Company issued change bills of one- and two-dollar denominations.[6] By September 1871 the cars on the railroad were running within 5 miles of Albany and the whistle could be heard distinctly in the city.[7] By the latter part of the month the first shipment of cotton from Dougherty County was sent over the new road.[8] But Kimball's grand financial schemes began to fail in September,[9] and 2 months later the collapse was "known to all, and painfully realized by about two thousand persons whose brain and muscle have been taxed in the prosecution of the work, and who are now thrown out of employment with several months' wages due them and nothing in their pockets."[10] John P. Screven was appointed receiver of the company,[11] and plans were pressed for the completion of the road to Eufaula, Alabama.[12] Finally, in 1873, after less than 6

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1 Albany News, March 9, 1869, see entry 100.
2 Ibid., January 28, 1870.
3 Negotiations were made by the contractors for German laborers and later for "Chinese and other laborers from Cuba . . . ." In March 1870 a strike took place near the Brunswick end of the road.—Albany News, January 28, March 15 and 16, 1870, see entry 100.
4 Albany News, February 17, 1871, see entry 100.
5 For details on the construction of the railroad, see Albany News, 1879 and 1871, passim.
6 Albany News, May 19, 1871; June 23, 1871, see entry 100.
7 Ibid., September 8, 1871.
8 Ibid., September 29, 1871.
9 Ibid., September 1, 1871.
10 Ibid., November 3, 1871.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid., October 17, 1873.

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months regular operation, the road was sold under foreclosure, eventually passing into the hands of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.[1]

The railroad fever of the years following the war resulted in plans for other lines to Albany. The Georgia and Florida Railroad Company was revived in 1869 and its president, Nelson Tift, advocated building a road from Albany southwest into Alabama.[2] However, nothing was done, and in 1870 the Southwestern Railroad Company (now Central of Georgia) adopted a similar plan to extend its lines in the direction of Blakely.[3] Work was begun in 1871,[4] and by the spring of 1874 trains began running on the extension between Albany and the town of Arlington,[5] which was the terminus of the line for several years. This extension (now the Central of Georgia) remains the only railroad through the western part of Dougherty County. Under the management of W. M. Wadley, president of the Central of Georgia Railway, which owned the Southwestern Railroad, great improvements were made through the consolidation of small railroads, and the line from Albany to Atlanta became "one of the most pleasant lines of travel in the South."[6]

Other projects were initiated during the period of reconstruction which were completed in later years. On November 30, 1870, the board of directors of the Albany and Columbus Railroad was organized. The company was to receive $12,000 a mile from the State in exchange for its bonds.[7] The road was not completed to Albany until 1890 and now forms a part of the Seaboard Airline System.[8] In 1889 the Albany, Florida, and Northern Railroad Company was incorporated with Nelson Tift and others as assignees. The company was authorized to construct three roads, two routes to the Florida line, one in the direction of Bainbridge and the other towards Quitman, and the third to Cordele and Augusta.[9] The railroad to

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1 McGuire, "Railroads of Georgia, 1860-1880," loc. cit., p. 200.
2 Albany News, September 3, 1869, see entry 100.
3 Ibid., July 12, 1870.
4 Ibid., May 5, 1871.
5 Ibid., April 2, 1874.
6 In commenting on the consolidation effected by Wadley, Carey W. Styles, the editor of the News, said: "Though he is a monopolist, and is pursuing a policy we cannot approve, yet he is a great railroad man, is no fool, and wields a power that compels respect . . . . His grand move on the chess-board cannot work detrimental to the interest of Albany or Southwestern Georgia, and therefore we can sympathize with no local or self-interested opposition. On general principles we deprecate such combinations, but if the people of Georgia can stand it so can we."—Albany News, August 4, 1871, see entry 100.
7 Albany News, December 2, 1870, see entry 100. For a remarkable document on railroads in general, and the Albany and Columbus project in particular, see the lengthy letter of E. Hulbert, president of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, to a committee in Albany, November 25, 1870, printed in the Albany News, January 3, 1871 (extra).
8 History and Reminiscences, p. 316.
9 Ga. Acts 1888-89, pp. 357-359.

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Cordele was built in 1890 principally by Albany capitalists and is now known as the Georgia, Southwestern, and Gulf Railroad.[1] The Georgia Northern Railroad was built through Moultrie to the town of Boston on the Atlantic Coast Line in 1901.[2] The latter gave Albany its seventh railroad, and today the city is one of the largest railroad centers in the State, more than 35 passenger trains passing through daily.[3]

End of Reconstruction

The financial collapse of H. I. Kimball was only an evidence that the Radicals or Republicans were losing control of the State. After the second readmission of Georgia to the Union in 1870, the Democrats managed to secure control of the State legislature. In October 1871, Governor Bullock fled the State and in December the Democrats chose a Governor. The editor of the Albany News was glad to see the year pass. "It has been somewhat fruitful of crime in high and low places, and public as well as private virtue has vastly deteriorated . . . ." Perhaps future centuries, he wrote, would come to date the year 1871 "as the period of the culmination of official corruption and public plunder." But the year brought some good to Georgia. "She has escaped the rule of Radicalism, liberated herself from the clutches of thieves, resumed her estate and appointed honest agents to take charge of her affairs. She has witnessed the flight of a plundering executive, and uncovered the villainies of four years of misrule, peculation, robbery and dishonor. She has seen her own honest sons in counsel, felt the genial glow of returning life and prosperity, and experienced the soothing influences of the coming dawn of a better day."[4]

The Negro and the Radical, however, continued to be a factor in politics, especially in counties such as Dougherty, although the State Government was safely Democratic. In the Albany municipal election of 1872, A. C. Westbrook, a Democrat, was elected over Y. G. Rust, another Democrat, by a vote of 820 to 142. Westbrook secured most of the Negro vote, which caused the News to observe that the Negro voter in a contest between Democrats was "fair game for the usual electioneering slight of hand."[5] In March 1872 Carey W. Styles, a Democrat, barely carried Dougherty County for the State Senate over Joseph Armstrong, candidate for both the Union Republican and the Independent Democrat Parties. Styles, editor of the News, blamed the close vote in Dougherty on certain Radical leaders who went among the Negroes "with their tales of raw-head and bloody bones. One or two years of Democratic rule will convince them that their welfare is safest in the hands of intelligence and honesty, and that their old masters are their truest and only friends."[6]

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1 History and Reminiscences, p. 316.
2 Ibid.
3 Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 8, p. 9, see entry 104.
4 Albany News, December 29, 1871, see entry 100.
5 Ibid., January 12, 1872.
6 Ibid., March 8, 1872. The other two counties in the senatorial district with Dougherty, Lee and Worth, gave the Democratic

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Reconstruction

(First entry, p. 147)

In 1873 there were 327 white polls and 1473 colored in Dougherty County.[1] A year later there was an abortive attempt to fuse the Radical and the Democratic Parties on the basis of nominating "a white Democrat and a colored Rad. for the Legislature and a division of the County Officers."[2] In the election for county officers in 1874, the Radicals captured a few of the offices and one of the seats in the State House of Representatives.[3] As late as 1879 the office of coroner was generally filled by a Negro.[4] However, in November 1874 William E. Smith of Albany, managed to defeat Dr. R. H. Whitely, the incumbent and leader of the Republicans of southwest Georgia, for representative from the Second Congressional District.[5] It was said that the only white man in Dougherty County to vote for Dr. Whiteley was F. F. Putney,[6] a Northerner, who came to the county in 1865, became a prosperous farmer, and was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1871 and 1872.[7]

The period of reconstruction left a legacy of bitterness in the South which resulted in the lower South's solid support of the Democratic Party. But everything was not social and economic turmoil in Dougherty County during the period. In many respects life went on pretty much as it did before the war. Concerts, balls, theatrical performances by amateur and professional companies, church suppers, and a variety of other entertainments and social functions were frequent occurrences.[8] White and Negro volunteer fire companies were organized in Albany, and their celebrations were outstanding social events.[9]

The women of Dougherty County who did so much for the Confederate soldiers during the war, did not cease their activities afterwards. In

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candidate overwhelming majorities. About 93 percent of the total votes for the Republican candidate in the district came from Dougherty County.

1 Albany News, August 1, 1873, see entry 100.
2 Ibid., September 10, 1874.
3 History and Reminiscences, pp. 83, 88.
4 Ibid., 83, 84.
5 Albany News, November 12, 1874, see entry 100; Biographical Directory of the American Congress, p. 1544.
6 Albany News, November 12, 1874, see entry 100.
7 Hand-Book of Albany and Dougherty County, pp. 87-91; History and Reminiscences, p. 88.
8 For examples of social life, see: Semi-Weekly Patriot, February 14, 1866, see entry 95. Albany Tri-Weekly News, November 23 and 26, and December 19, 1867, see entry 99. Albany News, January 29, February 5, March 5, April 13, May 4 and 11, and December 28, 1869; January 21, 25, and 28, February 4, 15 and 22, March 8 and 11, May 10, 17 and 20, June 3, July 8, August 12, 19, and 26, September 2, 6, 9, 13 and 20, October 18 and 28, November 11, 18 and 29, December 6 and 13, 1870, see entry 100.
9 For examples, see especially Albany Tri-Weekly News, July 9 and October 24, 1867, see entry 99; Albany News, April 16, July 8, November 25, 1870; January 20 and 27, 1871; May 3, 1872, see entry 100.

July 1866 they gave an entertainment in Albany and raised $300 for the Resaca Memorial Society "to aid in giving burial to the bleaching bones of the Confederate dead who fell at and around Resaca, Ga."[1] On April 26, 1867, the first services in the county in memory of the Confederate dead were held. The graves of all the fallen soldiers were consecrated with "flowers, and tears, and prayers,"[2] and thus began the custom of annually doing honor to those who had fallen in the fight for Southern independence.

"Here, our boys in gray are sleeping,
Wrapped in the shroud of their own glory,
And though no tomb their names are keeping,
Nor telling their heroic story,
They'll ne'er be forgot till earth falls in decay,
And the sun blackened in ruins fades away."[3]

A movement for a Confederate monument, "one that our children may read that we glory in our effort for a nationality," was begun in 1869,[4] which resulted in the erection in 1901 of a white marble statue of a Confederate soldier which was carved in Italy.[5]

Education

Ante-Bellum Schools

Prior to the Civil War there were no public schools in Georgia in the modern sense. The State provided small funds for the support of "poor" or common schools and academies. The State funds were generally supplemented by those of the county and municipal governments, or by private subscription. Albany Academy was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1837,[6] a year after the founding of the town. In 1839 a fund of about $1,000 was raised for building an academy, which, it was contemplated, would be put into operation in 1840. At that time the State funds on hand for the use of the academy amounted to $255.[7] The academy building was used for holding justice courts on Saturday, for preaching on Sunday, and for school on the other 5 days.[8] In 1841 Nelson Tift, as a

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1 Albany Patriot, June 30 and July 28, 1866, see entry 95.
2 Albany Tri-Weekly News, April 27, 1867, see entry 99.
3 From a song "Resting Tonight" written by Captain T. A. Evans, of Albany, quoted in the Albany News, May 2, 1873, see entry 100.
4 Albany News, May 2, 1873, see entry 100.
5 Mrs. W. L. Davis, "What Dougherty's Women Did During the '60's and After," in History and Reminiscences, p. 372.
6 Ga. Acts 1837, pp. 6, 7. Herman Mercer, John Sikes, Samuel C. Clayton, Nelson Tift, John Taylor, Green Sutton, and Jeptha C. Harris were named trustees.
7 Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 43.
8 Morgan, "History of Albany," loc. cit., p. 15.

representative in the legislature, failed in an attempt to pass a bill to give that part of the State poor school fund due Baker County to the two academies in the county "to be used exclusively for the Education of poor & indigent children."[1]

The first term of the Albany Academy generally began in January and lasted until about the middle of May; the second, from about the middle of August until Christmas.[2] Tuition was charged according to the branch in which the pupil was entered on the basis of a 5-months term. In 1846 those in the primary class paid $8; those in the common English branches, $12; and those in the higher branches, $16.[3] James L. Dunham was principal of the academy during the 'forties. About 1845 the school was divided into two departments, one for boys and one for girls, and was usually called the Albany Male and Female Academy.[4] In 1848 the trustees selected J. L. Colby and "his lady" to teach "the higher and ornamental branches of female education," while Dunham continued in charge of the male department.[5]

Dr. T. D. Mathews, James E. Jandon, and a female assistant to teach music and drawing took charge of the academy in 1850. The junior department was divided into two classes. In the first class, reading, writing, and spelling were taught. In addition to those subjects, the second class studied geography, grammar, and arithmetic. The senior department was divided into three classes. In the first, "Geography and Atlas," grammar, chemistry, and philosophy were the subjects taught. In the second class were also taught algebra and geometry, and in the third, Latin and Greek were further additions. French, Italian, and Spanish could be learned for $10 extra each term.[6] In 1853 particular attention was paid to oratory and English composition, and music was a required subject.[7]

Apparently the academy ceased to function in the middle fifties. In 1857 the academy was reorganized and chartered as a joint-stock company by the inferior court of Dougherty County. The stock was divided into shares of $50 each, and the stockholders could elect annually 5 to 13 trustees.[8] John S. Ingraham came to Albany in the same year and purchased a large residence which he used for a home and for "a limited and select male school . . . ." The stockholders of the academy bought a lot and

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[1] Journal of Nelson Tift, pp. 62, 71.
[2] Albany Patriot, July 30 and December 24, 1845.
[3] Ibid., September 16, 1846.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid., December 16, 1848.
[6] Ibid., December 6, 1850. In 1851 William W. Janes and T. A. Janes were in charge. M. W. Crow took charge in 1853.—Albany Patriot, December 26, 1851; July 22, 1853.
[7] Albany Patriot, July 22, 1853.
[8] Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 195, 196, see entry 106. Roger Q. Dickinson, Richard K. Hines, Franklin O. Welch, Lewis S. McGuire, David A. Vason, and John Jackson were stockholders.

built a house for the female branch of the school, permitting Ingraham to manage the male department.[1] Ingraham taught school in Albany during the Civil War and for several years thereafter.[2]

A great many private schools were opened in Albany during the ante-bellum period. The third quarter of Mrs. Boughton's School for young ladies opened in September 1845. Tuition was four, six, and eight dollars a quarter, and girls from a distance could "obtain board in respectable families for from 6 to 8 dollars per month."[3] A year later E. C. Bowen opened a new school, charging the same tuition.[4] In 1849 Miss Susan Wilcox commenced a school "in the house known as 'Vason's Law Office,' on Flint street . . ., for the instruction of children of both sexes, in all branches of an English Education . . . ."[5] The Reverend Mr. George, recommended by the faculty of Georgetown University "as one of the best preparatory Teachers in the Union," opened a "select" school in October 1858.[6] Miss S. A. Hobby specialized in teaching French, music, and painting in her school,[7] while Mrs. M. C. McCollum devoted "strict attention to the morals as well as to the intellectual cultivation of the minds" of her pupils.[8] Some of the young ladies from Dougherty County attended Northern colleges. In 1860, after the election of Lincoln, "quite a number" were withdrawn. "This is the Right Direction which should be given to all affairs between friend and enemy," declared the editor of the Patriot.[9]

Although there were private schools aplenty in Dougherty County for those who could pay the price, public education hardly existed in the county, or in the State, prior to the Civil War. Nelson Tift agitated for a State system of common schools for Georgia as early as 1845. He was shocked to learn that in 1840 nearly a fifth of the adult whites could not read or write and that only about a seventh of the youth of the State were enrolled in any kind of school. The only remedy which Tift could see was "A System of State Schools which, like the light and air, and rains of Heaven, shall be free to all."[10] In 1851 an educational

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1 Albany Patriot, June 18, 1857, see entry 95.
2 S. R. deJarnette, "Education in Dougherty County," in History and Reminiscences, pp. 214, 215.
3 Albany Patriot, August 6, 1845.
4 Ibid., May 6, 1846.
5 Ibid., June 15, 1849.
6 Ibid., September 23, 1858, see entry 95.
7 Ibid., September 15, 1859.
8 Ibid., September 29, 1859.
9 Ibid., December 27, 1860.
10 Ibid., November 12, 1845. Tift offered as "a suggestion to some giant minds in our Legislature" a 4-point plan for State schools. 1. A State Educational Department, the President of the State College to be Superintendent of State Schools. 2. A Chief State College for the education, preparation, and examination of teachers of Principal State Schools. 3. One Principal State School in the chief

convention of Baker County convened at Newton and resolved that it was "the duty of Georgia to furnish the means by taxation, if necessary, to educate the children of every citizen in the State." The convention appointed Lott Warren, Nelson Tift, David A. Vason, and P. M. Nightingale as delegates to a State convention at Marietta.[1]

The ordinary of the counties in Georgia had charge of the administration of the poor school fund of the State after 1852. The first grand jury of Dougherty County recommended that the ordinary assess 10 percent on the State tax for poor school purposes.[2] In 1856 William E. Smith, the retiring ordinary and poor school commissioner, reported that he had received $563.15 and paid out $494.81 for poor schools. The grand jury recommended an additional county tax of 10 percent on the State tax to be used "for the benefit of this unfortunate class of our community, as there is yet a considerable amount due to teachers of poor children for past services."[3] Another grand jury, at the same term of court, ascertained that there were 233 children in Dougherty County entitled to the benefit of the poor school fund. The jury asked the cooperation of the citizens of the county and State "in perfecting the present system, while it remains the policy of the State, but we believe the present system wholly inadequate . . . ." The system was not fair in its operation, declared the jury, for, while Dougherty County paid into the State treasury $1,962 in 1855 and drew out only $64 for poor school purposes, Gilmer County paid a State tax of only $1,110 and received $1,176 from the poor school fund of the State.[4] In November 1857 there were 505 children in Dougherty County eligible for tuition from the poor school fund.[5]

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia passed an act in 1858 looking toward the establishment of a system of common schools in the State. A hundred thousand dollars of the earnings of the State-owned Western and Atlantic Railroad were appropriated for the use by counties for the schools.[6] The plans of each county were left up to the grand

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town of each county for the education of teachers of Primary State Schools and persons over 16 years of age. 4. Primary State Schools in each school district of the county, free to all between 5 and 16 years of age. There should be 2,000 of the latter type in Georgia. Tift estimated that the whole system would necessitate a tax of 40 cents a year on each person in the State.--Albany Patriot November 19, 1845.

1 Albany Patriot, June 13, 1851.

2 Ibid., June 2, 1854.

3 Ibid., June 26, 1856, see entry 95. As a member of the inferior court of Baker County, Nelson Tift sold 280 acres of land in 1849 which he had procured from the legislature for poor school purposes of Baker County.--Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 138.

4 Albany Patriot, June 26, 1856, see entry 95.

5 Ibid., November 19, 1857.

6 Ga. Acts 1858, p. 49. At an educational meeting at Newton, Baker County, in 1851, Nelson Tift offered the following resolutions which

jury and the ordinary. The inferior court of Dougherty County appointed Charles M. Irvin, Samuel D. Irvin, and Henry Morgan as a Board of Examiners to determine the fitness of teachers.[1] A meeting of the citizens of the county was called to devise a plan to present to the grand jury.[2] In 1859 the General Assembly amended the education act by setting up a Board of Education in each county composed of members of the Inferior court, the ordinary, and one other person selected by those officials.[3] The board was organized in Dougherty County and met on the first Monday in January 1861 for the purpose of auditing the accounts of teachers for the preceding year. All persons having claims against the board were notified to be present, and the teachers were warned to present only the accounts of those pupils whose parents were unable, because of poverty, to afford them an education.[4]

The Civil War cut short the materializing of the first real plans of the State for a common school system. Little was done in the matter of public education in Dougherty County between 1854 and 1861. The poor schools of the county were necessarily small and the teachers were poorly paid. The teachers, "men of humble pretensions," taught "reading, writing, and arithmetic well, and these constitute the key which in the hand of an earnest seeker, will unlock all the treasures of knowledge in books."[5] If the expressions of grand juries and prominent citizens can be taken as a criterion, the people of Dougherty County during the antebellum years were acutely aware of the need of State schools.

Post-War Schools

In the last days of the Civil War, an anonymous writer appealed to the inferior court of Dougherty County to assess a tax sufficient to pay liberally the teachers in order that the children of soldiers and the poor might have an equal opportunity with those children of the wealthy.[6] During the war the schools of Dougherty County were "to some extent without teachers or scholars . . . ."[7] The Albany Academy resumed operation, presumably after a suspension, in March 1865 under the supervision of the Reverend Mr. Toney, who, with the aid of a woman assistant, was prepared

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were adopted: "That we look forward to the time when the debts of the State shall be paid and when the noble work of the State, the Western & Atlantic Rail Road, shall be an inviolable pledge for the education of our children." "That in our opinion the sale of the State Road by the Legislature would be a betrayal of the best interests of the State."—Albany Patriot, June 13, 1851.

1 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 246, see entry 106.
2 Ibid., Albany Patriot, January 20, 1859, see entry 95.
3 Ga. Acts 1859, pp. 29, 30.
4 Albany Patriot, November 15, 1860, see entry 95.
5 Ibid., February 16, 1855.
6 Ibid., March 2, 1865.
7 Morgan, "History of Albany," in loc. cit., p. 19.

to "diffuse education equal to the best schools of the State."[1] In the fall of 1865 the Reverend George Macauley and E. L. Hines leased and opened the Albany Male and Female Academy formerly occupied by J. S. Ingraham.[2] The Albany News noted that the schools of the city were not well attended. "If the city can keep up a dozen bar-rooms, certainly it ought to sustain a half dozen schools."[3] The Reverend W. H. Cooper opened a school in the academy building in September 1871,[4] and in the following January he opened the North Albany Academy.[5]

During the late sixties the Masons of Albany established the Masonic Free School. Funds were raised for the institution in 1869 by entertainments and suppers.[6] The school was founded for the purpose of educating the orphans of deceased Masons and the children of those in indigent circumstances. The school, in the charge of Miss McNath, had only 20 regular students in 1870. Studies were confined to the rudiments of learning.[7] In March 1870 Professor Miller, of Oglethorpe, Georgia, opened an arithmetical school in the courthouse for a term of "three days only, as it requires but that time to impart the wonderful system he teaches."[8] On November 1, 1870, Harrison's Commercial College and Business Institute opened with nightly sessions for the young men of Albany.[9]

At the close of the war the education of the large number of illiterate Negroes in Dougherty County presented a serious problem. Many planters attempted to provide school privileges to the colored people in their employ, and a number of small schools were opened for the freedmen.[10] With the advent of military reconstruction, in 1867, a new era in Negro education began in Dougherty County. In the fall of 1867 at least six Northern women came to Albany under the auspices of the American Missionary Society and were consigned to Captain Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau.[11] The New England women were ostracised as far as the white people of the county were concerned. They found room and board at a Negro's

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1 Albany Patriot, March 9, see entry 95.
2 Ibid., October 7, 1865.
3 Albany Tri-Weekly News, October 17, 1867, see entry 99.
4 Albany News, September 1, 1871, see entry 100.
5 Ibid., January 26, 1872.
6 Ibid., January 29, 1869.
7 Ibid., June 24, 1870.
8 Carey W. Styles, the editor, said of Professor Miller's system: "We have partially examined the professor's system, and pronounce it the simplest, most rapid and most accurate of any we ever saw. It requires no brain work after stating the problem. ... Our business men can learn more in a few hours from the professor than they have learned in a lifetime of calculation . . . ."—Albany News, March 11, 1870, see entry 100.
9 Albany News, November 1, 1870, see entry 100.
10 Albany Tri-Weekly News, April 25, 1867, see entry 99.
11 Ibid., October 26, 1867.

house and attended the African church of Albany. Carey W. Styles, the editor of the News, directed some pointed jests at the Northern teachers. He was "in favor of educating the negro, but . . . . opposed to the plan adopted by New England of educating downwards."[1]

The present school system of Georgia has its origin in the Constitution of 1868, which provided for a State School Commissioner and financial support from the poll tax and other sources.[2] By an act of the General Assembly passed in 1870, a State Board of Education, county boards of education, and boards of trustees in the militia districts were established.[3] An election took place in Dougherty County on January 7, 1871, for members of the board of education and for the sub-district trustees.[4] J. S. Ingraham was chosen by the board members as the first county school commissioner of Dougherty County.[5] In 1872 the education act of 1870 was amended to allow the grand jury of each county to appoint "five freeholders" as a board of education for that county.[6] In March of that year the grand jury of Dougherty County elected Nelson Tift, L. E. Welch, John A. Davis, T. H. Willingham, and J. J. Evans school commissioners for the county.[7] L. E. Welch was named school commissioner of Dougherty County, which office he held from 1872 to 1887 and from 1895 to 1906.[8]

The first free public schools under the new State system were opened in the county in July 1874 for a term of 3 months. Mrs. R. E. Lunday and Mrs. M. A. Thornberry were engaged to teach white children from all parts of the county at their own residences. The colored schools were under the charge of Miss Jennie Morris and Miss Betty Outlaw, both colored graduates of Atlanta University, who taught at the Negro schoolhouse. Charles H. Morris, also colored, taught a primary school for Negro children in Albany. Plans were made by the board of education for 8 or 10 additional schools in the county as soon as teachers could be obtained and enough interest stimulated. The school census of 1874 showed 394 white and 2,488 colored children between the ages of 6 and 18 in Dougherty County who were eligible to attend the public schools.[9]

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1 Albany Tri-Weekly News, November 12 and 23, 1867, see entry 99.
2 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 6.
3 Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 49-58.
4 J. S. Ingraham was elected to the board from the city of Albany, and C. P. Heartwell from the 945th militia district. The trustees were as follows: 945th district, S. J. Pittman, Charles Griffin (colored), and R. K. Hines; 1097th district, W. H. Cooper, M. Creighton, and A. Hemphill; 620th district, A. F. Holt, James O. Cook, and J. J. Evans; Albany (city), R. D. Mallory, J. A. Davis, and L. E. Welch.—Albany News, January 10 and June 2, 1871, see entry 100.
5 Albany News, April 7, 1871, see entry 100.
6 Ga. Acts 1871-72, p. 279.
7 Albany News, March 8, 1872, see entry 100.
8 S. R. deJarnette, "Education in Dougherty County," in History and Reminiscences, p. 216.
9 Albany News, July 2, 1874, see entry 100.

Historical Sketch - Education (First entry, p. 147)

In 1885 a movement was begun by Henry M. McIntosh, editor of the Albany News and Advertiser, and others for a building to house the Albany Academy. The sum of $3,500 was subscribed by private individuals to which the city council added $1,500, thereby making the academy a public school. A building was erected and the academy opened in 1886 with Gustavus J. Orr as principal; S. P. Orr, assistant; and Miss Belle Bacon, teacher of the primary grades.[1] Gustavus J. Orr had previously been State School Commissioner and for his services to education in Georgia had been called "the father of the Georgia free school system."[2] The Albany Academy was burned after it had been in operation for 2 years. A new building, almost a replica of the one destroyed, was quickly built, the courthouse being used in the interim. With the growth of public education several annexes were built to accomodate the increased enrollment.[3]

In addition to the public schools in Albany in the latter part of the nineteenth century and afterwards, private schools continued to exist. Notable among these was the institute of Mrs. Anselm Sterne, a native of Albany and daughter of Marx Smith, one of the earliest Jewish settlers. Mrs. Sterne, a lady of unusual education and accomplishments, began her school at her residence in 1877. A building to house the institution was erected in 1880. The school grew rapidly and its superintendent was able to offer instruction from kindergarten through collegiate courses to young women, and for a while to boys. After operating the school in Albany for more than 10 years, Mrs. Sterne moved to Anniston, Alabama. The institution was taken over by her sister and former pupil, Mrs. S. Sterne, who conducted an elementary branch only. The school was finally discontinued in 1917.[4]

In 1906 a board of education and a public school system was provided for the city of Albany by the General Assembly.[5] Soon thereafter a new high school building was erected by the county and city and S. R. deJarnette became the first superintendent of the Albany public schools. The new edifice soon became crowded, and additional buildings were erected for use as grammar schools.[6] In December 1923 an election was called to authorize or reject the issuance of county bonds in the amount of $100,000 to be used as one-half of the cost of a new high school building in the city of Albany, the city to finance the other half.[7] In February 1924 the County Commissioners issued the bonds at five percent interest

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1 deJarnette, "Education in Dougherty County," loc. cit., p. 216.
2 Coulter, History of Georgia, p. 336.
3 deJarnette, "Education in Dougherty County," loc. cit., p. 217.
4 History and Reminiscences, pp. 219-222.
5 Ga. Acts 1906, pp. 488-491.
6 deJarnette, "Education in Dougherty County," loc. cit., p. 217; Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 7, p. 559, see entry 1.
7 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 14, p. 431. An act of 1923 permitted counties and municipalities to jointly construct and maintain high schools.—Ga. Acts 1923, pp. 98-100.

and the contract was let in August.[1] The building is still used as the high school for white children in Albany. In August 1937 the city of Albany and the board of commissioners of Dougherty County agreed to erect a junior high school in Albany at a cost of not more than $150,000, one-half of which was to be paid by the county and one-half by the city.[2] The contract was let in February 1938,[3] and the building was put into use in the fall of that year.

Present Schools

In 1938 there were 9 white and 29 colored schools in Dougherty County. Six of the white schools and five of the colored schools are in Albany. The 3 white schools and 24 colored schools in the county outside of Albany are small, 19 of which employed only one teacher each.[4] The high school for whites in Albany is on the Georgia and the Southern lists of accredited high schools, and the high school for Negroes is accredited by the Southern Association.[5] Four of the elementary schools of the county, all in Albany, are standard schools.[6] Dougherty County sends more than 600 white children to the schools in Albany by means of motor busses.[7]

The Albany Bible and Manual Institute for colored youths was begun in Albany in 1903 and chartered a year later. Under the leadership of Dr. J. W. Holley, a prominent Negro educator, the property value of the institution was increased to more than $275,000. In 1917 the institute became a part of the State system of colleges and was renamed the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College.[8] The enrollment of this 2-year college increased from 90 in 1933 to 334 in 1939.[9]

Religion

As in other parts of Georgia, Dougherty County has always been predominantly Protestant in religion, a large majority of those connected with religious bodies being members of the Baptist and Methodist churches. However, from the time of its creation there have been Jews, Catholics, and other religious groups in the county. Religious toleration and good

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1 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 14, pp. 436, 441.
2 Ibid., p. 284.
3 Ibid., p. 311.
4 Georgia State Department of Education, Sixty-Sixth and Sixty-Seventh Annual Reports, p. 142.
5 Ibid., p. 13.
6 Ibid., p. 9.
7 Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 2, p. 4, see entry 104.
8 Ibid., sec. 2, p. 2; sec. 7, p. 10.
9 Regents of the University System of Georgia, Annual Report for 1939, p. 12.

feeling between the various denominations have been distinguishing features of the religious history of Dougherty County.

Baptist Churches

In September 1839 a 10-day meeting of the Baptists of Albany was held which resulted in the founding of a church and the baptism of 48 converts.[1] The first academy building was used for services until the erection of a church, which was dedicated on February 8, 1846.[2] The Reverend Lott Warren was the first regular pastor of the Baptist church of Albany.[3] Since their building was the only house of worship in Albany for a number of years, the Baptists frequently permitted the use of it by other denominations.[4] A "partition" was made in the church in 1849 "for the use of the colored members and negroes generally."[5] The church grew rapidly. In 1850 there were 114 members of the congregation, 50 of whom were Negroes.[6] During a religious revival a decade later, 55 persons professed religion and became members of the Baptist church.[7]

The church maintained two churches for Negro slaves not members of the Albany congregation, one at Oaklawn and the other at Tarver's.[8] On the petition of three Baptist ministers in January 1861, the inferior court of Dougherty County gave "permission to the Servant Davy Hines to Preach the Gospel for 6 months" and "to teach the gospel to the colored people of the Baptist Congregation in the city of Albany . . . ."[9] In February 1867 David Hines organized a faction of Negro Baptists and left the Albany church. He was persuaded to return to the church, whereupon he was given letters of dismissal and permission to organize "a legal Baptist Church . . . ,"[10] which became known at the Jackson Grove Baptist Church.[11] A report was circulated in 1870 that the Reverend Hines "had been preaching hatred to the white race, and counselling his congregation to set their faces against us."[12] Hines denied the report which was traced to another colored Baptist divine, the Reverend Raiford Watson,

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1 Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 43.
2 John A. Davis and J. S. Davis "A History of the Albany Baptist Church . . . ," in History and Reminiscences, p. 239; Albany Patriot, February 11, 1846.
3 Davis and Davis, "History of the Albany Baptist Church," loc. cit., p. 240.
4 Minutes of the Albany Baptist Church, 1846-60 (MS in possession of the church), pp. 23, 24, 40.
5 Ibid., p. 40.
6 Ibid., p. 55.
7 Albany Patriot, September 6, 1860, see entry 95.
8 Davis and Davis, "History of the Albany Baptist Church," loc. cit., p. 240.
9 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 320, see entry 106.
10 Minutes of the Albany Baptist Church, 1860-1900, p. 116.
11 Albany News, October 13, 1871, see entry 100.
12 Ibid., February 4, 1870.

who when confronted with the report "declared before God and the witnesses then present, that he had never said any such thing . . . ."[1] The colored Baptist church in Albany grew rapidly. On a Sunday in April 1870, 38 persons were baptized in the Flint River by the Reverend Mr. Watson.[2] Many others were baptized by Watson who earned "the reputation of being the most successful revivalist throughout this State."[3]

The year 1870 also witnessed an unusual revival among the white Baptists. A protracted meeting lasted throughout February and well into March. At one time 28 persons were baptized in the city lake.[4] The Baptists, in particular, were diligent in distributing Bibles. A special committee of the Bethel Baptist Association, headed by D. A. Vason, had charge of furnishing the gospel to the colored people.[5] In 1874 the Albany Bible Society, supported by members of the Baptist congregation, employed Dr. J. A. Miller to visit every family, white and colored, in Dougherty County. The society supplied 179 destitute families with Bibles or New Testaments.[6]

The Baptist church was chartered in 1887 as the Albany Baptist Church,[7] and rechartered in 1920 as the First Baptist Church of Albany.[8] The building was enlarged, practically built anew, and rededicated in 1892.[9] In 1906 the ladies of the church organized the Baptist Building Fund Society which raised $16,500 of the total cost of $55,000 for a new church. The old church was torn down in 1911, and the Y.M.C.A. building was used for services while construction was under way. Upon the completion of the Sunday school department in 1913, the congregation repaired there for worship. However, the main auditorium of the church was not completed until March 3, 1918.[10]

Pine Bluff Baptist Church in east Dougherty was probably the second oldest church of that denomination in the county. A new building was dedicated for that church on May 1, 1851, by the Reverend J. H. Campbell.[11] Many of the members of the church were residents of Worth County. The church was dissolved in 1892, but annual meetings or reunions were held each year until the building burned in 1916. The communion service, presented to the Pine Bluff church in 1880, became the property of the

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1 Albany News, February 4, 1870, see entry 100.
2 Ibid., April 26, 1870.
3 Ibid., June 3, 1870.
4 Ibid., February 8 and 25, and March 8, 1870.
5 Ibid., March 14, 1871.
6 Ibid., March 19, 1874.
7 Charter Record, vol. 1, p. 267, see entry 38.
8 Ibid., vol. 2, p. 140.
9 Davis and Davis, "History of the Albany Baptist Church," loc. cit., pp. 239, 240.
10 Ibid., pp. 242, 243.
11 Albany Patriot, April 18, 1851.

Baptist church at Acree.[1] Another of the Baptist congregations founded prior to the Civil War was the Bethesda Baptist Church in the southwestern corner of the county. Since the church dissolved, the building has been used by Negroes for a church.[2]

To meet the needs of the fast-growing population of Albany, Byne Memorial Baptist Church was formed in 1910. A chapel building and a tent were used at first by the new congregation, but within the same year a brick building was erected at a cost of $20,000 by Mrs. G. M. Byne and Miss Marilu Byne as a memorial to their husband and father.[3]

At present Dougherty County has approximately 35 Baptist churches, most of which are colored congregations.[4]

Methodist Churches

In May 1841 Nelson Tift gave a half-acre lot on the corner of Residence and Jackson Streets to the Albany Methodist Episcopal Church.[5] Here the first meetinghouse stood, but in 1844 a new building was erected at another location.[6] On August 20, 1854, a new Methodist church (on the site of the present building) seating five hundred persons was dedicated by the pastor of the congregation, the Reverend P. P. Smith.[7] In the following year the church became a full-fledged "station," claiming the entire time and paying the whole salary of its pastor.[8] Particularly after the Civil War, religious revivals or protracted meetings often took place among the Methodists of Albany.[9] Like the Baptists, the Methodists were active in support of the society for distributing Bibles to the indigent.[10] In 1870 the Methodists built a parsonage on the church lot, the first to be built by any congregation in Albany.[11] In the following year, the Reverend Dr. Hicks, of Macon, presented a large bell to the church.[12] The Methodist minister alternated with the Presbyterian minister in conducting services in the Presbyterian Church in the fall of 1871, while extensive repairs and remodeling was made on the Methodist building.[13] A new brick church was completed in 1901.[14] The South

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1 History and Reminiscences, pp. 268, 269.
2 Ibid., p. 269.
3 Ibid., p. 245.
4 Information obtained from church files of Georgia Historical Records Survey Project.
5 Journal of Nelson Tift, p. 57.
6 History and Reminiscences, p. 262.
7 Ibid.; Albany Patriot, August 25, 1854.
8 History and Reminiscences, pp. 262, 263.
9 Albany Tri-Weekly News, May 16, 28, September 17, 1867, see entry 99. Albany News, February 25, May 20, 1870, see entry 100.
10 Albany Tri-Weekly News, April 11, September 10, 1867, see entry 99.
11 Albany News, June 3, 1870, see entry 100.
12 Ibid., June 16, 1871.
13 Ibid., September 15, 1871.
14 History and Reminiscences, p. 264.

Historical Sketch - Religion

(First entry, p. 147)

Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Albany in 1868, 1882, and 1917.[1]

Among the older Methodist congregations in Dougherty County was Webb Church about 6 miles east of Albany. It was built of logs and was served by circuit riders. After the Civil War the church gave way to Wesley Chapel, a Methodist mission church which was served by the pastors of the Albany Methodist Church.[2] At present there are six Methodist churches in the county, of which number three are for white persons and three for colored.[3]

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

What were perhaps the first Episcopal services ever held in southwest Georgia were conducted in the academy building in Albany during the forties by the Reverend Mr. Ellis, an Episcopal missionary.[4] A church was organized, but for want of a minister was "suffered to languish and become almost extinct . . . ."[5] In April 1851 the St. Paul's Church was reorganized at the house of the Reverend J. H. George by Bishop Stephen Elliott, Jr.[6] By this time two lots had already been purchased and paid for in anticipation of a building.[7] Late in November of 1854 the ladies of the church gave several vocal and instrumental concerts in the Baptist Church to raise money for the building.[8] The new church was consecrated by Bishop Elliott on May 16, 1855.[9] A certain Mrs. Jones of Philadelphia, presented the new church with a silver communion service; the Bishop White Prayer Book and Parish Library Society, of the same city, gave a number of valuable books for the St. Paul's parish library; and Miss Eliza Bowen, of Washington, Georgia, presented a folio Bible and prayer book for the pulpit.[10]

St. Paul's Church generally had services twice a month during the ante-bellum period. The other Sundays were given to missionary work

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1 History and Reminiscences, pp. 263, 264.
2 Ibid., p. 269.
3 Information obtained from church files of Georgia Historical Records Survey Project.
4 Emma Sutton, "St. Paul's Parish," in History and Reminiscences, pp. 247, 249. The Reverend Mr. Lewis was probably in Albany during 1845. The Albany Patriot of October 29, 1845, noted that Episcopal services were being held every Sunday.
5 Albany Patriot, April 25, 1851.
6 Ibid. Rev. J. H. George was ordained in Albany in February 1852. —Albany Patriot, February 13, 1852.
7 Albany Patriot, April 25, 1851.
8 Ibid., November 24, December 1, 1854. The editor of the Patriot was "surprised and gratified" with the performance and the attention of the audience, except for two elderly men discussing politics.
9 Albany Patriot, May 18, 1855, see entry 95.
10 Albany Patriot, December 6, 1855, see entry 95.

among the Negro slaves on the plantations near Albany. Since many of the Episcopalians in the county were extensive planters, there were many Negro communicants of St. Paul's Church.[1]

In the middle nineties St. Paul's Church with the acre lot on which it stood was sold to the Albany Hebrew Congregation. A lot more centrally located was bought, and on it the present St. Paul's Church was constructed.[2] The only other Episcopal Church in Dougherty County is St. John's Mission, a colored congregation, organized in 1902.[3]

Presbyterian Churches

The first Presbyterian church in Albany was formed on May 20, 1849. On that day the Reverend Dr. Samuel K. Talmage, the distinguished Presbyterian divine and president of Oglethorpe University, preached a sermon in the Baptist Church and formed a Presbyterian congregation of less than 10 members.[4] Plans were made for a building and funds solicited. Lots number 46 and 48 were bought for $120 and a contract for a building 32 x 45 feet was made, to cost $1,000 complete except for the sash and lights which were donated by a man from Athens. A building was also planned for the use of the pastor. Services were generally held in the academy prior to the construction of a church.[5] The new church was dedicated on February 29, 1852.[6]

The Reverend William Matthews, the first minister of the church, divided his time between the Albany and the Pachitla Church.[7] In July 1860 the inferior court of Dougherty County authorized John Maxwell, a free man of color, "to preach & exhort in such places in . . . Dougherty and at such times as he may be permitted by the Rev. H. F. Hoyt & the Albany Presbyterian Church . . . ."[8] The Reverend Mr. Hoyt left Albany as a member of the Guards in 1861, and during the war regular services were not held.[9] Not until 1867 was regular worship resumed at the

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1 Sutton, "St. Paul's Parish," loc. cit., p. 249.
2 Ibid., p. 251.
3 Information obtained from church files of Georgia Historical Records Survey Project.
4 [A. J. Swinney] "From the Diary of an Albanian of Early Days," in History and Reminiscences, p. 39. Another date given for the founding of the Presbyterian Church is Sunday, February 26, 1849, at the home of A. J. Cook. However, since February 26, 1849, was Monday and not Sunday, and since the diary of Swinney is contemporary source material, the latter source seems preferable. —See History and Reminiscences, p. 258.
5 Albany Patriot, July 4, 1851.
6 Ibid., February 20, 1852.
7 History and Reminiscences, p. 258.
8 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 289, see entry 106.
9 History and Reminiscences, p. 259.

church.[1] The pulpit was filled by the Reverend William McKay who remained in Albany until 1871.[2] In 1917 the original building (which had been extensively remodeled in 1859) was torn down to make room for a new brick church at a cost of about $50,000.[3] Besides the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, there is one colored congregation, Moore's Chapel. This church was organized in 1895 as St. John's Church and the present name was adopted in 1928.[4]

Saint Theresa's Catholic Church

The Catholic church at Albany has been called "The Mother Church of all the Catholic Churches of Southwest Georgia."[5] The first mass in Albany was probably celebrated in 1844 at the home of John Valentine Mock.[6] At any rate, in October 1845 the Reverend O'Connel said mass in Albany and delivered a discourse on Transubstantiation.[7] The congregation was visited by missionary priests. About 1859 Nelson Tift gave the church a lot on which to erect a building. The bricks for the new church were contributed by Dr. S. L. Barbour, who had them hand-made by the slaves on his plantation. By 1861 the exterior was completed and the interior under way. However, the building was left unfinished when the plasterer rode away to join Lee's army.

During the latter part of the war, the unfinished structure was used as a hospital. Afterwards it was finished and officially dedicated in 1882 by Bishop William H. Gross, C.S.S.R., later Archbishop of Oregon City. The church was served by bishop priests from Macon and Brunswick until the first resident priest came to Albany in 1875. However, Albany remained a mission city until 1896. In 1901 the church built a rectory.[8] The Reverend Thomas A. Brennan and three assistants were assigned to the Albany parish in 1930. A few years later the Albany parish was reduced in size by the establishment of new parishes at Thomasville and Valdosta. Nevertheless, in spite of this, one of the largest mission fields in the United States, comprising more than 40 counties, was left under the charge of St. Theresa's Parish.[9]

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1 Albany Tri-Weekly News, July 4, November 14, 1867, see entry 99.
2 Albany News, January 31, 1871, see entry 100.
3 History and Reminiscences, pp. 259, 260.
4 Information obtained from church files of Georgia Historical Records Survey Project.
5 Rev. Thomas A. Brennan, "First Mass Offered Albany's Pioneers Near Century Ago," in Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 5, p. 15, see entry 104.
6 Ibid., sec. 5, p. 4.
7 Albany Patriot, October 29, 1845.
8 Brennan, "First Mass Offered Albany's Pioneers Near Century Ago," loc. cit., p. 4; Anne E. Mock, "Saint Theresa's Catholic Church," in History and Reminiscences, pp. 266, 267.
9 Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 2, p. 13, see entry 104.

Historical Sketch -
Religion

(First entry, p. 147)

Temple B'nai Israel

Several Jews came to Albany at least as early as 1845. Religious services were held at the residence of Marx Smith in 1857.[1] Two years later, upon the petition of Jacob Gross, Marx Smith, Samuel Mayer, and John Elkan, the inferior court incorporated the United Hebrew Society of Albany for 14 years "for the purchase and improvement of a Jewish Burial Ground" and "to purchase the real estate and build upon the same a synagogue . . . ."[2] In 1876 the present Hebrew Congregation of Albany was chartered, and in 1882 the first synagogue was built under the presidency of Jacob Lorch. The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1896 during the presidency of Samuel B. Brown. Two years later the present minister, Rabbi Edmund A. Landau, began his service.[3] On February 10, 1940, the synagogue was damaged beyond use by a tornado. At present, plans are under way for the construction of a new building.

Long before the building of the first synagogue, the Jews of Albany were active in their religious life. A Sabbath School was begun by Mrs. Caroline Smith, wife of Marx Smith, in 1871.[4] In 1873 the order of B'nai B'rith was founded.[5] The Jewish holidays were invariably kept, and, after the Civil War, the Purim balls became one of the most outstanding social events of Albany and of southwest Georgia.[6] On the Jewish New Year, Rosh Hashana, in 1871 the editor of the Albany News noted that 22 stores in Albany were closed.[7] "No people on earth are more liberal in benevolent projects or social enterprises!" declared the editor, "and it is a singular truth that they know better how to enjoy life, and have more genuine fun and unrestrained pleasure at their social gatherings than any other class."[8]

Other Religious Groups

Besides the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic, and Jewish Churches, Dougherty County has at least five other religious bodies in addition to the Salvation Army. Two of these are Seventh Day Adventist congregations, one composed of white persons and the other of colored. Others are the Christian Science Church, the Christian Church, and the Church of God.[9]

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1 Landau, "The Jew in Albany," loc. cit., 199.
2 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 245, see entry 106.
3 Landau, "The Jew in Albany," loc. cit., pp. 200, 201.
4 Ibid., p. 200.
5 Albany News, February 5, 1874, see entry 100.
6 See especially, Albany Tri-Weekly News, October 3, 1867, entry 99; Albany News, March 5, 11, 18, 22, 1870; February 14, 1873, entry 100.
7 Albany News, September 22, 1871, see entry 100.
8 Ibid., January 15, 1874.
9 Information obtained from church files of Georgia Historical Records Survey Project.

Historical Sketch -
Recent Commercial and
Economic Development

(First entry, p. 147)

Recent Commercial and Economic Development

Agriculture

In 1935 there were 820 farms in Dougherty County. About one-third of these were run by white farmers and the remainder by Negroes. Nearly one-half of the farms are between 20 and 50 acres in size, 108 farms contain less than 20 acres each, and 28 farms contain more than a thousand acres each.[1]

The period since the Civil War has witnessed the displacement of cotton as the chief money crop of Dougherty County and of southwest Georgia. Around the turn of the century farmers began planting pecan trees for the commercial production of the nuts. The pecan industry has had an amazing growth and today Albany is the geographical and commercial center of perhaps the best pecan producing region in the United States.[2] In the last 25 years peanuts have become an important commercial crop.[3] The raising of livestock is rapidly becoming one of the most profitable activities of farmers. The raising of hogs and cattle has been stimulated by the interest of 4-H Clubs and by the establishment of a large meat-packing plant in Albany in 1936.[4]

Industry

In 1937 Dougherty County had 27 manufacturing establishments employing an average of 1,224 persons and paying $786,936 in wages. The total value of the products produced in that year amounted to $8,686,755, almost three times the value of those produced 2 years previously.[5] Among the industries in the county are two hydroelectric plants of the Georgia Power Company, a large lumber plant, two fertilizer plants, one meat-packing plant, peanut shelling and processing plants, and a cotton mill.[6]

Population

The population of Dougherty is indicative of the growth and prosperity of that county. In the period from 1860 to 1880 the number of white persons in the county showed an actual decrease while the number of Negroes increased greatly. In the latter year the Negro population of the county was almost 85 percent of the total population. Since 1900 the white population has been increasing very rapidly while the Negro

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[1] U. S. Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Agriculture: 1935, II, 521.
[2] Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 6, p. 1, see entry 104; History and Reminisoences, pp. 322-324.
[3] Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 6, p. 1, see entry 100.
[4] Ibid., sec. 6, pp. 1, 6.
[5] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Biennial Census of Manufactures: 1937, I, 1444, 1445.
[6] Albany Herald, October 11, 1936, sec. 7, p. 7, see entry 104.

(First entry, p. 147)

population has been almost stationary, actually showing a decrease of more than five hundred between 1920 and 1930. In the latter year the percentage of Negroes had decreased to about 57 percent of the total population.[1] Between 1920 and 1930 the total population of Dougherty showed an increase of more than 11 percent. In the decade from 1930 to 1940 the increase amounted to more than 28 percent, the second largest increase among the more populous Georgia counties. In the same decade Albany led the major cities of the State in increase of population, showing a gain of 32 percent. According to the 1940 census, there are 28,565 persons in Dougherty County, of which 19,055—more than two-thirds of the entire population of the county—live within the city of Albany.[2]

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1 See Population of Dougherty County, 1860-1940, p. 79.
2 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population of the State of Georgia--Final Figures: 1940 (release of January 10, 1941).

POPULATION OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY

1860-1940

Year	White	Negro	Total
1860	2,207	6,088	8,295[1]
1870	2,093	9,424	11,517[2]
1880	1,952	10,670	12,622[3]
1890	1,975	10,231	12,206[4]
1900	2,451	11,228	13,679[5]
1910	3,983	12,049	16,035[6]
1920	6,692	13,370	20,063[7]
1930	9,489	12,816	22,306[8]
1940			28,565[9]

1 U.S. Census Office, Ninth Census (1870), I, The Statistics of the Population of the United States . . . , 20-22. Of the 6,088 Negroes in Dougherty County in 1860, 6,079 were slaves and 9 were free persons of color

2 U.S. Census Office, Ninth Census (1870), I, The Statistics of the Population of the United States . . . , 20-22.

3 U.S. Census Office, Eleventh Census: 1890, Report on Population of the United States . . . , Part I, 14, 406.

4 Ibid.

5 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States . . . 1910, II, Population, 380.

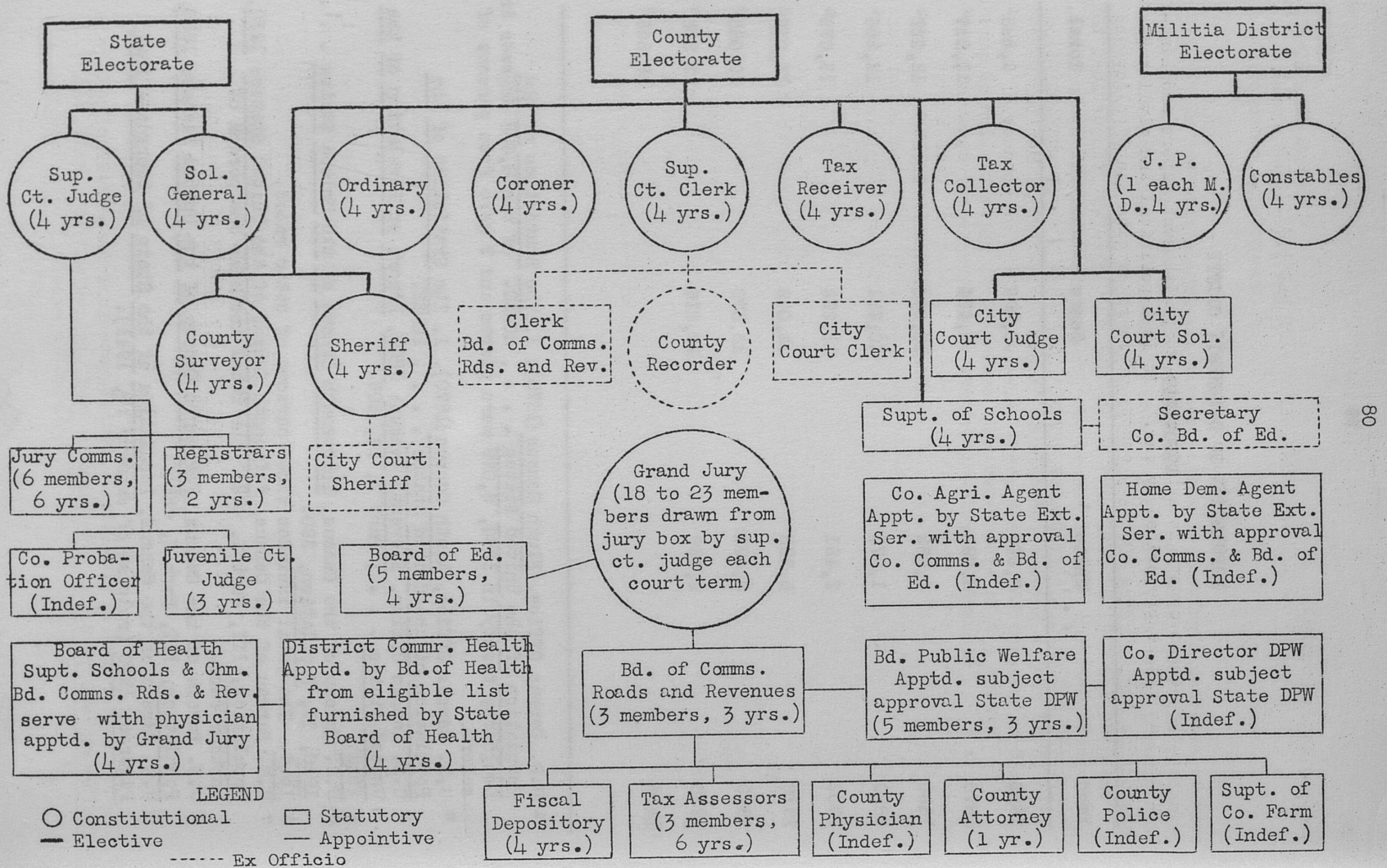
6 Ibid. The total includes three persons of other races.

7 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, III, Part I, 482. The total includes one person of another race.

8 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, III, Part I, 482.

9 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population of the State of Georgia—Final Figures: 1940 (release of January 10, 1941).

Chart of Government - Dougherty County 1941



2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS SYSTEM

Legal Status of the County

Each Georgia county is a body corporate, with such papers and limitations as may be prescribed by law.[1] It is a political and civil subdivision of the State, in which county officers execute State policy and administer general and local laws. In the administration of justice, the conduct of State elections, the assessment and collection of State taxes, the maintenance of highways, the recording of deeds, the probating of wills, and the organization of the militia, the county's functions seem primarily of State-wide rather than local concern. The conduct of local elections, the protection of life and property, the preservation of public health, the relief of the poor, the provisions for public education, the construction of public works, and the administration of local taxation are matters in which the people of the county have an interest equal if not para mount to those of the State as a whole. While these latter functions of the county are regarded as local in character, they may also be viewed as State functions.

Every county has power to sue and be sued in any court,[2] but no county is liable to suit for any cause of action unless made so by statute.[3]

Georgia counties are created by amendment to the State Constitution, initiated by acts of the General Assembly and ratified in elections by the voters. Amendment of the basic law is necessary because in 1904 the number of counties was limited by constitutional amendment to the 145 then existing.[4] Sixteen additional counties have been formed since 1905, each by a separate amendment, thus increasing the total number to 161. The merger in 1932 of Campbell and Milton Counties with Fulton County[5] reduced them to the present number, 159.[6]

There is no authority expressly granted by the State Constitution

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-8201. The Supreme Court of Georgia has defined a county as "one of the civil divisions of a state for judicial and political purposes, created by the sovereign power of the state of its own will, without the particular solicitation, assent, or concurrent action of the people who inhabit it; a local organization which, for the purpose of civil administration, is invested with certain functions of corporate existence." - Hammond v. Clark, 136 Ga. 313, 71, S. E. Rep. 479 (1911).

[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1501; Ga. Acts 1863-64, pp. 72, 73.

[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1502; Hammond v. The County of Richmond, 72 Ga. 188 (1883); Smith v. Wilkes and McDuffie Counties, 79 Ga. 127, 4 S. E. Rep. 20 (1887).

[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-8202.

[5] Ga. Acts 1929, p. 551; 1931, p. 527.

[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-101; editorial note following #2-8202, Ga. Code of 1933.

Co. Farm (Indef.) | Police (Indef.) | Attorney (1 yr.) | Physician (Indef.) | (3 members, 6 yrs.) | Depository (4 yrs.)
○ Constitutional □ Statutory
— Elective — Appointive
----- Ex Officio

Governmental Organization and Records System - Legal Status of the County

(First entry, p. 147)

to abolish counties, but tantamount authority resides in the legislature to merge or consolidate them, contingent upon a two-thirds vote of the merged county and a majority vote of the enlarged county.[1] Until 1881 county lines could be changed only upon authority granted in special legislative acts for that purpose.[2] In that year a general law was enacted under the provisions of which county lines may be changed by the ordinary, if such change is approved by the grand juries and the officer or officers charged with the control of county business in the counties to be affected.[3] There are no qualifying restrictions in the creation of counties as regards area, population, or assessed valuation of property.

Counties are divided for administrative and political convenience into lesser areas, the more important of which is the militia district. These are election districts and judicial subdivisions of limited jurisdiction, with a justice of the peace and a notary public, ex officio justice of the peace, of equal powers, as presiding magistrates. The law requires that each militia district shall contain within its limits at least 100 male persons over 21 years of age, liable to military duty, and that its formation must not leave any older district with a smaller number.[4] These districts may be changed or abolished by the ordinary, and if done, the proceedings in connection therewith must be entered in his minutes and a certified copy thereof transmitted to the Governor.[5] Special districts for various purposes, such as drainage, health, and road administration, also exist. These may cut across the lines of the election and judicial districts, and even include other counties.[6]

In all but 9 of the 159 counties of Georgia, boards of county commissioners administer internal affairs. Each of these boards is created by a special legislative act,[7] that for Dougherty County having been created by an act approved August 20, 1872.[8] Nine of the counties have

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[1] Statute providing for merger of counties not void because requiring mere majority vote for merger in enlarged county; statute providing for merger of counties, subject to approval of voters of respective counties, held not void as delegating legislative powers. - Ga. Const. 1877, art. 3, sec. 7, par. 22; art. 11, sec. 1, par. 5; Ga. Acts 1929, p. 551; Hines v. Etheridge et al., 173 Ga. 870, 162 S.E. Rep. 113-119 (1931).

[2] Ga. Acts 1860, pp. 138, 139.

[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-301, #23-302; Ga. Acts 1880-81, pp. 52-54.

[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-203.

[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-204 to #23-207.

[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-2504, #88-302.

[7] Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 15; Ga. Code of 1933, #2-4601.

[8] Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 424, 425; 1871-72, pp. 227-229. For some unexplained reason, however, the board did not begin to function until 1879. - Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Q, p. 514, see entry 68.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Legal Status of the County (First entry, p. 147)

left jurisdiction and management of their affairs in the hands of the ordinary, who is also vested with the powers of a probate judge.[1]

Counties are electoral and primary election units. Statehouse officers, judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, and United States Senators and Representatives in Georgia are nominated in the primaries on a county unit plan, but are elected by popular vote.[2] The county forms the basis of representation in the General Assembly, 3 being the maximum number of representatives in the lower House from each of the 8 counties of largest population, 2 from the 30 next largest, and 1 from each of the remaining 121 counties.[3] Dougherty's population places that county in the second classification, with 2 members of the lower House.[4] The upper House of the General Assembly consists of 52 Senators from as many senatorial districts, which are composed of from 1 to 5 counties each.[5] Dougherty, Lee, and Worth Counties from the Tenth Senatorial District.[6] The total membership of the General Assembly is 257.[7]

In recent years there has been in Georgia an increasing participation by the State in the control and direction of education, highways, public health and welfare in the counties. Education, since 1919, has become more of a State than a county function. It was in this year that the legislature first made large appropriations for the common schools,[8] and State aid to schools has continued to expand and increase with a corresponding increase in the checks and controls of the State Board over the local systems. Highway construction and maintenance have been brought almost wholly within the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department, with the county contributing only incidentally to the road program by caring for rural roads.[9] Public health and public welfare have both become subjects of more State-wide concern and have been brought more completely under central administration during the past two decades. In both those functions the State has assumed direction of activities, on which large sums are spent annually.[10]

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1 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 5, par. 2; Ga. Code of 1933, #23-701. These counties are: Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Jeff Davis, Lincoln, Paulding, Rabun, Towns, and Union.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-3212; Ga. Acts 1917, pp. 183, 184; Ga. Code of 1933, #34-2404; Ga. Acts 1913, p. 135.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-1401.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #47-101; Ga. Acts 1931, p. 48.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #47-102; Ga. Acts 1937, p. 32.
6 Ga. Acts 1937, p. 28
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #47-101, #47-102.
8 Ga. Acts 1919, pp. 288-363.
9 Ga. Acts 1919, p. 242.
10 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-201; Ga. Acts 1914, pp. 124-134; 1937, p. 612 ff.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Structural Development of County Government

(First entry, p. 147)

Structural Development of County Government

Dougherty County was laid out and formed in 1853 from the county of Baker,[1] which in turn was comprised of territory taken from Early County in 1825.[2] The act organizing Dougherty County directed the qualified voters within the new county to hold an election on the first Monday in the following January (1854) for the selection of all county officers necessary for the organization of the county. These officers had already been provided for by law and established in counties previously created, and included for Dougherty County the following: Superior court judge and clerk,[3] solicitor general;[4] grand jury;[5] inferior court;[6] court of ordinary;[7] justice of peace courts;[8] constables;[9] coroner;[10] sheriff;[11] tax receiver;[12] tax collector;[13] treasurer;[14] road commissioners;[15] and county surveyor.[16]

County boards of education, consisting of the justices of the inferior court, the ordinary, and one other person selected by these officers, were created by the General Assembly in 1859.[17] A board of education, its members elected by the voters of each militia district, was provided for in 1870. A commissioner of schools, later called "superintendent," was authorized by this act.[18]

The inferior court, as a court of law, was superseded in 1866 by the first county court, which was created by an act approved March 17, 1866.[19] This court was abolished with the adoption of the Constitution of 1868.[20] Jurisdiction of county affairs, however, continued in the inferior court until it was abolished in toto in 1868.[21]

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1 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
2 Ga. Acts 1825, pp. 61, 62.
3 Ga. Const. 1777, arts. 36, 40.
4 Ga. Const. 1798, art. 3, sec. 3.
5 Ga. Const. 1777, art. 45.
6 Act 1789, Watkins, pp. 396, 397.
7 Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 91.
8 Ga. Const. 1777, art. 53; 1798, art. 3, sec. 5.
9 Ga. Const. 1777, art. 40; Ga. Code of 1933, #24-817.
10 Ga. Const. 1777, art. 40; Ga. Acts 1823, pp. 87-91.
11 Ga. Const. 1777, art. 40; 1798, art. 3, sec. 11; Ga. Acts 1799, Nov. Ex. Sess., pp. 7, 8.
12 Act 1785, Marbury and Crawford, p. 455; 1796, Watkins, p. 614.
13 Act 1796, Watkins, p. 614.
14 Ga. Acts 1825, pp. 67-69.
15 Ga. Code of 1933, #95-301; Act 1818, Cobb, p. 947.
16 Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1105; Act 1783, Cobb, p. 665; 1784, Cobb, p. 670.
17 Ga. Acts 1859, pp. 29-31.
18 Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 49-60.
19 Ga. Acts 1865-66, pp. 64-71; 1866, p. 22.
20 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 16.
21 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 14.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Structural Development of County Government (First entry, p. 147)

Jury commissioners, charged with the duty of selecting grand and trial jurors, were established in 1869.[1]

A criminal court for each county in the State was provided for by an act of 1868.[2] This court was composed of the justice of the peace and commissioned notary public for the county seat district, or any district having an incorporated town within its limits. In 1870 the criminal court was abolished and was followed by the district court,[3] which was organized in 24 of the 44 senatorial districts then existing,[4] Dougherty County, in the unexcepted Tenth Senatorial District, became subject to this court's authority.[5] The district court was abolished in December 1871.[6]

Authority to appoint patrol commissioners for Dougherty County was taken from the justices of the inferior court by an act of 1860, and this act made the justices of the peace of the county the patrol commissioners.[7]

A board of commissioners of three members was provided for in Dougherty County in 1872 by adoption of the provisions of an act of the previous year organizing such a board for the counties of Habersham and Lowndes. Additional provisions of the amending act required appointment annually of the commissioners by the grand jury, whereas the original act provided for their election annually by the voters.[8] Evidently the appointment of the board members was not made by the grand jury for that or for several succeeding years. Under date of May 22, 1879, the minutes of the county commissioners record the oath of the first board to function in the county.[9]

The terms of the commissioners were lengthened in 1891 to 3 years,[10] and in 1904 a new board of the same number and for the same terms was established.[11] The original act creating the board, together with all amending acts, had been repealed earlier in the same session of the General Assembly.[12] A new board of commissioners,

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1 Ga. Acts 1869, pp. 139, 140; 1878-79, pp. 27, 34, 35.
2 Ga. Acts 1868, pp. 19-21.
3 Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 32-36.
4 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 3, sec. 2, par. 1.
5 Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 32-36.
6 Ga. Acts 1871-72, p. 68.
7 Ga. Acts 1860, p. 207.
8 Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 227-229; 1872, pp. 424, 425.
9 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 1, p. 1, see entry 1.
10 Ga. Acts 1890-91, vol. II, p. 925.
11 Ga. Acts 1904, pp. 262-264.
12 Ga. Acts 1904, pp. 265, 266.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Structural Development of County Government

(First entry, p. 147)

composed of three members, was created in 1922,[1] but this measure was repealed the following year, and the law of 1904 reinstated.[2] An act of 1921, which abolished the office of treasurer in Dougherty County authorized the commissioners, by majority vote, to select a duly incorporated bank or banks to act as depository and disbursing agent for the county.[3] The office of county engineer was established in Dougherty in 1922,[4] but the following year his duties were transferred to the superintendent of the county farm and convict warden.[5]

A second county court act applicable to all counties of the State, except 46 named in the measure, became effective January 19, 1872, upon recommendation of the grand jury. Dougherty was not among the counties excluded from the operation of this general law,[6] but since no record can be located showing that the grand jury recommended the establishment of such county court, it is assumed that no court ever functioned in Dougherty County under this act. On August 24, 1872, however, a special act was approved which established a county court in Dougherty County. This law differed from the general act of January in that the qualifications of the judge required him to be a practicing attorney. This court had a civil jurisdiction throughout the county of causes involving not more than $300 and of all misdemeanors.[7] This tribunal was abolished January 1, 1898, and its civil and criminal business pending and undisposed of was transferred to the city court of Albany for trial and final disposition, which latter court with its own solicitor was provided for when the county court was abolished.[8]

Authority for the appointment by the ordinary of a county administrator for unrepresented estates was granted in 1883.[9] The clerk of the superior court is eligible to this office and serves in all counties where the office is not otherwise filled.[10] The clerk serves in this capacity in Dougherty County when necessary.

Boards of county registrars consisting of three members, appointed by the judge of the superior court, were provided for each county by an act of December 17, 1894. The function of this board is to perfect a true and correct list of the qualified voters of its county from lists

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1 Ga. Acts 1922, pp. 346-353.
2 Ga. Acts 1923, pp. 236-238.
3 Ga. Acts 1921, pp. 456-461.
4 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 14, p. 401, see entry 1.
5 Ibid., p. 503.
6 Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 288-298.
7 Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 408-416.
8 Ga. Acts 1897, pp. 408-419, 525, 526.
9 Ga. Code of 1933, #113-1301; Ga. Acts 1882-83, pp. 79-81.
10 Ga. Code of 1933, #113-1307; Ga. Acts 1882-83, p. 81.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Structural Development of County Government (First entry, p. 147)

supplied it by the tax collector, the ordinary, and the clerk of the superior court.[1]

A board of tax assessors, composed of three members appointed by the county commissioners, was established under an act of 1913.[2]

A juvenile court was established in Dougherty County in 1921,[3] under authority of an act of 1916.[4]

Beginning in 1915, a county attorney has been regularly employed by the county commissioners of this county.[5]

The probation of offenders against the criminal laws was provided for in 1913. The appointment of a county probation officer by the judge of the superior court, upon recommendation of the grand jury, was authorized in any county.[6] The first appointment to this office in Dougherty County was made in 1914.[7]

County commissioners were authorized by a statute of 1914 to employ county police.[8] The first appointment for the county under this act was made in 1926,[9] and an augmented force has continued to serve the county since 1928.[10] Powers of the sheriff as a peace officer and authority to execute criminal warrants and other processes are lodged in these officers.[11]

A county physician was elected by the county commissioners in 1922,[12] and this office continues to function. Its chief duties are giving medical attention to prisoners of the county and to indigent persons.

Provision was made for county boards of health, composed of three members, by an act of 1914. The chairman of the board of county commissioners and the county superintendent of schools are members of this board by virtue of their offices, while the third member, a reputable physician, is elected by the grand jury.[13] Such a board was established

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #34-301; Ga. Acts 1894, pp. 115-118.
[2] Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 123-134.
[3] Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Y, p. 321, see entry 68.
[4] Ga. Acts 1916, pp. 58-61.
[5] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 10, p. 413, see entry 1.
[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #27-2703; Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 112, 113.
[7] Minutes (Superior Court), vol. X, p. 252, see entry 68.
[8] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1401; Ga. Acts 1914, pp. 142, 143.
[9] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 14, p. 464.
[10] Ibid., p. 502.
[11] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1403; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 142.
[12] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 13, p. 569.
[13] Ga. Code of 1933, #88-201; Ga. Acts 1914, pp. 124, 125.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Structural Development of County Government

(First entry, p. 147)

in Dougherty County in 1916,[1] and has continued to function to the present time.

The office of county agricultural agent was established in Dougherty County in 1914,[2] under authority of a resolution of the legislature of that year.[3] The 1914 resolution constituted the assent of the State to the provisions of the Federal Smith-Lever act, which enaugurated an extension program in cooperation with State agricultural colleges for the improvement of production methods and living conditions of farmers.[4] With the exception of lapses from 1918 to 1919, and 1928 to 1932, it has functioned continuously to the present.[5] A home demonstration agent was established in the county in 1934.[6]

The State Department of Public Welfare, created in 1937, is empowered to administer and disburse funds allocated to it by the United States Government, the General Assembly, and the counties, and to supervise the county departments. A county department of public welfare of five members, appointed by the county commissioners, was established in Dougherty County in August 1937, with a local director and such other employees as were necessary. This board is in charge of all forms of public assistance.[7]

The following courts and offices now function in Dougherty County: A board of commissioners of roads and revenues, superior court and clerk, solicitor general, jury commissioners, grand jury, court of ordinary, city court and clerk, city court solicitor, county probation officer, justice of the peace courts, constables, juvenile court, county attorney, coroner, sheriff, county police, tax receiver, board of tax assessors, tax collector, fiscal depository, registrars, board of education, superintendent of public schools, board of health, district commissioner of health, county physician, department of public welfare, superintendent of county farm and convict warden, county surveyor, agricultural agent, and home demonstration agent.

Dougherty County participates in the following governmental functions: Administration of the business of the county; recording of deeds and other documents; administration of justice, which includes

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[1] Minutes (Superior Court), vol. X, p. 442, see entry 68.
[2] Report of extension work in Dougherty County, (undated), compiled by J. C. Richardson, county agent.
[3] Ga. Acts 1914, p. 1243.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-944; Ga. Acts 1922, p. 82; 1923, p. 88; Barnes Federal Code, #8413; 38 U. S. Stat. 392.
[5] Report of extension work in Dougherty County, (undated), compiled by J. C. Richardson, county agent.
[6] Annual Reports, (1934), see entry 332.
[7] Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 363, 364.

Governmental Organization and Records System - General Administration

(First entry, p. 147)

hearing and determining civil, criminal, equity, and probate cases; enforcement of the law and preservation of the peace; the collection of State and county taxes; administration of finance; supervision and control of elections; maintenance and development of a system of education; and the protection and supervision of the health of the community. The county also participates in charitable and welfare work; builds, maintains, and repairs roads and bridges; provides for drainage in areas where such operations are necessary; and has charge of the construction and preservation of the public buildings of the county.

General Administration

Control and direction of county affairs in Dougherty County at its organization in 1853 were vested in the five justices of the inferior court, at that period of the general authority for such purposes.[1] The Constitution of 1868 abolished the inferior court,[2] gave the ordinary jurisdiction of county affairs,[3] and also authorized the creation for counties requiring them of boards of commissioners.[4] The ordinary thus was in control of county affairs until May 22, 1879, when a board of commissioners of roads and revenues took charge of administration in this county.[5] This agency has continued in authority over, and management of these matters until today.

The board of county commissioners succeeded to all the powers in relation to county matters formerly exercised by the inferior court and the ordinary. It has exclusive jurisdiction over all the property of the county; in levying general and specific taxes; in regulating peddling; allowing insolvent lists; in examining and auditing the accounts of all officers having the care, management, collecting, and disbursing of money belonging to the county, and bringing them to a settlement; and in establishing, altering, and abolishing roads, bridges, and ferries.[6]

Care of the poor, successively lodged in the inferior court, the ordinary, and the county commissioners, was vested in a county board of public welfare in 1937.[7] Promotion of the public health, likewise a former function of the authority in charge of county affairs, was transferred in 1916 to a county department of health,[8] under authority of an

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[1] Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298; Act 1796, Watkins, p. 496.
[2] Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 14.
[3] Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 5, par. 2.
[4] Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 15.
[5] Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 227-229; 1872, pp. 424, 425; Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 1, p. 1, see entry 1.
[6] Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 424, 425; 1904, pp. 262-266; 1922, pp. 346-353; 1923, pp. 236-238.
[7] Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 363-367.
[8] Minutes (Superior Court), vol. X, p. 442, see entry 68.

act of 1914.[1] The commissioners, however, still retain partial authority over both these functions through allocation of funds, by appointing welfare board members, and by the service of their chairman as a member of the board of health.

Recording of Title to Property

The clerk of the superior court, who is ex officio county recorder, has been charged with the duty of recording and keeping all records of titles to property and changes thereof since the county was created in 1853. He is required to keep a filing docket, which must show the day and hour of filing deeds, mortgages, and liens of all kinds required to be recorded within a specified time; and to have well-bound books in which to record all deeds, conveyances, mortgages, and other liens and bills of sale.[2] The clerk is also required to keep, among other things, a record of wild lands in the county;[3] a register of decrees of title and a title register;[4] a register of owners of security deeds and realty mortgages, who are notified in case property is levied on for taxes;[5] a Federal tax lien index;[6] and a record of constitutional homesteads granted by the ordinary.[7]

In counties whose grand juries recommend its adoption, an act of 1933 requires the clerk of the superior court to correctly copy or trace in a loose-leaf plat record book any map, sketch, or plat offered for record, whether attached to and made a part of a deed or not. Maps or plats not attached to deeds must be noted by the clerk in an index book under the name of the property, if it has one, under the name of the owner, and also under the original land lot number, if the land lies in that portion of the State which has been subdivided or surveyed into land lots and districts.[8] The Dougherty County superior court clerk has kept a plat book which substantially complies with the above provisions since 1911. Prior to that time land plats and maps were pasted in the deed record books.

Character of Instruments

In Georgia a deed is valid as between the parties thereto if made in writing, signed by the maker, attested by at least two witnesses, and delivered to the purchaser, or some one representing him, and is based on a

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-202; Ga. Acts 1914, pp. 124-134.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2714, #24-2715.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #40-1508; Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 45.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #60-401; Ga. Acts 1917, p. 120.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-7408; Ga. Acts 1925, pp. 252-255.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #67-2602; Ga. Acts 1924, p. 124.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #51-402; Ga. Acts 1877, p. 18; 1898, p. 51.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2718, #24-2719; Ga. Acts 1933, p. 133.

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valuable or good consideration.[1] In addition, a deed must be attested by the affidavit of a subscribing witness before an officer authorized to attest such instruments to entitle it to be recorded.[2] Ordinarily, deeds which are attested by two witnesses, one of whom is an officer authorized to attest deeds, are admitted to record.

Every deed conveying lands must be recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county where the land lies. The record may be made at any time, but an unrecorded deed loses its priority over a subsequently recorded deed from the same grantor, taken without notice of the existence of the first deed.[3]

A mortgage in this State is only security for debt, and passes no title,[4] but a deed to secure debt does pass title to the grantee, subject to redemption by the grantor upon satisfaction of the debt.[5] In order to admit a mortgage to record, it must be attested by or acknowledged before an officer authorized to attest such instruments and, in the case of real property, by one other witness.[6] Mortgages on realty must be recorded in the county where the land lies; on personal property, in the county where the mortgagor resided at the time of its execution, if a resident of this State, and if a nonresident, in the county where the mortgaged property is located. All chattel mortgages on stocks of goods, wares and merchandise, or other personal property, must be recorded, in case the mortgage is upon property or goods located in some county other than that of the mortgagor's residence, in the county where said personal property is located at the time of the execution of the mortgage. This is in addition to the record of the mortgage in the county of the mortgagor's residence.[7]

Any mortgagor who has paid off his mortgage may present the same to the clerk of the superior court of the county or counties in which it is recorded, together with the order of the mortgagee or transferee directing that the mortgage be canceled, and the clerk is thereupon required to record the order across the face of the record, and write thereon the word "satisfied," giving the date of such entry, and sign his name thereto officially.[8]

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #29-101; Act 1785, Cobb, p. 164.
[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #29-410; Act 1850, Cobb, p. 181; Ga. Acts 1931, p. 153.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #29-401; Act 1785, Cobb, p. 164; 1837, Cobb, p. 175.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #67-101; Ga. Acts 1899, p. 32.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #67-1301; Ga. Acts 1871-72, pp. 44, 45; 1884-85, p. 57; 1924, p. 56.
[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #67-105; Ga. Acts 1931, p. 153.
[7] Ga. Code of 1933, #67-108; Act 1755, Cobb, p. 159; 1768, Cobb, p. 162; 1827, Cobb, pp. 171, 172; Ga. Acts 1876, p. 34; 1878-79, p. 139.
[8] Ga. Code of 1933, #67-117; Ga. Acts 1884-85, p. 129.

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Registration of Title

The land registration law of 1917, contained in chapter LX of the Georgia Code of 1933, enables all persons owning real estate within this State to have the title thereto settled and registered. The superior court of the county in which the land lies has exclusive jurisdiction of all petitions for this purpose and the proceedings had thereon.

Proceedings under any application for registration of land are begun by a sworn petition to the court, containing a full description of the land and its last assessment for county taxes, and including as defendants all persons who by the petition are disclosed to have any interest, equity, or claim adverse to the petitioner. This petition is filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court, who issues a process to the sheriff requiring all of the defendants named in the petition to show cause before the court on a day named why the prayers of the applicant should not be granted.

After the record has been perfected and settled, the judge of the superior court thereupon decides the cause; and if, upon consideration of such record, the title is found in the petitioner, the judge enters a decree to that effect. The decree is entered upon the minutes and on the register of decrees of title and becomes a part of the records of the court.[1]

Jurisdiction of Courts

Civil Actions

Civil jurisdiction has been exercised in Dougherty County by the following named courts, during the periods and within the scope indicated: The superior court, 1853 to date, all causes and sums unlimited, except probate and estate matters; the inferior court, 1853 to 1866, concurrent jurisdiction with that of the superior court in all causes except those involving titles to land and divorce and equity cases, over which the superior court has original and exclusive jurisdiction; the first county court, 1866 to 1868, all cases of contract or tort where the principal sum did not exceed $100; district court, October 1870 to December 1871, intermediate civil matters, including applications for eviction of trespassers and tenants holding over, the trial of possessory warrants, in issuing attachments, foreclclosing mortgages on personal property, and issuing writs of habeas corpus; second county court, August 1872 to December 1897, with jurisdiction of causes above $100 and not exceeding $300 in ex contractu actions, and not exceeding $3,000 in cases of tort; the city court of Albany (county-wide jurisdiction).

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, §60-201 et seq.; Ga. Acts 1917, pp. 108-143.

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December 1897 to date, causes involving sums of $50 and upward; justice of the peace courts, 1853 to date, causes arising ex contractu or from injury or damage to property where the principal sum claimed does not exceed $100.

Criminal Actions

From the creation of Dougherty County in 1853 to the present, the superior court has exercised concurrent jurisdiction with lower courts in the trial of all criminal cases, and it has exclusive authority over all offenses which amount to felonies; from 1853 to 1866 the inferior court had power to try misdemeanors and exercised exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes committed by slaves; from 1866 to 1868 the first county court was vested with jurisdiction over misdemeanors; from October 1868 to October 1870 the criminal court exercised authority over criminal offenses not punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary; from October 1870 to December 1871 the district court had jurisdiction over misdemeanors; from 1872 to 1897 authority to try offenses below the grade of felony was vested in the second county court; from 1897 to date this power has resided in the city court of Albany; from 1853 until the present, justice of the peace courts have exercised the authority of examining magistrates in criminal cases, and can dismiss or bail over offenders or commit them to jail to await trial by competent courts.

Chancery (equity)

The terms chancery and equity are synonymous in their application in Georgia. Equity is the application of principles of justice to legal adjustment of differences in cases where the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient. This jurisdiction has resided exclusively in the judges of the superior court.[1]

Probate

Jurisdiction over probate and estate matters has been vested exclusively in the court of ordinary since the county's creation in 1853.

Juvenile

An act of 1915, as amended in 1916 and 1935, provides for a court to deal with children under 16 years of age who offend against the laws, or otherwise become subject th the dicipline and care of the State because of the environment in which they live, or have such improper or insufficient guardianship as to endanger their morals, health, or general welfare.[2] A juvenile court was established in Dougherty County in 1921,[3] and this court functions at the present time.

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #37-101; Act 1799, Cobb, p. 467.
2 Ga. Acts 1915, pp. 35, 36; 1916, pp. 58-61; 1935, pp. 399-403.
3 Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Y, p. 321, see entry 68.

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Naturalization

There are two kinds of citizens, native-born and naturalized. The native-born citizens include all persons born in the United States. Whether or not the parents are citizens, children of unnaturalized parents living in the United States are native-born citizens from birth. Naturalization is the legal process fulfilled by foreigners who wish to become citizens of this country.

Naturalization acts of Congress, since the first one in 1790, have conferred authority upon State courts of record to admit aliens to citizenship.[1] Under the Federal statute of 1906, power was given the United States District Courts and all State courts of record having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity in which the amount in controversy is unlimited, to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States.[2] Owing to the small compensation in these cases, after division of fees with Federal officers, and the formalities incident to qualifying for this duty, few of the eligible State courts have qualified. Since 1906 practically all naturalization proceedings for Dougherty County have been brought in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Georgia.

Appellate Jurisdiction

Appeals from the superior court lie exclusively to the Supreme Court in all cases that involve the construction of the Constitution of the State of Georgia or of the United States, or of treaties between the United States and foreign governments; in all cases in which the constitutionality of any law of the State of Georgia or of the United States is drawn in question; in all cases respecting title to land; in all equity cases; in all cases which involve the validity of or the construction of wills; in all cases of conviction of a capital felony; in all habeas corpus cases; in all cases involving extraordinary remedies; in all divorce and alimony cases; and in all cases certified to it by the Court of Appeals for its determination.[3] In all other cases the course of appeal from the superior court is to the Court of Appeals.

Appeals from the inferior court and the county courts were made by writ of certiorari to the superior court;[4] those from the criminal,[5] district,[6] and justice of the peace courts[7] were likewise through this

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1 Frederick Van Dyne, A Treatise on the Law of Naturalization of the United States, 11.
2 United States Code Annotated, title 8, #357.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3005; Ga. Acts 1906, pp. 24-28, ratified November 6, 1906; 1916, pp. 19-22, ratified November 7, 1916.
4 Ga. Const. 1798, art. 3, sec. 1; Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 408-416.
5 Ga. Acts 1868, pp. 19-21.
6 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 34.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #19-203; Act 1850, Cobb, p. 529; Ga. Acts 1878-79, p. 155.

method carried to the superior court. Appeals from the decisions of the court of ordinary also lie to the superior court, except orders appointing temporary administrators,[1] while from the city court of Albany appeals lie to the Court of Appeals.[2]

Law Enforcement

Preservation of the Peace

Officers charged with the enforcement of criminal laws and preservation of the peace were functioning in the State long before the advent of Dougherty County as a separate unit of government. Both the county sheriff and the district constables have exercised their functions in the county since its creation. A county police force was provided in 1926 and continues to function as an auxiliary law enforcement agency.[3]

The chief law enforcement officers now, outside the territory comprised within the city of Albany, are the sheriff and his deputies. The sheriff represents the police functions of the executive branch of the State government for the preservation of public safety in his county. He is also the chief ministerial officer of the courts, charged with the duty of enforcing their judgments and decrees. While the sheriff is an elective county official, his authority and duties are largely those of a State officer. His prisoners are prisoners of the State, and he executes the orders and process of the courts in the name of the people of the State.[4] In common with several other county functions, it is sometimes difficult to determine the point at which county jurisdiction ends and State authority begins. The status of the sheriff in Georgia counties, however, has continued from the formation of the earliest subdivisions of the State as one of responsibility and dignity and of leading importance as a ministerial agency in each individual county.

Since early in 1937, the Georgia State Patrol has exercised authority in all counties of the State. The main duty of this organization, consisting now of a maximum of 200 officers and patrolmen, is aimed at the reduction of accidents through patrolling of the highways, instructing and warning drivers of vehicles, arrest of violators of the motor vehicle laws, and cooperation with sheriffs and local police officers in their law enforcement activities.[5]

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #6-201; Act. 1805, Cobb, p. 283; 1823, Cobb, p. 497; Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 50, 97; 1866, p. 24.
[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3009; Ga. Acts 1906, p. 26.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1401; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 142; Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 14, p. 464, see entry 1.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2813, #77-110.
[5] Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 322-355; 1939, pp. 135-144.

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Inquests

A necessary proceeding in connection with enforcement of the law is the holding of inquests by the coroner in all violent, sudden, or casual deaths, when there are no eyewitnesses to the killing or cause of death. The coroner may issue warrants for the arrest of persons suspected in cases of homicide.[1] Where there is no coroner, or he fails or refuses to act, any justice of the peace may hold inquests and perform other duties of the coroner.[2] A jury of six persons is summoned by the local constable and the coroner issues subpoenas for witnesses to the circumstances attending the death under investigation. It is the duty of the jury to determine, if possible, who the decedent is, and when, where, by what means, in what manner, and at the hands of what persons the decedent met his death.[3] The coroner is required to commit to writing the substance of the testimony delivered before the inquest, and to return all the papers touching the inquisition to the superior court of the county, held next after such inquest.[4]

Indictments and Accusations

Indictments of persons for violation of laws is the prerogative of the grand jury, an arm of the superior court, and an inquisitorial body of not fewer than 18 nor more than 23 members.[5]

This tribunal is bound only to notice or make presentments of such offenses as may come to its knowledge or observation after the members have been sworn. They have the right and power, however, and it is made their duty to make presentments of any violations of the laws which they may know to have been committed at any previous time within the statute of limitations.[6]

All special presentments by the grand jury are treated as indictments, and the solicitor general may arraign defendants upon such presentments without framing bills of indictment thereupon.[7] In all misdemeanor cases in which accused persons have been bound over to the superior court, or are confined in jail pending commitment trial, or are in jail, having waived commitment trial, the prosecuting officers of such court have authority to prefer accusations, upon which such persons may be tried. The waiver of indictment by the grand jury must be

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #21-208; Act 1823, Cobb, p. 539.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #21-204.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #21-207, #21-209, #21-213.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #21-215; Act 1823, Cobb, p. 539.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-202; Act 1799, Cobb, p. 547; Ga. Acts 1869, p. 140.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-304; Act 1829, Cobb, p. 553.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #27-703; Ga. Acts 1873, p. 51.

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in writing.[1] In cases where there is no demand for indictment, prosecutions for misdemeanors are based on accusations sworn to by prosecuting witnesses.

An indictment is distinguished from an accusation by the source from which it emanates. The former is returned by the grand jury, while an accusation is based on an affidavit of a witness who has knowledge of the crime.

In addition, it is the duty of the grand jury, at each regular session of the court, to appoint committees to inspect public buildings and records, eleemosynary institutions and their inmates, lists of pensioners, and to make such recommendations as may be warranted by the results of such inspections.[2]

Apprehension of Criminals

When an indictment is returned by the grand jury, or an affidavit charging the commission of a crime is filed with any judicial officer, a warrant is issued directing the sheriff or other arresting officer of the county to apprehend the person accused and bring him before a court of competent jurisdiction for hearing and trial.[3] A warrant for arrest may be issued in any county, though the crime was committed in another; and a warrant once issued may be executed in any county, without being indorsed by a judicial officer upon its being carried from one county to another.[4]

Justices of the peace may issue warrants for the arrest of persons accused of any crime, but they are empowered to sit only as courts of inquiry in such cases, and must discharge, admit to bail, or commit the prisoner to jail to await trial in the proper court.[5] The superior court has exclusive jurisdiction in the trial of felonies,[6] and the city court has power to try persons charged with lesser criminal offenses.

Custody of Prisoners

Persons charged with criminal offenses and ordered held by the court are placed in the custody of the sheriff of the county or a constable and confined in jail until they furnish bail. The sheriff is ex officio jailer, and he may appoint a jailer, subject to the approval

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, §27-704; Ga. Acts 1915, p. 32.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, §59-315, §59-316, §59-401, §59-402.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, §27-102, §27-801.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, §27-108; Ga. Acts 1865-66, p. 39.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, §24-1501.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, §2-3201.

of the county commissioners.[1] Chiefs of police and town marshals have custody of persons arrested for criminal offenses in incorporated cities and towns, and State patrolmen, of violators of motor vehicle and highway laws. Such offenders are confined in either a city or county jail.

At each session of the grand jury, it is one of the duties of that body to visit the county jail, to note its condition and that of the prisoners, and to make a report thereupon to the superior court.[2] "No jailer may by too great a duress of imprisonment or other cruel treatment make or induce a prisoner to become an approver, or accuse or give evidence against another, or be guilty of wilful inhumanity or oppression to any prisoner under his care and custody."[3] The coroner becomes keeper of the jail when the sheriff is imprisoned or absent from the county, leaving no deputy.[4]

Prosecutions

Criminal cases are called in the order in which they stand on the docket, unless the defendant is in jail, or otherwise in the discretion of the court.[5] Every person charged with an offense against the laws must be furnished, on demand, with a copy of the accusation, previous to his arraignment, and a list of the witnesses on whose testimony the charge against him is founded.[6]

Upon arraignment of a prisoner, the indictment or accusation is read to him, and he is required to answer whether he is guilty or not guilty of the charge. This answer may be made orally by the prisoner or his counsel. If the plea is "guilty," it is immediately recorded on the minutes of the court by the clerk, together with the arraignment, and the court pronounces upon the prisoner the judgment of the law, in the same manner as if he had been convicted of the offense by the verdict of a jury. At any time before judgment is pronounced, however, the prisoner may withdraw his plea of "guilty" and plead "not guilty" and his former plea cannot be given in evidence against him on his trial.[7]

The accused has the constitutional right to appear and defend himself in person and by counsel; to be furnished, on demand, with a list of the witnesses on whose testimony the charge against him is founded, to have compulsory process to obtain the testimony of his own witnesses;

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, §77-101.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, §59-314; Ga. Acts 1887, p. 102.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, §77-104.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, §77-105.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, §27-1301.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, §2-105.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, §27-1404.

to be confronted by the witnesses testifying against him; and to have a public and speedy trial by an impartial jury.[1]

All criminal cases are tried in the county where the crime was committed, except cases in the superior courts where the judge is satisfied that an impartial jury cannot be obtained in such county. When he becomes thus satisfied, he may change the venue for the trial.[2]

Execution of Sentence

On the trial of every criminal case the jury is the judge of the law and the facts, and must give a general verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty." Verdicts must have a reasonable intendment and are to receive a reasonable construction. They are not to be avoided unless from necessity.[3] Upon conviction of the accused, it is the duty of the sheriff to safely keep the prisoner until he is called for by the authority designated to carry out the sentence. If the sentence calls for the death penalty, it must be in writing and a certified copy of it must be sent to the superintendent or warden of the State penitentiary not less than 10 days prior to the time fixed for the execution. It is the duty of the sheriff to convey the condemned person to the penitentiary not more than 20 nor less than 2 days prior to time of execution.[4]

Prior to 1924 the death penalty was inflicted by hanging. In that year the law was changed to provide electrocution of persons convicted of capital crimes. This is effected within the walls of the State penitentiary at Reidsville.[5]

Finance

Budgets

Laws effective when Dougherty County was created vested the inferior court, the authority in charge of county affairs, with the responsibility of determining the amount of money needed each year to defray county expenses and of fixing the tax rate.[6] The court of ordinary and boards of county commissioners, successively in charge of county affairs in Dougherty, have exercised complete authority in levying taxes and providing for the expenditure of funds derived therefrom. There is no actual budgetary control in the counties of this State. An approximation of this requirement of many States is the annual fixing by the county commissioners of the tax rate for the ensuing year, based on expenditures for the previous

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-104, #2-105.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-4306; Ga. Acts 1895, p. 71.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-201, #27-2301.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #27-2514; Ga. Acts 1924, p. 195.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #27-2512; Ga. Acts 1924, pp. 195-197.
6 Act 1796, Marbury and Crawford, p. 171.

year and the estimated requirements of the county for the next year for presentation to the grand jury. This is accompanied by a statement in detail of each specific item of tax, the purpose for which imposed, and the number of mills to be levied therefor. This levy is published in the official newspaper of the county.[1] The county treasurer (or fiscal agent) is also required to file with the county commissioners, annually on the second Monday in January, a full statement of his accounts for the preceding year, together with his estimate of the indebtedness of the county for the ensuing year, and the means of providing payment therefor.[2]

Taxation

All real and personal property, whether owned by individuals or corporations, resident or nonresident, is liable to taxation, except as otherwise provided by law.[3] Realty includes all lands and the buildings thereon, and all things permanently attached to either, or any interest therein or issuing out of or dependant thereon. The right of the owner of lands extends downward and upward indefinitely.[4]

For purposes of taxation, personal property is construed to include goods, chattels, moneys, credits and effects, whatsoever they may be; ships, boats and vessels, whether at home or abroad, and capital invested therein; bonds and other securities of corporations of this or of other States; stocks of corporations of other States; bonds, notes, or other obligations of other States, and of counties, municipalities, or other subdivisions thereof; money due on open account or evidenced by notes, contracts, bonds, or other obligations, secured or unsecured.[5]

The following property is exempt from taxation in Georgia: All public property, places of religious worship, and places of burial; all institutions of purely public charity; all buildings erected for an used as a college, incorporated academy or other seminary of learning, and also all funds or property held or used as endowment by such institutions, provided the same is not invested in real estate, and that such institutions are open to the general public. there is the further provision that all endowments to institutions established for white people shall be limited to white people and those for colored people shall be limited to colored people; the real and personal estate of any public

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-3702, #92-3706, #92-3709, #92-3710, #92-3802.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1015, par. 7.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-101; Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 288, 289.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #85-201; Thasher v. City of Atlanta et al., 178 Ga. 515, 173 S.E. Rep. 817 (1934).
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-102; Ga. Acts 1858, p. 105; 1884-85, pp. 28-30; Ga. Railroad and Banking Company v. Wright, Comptroller General et al., 124 Ga. 596, 53 S.E. Rep. 251 (1906); Ga. Railroad and Banking Company v. Wright, Comptroller et al., 125 Ga. 590, 54 S. E. Rep. 52 (1906); Greene County v. Wright, Comptroller General, 126 Ga. 504-510, 54 S.E. Rep. 951 (1906)

library, and that of any other literary association used by or connected with such library; all books, philosophical apparatus, paintings and statuary of any company or association, kept in a public hall, and not held as merchandise or for the purpose of sale or gain; all farm products, including baled cotton, grown in the State and remaining in the hands of the producer, is exempt from taxation for the year next after their production.[1]

Exemption from taxation of personal property[2] up to the value of $300 and of a $2,000 homestead in realty,[3] upon application and affidavit of the taxpayer, were provided for by the legislature, effective January 1, 1938. County boards of tax assessors are final judges as to the eligibility and value of property in applications for homestead exemptions.[4] Their authority is also final on appeals from ruling of tax receiver on personal property exemptions, with the right of applicant to appeal from the decision of the board to the superior court.[5]

Each county and independent school system receiving funds from the State is required annually, through its executive officer, to make out and submit to the State Board of Education an estimated budget of its receipts from all sources and its proposed expenditures for the next year, according to blank forms furnished by the State Board of Education, and upon such dates as may be required by the State Board of Education. The filing of such budgets must be made before the State Superintendent of Schools transmits to such public school systems any of the State school funds for the year for which such budget is made.[6]

The county commissioners are authorized to levy a tax not exceeding 100 percent of the State tax for the year in which it is levied, to pay current expenses or accumulated debts of the county, or both, without a recommendation by the grand jury.[7] This provision was changed by the General Assembly in 1937 to 5 mills.[8] The levy of a tax for county purposes, over and above other taxes authorized by law, not to exceed 50 percent of the amount of the State tax for the year in which it is levied, is permitted under the law, if two-thirds of the grand jury at the first or spring term recommend such tax.[9] The limitation of 50 percent was changed in 1937 to 2½ mills,[10] which, under the constitutional restriction of taxation to a maximum of 5 mills, still means

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-201; Ga. Acts 1878-79, pp. 32, 33; 1913, p. 122; 1919, p. 82.
2 Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 38, 39; 1937-38, Ex. Sess., pp. 176-179.
3 Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 1122-1124; 1937-38, Ex. Sess., pp. 145-150.
4 Ga. Acts 1937-38, Ex Sess., pp. 146, 147.
5 Ga. Acts 1937-38, Ex. Sess., pp. 178, 179.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-945; Ga. Acts 1925, p. 135.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-3702.
8 Ga. Acts 1937, p. 444.
9 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-3706; Act 1821, Cobb, p. 184.
10 Ga. Acts 1937, p. 444.

(First entry, p. 147)

one-half of the State tax.[1] Taxes raised for educational purposes, the support of the poor, or any specific purpose must be used for such purpose and none other.[2]

It is the duty of the county commissioners to have the county treasurer (or fiscal agent) prepare, by the time of the organization of the grand jury at the first or spring term of the superior court, a statement of the financial condition of the county, and the amount of tax required for county purposes for that year. This must be presented by the treasurer to the grand jury foreman on the first day of the term for examination.[3] If a grand jury is not empaneled at this term, or adjourns without taking any action on such statement, the board of commissioners may levy without such recommendation the necessary tax, not to exceed 2½ mills. The levy in no case, without the grand jury's approval, is to exceed the levy last recommended by a grand jury for the county.[4]

Collecting Taxes

The county tax receiver is required to give 10 days notice of the several times and places at which he will attend in the several militia districts of the county, for the purpose of receiving tax returns.[5]

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-4902; Ga. Acts 1903, p. 21.

2 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-3708; Editorial note preceding sec. 92-3701, Ga. Code of 1933. In recent years purposes for which taxes may be levied have been materially enlarged by amendments to the constitution, especially by that of 1920, which requires the county authorities, on recommendation of the county board of education, to levy from one to five mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the county, outside of independent school systems, for the support of the public schools. - Ga. Code of 1933, #2-6901. Within the limits fixed, the recommendation of the board of education is mandatory. - Smith et al., Commissioners, v. Board of Education of Washington County, 153 Ga. 758, 113 S.E. Rep., 147 (1922). Since the State tax cannot exceed five mills on the dollar, it is evident that the tax for public schools under what is generally called the county-wide five-mill tax was not intended to come within the limitations fixed by the statutes authorizing the county to levy a tax of 100 percent of the State tax for accumulated debts and current expenses, and on recommendation of the grand jury, 50 percent additional for county purposes. These are, in the opinion of the State Supreme Court, extra, or special taxes. If this were not so, the counties could not raise enough revenue to function. - Central of Georgia Railway Co. v. Wright, Comptroller General, 165 Ga. 1 (3a), 139 S.E. Rep. 890 (1927).

3 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-3709; Act 1823, Cobb, p. 193.

4 Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 41, 1937, p. 445; William F. Coufer et al v. James F. Rowe et al., 42 Ga. 229 (1871); Joseph and Brother v. Abraham Stein, 52 Ga. 234 (1874); Arnett v. Griffin, Tax Collector, 60 Ga. 349 (1878).

5 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4611, par. 3.

Voluntary returns under oath are received from each taxpayer. From these returns the tax receiver compiles three digests, which are distributed respectively to the State Revenue Commissioner, the board of county commissioners, and the county tax collector. The digests embrace a list of all defaulters, the amount of their taxes, and the double tax assessed against them as a penalty for failure to make returns, and of all property assessed by the receiver which has not been returned.[1]

When a taxpayer has been returned as a defaulter and double taxed, either by the receiver or collector of taxes, the county commissioners are authorized, at the time the collector is allowed his insolvent list, to relieve such defaulter if he can show by satisfactory evidence that he had no opportunity to make his returns, and promptly pays his proper tax, with $1 to the collector as his fee.[2] All defaulters may at any time, and for the same causes, before the digest is made up and ready to be sent to the State Revenue Commissioner, save the double tax by likewise making their returns to the county commissioners, and paying $1. The county commissioners are required in this case to give a copy of such returns instanter to the receiver, and he must enter it in the several digests.[3]

Responsibility for equalizing valuations of property for taxation rested inferentially in the tax receiver prior to 1852, at which time this authority was formerly vested in him. In 1874 the tax receiver was required to lay the tax returns before the grand jury annually and they were authorized to assess the property at its true market value.[4] Legislation was enacted in 1913, with the aim of establishing an effective county agency for assessing property for taxation at a reasonable valuation. A board of tax assessors of three members was created in each county by this measure.[5] This board inspects all the returns of both real and personal property of each taxpayer. If in the opinion of the board any taxpayer has omitted from his returns any property that should be returned or has failed to return any of his property at a just and fair valuation, the board is authorized to correct such returns and fix the just and fair valuation to be placed on the property, and is required to make a note thereof and attach the same to the returns. It is the duty of the board to see that all taxable property in the county is assessed and returned at a just and fair valuation, and that valuations as between the individual taxpayers are fairly and justly equalized so that each taxpayer may pay as near as possible only his proportionate share of taxes. In all cases where assessments are made or where returns

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4611; Act 1804, Cobb, p. 1045; 1807, Cobb, p. 1054; 1812, Cobb, p. 1057; 1813, Cobb, p. 1059; Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 290; Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6303; Ga. Acts 1913, p. 124; 1937-38, Ex. Sess., p. 91.

[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6606; Ga. Acts 1860, pp. 59, 60.

[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6607; Act 1804, Cobb, p. 1051.

[4] Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 290; 1874, p. 108.

[5] Ga. Code 1933, #92-6903; Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 123, 124.

are altered, the board gives notice to taxpayers of such changes.[1] Any taxpayer dissatisfied with the action of the board of assessors may demand an arbitration. The findings of the arbitrators constitute a final decision of the assessment, unless the same be changed by the State Board of Tax Appeals, which is charged with a final review of tax assessments.[2]

The collection of both State and county taxes is the duty of the county tax collector, who is required to pay over to the State and county treasurers their proportionate share of these funds.[3] This officer is also required to search out and ascertain as far as possible all polls and professions, and all taxable property not returned to the receiver or not found on his digests. The tax collector must enter all such defaults in a book kept for that purpose, and collect a double tax thereon. One copy of this book must be deposited with the State Revenue Commissioner and one with the county commissioners, before the day of final settlement.[4] Names of persons or firms paying the special taxes that may be levied year after year, the amount paid, and the dates of payments must be reported by the tax collector to the State Revenue Commissioner at the time of paying the tax into the State treasury.[5]

All taxes due the State or any county thereof remaining unpaid on December 20 in each year bear interest at the rate of 7 percent per annum from that date. Tax collectors are required to collect the interest on these unpaid taxes and account for them in their final settlements.[6]

Executions for unpaid taxes are issued by the tax collector on December 20 of each year,[7] and these executions are placed in the hands of some officer authorized by law for collection.[8] Property in counties other than that of the taxpayer's residence is subject to levy and sale to satisfy tax executions against him,[9] which may be levied by either of the officers to whom directed. A constable, however, may not levy a tax execution when the principal amount thereof exceeds $100.[10] Sales of

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6911; Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 123-137; 1937, pp. 519, 520.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6912; Ga. Acts 1913, p. 217; 1918, pp. 230, 231; 1931, p. 35; Ogletree et al. v. Woodward et al., 150 Ga. 691-697, 105 S.E. Rep. 243 (1920); Vestel v. Edwards et al., Tax Assessors, 143 Ga. 368, 371, 85 S.E. Rep. 187 (1915); Ga. Acts 1937-38, Ex Sess., pp. 89, 90.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4901, par. 1; Act 1804, Cobb, p. 1046; 1812, Cobb, p. 1058.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4901, pars. 2, 3; Ga. Acts 1857, p. 131; 1862-63, p. 57; Ga. Code of 1933, #92-7110.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4901, par. 9; Ga. Acts 1878-79, p. 78.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-5001; Ga. Acts 1917, p. 197.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-5102.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-5103; Ga. Acts 1875, p. 120.
9 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-7405.
10 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-7406; Ga. Acts 1876, p. 30.

property levied on for payment of taxes are effected by the sheriff under rules governing judicial sales.[1] The deed or bill of sale is just as valid as if made under an ordinary execution issuing from the superior court.[2]

The board of commissioners (or the ordinary in counties having no commissioners) are authorized to purchase and hold in their official capacity any property offered for sale by virtue of tax executions. Bids by county authorities on such property are limited to the amount of taxes and costs.[3] A proviso enacted in 1937 relieves such county authorities from paying the proportionate part of the taxes due the State, the schools, and other departments or agencies of government until after real property is redeemed or is resold by such authorities.[4]

Land sold for taxes may be redeemed by the former owner, or by any other person having any right, title, or interest in, or lien thereon, at any time within 12 months from the date of such sale, or at any time thereafter until the right of redemption is terminated by the purchaser at the tax sale. The defendant in the tax execution, to redeem the property, must pay the amount paid therefor at the tax sale, plus 10 percent of such amount for each year, or fraction thereof, that elapses between the date of sale and date of redemption. The purchaser may give notice to all persons whose interest in the property appears of record, at any time after 12 months from the date of sale, naming a day upon which the right to redeem the property is to be foreclosed. After such notice to foreclose the right of redemption has been given, no suit at law or bill in equity may be filed, allowed, sanctioned, or maintained for the purpose of setting aside, canceling, or in anywise invalidating the tax deed referred to in such notice, unless and until the plaintiff in such suit or bill in equity shall pay, or legally tender, to the grantee in the tax deed the full amount of the redemption price for the property, as already fixed and determined. These provisions are not to apply if it clearly appears that the tax or special assessment under which the execution was issued was not due at the time of the sale, or that service or notice was not given as required.[5]

Licensing

Additional to tax assessments against property, taxes are imposed by counties for the privilege of conducting certain businesses or pursuing certain occupations. This form of taxation is called licensing. It is imposed by the State under authority of the legislature, and includes peddling, and exhibiting shows of horses, animals and beasts,

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-8102.
[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-8107.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-8201.
[4] Ga. Acts 1937, p. 447.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-8301; Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 491-496.

pictures or figures, theatrical or musical entertainments, and other shows.[1] Except for the fee for license to practice law, issued and collected for by the clerk of superior court,[2] and for license to peddle,[3] to carry pistols,[4] and to handle explosives,[5] issued and collected for by the ordinary, all license fees, including special and professional taxes, are collected by the county tax collector and remitted by him to the county treasurer (fiscal agent).[6]

Other sources of revenue in Dougherty County include fines and forfeitures in criminal cases, escheats, and fines inflicted for violation of quarantine or other sanitary regulations. The county also receives its share of the State school fund and of allocations by the State and Federal governments of funds for highways, pensions, welfare, and agricultural extension work.

Expenditures and Audits

Claims against the county for materials or services or other obligations are usually presented at regular sessions of the county commissioners. They are examined and audited and, if approved, a warrant is issued by the board on the county depository for the sum allowed. Warrants, after payment, are returned to the commissioners and filed by the clerk. When deemed necessary, an expert accountant may be appointed by the commissioners to audit the books and accounts of all officers who handle or are responsible for county funds, including the board of commissioners.[7] Procedure in the presentation of claims, issuance of orders or warrants, their payment and return and audits of county officers' accounts in all counties is substantially as given here. There is no general law controlling office procedure or accounting methods for boards of county commissioners. Each board is created by a special act, and few of them make extended reference to this subject. The act creating the present board for Dougherty County, in enumerating the duties of the commissioners, gives it authority "in settling all claims against the county, examining and auditing all claims or accounts of officers having the care, management, keeping, collecting, or disbursement of money belonging to the county, or appropriated for its use and benefit, and bringing them to a settlement."[8]

Bond Issues

The indebtedness incurred by any county in Georgia cannot exceed 7 percent of the assessed value of all the taxable property therein, and no county may incur a new debt except for a temporary loan or loans

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-3902; Act 1820, Cobb, p. 184; 1835, Cobb, p. 185.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #9-112; Ga. Acts 1897, pp. 85, 86; 1898, pp. 83-85.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #84-2001; Act 1819, Cobb, p. 773.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #26-5104; Ga. Acts 1910, pp. 134, 135.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-803; Ga. Acts 1921, p. 249.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4901; pars. 1, 9.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1301; Ga. Acts 1901, p. 57.
8 Ga. Acts 1904, p. 263.

to suuply casual deficiencies of revenue, not to exceed one-fifth of one percent of the assessed value of the taxable property therein, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters thereof, voting at an election for that purpose, to be held as prescribed by law.[1] The foregoing provisions have been varied in many instances during the past 20 years in behalf of counties desiring to increase their bonded indebtedness beyond the limits prescribed above.[2]

The law requires any county, municipal corporation, or political division of the State which acquires any bonded indebtedness under the provisions of the constitution, to provide, at or before the time of so doing, for the assessment and collection of an annual tax sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest within 30 years from the date of incurring such indebtedness.[3]

Since 1854 the following bond issues, for the purpose named, have been authorized in Dougherty County:

On November 24, 1855, an issue of $150,000 for county stock in the Georgia and Florida Railroad Company, was provided for by the legislature. These bonds were in denominations of $1,000, bore interest at 7 percent, and were payable at the Bank of the State of Georgia in Savannah, after January 1, 1866.[4] The act which authorized these bonds was submitted to a referendum and ratified on the first Monday in January 1856.[5] The inferior court on May 3, 1856, authorized a tax of 200 percent of the State tax for the purpose of liquidating these bonds.[6]

On June 17, 1861, the inferior court passed an order which authorized the clerk of that court to issue county bonds to raise a military fund not to exceed $5,000 for the equipment and support of volunteer companies to go to the war. On July 20, the court authorized an additional issue of $2,000 for this purpose.[7]

An act of September 10, 1879, gave Dougherty County authority to issue $30,000 bonds to purchase the bridge across the Flint River at Albany. The bonds were to be of such denominations as the county commissioners might prescribe, bear interest at 7 percent and be payable within 15 years. The act authorized the levy and collection of a tax sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest within the time named.[8] This issue was ratified at an election held June 30, 1883.[9]

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-5501; Ga. Acts 1918, pp. 99, 100, ratified Nov. 5, 1918.
[2] Editorial Note following #2-5501, Ga. Code of 1933.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-5502.
[4] Ga. Acts 1855-56, pp. 184, 185.
[5] Minutes (Inferior Court), pp. 97-99, see entry 106.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid., pp. 337, 353.
[8] Ga. Acts 1878-79, pp. 397, 398.
[9] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 1, p. 690, see entry 1.

Governmental Organization and
Records System - Elections

(First entry, p. 147)

On May 12, 1887, another bond issue of $20,000 was authorized for the purpose of purchasing a bridge across the Flint River at Albany. These were 7 percent bonds, with the last installment due and payable January 1, 1898.[1]

At the November term in 1896, the county commissioners authorized a bond issue of $16,000 to replace with steel the wooden framework of the Flint River bridge at Albany. The interest rate on these bonds was 6 percent, and they were payable $1,000 annually on January 1, 1899-1902, and $2,000 annually on January 1, 1903-8.[2]

Construction of a new county jail was provided for September 4, 1899, by a bond issue of $15,000, bearing interest at 4 percent, and payable in semiannual installments of $500 each on January 1 and July 1 of each year.[3]

An issue of bonds totalling $40,000 was authorized on March 9, 1903, for the purpose of constructing a new courthouse. These were payable, with accrued interest, in annual installments of $1,000 each year for the years 1904-21, $2,000 on April 1, 1922, and $2,000 each year thereafter until liquidated.[4]

One-half of the cost of construction of a new high school building in the City of Albany was the basis of an order of the county commissioners on February 15, 1924, authorizing a bond issue of $100,000. These bonds were issued in series of $1,000 and were payable $4,000 annually.[5] The remaining half of the cost of this building was financed by the City of Albany.

The outstanding bonded indebtedness of the county as of January 1, 1940, was $40,000, representing the balance unpaid on the high school bond issue of 1924.[6]

Elections

Georgia's Constitution of 1777 required that voting in all elections be by ballot,[7] but provision for voting in all elections by the people by "viva voce, until the legislature shall otherwise direct," was made by the Constitution of 1798.[8] The legislature affirmed this provision

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1 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 2, p. 590, see entry 1.
2 Ibid., vol. 6, p. 31.
3 Ibid., vol. 6, p. 414.
4 Ibid., vol. 7, p. 219.
5 Ibid., vol. 14, p. 436.
6 Ibid., vol. 15, p. 122.
7 Ga. Const. 1777, art. 9.
8 Ga. Const. 1798, art. 4, sec. 2.

at its 1799 session,[1] but at its November session of the same year the legislature passed an act which required voting by ballot in all elections.[2] This method of voting continues today.[3]

Electors

Voters must be at least 21 years of age, residents of the State for 1 year and of the county for 6 months preceding the election, and must have paid their poll taxes and have registered according to law.[4] Application to register is made to the tax collector, before whom, or his clerk, the applicant subscribes to the oath qualifying him as an elector.[5]

Women were enfranchised in 1920 by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,[6] and in 1921 the Georgia General Assembly extended the franchise to females, and made them eligible to hold any civil office or perform any civil function.[7]

Registration

The tax collector, the ordinary, and the clerk of the superior court of each county are required, on or before the 20th day of April of each year, to prepare and file with the county registrars a complete list, alphabetically arranged, of all persons living in the county on April 10th of that year who appear to be disqualified from voting. Such disqualification may arise by reason of nonpayment of poll taxes, or by reason of idiocy, insanity, or conviction of any crime whose penalty is disfranchisement, unless such convict has been pardoned and the right of suffrage restored to him; and the list must show whether such person is white or colored.[8]

The county registrars must, in each year in which a general election occurs, meet on the 20th day of April and begin the work of perfecting a true and correct list of the qualified voters of their county. They examine the voters list furnished by the tax collector and compare it with the list of disqualified persons prepared by the tax collector, the ordinary, and the clerk of the superior court, and then proceed to prepare a list known as "registered voters." The names on the list must be in alphabetical order by militia districts and city wards, and

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[1] Act 1799, Marbury and Crawford, pp. 199-201.
[2] Act 1799, Marbury and Crawford, pp. 202, 203.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, ¶2-601; Ga. Acts 1908, p. 27, ratified October 7, 1908.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, ¶2-603; Ga. Acts 1908, pp. 27, 28; 1931, p. 102.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, ¶34-101, ¶34-107; Ga. Acts 1894, p. 116.
[6] U. S. Constitution, Amendment XIX.
[7] Ga. Code of 1933, ¶79-207; Ga. Acts 1921, pp. 106, 107.
[8] Ga. Code of 1933, ¶34-203; Ga. Acts 1899, pp. 21-23; 1908, pp. 58-62.

distinguish between the white and colored voters. These lists also show the age, occupation, and residence of each voter.[1]

Qualification of Candidates

General qualifications of candidates for county offices require that they be residents of the county for 2 years, qualified voters therein, and not disqualified for any of the reasons enumerated in section 89-101 of the Georgia Code of 1933.[2]

Preparation of Ballots

The Australian ballot law of 1922 becomes effecting in any county upon the recommendation of two successive grand juries, and Dougherty County adopted this law as early as 1931.[3] In primary and general elections under this law, it is the duty of the county executive committee or other authority of the political party holding the election, to provide official ballots, with the names of all candidates who have properly qualified printed thereon. The names of the candidates are arranged on the ballots in alphabetical order under each office, and the ballots are numbered consecutively and bound together in pads in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately. Each ballot must have attached to its top a sheet which may be easily detached, with a blank space for the name of the voter, and printed thereon a letter of other designation and a number; and the same designation and number must be printed on the ballot itself. A different designation or letter is required at the various polling places. The ballots must be so arranged that the printed designation and number on the stub and on the ballot appear on the reverse side of the ballot, so that the voter, after he has prepared his ballot, may fold it, and the manager may compare the number and designation on the sheet bearing the name of the particular voter without exposing, inspecting, or disclosing the face of the ballot itself.[4] The code provides that none of these provisions shall be construed to alter or change the requirements of law as to the registration of voters now or hereafter to be enforced under the laws of this State.[5]

Conduct of Elections

General elections are held in each county of Georgia on Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years.[6] Members of the General Assembly, most State officers and representatives in Congress

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #34-401; Ga. Acts 1894, p. 118; 1908, p. 58.
[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-8301; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 43, ratified Nov. 3, 1914.
[3] Georgia Department of Archives and History, Georgia's Official Register, 1931, p. 766.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1901, #34-1903; Ga. Acts 1922, pp. 98, 105.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1910.
[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1302.

are elected for terms of 2 years. The prison and parole commissioners are elected for terms of 6 years.[1] The terms of county officers were fixed at 2 years until 1917.[2] Since then elections for county officers have been held quadrennially, for terms of 4 years, beginning on the first day of January following the election,[3] except county commissioners.[4]

Primary elections for the nomination of candidates for county offices are held under rules and regulations fixed by the executive committee of the political party holding such election. The laws governing regular elections apply to primaries.[5]

The county registrars are required, at or before the hour appointed for opening the polls, to place in possession of the managers of the election at each voting precinct one or more printed or clearly written copies of the lists of registered voters for each militia district or city ward in which the voting precinct is situated. Such lists must be duly authenticated by the signature of two of the county registrars.[6]

Equipment of Polling Places

It is the duty of the ordinary of Dougherty County to provide at each polling place a private room or rooms, a booth or booths, or an enclosure or enclosures, with such compartments therein as may be necessary to accomodate the persons qualified to vote at such polling places, and to furnish each compartment with a shelf or table for the convenience of the voters in the preparation of their ballots. Each booth or compartment must be so arranged that it will be impossible for one elector at a shelf or table to see another elector at a shelf or table in another compartment in the act of making his ballot. No other person than the voter himself, while occupying the booth or while in the immediate act of voting, may come within 10 feet of the booth or booths while the polls are open, except the officers in charge of the election.[7]

One justice of the inferior court or one justice of the peace and two freeholders were designated by an act of 1830 as superintendents of county elections. They were required to meet at the courthouse on the

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #1-102, #2-1501, #2-2603, #2-2701; #2-3801; Ga. Acts 1939, p. 134.
2 Ga. Acts 1799, Jan. An. Sess., pp. 119, 120; Act 1811, Cobb, p. 201.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-2602; Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 80-82; 1894, p. 40; 1914, p. 47.
4 County commissioners may or may not have 4-year terms, depending on the provisions of the act creating the particular board. The board in Dougherty County has a term of 3 years. - Ga. Acts 1904, p. 262; 1923, pp. 236-238.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-3201; Ga. Acts 1890-91, vol. I, p. 210.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-701; Ga. Acts 1894, p. 120.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1902; Ga. Acts 1922, pp. 97, 98.

day after the election, to consolidate the returns and certify the result to the Governor.[1]

The persons now qualified to hold elections for members of the General Assembly and county officers are the ordinary, justices of the peace, and freeholders. There must be three managers, and one must be either the ordinary or justice of the peace.[2] All are required to take and subscribe an oath before some authorized officer, faithfully to superintend the election and make a just and true return thereof.[3]

The county sheriff or his deputies are required to attend at the polls as peace officers when elections are held,[4] and managers are authorized to employ, when deemed necessary, a sufficient number of temporary police to preserve order.[5]

Absentee Voting

When required by his regular business and habitual duties to be absent from the city or county, ward or district in which he is registered, any elector may vote by mail, if he gives notice in writing of his intention to the registrars of the county not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days prior to the election in which he may desire to participate.[6] Such voters may forward by registered mail to the registrars a letter of application for a ballot, enclosing postage necessary for the return to him of a blank ballot and full instructions as to marking and returning it to the registrars.[7]

Canvass of Elections

The managers of election precincts, or three clerks under their appointment, are required to keep three lists of the names of voters, numbered in order of their voting, and also three tally sheets. As each ballot is received, the number of the voter on the list is marked on his ballot before being deposited in the box. The managers may begin to count the votes at any time, in their discretion, but they may not do so until the polls close, if a candidate objects. When the votes are counted, the managers must issue and sign a certificate stating the number of votes received by each candidate, and each list of voters and each tally sheet must be signed by the managers, who are required to send, in charge of one of their number, their certificates and all other papers relating to the election, including the ballots, to the county seat for consolidation. This delivery must be made by 12 o'clock noon of the next day.[8]

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1 Ga. Acts 1830, pp. 105-107.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1201; Ga. Acts 1880-81, p. 151.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1202.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2813, par. 2.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1303, par. 5; Ga. Acts 1869, p. 23.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-3301; Ga. Acts 1924, p. 186.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-3302; Ga. Acts 1924, p. 186.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1303; Ga. Acts 1921, p. 91.

The vote of the county is consolidated by the managers who officiated at the county seat, or a majority of them, and at least one from each precinct. They make and subscribe two certificates, stating the whole number of votes each person received in the county; one of these certificates, together with one list of voters and one tally sheet from each place of holding the election, must be sealed up and without delay mailed to the Secretary of State; the other, with like accompaniments, must be directed to the clerk of the superior court of the county, and by him deposited in his office.[1]

Education

Early Academies and Poor Schools

Provisions for the education of the people have been included in each of Georgia's constitutions, from that of 1777 to the last one, adopted in 1877, which has been amended many times. In the early days educational institutions, in the area which later became Dougherty County took the form of academies and elementary poor schools, sometimes called "common schools" or "free schools."

In a general act of 1821 the permanent endowment of county academies and an increase in the funds for the support of free schools had been provided for by setting apart $500,000, one-half for free schools and one-half for county academies.[2] One-third of the surplus fund derived from the United States was in 1836 allocated as a permanent free school and educational fund,[3] and the following year saw the passage of the first law devising a general system of education by common schools. This measure consolidated the academy and poor school funds, and these, with the interest on the one-third surplus revenue from the United States, were set apart as a general fund for common schools.[4] The legislature authorized an extra tax levy in 1843 by the justices of the inferior courts of the several counties for the education of poor children, and 1,733 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of the State of Georgia, 890 shares of the stock of the Bank of Augusta, and all available assets of the Central Bank were set apart as a permanent educational fund, the annual income from which was to be distributed to the counties in proportion to the number of school children.[5] An act of 1852 modified the provisions of the act of 1843 in some respects, and added 186 shares of stock of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company to the educational fund.[6]

Several efforts were made prior to the outbreak of the War Between the States to establish State-wide common or free schools. In 1858 the

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1303, par. 9; Ga. Acts 1921, p. 91.
2 Ga. Acts 1821, pp. 113, 114.
3 Ga. Acts 1836, pp. 138, 139.
4 Ga. Acts 1837, pp. 94-99.
5 Ga. Acts 1843, pp.43, 44.
6 Ga. Acts 1851-52, pp. 1-4.

General Assembly set apart $100,000 annually from the earnings of the Western and Atlantic (State-owned) Railroad for educational purposes. A provision of this act required that, upon payment of any portion of the public debt of the State by means of the sinking fund, bonds of the State to a like amount should be executed by the Governor and deposited with the Secretary of State, who was required to hold them as trustee of the educational fund, the interest thereon at 6 percent to be appropriated to school purposes.[1] County boards of education were provided for by the legislature in 1859,[2] but development of this and other plans for education were halted by the War for Southern Independence.

State-wide System

Revived general interest in education was shown in an act of 1866, which established a general system of Georgia schools, providing for a State Superintendent of Education and a commissioner of schools in each county.[3] The Constitution of 1868 directed the legislature, at its first session, to provide "a thorough system of general education, to be forever free to all children of the State, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation or otherwise." The office of State School Commissioner was created, and funds derived from poll tax, taxes on shows and exhibitions, and on the sale of spirituous and malt liquors, the proceeds from the commutation for military service, and, if necessary, the levy of a general tax on property, were to be applied to the support of this system.[4] Following closely the plan outlined in this constitution, an act of 1870 provided for a State School Board and a county board of education in each county to consist of one member from each militia district and one from each ward of any city or incorporated town, to be elected by the voters. Sources of funds for support of the system were those named in the Constitution of 1868, with the addition of one-half of the net earnings of the W. & A. (State) Railroad.[5] The legislature in 1872 enacted a law "to perfect the public school system and to supersede existing school laws." A State school board was provided for, and each county was made a school district with a local board of education, the members of which were selected by the grand jury. The county board was vested with wide powers touching the administration of educational matters and the acquisition of property and its control in this behalf.[6]

The Constitution of 1877 provided for a thorough system of common schools for the education of children, as nearly uniform as practicable, the expenses of which were to be met by taxation or otherwise; and the schools were to be free to all children of the State, with separate schools provided for the white and colored races.[7]

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[1] Ga. Acts 1858, pp. 49-51.
[2] Ga. Acts 1859, pp. 29-31.
[3] Ga. Acts 1866, pp. 58-64.
[4] Ga. Const. 1868, art. 6, pars. 1-3.
[5] Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 49-60.
[6] Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 64-75.
[7] Ga. Cont. 1877, art. 8, sec. 1, par. 1.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Education (First entry, p. 147)

Extensive legislation was enacted in 1919 reorganizing the school system and further defining the duties of the board of education.[1] This board, appointed by the grand jury, selects school sites, has authority over all the school property and physical equipment, and is authorized to receive donations, grants, and gifts.[2] A course of study for all common and high schools is prescribed by the State Board of Education, which maintains general authority and supervision over county school systems. Schools are supported by funds derived from taxes on polls, shows, beer and spirituous liquors, gasoline, Federal funds (for vocational schools), and by the regular biennial appropriations of the legislature.

Dougherty County System

There are 9 schools for white pupils and 29 for colored pupils in Dougherty County, with a total enrollment of 9,785.[3] Since 1906 the City of Albany has operated an independent school system.[4] Pupils from the rural white schools, of which there are now only two remaining in the county, are transported by motor bus to the city school. The county pays the city system a pro rata fee for each rural pupil. Investments in buildings and grounds and library equipment in the county aggregate $510,527.[5] For the year ending June 30, 1938, total expenditures of county and city for white and colored schools amounted to $329,900.04.[6]

In the 24 rural schools and 5 city schools for Negroes there were in 1938, 6,293 pupils, taught by 77 teachers. Investments in buildings and grounds devoted to the education of colored children total $69,352.[7]

Consolidated Schools

The board of education of any county is authorized to consolidate two or more schools located in the same or different districts, if the welfare of the schools and the best interests of the public appear to require such action.[8] The local board has power also, when the interests of the schools demand it, to separate or divide any school district into two or more districts and to provide for the election of a board of trustees for each.[9] Transportation facilities for pupils are provided by local authorities, the extent of this service being governed by the requirements of the particular school.

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[1] Ga. Acts 1919, p. 320.
[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-909; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 323.
[3] Georgia State Department of Education, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Annual Reports, p. 142.
[4] Ga. Acts 1906, pp. 488-491.
[5] Georgia State Department of Education, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Annual Reports, p. 91.
[6] Ibid., p. 39.
[7] Ibid., p. 79, 91, 110.
[8] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-915; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 326.
[9] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-916.

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Compulsory Attendance

All children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, unless exempted or excused by reason of bad weather, sickness, death in the child's family, or other reasonable cause, must attend school continuously for 6 months of each year.[1] Responsibility for pupils' attendance is placed upon parents or guardians, whose failures to comply with this law subjects them to penalties or fines of from $10 to $20 and 30 days in jail for each offence.[2]

Enumeration by county boards of education of children between the ages of 6 and 18 years must be made every 5 years, under instructions from the State Superintendent of Schools.[3]

Free textbooks for all pupils in elementary and high school grades were provided in 1937.[4] The cost of this program is paid for with funds realized from the beer tax act of 1935.[5] Great improvement in school enrollment, attendance and promotion of students has resulted from this plan, according to school authorities.

Teacher-Training

The Georgia State College for Women, established in Milledgeville in 1889 as the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, was one of the first colleges in Georgia to provide courses for the training of female teachers.[6] A year later the Georgia State Industrial College for colored youths was established near Savannah,[7] and the State Teachers and Agricultural College (colored) was established at Forsyth.[8] The latter school was transferred from Forsyth to Fort Valley in 1939.[9] The legislature in 1917 appropriated $5,000 to provide a school for training Negro teachers,[10] and in 1919 this appropriation was raised to $15,000 annually.[11] This institution is located at Albany. A system of annual institutes for the instruction and training of teachers was inaugurated in 1919,[12] and was in effect until 1937, when it was repealed.[13] A normal school, or teachers' college, as a branch of the State University System, was

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-2101; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 358.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-9906; Ga. Acts 1939, p. 187.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1601.
4 Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 896-901.
5 Ga. Acts 1935, p. 78
6 Ga. Acts 1889, pp. 10-14; 1922, p. 135.
7 Ga. Acts 1890-91, vol. I, pp. 114-117.
8 Ibid.
9 Regents of the University System of Georgia, Annual Report, 1938, p. 107; 1939, p. 21.
10 Ga. Acts 1917, pp. 195, 196; 1918, p. 27.
11 Ga. Acts 1919, p. 364.
12 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-514; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 319.
13 Ga. Acts 1937, p. 891.

established at Statesboro in 1924. The plant equipment of the former First District Agricultural and Mechanical School, located at this place, was transferred to the Georgia Normal school, and the trustees of the new institution were required to provide at least 2 years' training for teachers in the course of study.[1] The name of this college was changed in 1929 to that of "South Georgia Teacher's College."[2]

The curriculum of all State Normal Schools and of all other institutions, supported wholly or in part by public funds, having special courses adapted for the preparation of teachers, are required to contain one or more courses in physical education. Each teacher graduating from a course in ine of these institutions must have completed one or more courses in physical education.[3]

The general law provides that certificates to teach shall be granted to persons upon satisfactorily passing a written examination prepared by the State Board of Education. Applicants who pass the examinations are granted first, second, and third grade licenses to teach. A License of the first grade continues in force for 3 years, a license of the second grade for 2 years, and a license of the third grade for 1 year.[4]

Vocational Education

The Georgia General Assembly, in an act of 1917, accepted the provisions of the act of Congress of that year for the promotion of vocational education in agriculture and the trades and industries.[5] The State Board of Education has full power to represent the State in any and all matters in reference to the expenditure, distribution, and disbursement of money received from the United States Government, and to appropriate and use such funds in whatever way, in its discretion, will best serve the interests of the State and carry out the spirit and intent of the Federal Act.[6] Acceptance of Federal legislation and provision for cooperation with the act of Congress of June 1920, in promoting vocational rehabilitation of persons injured in industry or otherwise were contained in a State legislative act of 1920.[7] Authority over this phase of training is lodged in the State Board of Education.[8] There apparently has been no work done under either of these programs in Dougherty County.[9]

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[1] Ga. Acts 1924, pp. 165-167.
[2] Ga. Acts 1929, pp. 186, 187.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1902; Ga. Acts 1920, p. 233.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1015, #32-1018; Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 885, 886, secs. 6, 7.
[5] Ga. Acts 1917, p. 200; 1919, p. 361.
[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-2204; Ga. Acts 1917, p. 200; 1919, p. 363; 1931, pp. 7, 40.
[7] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-2301; Ga. Acts 1920, pp. 279, 280.
[8] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-2303; Ga. Acts 1920, p. 280; 1931, pp. 7, 40.
[9] Information received from Mrs. Frances C. Coley, Asst. State Supervisor, WPA Education Program, (December 9, 1940), by Ward A. Chapman.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Public Health (First entry, p. 147)

Adult Education

It is one of the duties of the State Board of Education to make researches, collect data and statistics, and make surveys of any and all communities for the purpose of obtaining definite knowledge as to the true conditions with regard to their adult illiteracy. The Board is required to report to the General Assembly the results of its labors, and to perform any other act which may contribute to the elimination of adult illiteracy by means of education, instruction, and enlightenment.[1] County commissioners have authority in their discretion to provide for the carrying on of schools for instructing adult illiterates in the elementary branches of an English education only.[2] A program of adult education was established in Dougherty County in December 1933, and this work has continued to the present time in collaboration with WPA. There has been a total enrollment of 1,690 persons to date, but only 882 of this number have been taught to read and write.[3]

Public Health

General Provisions

In 1875 the legislature created a State Board of Health.[4] County boards of health, consisting of the ordinary and two practicing physicians, were provided for in an amending act of 1876. The physicians were appointed by the county commissioners (or by the grand jury in counties having no commissioners).[5] No board of health, however, was established in Dougherty under these provisions. Additional legislation relative to public health was enacted in 1903, 1906, and 1912, and in 1914 a complete revision of the health laws of the State was effected.[6]

County Boards

Authority to adopt measures to protect and promote public health in all the counties created prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 was vested in the inferior court, sitting for county purposes. The ordinary succeeded the inferior court as the agency in charge of county affairs in 1868, and exercised general authority over health matters until a board of commissioners of roads and revenues was established in Dougherty County in 1879. This board still exercises considerable authority over health matters by reason of its control of county funds, and the fact that the chairman is ex officio a member of the county board

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-2401.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-2501; Ga. Acts 1920, p. 249.
3 Information obtained from Mrs. Frances C. Coley, Asst. State Supervisor, WPA Education Program, (December 9, 1940), by Ward A. Chapman.
4 Ga. Acts 1875, pp. 32-36.
5 Ga. Acts 1876, pp. 23, 24.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-201; Ga. Acts 1903, pp. 72-75; 1906, p. 112; 1912, pp. 51, 52; 1914, pp. 124, 125.

of health. A board of health was established in Dougherty County in 1916 under the general health act of 1914.[1] The county board is composed of the chairman of the board of commissioners, the superintendent of schools, and one physician, who is elected by the grand jury. The county board of health appoints a district commissioner of health from an eligible list furnished by the Director of the State Board of Health. The health commissioner directs the health work in Dougherty County.[2] The board of health has authority to adopt, enact, establish, and maintain all rules and regulations that it may deem necessary and proper for protecting the health of the county and for preventing the introduction, generation, and spread of infections and contagious diseases therein.[3]

Following a survey in 1922-23, a program for the control of malaria was instituted by the county board of health. In 1929 the county commissioners levied a special 1-mill tax for this purpose, and the work proceeded on an experimental basis for several months. Results of the board's activities are shown in graphs included in a pamphlet recently issued by to director of malaria control for Dougherty County.[4]

Drainage of ponds and lowlands by open-ditch methods and included in a work relief program set up by the county in August 1931. This work was financed wholly by the county until 1933, when the Federal Government assumed the payroll of the workers, the county continuing to furnish workers' tools and construction equipment. Approximately 69 miles of an open ditch and pipe drainage system has been completed, the cost of the maintenance of which is borne by the county.[5]

The health commissioner is required to be vigilant in the work of disease prevention and the conservation of public health; to enforce all health laws of the State and health ordinances of his locality; together with the rules and orders of the State Board of Health, and to make such sanitary surveys and inspections as may be required. He has authority to enter upon and inspect private property, to establish quarantine, and in connection therewith to order what is reasonable and necessary for the prevention and suppression of disease. Inspection of public buildings and institutions at least once in every 6 months is required of him, as also is the inspection once yearly of the buildings, grounds, and water supply of every school within his jurisdiction.[6]

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[1] Minutes (Superior Court), vol. X, p. 442, see entry 68.
[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #88-303.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #88-201, #88-203; Ga. Acts 1901, p. 61; 1914, pp. 124, 125.
[4] C. Heard Field, Dougherty County Malaria Control Program, A Summary of Progress and Recommendations for Future Policies, p. 4.
[5] Information obtained from Dr. Guy G. Lunsford, Director of Local Health Organizations, State Board of Health, (December 9, 1940), by Ward A. Chapman.
[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #88-309.

Governmental Organization and
Records System - Public Welfare

(First entry, p. 147)

Vital Statistics

Registration of vital statistics was made a function of counties in 1823. This act permitted parents to register births with the clerk of the inferior court, sitting for ordinary purposes.[1] State direction and supervision were provided in 1914, when the office of State Registrar of Vital Statistics was established under the State Board of Health.[2] An act of 1933 abolished the office of Registrar of Vital Statistics and provided for the operation of a Department of Public Health under the control of the State Board of Health and a director named by the board, in which was vested complete jurisdiction of vital statistics.[3]

The State is divided into registration districts, each city, incorporated town, and militia district being made a registration district. Local officials in each of these units are listed as registrars, to whom are supplied all necessary blank forms and instructions for registering, recording and preserving returns.[4] Original birth and death certificates are forwarded to the State Department of Public Health in Atlanta and the duplicates are retained in the county by the health commissioner.[5] Upon request, certified copies of birth and death certificates are issued by the director of the State Department of Public Health, the county ordinary, or county or city health officer.[6]

Public Welfare

Early Provisions

Public responsibility for general welfare was recognized by the State in early acts of the General Assembly in behalf of the poor.[7] The inferior court, the State's earliest authority in matters of charity, was already functioning in older counties when Dougherty was organized in 1853. State legislation authorized the levy by this court, "sitting for county purposes," of taxes for the support of the poor and the instruction of their children.[8] Care of the poor continued as a function of the inferior court until the adoption of the Constitution of 1868,[9] when the court of ordinary succeeded to this authority.[10] Upon its establishment

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1 Ga. Acts 1823, pp. 45, 46.
2 Ga. Acts 1914, p. 157 ff.
3 Ga. Acts 1933, pp. 10-12.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-1101, #88-1102, #88-1103, #88-1202; Ga. Acts 1927, p. 355; 1931, p. 12; 1933, pp. 10-12.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-1210.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-1212; Ga. Acts 1935, p. 107.
7 Act 1792, Cobb, p. 346; 1818, Cobb, p. 347.
8 Act 1792, Cobb, p. 346; 1822, Cobb, p. 2.
9 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 14.
10 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 5, par. 2.

in 1879, the board of commissioners of roads and revenues was clothed with the responsibility of caring for the poor.[1]

Relief of the poor remained a matter of almost complete local concern until the Public Welfare Act was passed by the General Assembly in 1937.[2] For some years prior to this, however, the legislature had been trying to get up governmental machinery to aid counties in solving their relief problems.[3]

State and County Boards

All duties and functions relating to relief of the poor, together with other duties, were transferred to the State and County Departments of Public Welfare in 1937. The welfare department is empowered to administer and disburse funds appropriated and allocated to it by the General Assembly, by the several counties, and by the Federal Government, for the purpose of distributing old-age assistance and all other benefits provided for in the act. County boards of county welfare, which are appointed by the county commissioners, are subject to the rules and regulations of the State board in the administration of all forms of public assistance in the county. These include home relief, indoor and outdoor care for those in need, old-age assistance, aid to the blind and otherwise handicapped, the care and treatment of dependent, neglected, delinquent, and handicapped children, certification for eligibility to Civilian Conservation Corps camps and for work on WPA, and such other welfare activities as may be delegated to it by the State Department of Public Welfare or by the county commissioners.[4]

A county department of public welfare was established in Dougherty County in July 1937, in comformity to the act of that year.[5] The county director is appointed by the local board, subject to the approval of the State department, and serves as secretary of the board.[6]

Defectives

Dougherty County has no facilities for caring for defectives. The ordinary has jurisdiction of such cases, and if the person is declared insane, he is committed to the Milledgeville State Hospital.[7]

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[1] The board was provided for by Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 424, 425, but actually did not begin to function until 1879. - Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Q, p. 514, see entry 68.
[2] Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 355-370.
[3] Ga. Acts 1919, pp. 222-225; 1931, pp. 15-20; 1935, pp. 490, 491.
[4] Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 355-370.
[5] Information obtained from J. R. Smith, Administrative Aide, State Department of Public Welfare, (June 28, 1940), by Ward A. Chapman.
[6] Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 364, 365.
[7] Ga. Code of 1933, #49-601 to #49-619.

Governmental Organization and
Records System - Public Welfare

(First entry, p. 147)

Soldiers and Sailors Relief

The inferior court was authorized by an act of the legislature in 1866 to levy a tax not exceeding 100 percent of the State tax for the relief of indigent Confederate soldiers.[1] Pensions were given disabled soldiers by an act of 1887,[2] and in 1889 provision was made for the payment of pensions to widows of soldiers.[3] Soldiers and widows who were unable to provide a living for themselves were added to the pension rolls in 1894.[4] All Confederate soldiers and the widows of soldiers now receive pensions from the State.[5]

Social Insurance

A Bureau of Unemployment Compensation for the State was created in 1937, and made a division of the State Department of Labor. The provisions of the Act of Congress of June 6, 1933, for the establishment of a national employment system were accepted, and cooperation with the Federal Social Security Board was pledged. Two coordinate divisions, the Georgia State Employment Service Division and the Unemployment Compensation Division, were established in the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, and are administered by a director appointed by the Commissioner of Labor, by and with the approval of the Governor. The act became effective upon its approval March 29, 1937, and contributions to funds for this purpose have accrued since July 1 of that year.[6] The employers and employees of Dougherty County covered by this act have participated in this program since its inception, but no details as to the extent of their participation can be given because the State Bureau does not break down its figures by counties.

Work Relief

A program of work relief was initiated in Georgia in the fall of 1933 by the Civil Works Administration, a Federal emergency agency. This organization prosecuted work projects for several months. This type of relief was continued in Dougherty County by the Emergency Relief Administration until the summer of 1935, when the Works Progress Administration began functioning. Work relief has continued under this organization from that time although the name of the organization was changed in 1939 to Work Projects Administration. Many useful projects have been completed in Dougherty County under this program, including the construction of roads, public buildings, and parks, improvement of the airport, and other like projects.

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1 Ga. Acts 1865-66, pp. 257, 258.
2 Ga. Acts 1887, pp. 27, 28.
3 Ga. Acts 1889, p. 39, ratified Oct. 1, 1890.
4 Ga. Acts 1893, p. 19, ratified Oct. 3, 1894.
5 Ga. Acts 1908, p. 34, ratified Oct. 7, 1908; 1918, pp. 96, 98, ratified Nov. 5, 1918; 1920, p. 23, ratified Nov. 2, 1920.
6 Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 806-849.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Public Works (First entry, p. 147)

Public Works

Roads and Bridges

Authority over roads, bridges, ferries, and their construction, maintenance, and repair, was at the time of Dougherty County's created vested in the inferior court.[1] This jurisdiction was transferred to the court of ordinary in 1868,[2] and in 1879 passed to the board of county commissioners, which was established in that year.[3] Each of these agencies had charge of county affairs, and under such authority was vested with complete control and direction of all the county's public works, including the necessary financial provisions and management.

An act of 1830, amending a law of the previous year "to provide for the improvement of the roads and rivers in this State," provided that superintendents direct overseers of road hands to take and convert to the use of the public roads any timber, gravel, or other materials needed in the improvement of these highways.[4] In 1870 authority was granted the ordinaries and road commissioners of the several counties to classify public roads, and to designate such roads in their respective counties as in their judgment should be deemed second-class roads. It was required that these roads be "cleared of all stumps, grubs and bushes for a width of at least 20 feet, and of such limbs of trees as may inconvenience horsemen or carriages." The carriage track was to be at least 5½ feet wide.[5]

One of the first contracts let by the board of commissioners of Dougherty County was that providing for a bridge across Muckalee Creek, the price of which, under specifications prepared by the commissioners, was $384. This contract was dated July 7, 1879.[6] A contract to build a bridge across Dry Creek, at Ambrose Wright's old place was awarded on September 1, 1879, to the same contractor who undertook the construction at the Muckalee Creek. The price for this bridge was $1.00 per foot - presumably linear feet.[7] On May 12, 1887, the county purchased a bridge over the Flint River at Albany, a bond issue of $20,000 having been authorized for this purpose.[8]

Adult male inhabitants of the county were subject to road duty,[9] unless they paid the commutation tax fixed by the county authority. These persons worked the roads under overseers, who were appointed by

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1 Act 1796, Marbury and Crawford, pp. 171, 172.
2 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, secs. 5, 14.
3 Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 424, 425; Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Q p. 514, see entry 68.
4 Ga. Acts 1830, pp. 189, 190.
5 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 397.
6 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 1, p. 10, see entry 1.
7 Ibid., p. 23
8 Ibid., vol. 2, p. 590.
9 Ga. Code of 1933, #95-401.

the road commissioners.[1] The road commissioners were appointed by the board of commissioners of roads and revenues or other authority having charge of county affairs.[2] It was the duty of the road commissioners to inspect and designate the roads to be worked, apportion hands to do the work, and to exercise general supervision over all public roads, bridges, and ferries.[3] Road commissioners were last appointed in Dougherty County in 1926.[4] The supervisor of the county farm and convict warden has been in charge of all work on county roads since 1926, except the State roads in the county under the direct control of the State Highway Department.

A State Highway Department was created under an act of the legislature approved August 16, 1916. This measure gave assent to the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 11, 1916, known as the "act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads."[5] A reorganization of the Highway Department was effected by an act of 1919. A system of State-aid roads to connect the several county seats was to be designated, constructed, and maintained by this department. State and interstate bridges and other necessary subsidiary structures were included in the system. County road authorities were required to submit full information to the State Highway Engineer of any proposed highway construction involving a sum of $2,000 or more per mile, and of any proposed construction of a bridge with a clear span of 10 feet or more. Two county-seat roads were designated in each county to connect with adjoining county roads, and additional main traffic highways were provided for when necessary to complete the intercommunicating system.[6]

Since 1919 there have been definite improvements in and wide extensions of the State's highway system. The primary objective of county-seat-to-county-seat roads has been achieved, and many additional roads have been built. Beginning with an aggregate mileage for the system in 1919 of 4,800 miles, successive additions have brought this total to 10,952 miles of improved highways in the State.[7] In 1938 the State Highway Department maintained about 73 miles of roads in Dougherty County,[8] and the mileage has increased some since that time. All public roads in the State, including those in the rural-post-roads system, were made a part of the State highway system in 1938.[9] The State Highway Department

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #95-307.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #95-302.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #95-307.
4 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 14, p. 464, see entry 1.
5 Ga. Acts 1916, pp. 125, 126.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #95-1601, #95-1701, #95-1706, #95-1707; Ga. Acts 1919, pp. 242-253; 1921, pp. 199-203; 1925, pp. 207, 208; 1929, pp. 260-264.
7 State Highway Board of Georgia, Seventeenth Report . . . for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1937, and June 30, 1938, p. 13.
8 Ibid., p. 75.
9 Ga. Acts 1937-38, Ex. Sess., p. 430, 431.

is vested with authority to designate such roads as State roads without which designation the department will not be responsible for their maintenance, nor will counties in which they are located receive a pro rata share of the gasoline tax.[1]

Sources of State highway funds are taxes on gasoline, Federal allotments, and fees from motor license taxes. The first of these sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, supplied more than 58 percent of road money; Federal allocations accounted for 35 percent; and motor license fees brought in about 6½ percent.[2] In collection of taxes on gasoline for several years past, the record for each successive year has exceeded that of the previous year.

Reimbursement of counties for indebtedness incurred in the construction of highways was authorized in an amendment to the constitution ratified in 1932.[3] In accordance with this amendment, the General Assembly in 1933 declared the amounts represented by certificates issued by the State Highway Department to counties due and payable in installments of 10 percent annually on March 25 for the years 1936-45.[4] Proceeds of these certificates must be applied first to the payment of that part of the outstanding and unpaid bonded indebtedness of such county, or district, incurred and used for building bridges and road construction or paving.[5] State highway refunding certificates held by Dougherty County as of January 1, 1940, amounted to $296,349.12.[6]

Public Buildings

Of greater immediate concern to the new county of Dougherty than the construction of roads was the erection of buildings for use as a courthouse and a jail. The parent county of Baker had supplied at least a nucleus of roadways to communicate with other points, but county buildings were nonexistent. By March 1854, the inferior court had advertised for bids for the construction of a courthouse and jail.[7] There are numerous entries relating to constructing, repairing, and maintaining public buildings in the minutes of the agencies that have had authority over county affairs since the first courthouse was mentioned. A modern junior high school was the latest large structure the county helped to build. It was completed in 1938 at a cost of $150,000. $75,000 was borne by Dougherty County, and $75,000 by the City of Albany.[8]

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[1] Ga. Acts 1937-38, Ex. Sess., pp. 430, 431.
[2] State Highway Board, op. cit., p. 199.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-5601; Ga. Acts 1931, p. 97, ratified Nov. 8, 1932.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #95-2101, #95-2102; Ga. Acts 1933, pp. 161-166.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #95-2111; Ga. Acts 1933, pp. 170, 171.
[6] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 15, p. 121, see entry 1.
[7] Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 7, see entry 106.
[8] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 15, pp. 284, 298, 311.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Public Works (First entry, p. 147)

Authority over and control of the county property, including public buildings, has been vested in the agencies that had charge of county affairs since the county was created, namely: Inferior court 1853-68, ordinary 1868-79, and county commissioners from 1879 to the present.

Drainage

Each county is empowered, whenever the constituted authorities thereof judge the same to be proper, to establish and maintain a system of drainage of the lowlands thereof. For that purpose, counties may acquire the right-of-way and other easements necessary for the construction of the canals, ditches, dams, drains, trunks, and other appurtenances incident to such a system.[1] The clerk of the superior court, together with the board of commissioners of roads and revenues, constitutes a court with jurisdiction and authority to establish a levee or drainage district or districts in his county and to locate and establish the necessary facilities for draining and reclaiming wet, swamp, or overflowed lands. Such drainage of swamps and of agricultural lands and the reclamation of tidal marshes is considered a public benefit and conducive to the public health.[2]

In the early 1930's Dougherty County inaugurated a program to drain malaria infested ponds and lowlands by open-ditch methods. One drainage project is now in progress, with about 40 percent of the work completed. This is open-ditch drainage, the labor cost for which is supplied by the Work Projects Administration and the nonlabor expense is paid by the county.

There is also under construction a 36-inch concrete pipe line of 5,800 feet length, which will serve to drain the new airport, now under construction. The labor and construction equipment for this work is furnished by the Work Projects Administration, and the construction machinery and tools by the county.

Dougherty County is replacing all wooden bridges and culverts on open-ditch drainage with concrete pipe culverts, and WPA is reinforcing the abutments of these with concrete block.

A ditch and pipe drainage system totaling some 69 miles has been completed in the county, and it is estimated by the local construction engineer that the first cost of all drainage work in the county from its beginning would average approximately $6,000 per mile. The average annual maintenance cost, which is estimated to be $50 per mile, is paid by Dougherty County.[3]

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #23-2501; Ga. Acts 1878-79, pp. 171, 172.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #23-2503; Ga. Acts 1911, p. 108.
3 Information obtained from J. L. Humble, engineer, Dougherty County board of health, (October 29, 1940), by H. V. Venters.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Agricultural Activities

(First entry, p. 147)

Agricultural Activities

General Provisions

Legislation in behalf of agriculture in Georgia, exclusive of land grants and enactments relating only incidentally to the subject, may be said to have begun with an act approved February 28, 1874, which established a Department of Agriculture for the State.[1] This department is under the control and management of a Commissioner of Agriculture.[2] Within this department there is a Bureau of Markets;[3] a State Warehouse Department;[4] a Department of Horticulture, Pomology and Entomology;[5] a Fertilizer Inspection Department;[6] and systems of inspection, analysis, and registration of insecticides and fungicides, naval stores and lumber, foods, and drugs.[7] The farmers of Dougherty County are directly benefited by some of the services of this department, such as analyzing fertilizers and furnishing information regarding the geological formation of the land of the county and the crops to which the soil is best adapted.[8]

Research in agricultural and related subjects and practical experiments in crop, fruit, and tree growing are carried on at the State College of Agriculture at Athens and the agricultural experiment stations near Griffin, Eatonton, Blairsville, and Tifton. Substantial benefits arising from the work of these institutions flow directly to the farmers.

An agricultural extension program for the improvement of farm production methods and living conditions in farm homes was initiated in Georgia in 1914, when the General Assembly assented to an act of Congress known as the Smith-Lever Act.[9]

The work of the first agent employed in Dougherty County, who served from 1914 to 1916, was limited to a small group of farmers, this service apparently being regarded by the majority as useless and the agent's salary a needless expenditure. Men serving subsequently on this job, however, have gradually enlisted a wider interest in the work, and improved methods of growing and marketing crops and livestock have resulted. Except for a 2-year interim, 1918 through 1919, and for 4 years, 1928 through 1932, Dougherty County has continued to employ an agricultural agent regularly to the present.

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #5-101; Ga. Acts 1874, pp. 5, 6; 1889, p. 63.
2 Ga. Acts 1935, p. 98.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #5-201; Ga. Acts 1917, pp. 77, 78.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #5-301; Ga. Acts 1918, p. 246; 1920, p. 282.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #5-701; Ga. Acts 1931, pp. 7, 41.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #5-1001; Ga. Acts 1901, pp. 65-70.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #42-101; Ga. Acts 1906, p. 83; 1908, p. 80; 1910, p. 84; 1919, p. 281.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #5-107; Ga. Acts 1874, p. 6; 1893, p. 136.
9 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-944; Barnes Federal Code, #8413, #8414; 38 U. S. Stat. 373; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 1243.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Records System (First entry, p. 147)

A county home demonstration agent was employed in Dougherty County in August 1934. The duties of this agency are concerned chiefly with the activities of 4-H club girls and supervision of the work of domestic club organizations, and various other activities pertaining to home economics and domestic problems.[1]

Other agencies in Dougherty County work in conjunction with the extension program, the Farm Security Administration, the Production Credit Association, the Emergency Crop Loan, the Flood Control Act, and others which have as their purpose the assisting of farmers to procure their fair share of the county, State, and National income.

Records System

County officials are required to keep such records in the discharge of their duties as are prescribed by statute. Rigid requirements as to keeping and preserving the records of individual offices in Georgia have been included in legislation from time to time since 1785, when the requirement that a deed of conveyance be registered in the county where the land lies was made a law.[2]

The records of all offices are important, but those most vital to the interests of the county, to the individual and to the State are those of the clerk of the superior court, the ordinary, and the county commissioners. All these are intimately concerned with the lives and property of the people. Records relating to taxes, education, roads, health, and welfare are perhaps of relatively less importance because these are partly State functions, and some of their records or duplicates thereof are preserved in State archives.

The certificate or attestation of any public officer, either of the State or any county thereof, is sufficient to give validity or authenticity to any copy or transcript of any record, document, or paper on file in his office.[3]

When a record has been burned or otherwise destroyed, its contents may be proved by secondary evidence which does not disclose the existence of other and better evidence.[4] Where any public records have been lost, mutilated, stolen, or destroyed, the superior court of the county where such records belong may establish copies. When so established, such records are in all respects as valid as the original records.[5]

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1 Annual Reports, (1934), see entry 332.
2 Act 1785, Marbury and Crawford, p. 115.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #38-601; Act 1819, Cobb, p. 272; 1830, Cobb, p. 273; Ga. Acts 1855-56, p. 143.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #38-607; Ga. Acts 1855-56, p. 138; 1858, p. 53.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #38-614; Ga. Acts 1887, p. 112.

Governmental Organization and Records System - Records System (First entry, p. 147)

There is no prescribed system for the filing of case papers in the counties. Each succeeding clerk may, if he elects to do so, change the plan in effect when he takes office. The superior court clerk in Dougherty County files his civil and criminal case papers separately in two series, and all the papers and pleadings of a case, from the petition to final judgment, are filed together. The cases are arranged alphabetically by name of defendant. The lower courts of record generally follow a similar system in filing their original case papers. Location of the papers in a particular case is effected by reference to the minute books or dockets, which have self-contained indexes and show the names of the plaintiff and defendant, the date, and the case number.

The ordinary, who has jurisdiction over probate matters and estates of decedents, keeps records of all testate and intestate estates and those of minors and incompetent persons. Original wills and other types of estate papers were filed in separate series until 1931. Since then all wills and estate papers and pleadings have been filed together in a single series in chronological order. The ordinary's office is also the place of registration of several licenses and privileges, and this office issues and keeps a record of marriage licenses.

The minutes and other records of the county commissioners and the cash books and ledgers of the county treasurer (now a fiscal agent) show all the transactions, financial or other, which come within the jurisdiction of these officers in connection with their administration of the county's affairs.[1]

The county commissioners make purchases of record books, filing equipment, and office supplies for all offices, upon requisitions from the various officers. There is little uniformity among the counties as to type, size, and appearance of volumes. Purchases frequently are made from different manufacturers or dealers, whose products often vary in some respects from those previously used, the offices thus accumulating books of different size, appearance, and utility.

State officials exercise no control over county records. An effort was made by the General Assembly in 1916 to bring about uniformity and to improve the system of record-keeping by the county officers through an act which created the office of Supervisor of County Officers and County Records, in the office of the Attorney-General of the State. It was made the duty of this supervisor to codify all laws relating to county records and to place this code in the hands of all county officers. This officer was authorized to contract for the record books used by county officials, and was required to see that the records prescribed, which were to be uniform throughout the State, were installed and kept by each officer.[2] The provisions of this act, so far as ascertainable, never became operative, and in 1919 the measure was repealed.[3]

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1015; Ga. Acts 1904, p. 263.
2 Ga. Acts 1916, pp. 142-145.
3 Ga. Acts 1919, p. 365.

Governmental Organization and
Records System - Records System

(First entry, p. 147)

A law designed to collect and preserve records in a central depository was passed in 1918, which created the Department of Archives and History. Under the provisions of this act, any official of the State, county, or other subdivision is authorized to turn over to this department an official books, records, documents, original papers, manuscript files, portraits, and printed volumes not in current use in his office.[1]

Provision for the accumulation and preservation of historical material and papers, other than legal matter, was made by the legislature in 1935. The ordinary, under this law, is required to file and preserve any material of historical interest that may be offered by any citizen, religious body, or civil, patriotic, or fraternal organization, including school records not otherwise preserved, and records pertaining to Confederate and other soldiers, when of such nature as to be of general interest and not otherwise recorded by court procedure. The ordinary and the county board of education in each county are constituted a board to pass upon the suitability of any matter submitted. The county commissioners are required to furnish the ordinary with suitable filing receptacles for this material, and the ordinary must keep an index thereof. For this law to become operative, it is necessary that two successive grand juries recommend its adoption.[2]

During 1936 and 1937 a modern card index system for the records of the ordinary's office was prepared by a project authorized by the Work Projects Administration. This system covers records through 1936. The Historical Records Survey has arranged, sorted, and refiled all of the records stored in the general storage vault (courthouse basement). These records include those of the wax collector (40 percent), superior court clerk (40 percent), and tax receiver, sheriff, county commissioners, and justice of the peace (20 percent).

The Historical Records Survey in Dougherty County has also arranged and filed in order most of the papers of the Dougherty county commissioners' office from 1879 to date, and those of the superior and city courts' records, 1854 to date. These consist of 302 file drawers 10" x 5" x 16" and 15 file drawers 12" x 12" x 22". The papers of these offices prior to 1930 were filed in large cardboard and wooden boxes, with no arrangement. Many favorable comments have reached the project workers in connection with this service. Since February 10, 1940, the Historical Records Survey has repaired and rebound some 2,500 law books which were damaged in the recent storm.[3]

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #40-801, #40-805; Ga. Acts 1918, p. 140; 1931, pp. 7, 38.
2 Ga. Acts 1935, pp. 383, 384.
3 Information obtained from local supervisor, HRS, August 1, 1940.

3. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The records of all county agencies are housed in the courthouse, with the exception of those of the county farm superintendent and convict warden, which are kept at the convict camp on Newton Highway, near Albany; those of the county agricultural agent, which are kept in the building occupied by this agency on Newton Road, Albany; those of the department of public welfare, which are housed in the building occupied by this department on U. S. Highway 19, East Albany; those of the board of education, which are housed in the room used by the board in the offices of W. H. Warren & Sons, 119 North Jackson Street, Albany; and part of those of the justices of the peace.

The Dougherty County courthouse, located in Albany, was designed by Lockwood Brothers, of Columbus, Georgia.[1] It was built by W. T. Hadlow Company, of Jacksonville, Florida, at a cost of $38,485.[2] The contract was signed May 9, 1903,[3] and the building was completed and occupied April 15, 1904.[4] The structure was damaged by a tornado on February 10, 1940, and part of the county's records were destroyed.

The courthouse is a two-story building with a daylight basement under a portion of it. Measuring 95 feet 3 inches by 70 feet 1 inch, the building is approximately 60 feet high. Its foundation and walls are of white sand brick, and the sills and entrance steps are of granite. The first floor level is approximately 3 feet above the ground. The main entrance is on the south side, where there is a portico, the roof of which is supported by six columns which rest on cement bases. Other first-floor entrances are located on the west and north sides. On the east side, steps descend to an excavated cavity walkway which leads between the building and a retaining wall to the basement offices of the health department. Rooms on the west side of the basement can be entered only by way of a stairway from the first-floor hall. Basement ceiling heights, unless otherwise noted, are 10 feet. The courthouse roof is of black fireproof composition material, and is topped by a 20-foot dome. The four-faced clock originally set in the dome was destroyed by the tornado.

Heat is supplied to the second-floor courtroom by a furnace in the basement, but all other rooms and offices are equipped with separate heating units, which are described in the individual treatments of the offices. Toilet and washroom facilities are provided for men on the first floor, and for women on the second floor.

The interior of the first floor is divided into four sections by north-south and east-west hallways intersecting at a rotunda which is in the form of a light wall extending to the dome. The hall floors are of small marble squares, and the lower portion of the walls is of oak to a

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1 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 7, pp. 248, 249, see entry 1.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Minutes (Superior Court), vol. V, p. 678, see entry 68.

Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records

(First entry, p. 147)

height of 4 feet. Above this, the walls are of tan-colored plaster. Ceiling heights on the first floor are 14 feet unless otherwise noted. The embossed metal ceiling is finished in a light cream, and electric ceiling lights are spaced approximately 15 feet apart, giving adequate illumination. The stairways and balusters are of natural finished oak.

The main stairway leads to the second-floor hallway, which is in the form of a circle around the light well, inclosed by a brass railing. Benches are placed at convenient points in the hallway, and the color treatment and use of materials is the same as in the halls on the first floor.

For the arrangement of the various offices, and their relationship to each other, consult the floor plans, pp. 141-143. All offices have wooden floors, and the lower portion of the walls is of natural oak to a height of 4 feet, and of plaster above. The ceilings are of embossed metal, painted cream color. Vaults have concrete floors, plastered walls over brick, and embossed metal ceilings.

Ceiling heights on the second floor, unless otherwise indicated, are 12 feet. The principal room on the second floor is the courtroom in which 300 persons may be seated on the main floor section, and 150 in the balcony. The dimensions of this room are 52 by 52 by 20 feet. Seats for spectators are constructed of hardwood veneer in metal frames. The section for the judge, other court officials, and participants is separated from the space for spectators by an oak-finished hardwood railing in the form of a semicircle. The judge's dais and desk are of oak-finished hardwood, and the jury boxes are raised on oak-finished hardwood platforms. Desks are provided for a stenographer or reporter, a clerk, and participating attorneys. Ventilation and lighting are excellent. Artificial lighting is by four ceiling lights. The balcony at the rear of the courtroom is of oak-finished hardwood. Treatment of the walls and ceiling is the same as in other portions of the building.

Courthouse and other facilities are provided for the various county agencies and officials as follows:

Commissioners of Roads and Revenues. These officials meet in the office which is also occupied by the tax receiver, but none of their records are kept in this room. The records are housed as follows: 40 percent in the superior court clerk's first-floor vault, 40 percent in the superior court clerk's basement vault, and 20 percent in the general basement storeroom. The commissioners' records in the first-floor vault consist of 31 volumes, 1 letter file of documents, and 17 blueprints. Those in the basement vault consist of 25 volumes, 9 file drawers of papers, and a roll containing 18 blueprints. Those in the general basement storeroom consist of 4,000 papers in 15 boxes.

Superior Court and Clerk. The judge has a second-floor office in which no records are kept. The rooms used by the clerk are a reception room, office, and vault on the first floor; a basement vault; and a portion of the general basement storeroom. His records are housed as follows:

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25 percent in his first floor vault, 65 percent in his basement vault, and 10 percent in the general basement storeroom. No records are kept in the clerk's reception room, or in his office.

Superior Court Clerk's Reception Room. This office is entered from the central hallway, and is 14 by 15 feet. It has one window, a metal door leading into the clerk's vault, and a frame door into the clerk's office. There are two electric lights in the room, and both natural and artificial light are adequate. The ventilation is good. The room is equipped with a wooden rable, a wooden filing cabinet which contains blank forms, and a circulator which heats the clerk's office, reception room, and first-floor vault.

Superior Court Clerk's Office. This room is entered from the reception room, and is 13 by 15 feet. Lighting facilities are adequate, natural light being provided by four windows and artificial light by two electric lights. This room is equipped with a ceiling fan, and ventilation is good. There is a roll top desk and two tables.

Superior Court Clerk's First-Floor Vault. This vault is entered from the reception room, and is 22 by 13 feet. There is a 12-foot ceiling. It has one window providing fairly good natural light, and a ceiling light provides excellent artificial illumination. Ventilation is good. A stairway in the west end of this vault descends to the basement vault, and is the only means of access to it. The first-floor vault is equipped with 5 sections of steel roller shelving, a center counter, a steel file cabinet, and a wooden file box. This equipment provides 796 linear feet of steel roller shelving, and 30 cubic feet of metal and 2 cubic feet of wooden cabinet space. The records of the superior court clerk in this vault consist of 353 volumes and an estimated 3,300 documents contained in 33 file drawers. The records of other agencies kept in this vault are as follows: Juvenile court, 1 volume; commissioners of roads and revenues, 31 volumes, 1 letter file of documents, and 17 blueprints; city court of Albany, 22 volumes, and 1 file drawer containing 400 papers; and sheriff, 1 volume.

Superior Court Clerk's Basement Vault. This vault, which is in 2 sections, is entered by a stairway from the clerk's first-floor vault, and the sections are 22 by 13 feet, and 26 by 20 feet. There is a 7-foot ceiling. The vault has three windows which do not provide aufficient natural light, but artificial lighting by 4 ceiling lights is satisfactory. The ventilation is adequate. This vault is heated by a gas stove. It is equipped with 5 steel filing cabinets, 4 sections of steel roller shelving, 2 metal tables, a counter, 7 cardboard file boxes, and a desk. The facilities provide 308 linear feet of steel roller shelving, and 325 cubic feet of cabinet space. The superior court clerk's records in this vault consist of 108 volumes, an estimated 49,150 papers, 200 documents, 4,000 cards, 250 bonds, 150 miscellaneous sheets, 93 volumes of bound newspapers, a box of approximately 3,000 papers, and 5 volumes of grand jury dockets. The records of other agencies kept in this vault are as follows: Commissioners of roads and revenues, 25 volumes, 9 file drawers of papers, a roll containing 18 blueprints; city court of Albany, 40 volumes, 136 file drawers containing an estimated 41,200 papers; inferior court, 3 volumes; the

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juvenile court, 1 file drawer containing 30 sheets; sheriff, 8 volumes.

The superior court clerk's records in the basement storeroom consist of 24 volumes and 2 boxes containing an estimated 7,000 documents.

Solicitor General. This official shares the office of the superior court judge on the second floor of the courthouse. He is not required to keep any records.

Jury Commissioners. The officials, when in session, meet in the superior court clerk's first-floor vault. They are not required to keep any records.

Grand Jury. The grand jury room is in the southwest corner of the courthouse on the second floor. It is entered from the hallway adjacent to the stairway, and is 17 by 25 feet. It has a door that leads to the office of surveyor. Five windows provide excellent natural light and electricity supplies adequate artificial lighting. Ventilation is satisfactory. The records of this agency are contained in five volumes. Their care is a duty of the superior court clerk, and they are kept by this official in his basement vault. No records are kept in the grand jury room.

Court of Ordinary. This official has an office and a vault on the first floor, and uses a portion of the general basement storeroom. His records are housed as follows: 40 percent in the office, 40 percent in the first-floor vault, and 20 percent in the general basement storeroom.

Ordinary's Office. This room is entered through a small entranceway which opens off of the central hallway. Another entrance leads into this office from the west side of the south portico. The office is 17 and 24 feet, and 4 windows supply adequate natural light. Three lights furnish sufficient artificial illumination. Ventilation is excellent. Heating is provided by a circulator. A third door in this room opens into the ordinary's vault. The office is equipped with 3 wooden desks, a metal desk, an oak table upon which there are file cabinets, a wooden bookcase, and 3 steel filing cabinets. The equipment and records in this office consist of 72 file drawers containing 62,400 cards, 5 file drawers containing 12,000 papers and 2,000 index cards, and 1 map.

Ordinary's Vault. This vault is entered from the ordinary's office, and is 9 by 6 by 12 feet. There are no windows and ventilation is only fair. Artificial lighting is supplied by 1 light. A total of 296 linear feet of steel roller shelving contains 94 volumes of records. There are 21,950 papers in 40 file drawers, 600 wills in 2 file drawers, 5,000 licenses in 24 file drawers and 1 box, and 200 vouchers in 1 file drawer.

City Court of Albany. The city court of Albany uses the courtroom facilities of the courthouse, and a second-floor office is provided for the city court judge, and shared by the city court solicitor. The records of this agency are kept by the superior court clerk, who is ex officio clerk of the city court, as follows: 30 percent in his first-floor vault,

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69 percent in his basement vault, and 1 percent in the general basement storeroom. These are located as follows: First floor vault, 22 volumes, and 1 file drawer containing 400 papers; basement vault, 40 volumes, and 136 file drawers containing 41,200 papers; 1 volume in the general basement storeroom.

City Court Judge's Office. This room is entered by way of a small passageway at the front end of the central hallway, and another door leads from the judge's office by way of a private hallway to the courtroom. The city court judge's office also has a door connecting it with the superior court judge's office. Excellent natural light is supplied by five windows, and ventilation likewise is very good. Adequate illumination is supplied by a drop light. The heating facility is a fireplace. There are no records in his office.

City Court Solicitor. The city court solicitor shares the office of the city court judge. He is not required to keep any records.

County Probation Officer. This official maintains his office at his residence, 309 Society Street, Albany, and his records were not made available to Historical Records Survey workers.

Justices of the Peace Courts. Records exist for justices of the peace of the 620th, 945th, and 1,097th Militia Districts. These are located as follows: 620th Militia District, 2 volumes in the general basement storeroom; 945th Militia District, 14 volumes in the general basement storeroom, and 6,250 papers under basement stairs; 1,097th Militia District, 5 volumes in the residence of the justice, 1 volume in the general basement storeroom. Also in this latter room are 2 volumes of justices of the peace records, the district of which cannot be determined.

Juvenile Court. Business of the juvenile court is transacted in the office of the city court judge, who is also juvenile court judge. The records of the juvenile court are kept in the city court clerk's records in the superior court clerk's basement and first-floor vaults. One drawer of case papers is in the basement vault, and one volume is in the first-floor vault.

County Attorney. For the transaction of county business, the county attorney uses his private office in the Exchange National Bank Building, northeast corner of Broad and Washington Streets, Albany. He is not required to keep any records.

County Coroner. All papers touching on inquests are returned by the coroner to the superior court clerk, and become a part of the latter official's records. The coroner is not provided with an office.

Sheriff. This official occupies the northeast corner office on the first floor of the courthouse. His records are housed as follows: 65 percent in his office, 22 percent in the superior court clerk's basement vault, and 13 percent in the general basement storeroom.

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Sheriff's Office. This room, which is entered from the central hallway, is 26 by 17 feet. It has a private stairway leading to the prisoners' room on the second floor. The county police occupy this office jointly with the sheriff and his force. The office has 4 windows, and natural and artificial lighting are adequate. Ventilation is satisfactory. The room is heated by a coal circulator. The section of the room containing the sheriff's desk is set apart from the remainder of the room by railing. Equipment in the office consists of 2 desks, a large wooden table, and steel filing cabinet. Equipment inside the railing consists of 2 desks, and 2 steel filing cabinets, the latter providing a total of 62 cubic feet of filing space. Records of the sheriff kept in this office consist of 12 volumes, 10,000 tax fiere facias, and 2,000 papers.

Other records of the sheriff are kept as follows: Eight volumes in the superior court clerk's basement vault, and five volumes in the general basement storeroom.

County Police. The county police occupy the sheriff's office, and their records are kept without distinction in the sheriff's records.

Office of Chief of County Police and Tax Bureau. The chief of police, who is also "chief of the tax bureau," occupies the room adjoining the sheriff's office. This room is entered from the central hallway and has another door leading into a supply closet. The office is 26 by 9 feet, and has 1 window. Natural lighting is fair, but artificial lighting is excellent. Ventilation is satisfactory. Heating is provided by a fireplace. The office is equipped with a short wave police radio, and 2 desks. A total of 30 cubic feet of filing space is provided by cabinets, and there are 30 linear feet of wooden shelving. This office houses 125 volumes of tax returns.

Tax Receiver. This official occupies an office on the east side of the first floor of the courthouse. The agency's records are housed as follows: 30 percent in the general basement storeroom, 30 percent in the office, and 40 percent in the sheriff's office.

Tax Receiver's Office. This room is 26 by 19 feet, and is on the east side of the first floor of the courthouse. It serves also as the office of the county commissioners. Entrance is through a door which opens off the central hallway. Two windows provide adequate natural light and sufficient ventilation, and artificial lighting is provided by a drop light. The heating facility is a fireplace. The room is equipped with 2 desks, 3 tables, and a steel filing cabinet. A total of 30 cubic feet of filing space is provided by the cabinet, and 24 linear feet of table surface are given over to record storage. The records in this room consist of 24 volumes, 7,000 papers, 2 bound volumes of maps, and 5 loose maps.

Other records of the tax receiver are kept as follows: 35 volumes, 2 boxes of documents, and 1 stack of documents in the general basement storeroom, and 125 volumes in the tax bureau.

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Board of Tax Assessors. These officials meet in the office of the tax receiver. They are not required to keep any records.

Tax Collector. This agency occupies an office and a vault on the first floor, and a portion of the general basement storeroom. The records are housed as follows: 50 percent in the office, 25 percent in the vault, and 25 percent in the general basement storeroom.

Tax Collector's Office. This room is entered from the central hallway, and is 26 by 16 feet. Two windows supply excellent natural light, and a drop light provides sufficient artificial lighting. Ventilation is good, and heat is supplied by a circulator. This room is divided by a cage, and the equipment in the outer section consists of 2 tables, 6 steel voting booths, and a filing cabinet. Equipment behind the cage consists of a counter desk, with shelving under it, and a table. There is a total of 110 cubic feet of filing space. This office contains a total of 27 volumes of records.

Tax Collector's Vault. This small compartment is entered from the office, and is 4 by 9 by 7 feet. Sufficient natural lighting and adequate ventilation are supplied by one window. Electric lighting is adequate. Steel cabinets provide 56 cubic feet of filing space in this vault. Housed here are 6,150 papers.

Twenty-two volumes of the tax collector's records are kept in the general basement storeroom.

County Registrars. These officials meet in the office of the tax collector. They are not required to keep any records.

Board of Education. The records of this agency consist of 3 volumes of minutes, 57 reports on 1 clip board, and 30 papers in a file drawer. These are in the private office of W. H. Warren, the present (1940) superintendent of schools, 119 North Jackson Street, Albany.

Superintendent of Schools. The private office of this official is also his office as superintendent of schools. See "Board of Education."

Board of Health. This agency occupies four rooms in the northeast corner of the basement. Entrances to them are from a private hallway leading from an entrance opening off a cavity walkway on the east side of the building. The board records are housed as follows: 60 percent in the bookkeeper's office, 36 percent in the nurse's office, and 4 percent in the office of the district commissioner of health. No records are kept in the examination and laboratory room.

Bookkeeper's Office. This room is 13 by 11 feet. Two windows furnish adequate natural light, and artificial lighting and ventilation are good. A gas heater furnishes sufficient heat. Equipment consists of 2 desks, and 3 steel filing cabinets. A total of 115 cubic feet of filing space is provided by these cabinets. The records in this room consist of approximately 29,000 papers, 1,100 reports, 8,000 letters, and 500 cards.

Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records (First entry, p. 147)

Nurse's Office. This room is 13 by 14 feet. Both natural and artificial lighting are good. This room is equipped with 3 desks, a filing cabinet, and a cabinet for storing supplies. This office houses 42 volumes of records.

District Commissioner of Health. This office is 13 by 11 feet. One window provides a fair amount of natural lighting, and a ceiling light furnishes excellent artificial illumination. Ventilation is good. Equipment in the room consists of a desk and four wooden cabinets. These provide 12 linear feet of wooden shelving. Four volumes of records of the board of health are housed in this office.

County Physician. The office of this official is in the Exchange National Bank Building, northeast corner of Broad and Washington Streets. The only records he keeps are a file of cards showing professional services rendered at the convict camp and jail. These consist of 7,200 cards in 7 file drawers and 1 bundle.

Department of Public Welfare. The records of this agency are kept in a building owned by the county and occupied exclusively by the department of public welfare. The location is on U. S. Highway 19, East Albany. The structure is a one-story red brick building with plaster walls and ceiling, and concrete floors. It is 75 percent fireproof. There are four rooms: A reception and interviewing room, the director's office, the bookkeeping department, and a supply room. The records are housed as follows: Reception room, 6 percent; bookkeeping department, 94 percent. No records are kept in the supply room, or in the director's office.

Reception Room. This room is 10 by 14 feet. It is entered from a side entrance, and another door connects it with the director's office. Two windows supply excellent natural lighting, and electric drop lights furnish adequate artificial lighting. Ventilation is good. The equipment in this room consists of a desk, and 3 cubic feet of steel filing cabinet. The records in this room consist of 1,000 cards in 4 file drawers, and 1 volume.

Director's Office. This room is 20 by 14 feet. It is entered by a door in front of the building, and interior doors connect it with the bookkeeping department and the reception room. Two windows furnish excellent natural light, and drop lights provide excellent artificial lighting. The equipment in this room consists of three desks, and 24 linear feet of wooden shelving. There are no records in this room.

Bookkeeping Department. This room is 20 by 14 feet, and is entered by a door from the director's office. Excellent natural lighting is supplied by 3 windows, and drop and desk lights furnish adequate artificial illumination. Equipment in the room consists of a desk, and 455 cubic feet of steel filing cabinets. The records in this room consist of 18 volumes, and 32,000 papers in 26 file drawers.

Superintendent of County Farm and Convict Warden. This official's records are kept in his private office, and in the farm bookkeeper's

Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records (First entry, p. 147)

office at the county farm, 1½ miles from Albany on the Newton Highway. The building is of frame construction.

Warden's Private Office. In two drawers of a steel filing cabinet in this office are 300 blueprints of county buildings and roads.

Bookkeeper's Office. In this office are 6 volumes, and 51 bundles and 5 letter files containing 11,800 papers and 160 reports.

County Surveyor. This official occupies a room 12 by 16 feet, on the second floor of the courthouse. The office has two entrances, both of which open off the hallways near the light well. Another door opens into the grand jury room. One window supplies reasonably adequate light, and artificial lighting is satisfactory. The records of this office were destroyed by the tornado.

Agricultural Agent. This official and his staff occupy a county-owned frame building on Newton Highway, 1½ miles south of Albany. The facilities include the agent's office, 14 by 18 feet; his secretary's office, 14 by 18 feet; a bookkeeper's office, 14 by 18 feet; and office, 14 by 18 feet; a store room, 12 by 18 feet, and wash rooms for both men and women. The records are housed as follows: 60 percent in the bookkeeping room, and 40 percent in the secretary's office.

Bookkeeper's Office. In this room are 19 file drawers containing 26,500 papers, and 1 file cabinet containing 150 photographs.

Secretary's Office. This room houses 13 file drawers containing 12,800 papers.

Home Demonstration Agent. The room occupied by this official opens off the central hallway next to the rotunda. It is 26 by 24 feet. This room was formerly a justice of the peace courtroom, and the judge's dais is now occupied by the vocational rehabilitation officer. Two windows supply satisfactory natural lighting, and electric lighting is also sufficient. The room is heated by a small coal stove. Equipment in the office includes a wooden desk, a steel filing cabinet, and wooden filing cabinet. The records of the home demonstration office consist of 52 volumes, 2 file drawers containing 325 papers, and 2 letter file boxes containing 1,000 papers.

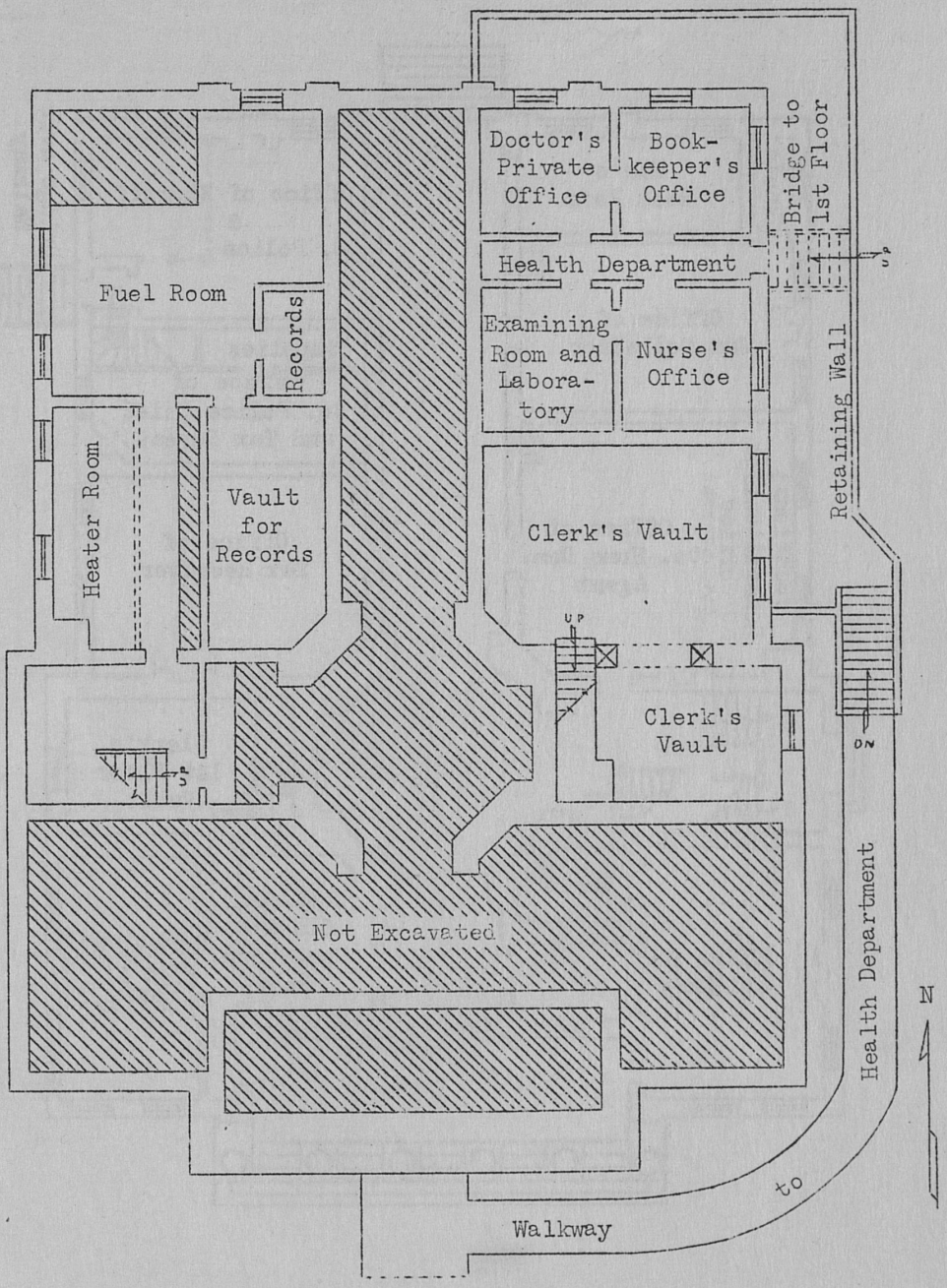
County Library. This room adjoins the light well on the second floor. It is 8 by 15 feet. The library is an interior room and no daylight illumination is supplied, but electric lights provide sufficient artificial illumination. No heating is provided and the room's ventilation is poor. Approximately 750 law books are housed in this room.

General Basement Storeroom. There are two sections of this room, one of them 11 by 25 feet, and the other 6 by 10 feet. The ceiling is 7 feet. Both of these sections open off the fuel room in the northwest corner of the basement. Artificial lighting is only fair. Ventilation is not adequate, and the compartments are inclined to dampness. Kept in this storeroom are: 20 percent of the records of the commissioners of roads and

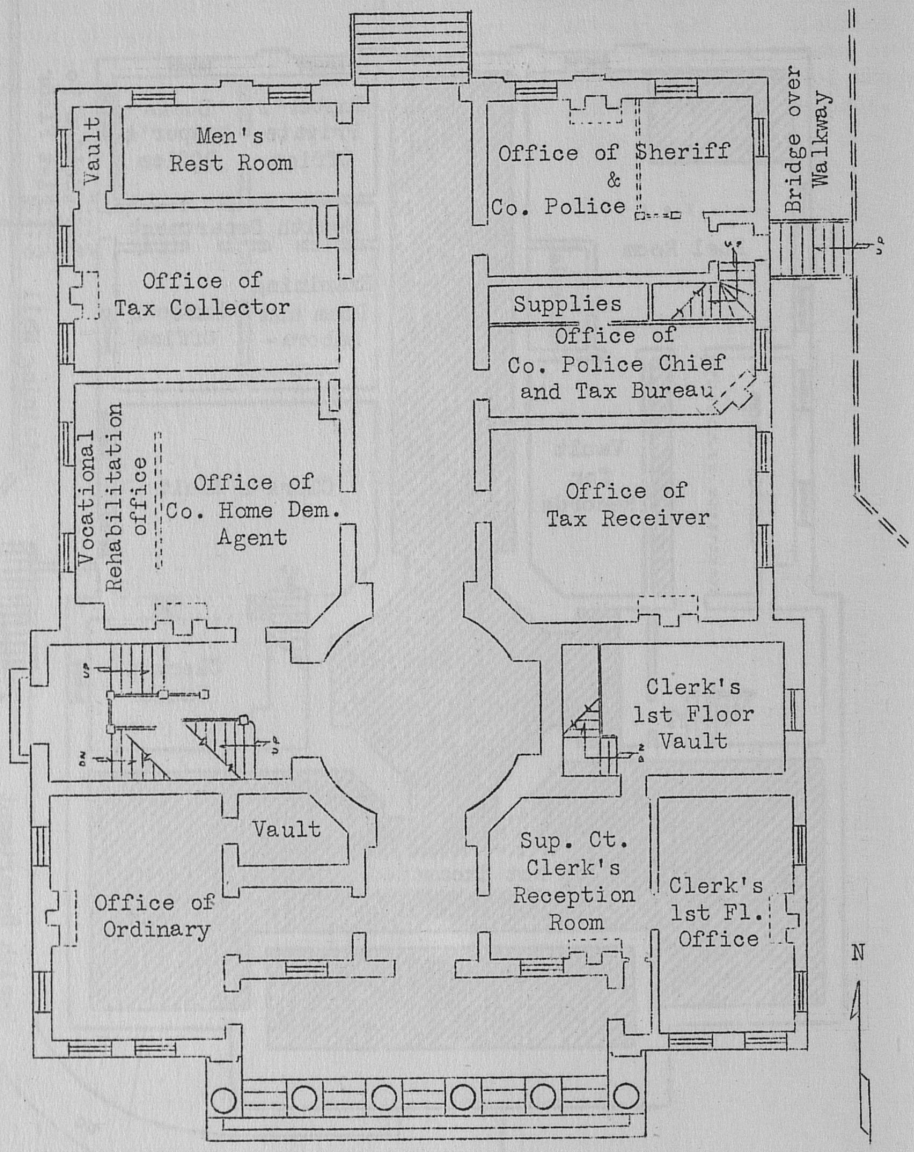
Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records

(First entry, p. 147)

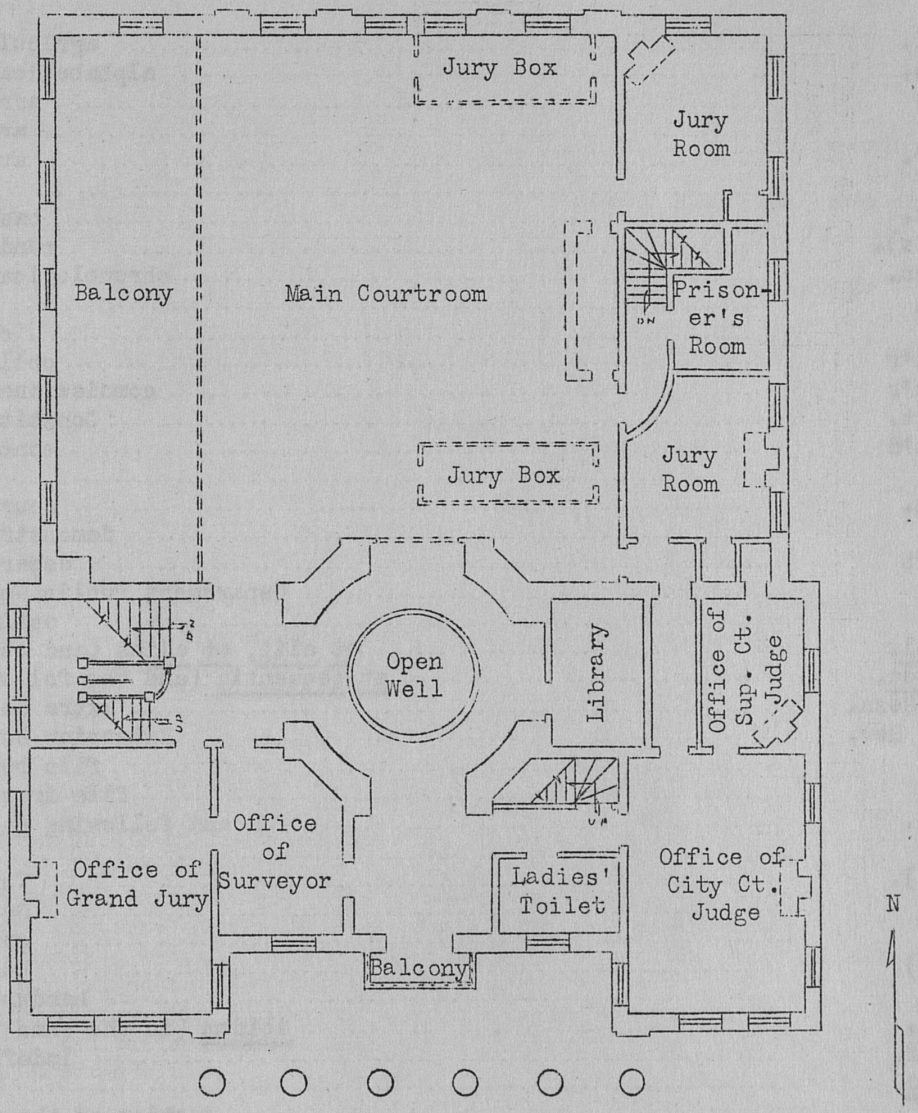
revenues, 10 percent of the records of the superior court clerk, 20 percent of the records of the ordinary, all records of the county court, 1 percent of the records of the city court of Albany, all the district court records, 11 volumes of justice of the peace records, 1 volume of constable's records, 6 volumes of sheriff's records, 30 percent of the tax receiver's records, and 25 percent of the tax collector's records.



Basement, Dougherty County Courthouse
Scale 1" - 16'



First Floor, Dougherty County Courthouse
Scale 1" - 16'



Second Floor, Dougherty County Courthouse
Scale 1" = 16'

(First entry, p. 147)

4. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Abbreviations

agri.	agricultural
alph.	alphabetical(ly)
arr.	arranged
art.	article
aver.	average
bd.	board
bsmt.	basement
bdl(s).	bundle(s)
chron.	chronological(ly)
clk.	clerk
co.	county
coll'r	collector
comm'r	commissioners(')
Const.	Constitution
cont'd	continued
ct.	court
ctrm.	courtroom
dem.	demonstration
dep't	department
DPW	Department Public Welfare
est.	estimated
et al.	et alii, et alias (and others)
et seq.	et sequentia (and the following)
Ex. Sess.	Extra Session
Ext. Ser.	Extension Service
f.b.	file box(es)
f.d.	file drawer(s)
f(f).	and following page(s)
fl.	floor
fm(s).	form(s)
Ga.	Georgia
gen.	general
hd(s).	head(s)
hdw.	handwritten
ibid.	ibidem (in the same place)
indef.	indefinite
infra	below
J.P.	justice of the peace
loc. cit.	loco citato (in the place cited)
M.D.	militia district
no(s).	number(s)
numer.	numerical(ly)
off.	office
op. cit.	opere citato (in the work cited)
ord.	ordinary
p(p).	page(s)
par(s).	paragraph(s)
passim	here and there

ptd.	printed
rd.	road
rec.	receiver
sec(s).	section(s)
S.E. Rep.	Southeastern Reporter
sol. gen.	solicitor general
strm.	storeroom
supra	above
sup't	superintendent
sup.	superior
U. S. Stat.	United States Statutes at Large
v.	versus
va.	vault
viz.	videlicet (namely)
vol(s).	volume(s)
WPA	Work Projects Administration

Symbols

x	by (in dimensions)
--	to date and continuing
'	foot, feet
"	inches
#	space marks are used in footnote citations preceding sections of the Georgia Code, as a symbol for section.

Explanatory Notes

Titles of Records. The exact titles of records, as they appear on the spine or outside of volumes and record containers, are written in solid capitals without parentheses. In the absence of titles, descriptive titles have been assigned, which are written in solid capitals and enclosed in parentheses. If a record title is not adequately descriptive of the contents of the record, an assigned explanatory title (or explanatory words), written with initial capitals and enclosed in parentheses, has been added to the exact title. If in a single series the title of a record varies, the current or most recent title is used as the entry title, but variations are shown in the title lines, as well as volumes that have no title.

Dates. All dates used are inclusive. Missing records are indicated by broken dates.

Quantity. When two or more types of containers are considered in a single entry, the quantity is shown in chronological order, insofar as possible.

Labeling. Figures or letters in parentheses, following the number of volumes, file boxes, or other types of containers, indicate the labeling. If no labeling is indicated, it may be assumed that there is none.

Abbreviations, Symbols, and
Explanatory Notes

(First entry, p. 147)

Discontinuance. Where no statement is made that the record was discontinued at the last date shown in the entry, it could not be definitely established that such was the case. Where no comment is made on the absence of prior, subsequent, or intermediate records, no definite information could be obtained.

Description of Records. The description of the contents of a record applies only to the current or most recent record unless change in contents is actually shown in a record entry.

Indexing. All indexes to records, unless otherwise stated, are self-contained. If a record has a separate index, the index entry immediately follows the record entry where possible. Cross references are given in an entry for a separate index to the record entry or entries it serves; and conversely, cross references are given in a record entry to the separate index serving it, or entries where there is more than one separate index.

Condition of Records. It may be assumed records are in good condition unless otherwise indicated.

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

Location of Records. When all or the majority of the records of an office have a common location, the location is indicated in the last sentence of the office essay instead of in each individual entry.

Cross References. Title-line cross references are used to show the continuity of a record series which has been kept separately for a period of time and with other records for different periods of time. An example of this type is entry 27: "1887-- in Deed Record, entry 16; 1918-21 also in Contract Record, entry 28." They are also used in all artificial entries, which are set up to cover records that must be shown separately under their proper office even though they are kept in files or records appearing elsewhere in the inventory, as, for example, the title-line cross reference in entry 198, "In Fines and Forfeitures, Insolvent Cost, entry 89." In both instances, the description of the master entry shows the title and entry number of the record from which the cross reference is made, as, for example, these words in entry 120 do: "Also contains: Letters and bonds of natural guardianship, 1856-1905, entry 121." Dates shown in the description of the master entry or entry of miscellaneous content are only for the part or parts of the record contained therein, and are shown only when they vary from those of the master entry.

Separate third-paragraph cross references from entry to entry, and See also references with subject headings or subheadings are used to show prior, subsequent, or closely related records which are not parts of the same series.

I. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES

A board of commissioners of roads and revenues was established in Dougherty County in 1879,[1] under authority of the Constitution of 1868, which authorized the General Assembly to create such boards in counties requiring them.[2] The board succeeded to the jurisdiction over county affairs exercised for 15 years by the inferior court from the county's creation in 1853,[3] and the ordinary for a period of about 11 years beginning in 1868.[4] The board subsequently acquired numerous other functions, powers, and duties, and has continued to function to the present, although acts of 1904, 1922, and 1923 abolished the then existing boards and each time established new boards in their stead.[5] Three members compose the board, and they are appointed by the grand jury for terms of 3 years.[6] The clerk of the superior court is ex officio clerk of the board of commissioners.[7] In addition to its jurisdiction over county affairs, and its other powers and duties, the board controls all county property.[8]

Minutes

1. MINUTES (County Commissioners), 1879--. 15 vols. (1-7, 7, 9-15). Minutes of proceedings and business transacted by board, showing date of meeting, nature of petitions considered or business transacted, and decisions of board thereon. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. For index 1879-92, 1894-1906, see entry 2; indexed alph. by first letter of subject or surname of petitioner and chron. thereunder, 1892-94, 1906--. Hdw. 1879-1910; hdw. on ptd. fms. 1910-31; typed thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 14 vols., 1879-1931, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 1 vol., 1931--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

For prior records, see entries 106, 170.

2. INDEX TO MINUTES, 1879-92, 1894-1906. 6 vols. (1-3, 5-7). Index to Minutes, entry 1, showing name of petitioner or subject and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of subject or surname of petitioner and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 52 pp. 18 x 12 x $\frac{1}{4}$. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Receipts and Expenditures

3. CASH BOOK, 1869-84, 1896--. 10 vols. Title varies: Journal, 1896-1920, 3 vols.; untitled, 1869-84, 1924--, 6 vols. Record of county receipts and disbursements, showing date, source, and

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[1] The board was provided for by Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 424, 425, but actually did not begin to function until 1879. - Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Q, p. 514, see entry 68.
[2] Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 15.
[3] Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
[4] Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, secs. 5, 14.
[5] Ga. Acts 1904, pp. 262-266; 1922, pp. 346-353; 1923, pp. 236-238.
[6] Ga. Acts 1904, p. 262; 1923, pp. 236-238.
[7] Ga. Acts 1904, p. 263; 1923, pp. 236-238.
[8] Ga. Acts 1904, p. 263; 1923, pp. 236-238.

amounts of receipts; date, amount, and purpose of expenditure, name of payee, and voucher number. Arr. chron. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 250 pp. 18 x 24 x 1½. 5 vols., 1869-1920, gen. bsmt. strm.; 5 vols., 1921--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

4. LEDGER, 1877-1902. 1 vol. (1).
General ledger of county receipts and disbursements, showing date, amount and source of receipt; date, amount, and purpose of expenditure. Vol. divided into sections by departments; each section arr. chron. by date of transaction. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of account and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 610 pp. 17 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Warrants

5. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' RECORDS, 1914, 1916-24, 1926--. Est. 4,000 papers in 15 boxes (unlabeled) and 7 f.d. (dated).
Miscellaneous papers, including:

i. Bank statements of county finances, showing date, name of bank, amounts of deposits and withdrawals, and balance.
ii. Bond coupons, canceled county, showing date canceled, amounts of bond and coupon, purpose of bond, and date bond canceled.
iii. Correspondence and copies of resolutions and agreements, showing date, names of principals, and nature of transaction.
iv. Invoices for county purchases which have been paid, showing date, amount, and articles purchased.
v. Vouchers, paid, showing date, to whom issued and for what purpose, and on what fund drawn.
vi. Warrants drawn on county, showing date, name of payee, purposes for which issued, and fund on which drawn.

Arr. chron. by years. No index. Typed; hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. and under ptd. hds. 11 x 12 x 26. 15 boxes, 1914-32, gen. bsmt. strm.; 7 f.d., 1933--, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

6. COUNTY WARRANTS (Stubs), 1922--. 20 vols. (labeled by contained warrant nos.).
Stubs of warrants issued in payment of county expenses, showing date, warrant number, name of payee, amount and purpose of expenditure, and fund from which drawn. Arr. numer. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 200 pp. 16 x 16 x 1. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Tax Records

7. (TAX COLLECTOR'S REPORT), 1938--. Est. 200 papers in 1 f.b.
Monthly reports of tax collector, showing amount of collections, amount due and unpaid, and date of report. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed. 14 x 3 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Audits

8. AUDIT REPORT, 1918--. 39 reports in 1 f.d.
Annual report made by auditor on all county records which he has examined,

showing date, name of department, and state of finances. Arr. chron. by date of audit. No index. Typed. 12 x 14 x 22. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Deeds and Contracts

9. DEEDS TO COUNTY: AGREEMENTS: BONDS OF CONTRACTORS, 1878--. Est. 600 papers in 1 f.d.

Miscellaneous instruments, including:

i. Agreements between Dougherty County and adjoining counties with reference to joint road and bridge constructions together with blueprint of proposed construction, showing date, names of counties, and kind of agreement.

ii. Condemnation writs condemning property in the county, showing date, name of owner, description and location of property, and reason for condemning.

iii. Contracts for construction projects and bonds of contractors employed by county, showing date, names of contractor and surety, location of project, conditions of contract, and amount and conditions of bond.

iv. Deeds for county property, showing date, name of grantor, and amount, description, and location of property.

v. Tax levies, annual, showing date, estimated amount of exepnse incurred, and purpose and amount of levy.

No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on ptd. fms., 1878-1915; typed and typed on ptd. fms. thereafter. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

County Bonds
(See also entry 5-ii)

10. ROAD BOND REGISTER, 1919--. 1 vol.

Canceled original bonds and coupons issued for construction of public roads, showing dates issued and matured, amounts of bond, annual interest, and yearly payment, serial number, and signature of chairman of board of commissioners. Arr. numer. by serial no. No index. Ptd. 300 pp. 20 x 14 x 3. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

11. BRIDGE ROAD REGISTER, 1919--. 1 vol.

Canceled original bonds and coupons issued for construction of bridges, showing dates issued and matured, serial number, amounts of interest and coupons, date paid, and signature of chairman of board of commissioners. Arr. numer. by serial no. No index. Ptd. 200 pp. 20 x 14 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

12. HIGH SCHOOL BOND REGISTER, 1924--. 1 vol.

Canceled original bonds and coupons issued for construction of junior high school, jointly by city of Albany and Dougherty County, showing dates of issuance and maturity, serial number, annual interest, amount of each payment, and signature of chairman of commissioners. Arr. numer. by serial no. No index. Ptd. 300 pp. 20 x 14 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Superior Court Clerk as County Recorder - Realty and Personalty (13-15)

Blueprints
(See also entry 9-i)

13. PLAN AND PROFILE OF PROPOSED STATE HIGHWAY, ALBANY-BLAKELY, STATE ROUTE # 62, July 1940. 18 sheets in 1 roll.
Plans of proposed Federal aid for State highway between cities of Albany and Blakely, showing counties and towns through which highway will run, cubic feet of concrete, bridges and culverts, road markers, scale, and authors. Draftsmen: H. E. Venta, B. P. McWhorter, and M. E. Cox. Blueprints. Scale: 1 in. equals 1,000 ft. 22 x 36 x ½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

14. (CITY OF ALBANY AND DOUGHERTY COUNTY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL), 1938. 17 items.
Plans of proposed junior high school to be built by county and city jointly, showing date, location of school, name of author, and scale. Draftsmen: Hentz, Adler, and Shutz. Blueprints. Scale: 1 in. equals 25 ft. 30 x 24. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

II. SUPERIOR COURT CLERK AS COUNTY RECORDER

The major amount of official recording is performed in Dougherty County by the superior court clerk, although some important instruments and registers are kept by the ordinary and other county officials.[1] The records immediately following this essay have been separated arbitrarily from those kept by the clerk in his capacity as a court officer. The manner of his selection, term of office, and similar subjects are treated in the next following essay, "Superior Court and Clerk."

All records listed hereunder are located in the superior court clerk's first floor vault except as otherwise indicated in the entries.

Realty and Personalty

Filing Docket

15. FILING DOCKET, 1890-97. 1 vol. (1). 1897-99 in Filing Docket (and Index) to Deeds, entry 20; 1897-99 in Filing Docket (and Index) to Mortgages, entry 25; 1917-- in Filing Docket and General Index to Realty Deeds and Mortgages (Grantor), entry 21; 1917-- in Filing Docket and General Index to Realty Deeds and Mortgages (Grantee), entry 22.
All instruments conveying and encumbering realty and personalty are registered in dockets when filed for record, and docket shows names of

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2714, #24-2715, #24-2726, #24-1804, #92-4901, #92-4902.

grantor and grantee, date and character of instrument, date and hour filed in office. Arr. alph. by first letter of grantor's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 400 pp. 18 x 14 x 2.

Deeds (See also entry 45-iv)

16. DEED RECORD, 1854--. 85 vols. (1, 2, J-3, 4-85). Title varies: Record of Deeds, 1854-83, 7 vols.

Record of deeds, debt deeds, powers of attorney, agreements for title and lease, showing date of instrument, names of grantor and grantee, description and location of property, and date recorded; and federal tax lien notices, 1926--, showing date, name of taxpayer, amount of tax, and date paid. Also contains: Records of bills of sale, 1887--, entry 27; plat records, 1854-1911, entry 35. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of grantor's surname and chron. thereunder, 1854-59, 1916-31; for indexes 1859--, see entries 17-22; for index to federal tax liens, see entry 31. Hdw. 1854-1920; hdw. on ptd. fms. 1920-31; typed on ptd. fms. thereafter. Aver. 625 pp. 18 x 12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$.

17. INDEX TO DEED RECORDS, 1859-1916. 22 vols. (3-24). Title varies: Index to Record of Deeds, 1859-83, 4 vols.

Index to Deed Record, entry 16, showing names of grantor and grantee, description and location of property, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of grantor's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 52 pp. 18 x 12 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

18. RECORD (Numerical Index), 1854--. 1 vol.

Numerical index to Deed Record, entry 16, showing lot number, names of grantor and grantee, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. numer. by lot no. Hdw. 600 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

19. DUPLEX INDEX, 1900--. 14 vols. (3-16).

Index to Deed Record, 1900-1915, entry 16; Mortgage Records, entry 23; contract record, 1924--, entry 28, showing date and character of instrument, names of grantor and grantee, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of surnames of grantor and grantee and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 18 x 3.

20. FILING DOCKET (and Index) TO DEEDS, 1897-99. 1 vol.

Index to Deed Record, entry 16, showing information as in entry 19. Also contains: Filing docket, entry 15. Arr. alph. by first letter of grantor's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 400 pp. 18 x 14 x 2.

21. FILING DOCKET AND GENERAL INDEX TO REALTY DEEDS AND MORTGAGES (Grantor), 1917--. 14 vols. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).

Index to Deed Record, entry 16, and Mortgage Record, entry 23, showing information in entry 19. Also contains: Filing docket, entry 15. Arr. alph. by first letter of grantor's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 600 pp. 10 x 24 x 3.

County Recorder - Realty and Personalty (22-27)

22. FILING DOCKET AND GENERAL INDEX TO REALTY DEEDS AND MORTGAGES (Grantee), 1917--. 14 vols. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Index to Deed Record, entry 16 and Mortgage Record, entry 23, showing information as in entry 19. Also contains: Filing docket, entry 15. Arr. alph. by first letter of grantee's surname and chron thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 600 pp. 10 x 24 x 3.

Mortgages (See also entry 45-iv)

23. MORTGAGE RECORDS, 1854--. 67 vols. (F; 2-67). Title varies: Record of Mortgages, 1854-91, 1899-1908, 1920-25, 17 vols.; Mortgages, 1891-92, 1 vol.
Record of deeds to secure debt, mortgages on realty and personalty, and foreclosures thereon, showing date and character of instrument, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, description, location, and valuation of property, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of mortgagor's surname and chron. thereunder, 1854-60, 1870-75; for indexes 1860--, see entries 19, 21, 22, 24, 25. Hdw. 1854-97; hdw. on ptd. fms. 1897-1929; typed and typed on ptd. fms. thereafter. Aver. 650 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. 28 vols., 1860-1906, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 39 vols., 1854-60, 1907--, sup. ct. clk. first fl va.

24. INDEX TO MORTGAGE RECORD, 1860-1929. 53 vols. (2, 4-50, 52, 59-62).
Index to Mortgage Record, entry 23, showing date and character of instrument, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of mortgagor's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 52 pp. 18 x 12 x 1/2. 27 vols., 1860-1906, sup. ct. clk. va.; 26 vols., 1906-29, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

25. FILING DOCKET (and Index) TO MORTGAGES, 1897-99. 1 vol.
Index to Mortgage Records, entry 23, showing date and character of instrument, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, and volume and page number where recorded. Also contains: Filing docket, entry 15. Arr. alph. by first letter of mortgagor's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

26. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES, 1888-1916. Est. 400 papers in 1 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Petitions to foreclose on mortgages to satisfy claim, with original mortgage attached thereto, showing date filed, names of mortgagor, mortgagee, and attorneys, and amounts of claim, interest, and total. Arr. alph. by name of mortgagor. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Personalty

27. RECORDS OF BILLS OF SALE, 1854-86. 1 vol. (G). 1887-- in Deed Record, entry 16; 1918-21 also in Contract Record, entry 28.

County Recorder - Realty and Personalty (28-32)

Record of bills of sale and conditional sales, showing date and character of instrument, names of grantor and grantee, description and valuation of property, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of vendor's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 378 pp. 16 x 10 x 1½.

28. CONTRACT RECORD, 1887--. 57 vols. (1-57). Title varies: Settlement and Contracts, 1887-1908, 1 vol.; Settlement, Agreements and Contracts, 1908-19, 2 vols.; Contracts, Liens, Agreements and Settlements, 1917-22, 1 vol.; Settlements, Agreements, Contracts and Bill of Sale, 1918-21, 2 vols.

Record of contracts and mortgages on personal property; bills of sale, retentive title sales, and promissory notes, showing date and character of instrument, names of vendor and vendee, description and location of property, and date recorded. Also contains: Records of bills of sale, 1918-21, entry 27. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of vendor's surname and chron. thereunder, 1887-1926; for index 1924--, see entry 19. Hdw. and hdw. on ptd. fms. 1889-1926; typed and typed on ptd. fms. thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

Land Title Registers

29. REGISTER OF DECREES OF TITLE, 1923--. 1 vol. Last entry 1938.

Copies of decrees of title, showing registration number, name of person title to land in dispute decreed to be in, description and location of property, list of liens and encumbrances thereon, and date decree issued. Arr. numer. by registration no. Indexed alph. by first letter of owner's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 592 pp. 18 x 14 x 2.

30. TAX REGISTER OWNERS OF SECURITY DEEDS AND REALTY MORTGAGES, 1928--. 1 vol.

Book in which owners of security deeds and realty mortgages may register them, such registration making it incumbent upon the sheriff to give the owner 20 days' notice in the event property is levied on for taxes, showing names of owner, grantor, or mortgagor, their addresses, date filed, kind of instrument, and book and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of owner's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 150 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

31. FEDERAL TAX LIEN INDEX, 1926--. 1 vol.

Index to tax liens under internal revenue laws recorded in Deed Record, entry 16, showing name and residence of defaulter, collector's serial number of notice, date and hour filed, amount of tax and penalty assessed, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of defaulter's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 150 pp. 18 x 16 x 1½.

32. REGISTER FOR POSTED LANDS, 1903--. 1 vol.

Record of land posted against trespassing, showing description of land, district and land lot number, name and address of owner, and date of registration. Arr. chron. by date registered. Indexed alph. by first

letter of owner's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 152 pp. 16 x 16 x 1.

33. LES (sic) PENDENS, 1939--. 2 documents in 1 f.d.
Original pleadings of cases respecting title to land, showing date filed, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

34. LIS PENDENS DOCKET, 1939--. 1 vol.
Docket of suits pending affecting title to real property only, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, court in which pending, date filed, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. by date filed. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's and defendant's surnames and chron. thereunder. Typed. 400 pp. (2 used) 18 x 12 x 2.

Maps and Plats

35. PLAT RECORDS, 1912--. 1 vol. (1). 1854-1911 in Deed Record, entry 16.
Maps and plats of lots, parcels, and subdivisions of land, showing names of owner and surveyor, scale, ward, block, and lot in city; if in county, shows where situated, boundaries, roads and streams, and lot number. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of owner's surname and chron. thereunder. Handdrawn. 300 pp. 22 x 22 x 2.

Homesteads

36. RECORDS (Constitutional Homesteads), 1868--. 1 vol. Last entry 1933.
Record of petitions by heads of families to ordinary, together with related papers, praying that real and personal property, or both, in the aggregate value of $1,600 be set aside as an exemption, such exemption being known as a constitutional homestead, showing names of all petitioner's creditors, amounts owed each, their addresses, and an itemized schedule of the property exempted, together with appraisers' valuation thereof. Also shows names of petitioner, his family, and attorney, date filed, and date of order allowing or disallowing same. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of petitioner's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 720 pp. 16 x 10 x 2.

Charters of Incorporation

37. CHARTERS, 1887--. Est. 6,000 papers in 6 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Petitions for charters and to amend charters of incorporation, showing date filed, names of officers, corporate name, nature and address of business, amount of capital, date granted, and record book and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by corporate name. No index. Hdw. through 1902; hdw. and typed thereafter. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

County Recorder - Trade Names; Professional Registration; Soldiers (38-43)

38. CHARTER RECORD, 1890--. 4 vols. (1-4).
Record of petitions for charters, and orders of incorporation granted by court, showing term of court, names of petitioners, corporate name, capital structure, amount of capital paid in, kind and extent of business engaged in, and location of principal office. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of corporate name and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 1890-1925; typed 1925--. Aver. 425 pp. 17 x 11 x 2.

Trade Names

39. AFFIDAVIT OF BUSINESS OWNERS, TRADE OR ASSUMED NAME, 1929--.
Est. 200 papers in 1 f.d.
Affidavits of true ownership of business operating under trade name, showing record number, proprietor's name, kind of business in which engaged, date, location of business, trade name, signature of proprietor, and notarization . Arr. alph. by trade name. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

40. RECORD OF AFFIDAVITS OF BUSINESS OWNERS, 1929--. 1 vol. (1).
Shows name of person owning firm, affidavit number, date, and assumed, fictitious, or trade name used. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of trade name and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 179 pp. 16 x 14 x 1.

Professional Registration

41. PRACTICING ATTORNEY'S REGISTER, 1937--. 1 vol. (1).
Register of attorneys practicing in Dougherty County, showing date registered, name and address of attorney, whether admitted to bar by successfully passing examinations or by comity, and remarks or recording official. Arr. chron. by dates registered. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 152 pp. 9 x 16 x 1.
See also entry 45-iii.

42. RECORD (Register of Medical Practitioners), 1881--. 2 vols.
Title varies: Register of Medical Practitioners in Dougherty County, 1881-1925, 1 vol.
Register of licenses issued to dentists and physicians, showing date, name, address, place and date of birth of registrant, date and by what authority admitted; current volume also contains register of chiropractors, optometrists, osteopaths, and druggists. Arr. chron. by date recorded. No index 1881-1925; indexed alph. by first letter of practitioner's surname and chron. thereunder, 1923--. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 1.

Soldiers

43. DISCHARGE RECORD, 1922--. 1 vol.
Record of honorable discharges granted to men from the army, navy, and marine corps, showing name and serial number of soldier, military rating, date entered service, date and place of birth, physical description, date

and place discharged, whether married or single, character rating, and amount of bonus. Arr. chron. by date discharged. Indexed alph. by first letter of soldier's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 552 pp. 17 x 11 x 2.

44. DISCHARGE FROM SELECTIVE SERVICE DRAFT, 1917. Est. 400 papers in 1 f.d.

Petitions for exemption from military service in World War, together with affidavits of wife and witnesses as to correctness of statements, showing date, name of principal, draft serial number, name, relationship, and ages of dependents, and signature of notary public. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Miscellaneous

45. MEMORIALS, LICENSE TO PRACTICE LAW, EXPENDITURES BY CANDIDATES (sid), SECURITY DEEDS, 1875--. Est. 400 papers in 1 f.d.

Miscellaneous instruments, including:

i. Campaign expenses, 1908--, sworn to by candidate, showing name of candidate and itemized schedule of receipts and expenditures.

ii. Memorials to deceased members of local bar and county officials 1891--, showing name and office of deceased and date of death.

iii. Petitions for bar examinations and for admittance to bar, 1891--, together with oaths of admitted attorneys, showing name of petitioner, whether admitted by successfully passing bar examination or by comity, and date license granted.

iv. Security deeds, warranty deeds, mortgages, and quitclaim deeds, 1875-91, showing date, names of grantor and grantee, location, description, and valuation of property, and volume and page number where recorded.

F.d. arr. by sections; no obvious arr. within sections. No index. 11 x 5 x 14. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

III. SUPERIOR COURT AND CLERK

Dougherty County, upon its creation in 1853, was placed in the Southwestern judicial circuit and provided with a superior court and clerk.[1] It was attached in 1870 to the Albany circuit upon that circuit's creation,[2] and has remained therein to the present. This circuit also includes Baker, Calhoun, Decatur, Grady, and Mitchell Counties.[3] One judge serves this circuit and he is elected by the qualified voters of the State.[4] He holds office for a term of 4 years.[5] There is one superior

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1 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
2 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 37.
3 Ga. Acts 1939, p. 1463.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3101, #2-3102.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3101.

court clerk in each county of the circuit. The Dougherty County superior court clerk is elected by the qualified voters of the county,[1] and serves for a term of 4 years.[2] He also serves as clerk of the city court. The superior court is the highest State tribunal of original jurisdiction,[3] and has exclusive jurisdiction over divorce, equity, land title, and felony criminal cases.[4] It has concurrent jurisdiction over all other cases except probate and estate matters, original jurisdiction of which is vested in the ordinary.[5] Numerous other powers and duties also are vested in this court and its officers.

Civil

Case Papers and Pleadings

46. SUPERIOR COURT CIVIL, 1860--. Est. 25,000 papers in 78 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).

Original case papers and pleadings in civil cases, including divorce, which have been prosecuted to judgment, showing term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, case number, nature of case, date filed, verdict, and judgment. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw.; typed; hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. clk. bsmt. va.

47. (CIVIL CASES PENDING), 1931--. Est. 400 papers in 26 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).

Original papers and pleadings in cases pending in superior court, showing dates, case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, and nature of case. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 4 x 4 x 12. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

48. CITY (Superior) COURT ORDERS, 1912--. Est. 200 documents in 1 f.d. (dated).

Superior court orders only, showing date, name of principal, and subject of order. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

49. FI. (Fieri) FAS. (Facias), 1867-1925. Est. 600 papers in 2 f.d. (1 f.d., 1867-1900, A-Z; 1 f.d., 1885-1925, unlabeled). Untitled, 1885-1925, 1 f.d.

Fieri facias issued on civil judgments in superior court, showing date tried, case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, amount of judgment, court cost, interest, and total. Arr. alph. by name of defendant, 1867-1900; no obvious arr., 1885-1925. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 12 x 5 x 18. 1 f.d., 1867-1900, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 1 f.d., 1885-1925, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-8301.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2615.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3201.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2615.

50. G. S. W. & G. R. R. CO. (Georgia, Southwestern and Gulf Railroad Company), 1931--. Est. 400 papers in 2 f.d.
Papers and pleadings of civil cases, in most of which the railroad is a party, showing date filed, nature of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, and term of court. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 4 x 4 x 18. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Dockets

51. ISSUE DOCKET (Bench), 1854--. 4 vols.
Docket of civil cases in which an issue to be tried by a jury is made, or is likely to be made, showing names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, case number, date, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Arr. numer. by case no. For index 1854-85, 1895-1931, see entry 52; no index 1868-1902; indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder, 1931--, Hdw. 1854-1902; hdw. on ptd fms 1895--. Aver. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 2 vols., 1854-1902, gen. bsmt. strm.; 2 vols., 1895--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

52. (INDEX TO BENCH ISSUE DOCKET), 1854-85, 1895-1931. 2 vols.
Index to Issue Docket (Bench), entry 51, showing names of plaintiff and defendant and docket and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 52 pp. 17 x 11 x 1/2. 1 vol., 1854-85, gen. bsmt. strm.; 1 vol., 1895-1931, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

53. ISSUE DOCKET (Bar), 1854-85, 1893-1919. 2 vols. Discontinued 1919; only issue Docket (Bench) kept thereafter.
Copy of Issue Docket (Bench), showing information as in entry 51. Arr. numer. by case no. No index 1854-85; indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder, 1893-1919. Hdw. 1854-85; hdw. under ptd. hds. 1893-1919. Aver. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1854-85, gen. bsmt. strm.; 1 vol., 1893-1919, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

54. ISSUE DOCKET, 1854-73. 1 vol. and 1 duplicate vol.
Docket of civil cases filed in court, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Also contains: Bench motion docket, 1854-70, entry 55; Bar motion docket, 1854-70, entry 57. Vol. divided into sections, each section arr. numer. by case no. Loose index in front of vol., alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

55. MOTION DOCKET (Bench), 1871--. 2 vols. 1854-70 in Issue Docket, entry 54.
Docket of motions made in civil cases to be decided by the judge without the intervention of a jury, showing case number, names of plaintiff anf defendant, character of motion, date of hearing, and judge's decision. Also contains: Appeal docket, entry 65. Arr. numer. by case no. For index, see entry 56. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 480 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. 1 vol., 1854-1924, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 1 vol., 1924--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

56. INDEX TO MOTION DOCKET (Bench), 1871--. 2 vols.
Index to Motion Docket (Bench), entry 55, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, docket and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 52 pp. 16 x 11 x 1/2. 1 vol., 1871-1924, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 1 vol., 1924--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

57. MOTION DOCKET (Bar), 1871-1921. 1 vol. Discontinued 1921; only Motion Docket (Bench) kept thereafter. 1854-70 in Issue Docket, entry 54.
Copy of Motion Docket (Bench), showing information as in entry 55. Arr. numer. by case no. For index, see entry 58. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 52 pp. 16 x 11 x 1/2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

58. INDEX TO MOTION DOCKET (Bar), 1871-1921. 1 vol.
Index to Motion Docket (Bar), entry 57, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, case number, and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 52 pp. 16 x 11 x 1/2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

59. (EQUITY DOCKET), 1854. 1 vol.
Docket of cases transferred from Baker County to Dougherty County upon latter county's creation, showing case number, names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. 300 pp. 15 x 10 x 1 Gen. bsmt. strm.

60. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1854--. 4 vols. (1-4)
Docket of executions issued on civil judgments obtained in superior court, showing execution number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, date and amount of judgment, amount of court costs, date entered on docket and remarks. Arr. numer. by execution no. For index 1854-95, see entry 61; indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder, 1895--. Hdw. 1854-95; hdw. on ptd. fms. thereafter. Aver. 600 pp. 17 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1854-74, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 3 vols., 1874--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

61. (INDEX TO EXECUTION DOCKET), 1854-95. 3 vols.
Index to Execution Docket, entry 60, showing names of plaintiff and defendant and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 52 pp. 15 x 10 x 1/2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

62. GENERAL EXECUTION DOCKET, 1890--. 13 vols. (1-13).
Docket of executions issued on judgments obtained in all courts of the county and from foreign courts, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, name of court in which judgment obtained, date and amount of judgment, date of execution, date entered on docket, and if satisfied, date noted thereon. Arr. chron. by date of execution. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 550 pp. 18 x 18 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

63. COMMON LAW DOCKET, BENCH, 1854-70. 3 vols. (1-3).
Docket of common law cases, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and

attorneys, date, case number, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder, 1854-61; no index 1861-70. Hdw. Aver. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Gen. bsmt. strm.

64. COMMON LAW DOCKET, BAR, 1854-70. 3 vols. (1-3).
Copy of Common Law Docket (Bench), showing information as in entry 63. Arr. chron. by court term, with cases numbered consectutively. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder, 1854-61; no index 1861-70. Hdw. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Gen. bsmt. strm.

65. APPEAL DOCKET, 1854-70. 1 vol. 1871-- in Motion Docket (Bench), entry 55.
Docket of cases appealed, showing court from which appealed, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, case number, court term, nature of case, and verdict. Arr, numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 300 pp. 15 x 9½ x 1½. Gen. bsmt. strm.

66. ATTACHMENT DOCKET, 1890 --. 1 vol.
Docket of attachment cases, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, court to which returnable, term of court, amount, grounds for attachment, date and hour of levy, and brief description of property levied on. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 418 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

67. SUBPOENA DOCKET (Civil), 1883--. 1 vol.
Docket of subpoenas issued in civil cases, showing date subpoena issued, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and witnesses subpoenaed, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Minutes and Proceedings

68. MINUTES (Superior Court), 1854--. 21 vols. (A, K, K, L, N-Z, A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4). Title varies: Records, 1869-71, 1 vol.
Minutes of all civil and criminal proceedings, business, and cases had before court, showing name and nature of case or business, date, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. by court term. For index 1854-56, 1863-1925, see entry 69; indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff in civil cases, and defendant in criminal cases and chron. thereunder, 1856-62, 1925--. Hdw. 1854-1925; typed thereafter. Aver. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 14 vols., 1854-1912, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 7 vols., 1912--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

69. INDEX TO MINUTES, 1854-56, 1863-1925. 15 vols. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Index to Minutes, entry 68, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff in civil cases and defendant in criminal cases and chron.

thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 52 pp. 17 x 12 x ½. 11 vols., 1854-56, 1863-1912, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 4 vols., 1912-25, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

70. WRIT RECORD, 1854-66, 1876--. 12 vols. (labeling varies). Title varies: Record of Cases, 1854-59, 5 vols.; Record of Complaints, 1859-66, 1876-94, 3 vols.; Record of Petitions, 1894-1924, 2 vols.

Record of all pleadings and papers of civil cases tried, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, verdict and judgment, and case number. Also contains: Bills in equity, 1891--, entry 72. Arr. chron. by date tried. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder, 1854-59, 1924--; for index 1859-1924, see entry 71. Hdw. 1854-59, 1876-1924; hdw. on ptd. fms. 1859-66; typed 1924--. Aver. 650 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 5 vols., 1854-59, 1919-24, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 7 vols. 1859-66, 1876-1919, 1924--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

71. INDEX TO RECORD OF PETITIONS, 1859-66, 1876-1924. 5 vols. (3 vols., 1859-66, 1876-94, unlabeled; 6, 7). Title varies: Index to Record of Complaints, 1859-66, 1876-94, 3 vols.

Index to Writ Record, entry 70, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, book and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 52 pp. 18 x 12 x ½. 3 vols., 1859-66, 1876-94, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 2 vols., 1894-1924, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

72. BILLS IN EQUITY, 1854-90. 3 vols. (D; 2 vols., 1870-90, dated). Title varies: Records of Bills in Equity, 1854-84, 2 vols. 1891-- in Writ Record, entry 70.

Record of equity pleadings, showing date filed, names of defendant and attorney, nature of suit, court orders to sheriff to serve writs, date to appear before court, term of court, and disposition. Arr. chron. by date filed. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. 2 vols., 1854-70, 1884-90, gen. bsmt. strm.; 1 vol., 1870-84, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

73. RECORD OF ASSUMPSITS, 1859-76. 2 vols. (1; 1 vol., 1871-76, dated).

Records of cases based upon contract and other forms of actions, showing term of court, names of plaintiff and defendant, date filed, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. by court term. No index 1859-71; indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder, 1871-76. Hdw. Aver. 775 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Criminal

Case Papers

74. SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL, 1881--. Est. 9,900 papers in 33 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).

Original papers and pleadings of criminal cases, showing case number, term of court, names of attorneys and defendant, offense charged, date warrant

issued, disposition of case, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

75. GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS, Mar. 1900--. Est. 1,000 papers in 2 f.d. (dated).
Original resolutions, recommendations regarding county matters, and reports of inspections of county officers made by grand jury, showing term of court, date of presentment, date filed, book and page number where recorded, personnel of each committee, and task assigned. Arr. chron. by date of presentment. No index. Hdw. 1900-1904; typed therafter. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

76. SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1932--. Est. 150 papers in 1 f.d. (dated).
Copies of sentences imposed on persons convicted of criminal offenses, showing date, term of court, name of prisoner, offense charged, plea, verdict, length of sentence, and where to be served. Arr. chron. by date of sentence. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

77. DEAD DOCKET, 1887--. Est. 250 papers in 1 f.d.
Original papers of cases transferred to dead docket, which may only be recalled at the discretion of the presiding judge, showing date, name of defendant, offense charged, and date placed on dead docket. Also contains: Dead Docket, city court, 1898--, entry 192; dead docket, county court, 1887-97, entry 175. Divided into sections by courts and arr. chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 15. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

78. CORONERS INQUEST, 1896--. Est. 300 papers in 1 f.d.
Original inquest papers, showing name of person responsible for death, name of deceased, date and cause of death, if ascertainable; record of results if autopsy is performed; names of witnesses and their testimony. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Dockets

79. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1854--. 5 vols. Title varies: State Docket, 1854-75, 1 vol.
Docket of criminal cases heard before the superior court, showing case number, term of court, names of solicitor, attorney, and defendant, offense charged, and disposition of case. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 1854-75; hdw. on ptd. fms. thereafter. Aver. 550 pp. 17 x 11 x 2. 1 vol., 1854-75, gen. bsmt. strm.; 2 vols., 1875-1917, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 2 vols., 1917--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

80. CRIMINAL SUBPOENA DOCKET, Sept. 1883--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Docket of subpoenas issued in criminal cases, showing term of court, name of defendant, date issued, offense charged, names of witnesses for State and defendant. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 440 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

Superior Court and Clerk - (81-86)
Appeals; Juries

Minutes and Evidence (See also entries 68, 69)

81. TRANSCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE, 1901--. Est. 6,000 papers in 3 boxes (2 boxes labeled by contained letters of alph. and dated; 1 box, 1931--, unlabeled). Title varies: Superior and City Courts Transcription of Evidence, 1901-29, 1 box.
Transcription of evidence educed from witnesses in civil and criminal cases, showing date, names of plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses; nature of case or offense charged, and testimony of witnesses. Also contains: City court evidence, 1901-29, entry 193. No obvious arr. No index. Typed. 12 x 13 x 23. 2 boxes, 1901-30, gen. bsmt. strm.; 1 box, 1931--, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

82. RECORD OF CRIMINAL EVIDENCE, 1854-60, 1877-1900. 2 vols. (E; 1 vol. unlabeled). Title varies; Record of Criminal Cases 1854-60, 1 vol.
Record of criminal cases, showing case number, court term, names of attorneys, witnesses, and defendant, offense charged, testimony of witnesses, verdict, and sentence. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Gen. bsmt. strm.

Appeals

83. CASES CARRIED TO SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS, 1925--. Est. 2,500 papers in 5 f.d.
Original papers and pleadings of cases pending and disposed of appealed from superior court, showing names of plaintiff, defendants, and attorneys, record of cases, date of appeal, and court to which appealed. Also contains: Cases appealed from city court, entry 197. Arr. alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Typed; hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 12 x 4 x 22. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Juries

84. REVISED JURY LIST INDEX (Grand), 1922--. 9 vols. (dated).
List of persons selected for grand jury duty, revised biennially, showing date revised and names of jurors. Also contains: Revised petit jury list index, 1922-33, entry 85. Arr. chron. by biennial revisions and alph. by name of juror thereunder. No index. Hdw. Aver. 104 pp. 15 x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1922-24, gen. bsmt. strm.; 6 vols., 1924-34, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 2 vols., 1935--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

85. REVISED JURY LIST INDEX (Petit), 1933, 1937--. 3 vols. (dated). 1922-33 in Revised Jury List Index (Grand), entry 84.
List of traverse jurors, revised biennially, showing date revised and names of jurors. Arr. chron. by biennial revisions and alph. by name of juror thereunder. No index. Hdw. Aver. 104 pp. 15 x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 vol., 1933, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 2 vols., 1937--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

86. LIST OF JURORS, 1905--. 2 vols. (dated).
Grand and petit jury list, showing name and voucher serial number of

each juror, court term, date of subpoena, and official remarks. Arr. numer. by serial no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 400 pp. 17 x 11 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

87. JURY LIST, COURT CALANDER (sic), 1933--. Est. 150 papers in 1 f.d.

Miscellaneous papers, including:

i. Calendar of all cases to appear in superior court, showing date set for trial, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, and nature of case.

ii. Grand jury's daily report, showing date, name of defendant, offense charged, and whether "true" or "no bill" found.

iii. List of jurors to serve in each court term, showing term of court, date, name of juror, and kind of service.

Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

88. JURY SCRIP, 1934--. 2 vols. (labeled by contained serial nos.). Stubs of vouchers issued to pay jurors for services in superior court, showing stub number, date, name of payee, and amount. Arr. numer. by serial no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 200 pp. 12 x 14 x 1. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Financial

89. FINE AND FORFEITURES, INSOLVENT COST, 1898--. Est. 800 papers in 1 f.d. (dated).

Court costs and fines in criminal cases, showing date, term of court, name of defendant, amounts of fines and forfeitures collected, amount of costs and total, and name of judge. Also contains: City court costs, entry 198. Divided into sections by court and arr. chron. by date filed thereunder. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

90. CLERK'S FEE RECORD, 1902-13, 1916--. 3 vols. Title varies: Clerk's and Sheriff's Fee Book, 1902-7, 1 vol.; Fee Book, 1907-13, 1 vol.

Itemized record of clerk's and sheriff's costs for services in cases heard before the superior court, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, amounts of fees, and total costs of both officers. Also contains: Fee record, city court, entry 199. Arr. chron. by date paid. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 14 x 9 x 1½. 1 vol., 1907-13, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 2 vols., 1902-7, 1916--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Receipts for Records

91. RECEIPTS FOR PAPERS, 1878-87, 1924--. 22 vols. (1 vol. unlabeled; 1). Title varies: Attorneys Receipt for Papers, 1878-87, 1 vol.

Receipts given by attorneys for case papers and pleadings removed from the clerk's office, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant,

nature and number of case, attorney's signature, and date papers returned to office. Arr. chron. by date removed from office. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 400 pp. 17 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1878-87, gen. bsmt. strm.; 1 vol., 1924--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Notaries Public

92. NOTARIES PUBLIC, 1890--. Est. 750 papers in 3 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Petitions and papers regarding appointments of notaries public by superior court judge, showing name of appointee, date of appointment, date commission expires, and name of judge. Arr. alph. by name of appointee. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

93. NOTARY RECORD, 1908--. 3 vols. (1-3).
Record of petitions for and appointment of notaries public (commercial), showing name of appointee, date of commission, term of office, and date commission expires. Arr. chron. by date of appointment. Indexed alph. by first letter of petitioner's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 340 pp. 16 x 10 x 1⅝. 1 vol., 1908-20, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 2 vols., 1920--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Voters

94. (REGISTERED VOTERS), 1936--. Est. 4,000 cards in 2 f.d.
Kardex file of registered voters, showing name, age, race, address, and occupation of registrant. Arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Typed. 4 x 5⅛ x 16. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Newspapers

95. THE ALBANY PATRIOT, Jan. 1855-Jan. 1862, Jan. 1864-Dec. 1866. 4 vols.
Bound volumes of newspapers in which official advertisements, citations, and notices appear, published weekly. One volume, Jan. 1865-Dec. 1866, also contains publications of Semi-Weekly Patriot for period Jan.-Apr. 1866. Arr. chron. by date published. No index. Ptd. Aver. 250 pp. 28 x 20 x 1½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

96. MACON DAILY JOURNAL AND MESSENGER, Mar.-Apr. 1861, Dec. 1865-Feb. 1868. 2 vols.
Official publication carrying Dougherty County advertisements and citations. One volume, 1866-68, also contains 11 issues of The Charleston Mercury, a tri-weekly paper, published in Charleston, South Carolina, Mar.-Apr. 1861. Arr. chron. by date published. No index. Ptd. Aver. 250 pp. 30 x 20 x 1½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

97. (NEWSPAPERS), Jan. 1853-Aug. 1855, Jan.-Mar. 1866, Sept. 1867-Jan. 1868. 1 vol.
Miscellaneous newspapers, consisting of:
i. The Daily Telegraph, Macon, Georgia, Jan.-Mar. 1866.

ii. The Georgia Courier, Albany, Georgia, Jan. 1854-Aug. 1855.
iii. The Savannah Daily Republican, Savannah, Georgia, Sept.-Dec. 1867.
iv. The Savannah Weekly Republican, Savannah, Georgia, Oct. 1867-Jan. 1868.

Divided into sections by name of paper and arr. chron. thereunder by date published. No index. Ptd. 300 pp. 30 x 24 x 1⅓. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

98. (MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS), Oct. 1863-July 1866. 1 vol.
Miscellaneous newspapers, consisting of:
i. The New York Herald, New York, Feb. 1866.
ii. New York Weekly News, New York, Mar.-July 1866.
iii. Southern Presbyterian, Columbia, South Carolina, Oct. 1863, May 1866.

Arr. chron. by date published. No index. Ptd. 250 pp. 30 x 20 x 1½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

99. TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, Jan.-Dec. 1867. 1 vol.
Volume of newspapers carrying official advertisements and notices; published in Albany. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Ptd. 250 pp. 28 x 18 x 1⅓. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

100. THE ALBANY NEWS, Jan. 1869-Sept. 1874. 3 vols.
Bound newspapers, showing same items of information as in entry 99. Merged with the Albany Advertiser in September 1880 and published as Weekly News and Advertiser thereafter. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Ptd. Aver, 400 pp. 28 x 18 x 1⅓. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

101. (WEEKLY NEWS AND ADVERTISER), Jan. 1890-July 1892. 1 vol. Discontinued in 1893.
Bound volume of newspapers in which official county citations and advertisements appear; published in Albany, Georgia. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Ptd. 400 pp. 30 x 18 x 1⅓. Sup.ct. clk. bsmt. va.

102. THE ALBANY WEEKLY HERALD, Jan. 1892-Dec. 1902. 5 vols.
Bound newspapers, showing same items of information as in entry 101. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Ptd. Aver. 800 pp. 28 x 20 x 2½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

103. THE ALBANY DAILY HERALD, Dec. 1902-Dec. 1910. 25 vols.
Bound newspapers, showing same items of information as in entry 101. Arr. chron. by date issued. No index. Ptd. Aver. 800 pp. 28 x 20 x 2½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

104. THE ALBANY HERALD, Jan. 1911--. 50 vols. (dated).
Official county newspapers, containing advertisements, citations, and notices, published daily. Arr. chron. by date published. No index. Ptd. Aver. 800 pp. 28 x 20 x 2½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

IV. SOLICITOR GENERAL

The solicitor general of the Southwestern circuit, in which Dougherty

County was placed at its creation,[1] served this county until 1870, at which time the county was transferred to the Albany circuit.[2] It has been served continuously since then by the solicitor general of the latter circuit.[3] This official is elected by the State electorate and serves for a term of 4 years.[4] His principal duty is to serve as State prosecuting officer of the superior court.[5]

V. JURY COMMISSIONERS

A board of jury commissioners was established in Dougherty County under an act of 1879, which provided for such boards in all counties.[6] The board succeeded to those duties in regard to selecting citizens for jury duty which had been performed from Dougherty County's creation in 1853 to 1868 by the sheriff, the superior court clerk, and the inferior court justices,[7] and from 1869 until 1879 by the ordinary, the superior court clerk, and three commissioners appointed by the superior court judge.[8] The jury commission consists of six discreet persons, who are appointed by the superior court judge for 6-year terms.[9] The superior court clerk performs all clerical duties of the commission.[10] The jury commissioners select the names of citizens of the county to be placed in the grand-jury and trial-jury boxes.[11]

VI. GRAND JURY

A grand jury was established in Dougherty County on May 22, 1854,[12] as provided by the act creating the county,[13] under authority of the State's first constitution, which recognized the existence of such bodies in all counties.[14] The grand jury consists of not less than 18 nor more than 23 persons.[15] The members are drawn by the superior court judge from a box containing names of eligible persons as selected by the jury commissioners.[16] No citizen can be compelled to serve on the grand jury,

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1 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
2 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 37.
3 Ga. Acts 1939, p. 1463.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3901.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2908.
6 Ga. Acts 1878-79, pp. 27, 28.
7 Ga. Acts 1805, p. 43; 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
8 Ga. Acts 1869, p. 139.
9 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-101; Ga. Acts 1878-79, p. 27.
10 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-104; Ga. Acts 1878-79, p. 28.
11 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-106; Ga. Acts 1878-79, pp. 27, 34.
12 Minutes (Superior Court), vol. A, p. 3, see entry 68.
13 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
14 Ga. Const. 1777, art. 45.
15 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-202; Act. 1799, Cobb, p. 547; Ga. Acts 1869, p. 140.
16 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-106; Ga. Acts 1878-79, pp. 27, 34; 1892, p. 61.

or any other jury, for more than 4 weeks in 1 year.[1] The grand jury has a foreman, who may be appointed by the superior court judge, or, if so ordered by the judge, he may be selected by the grand jury.[2] A clerk is generally elected by custom, there being no legal provision for the office. The solicitor general examines witnesses before the grand jury and serves as its legal counsel.[3] The principal duty of the grand jury is to investigate criminal offenses that come to its knowledge and to indict law violators.[4] It also makes recommendations concerning county matters.[5]

105. GRAND JURY DOCKET, Oct. 1897--. 5 vols.
Docket of grand jury actions, showing court term, names of defendants, witnesses, offense charged, result of investigation, names of foreman and jurors. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 360 pp. 14 x 9 x 1½. 1 vol., 1897-1906, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 4 vols., 1906--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

VII. INFERIOR COURT

An inferior court was established in Dougherty County by the act creating the county,[6] and this tribunal exercised jurisdiction until it was abolished by the Constitution of 1868.[7] There were five justices of the inferior court,[8] who were elected by the qualified voters of the county for terms of 4 years.[9] A clerk of the inferior court also was elected by the qualified voters of the county, for a term of 2 years,[10] and the same person could serve as clerk of both the superior and inferior courts.[11] The inferior court functioned in Dougherty County in two capacities, as a court of law with jurisdiction inferior to that of the superior court,[12] and as the administrative agency in charge of county affairs.[13] Its function as a court of law was transferred to the county court in 1866,[14] and its administration of county affairs was terminated with the abolition of the court in its entirety by the Constitution of 1868.[15] This

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-118; Ga. Acts 1872, p. 15.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-208.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2908.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-304; Act 1829, Cobb, p. 553.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #59-314 to #59-317; Ga. Acts 1889, p. 156.
6 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
7 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 14.
8 Ga. Acts 1812, p. 127; 1853-54, p. 296.
9 Ga. Acts 1812, p. 127.
10 Act 1811, Prince to 1820, p. 120.
11 Ga. Acts 1799, Jan. An. Sess., sec. 36, p. 38.
12 Act 1797, Marbury and Crawford, pp. 285-287.
13 Act 1796, Marbury and Crawford, pp. 171, 172.
14 Ga. Acts 1865-66, pp. 22, 71.
15 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 14.

last function was transferred to the ordinary in 1868, and the constitution of that year also authorized the creation of boards of commissioners of roads and revenues in counties requiring them.[1]

Sitting for County Purposes

106. MINUTES (Inferior Court), Jan. 1854-Feb. 1869. 1 vol.
Minutes of inferior court sitting for county purposes, 1854-68, showing date, business transacted or petition considered and disposition thereof. Minutes as a court of law, 1854-66, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature, and disposition of case. Also contains: Minutes, court of ordinary sitting for county purposes, Sept. 1868-Feb. 1869, entry 170. Arr. chron. by date business transacted. Loose index in front of vol., arr. alph. by first letter of subject or defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 350 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.
For subsequent county minutes, see entries 1, 170.

107. DOUGHERTY INFERIOR COURT (Railroad Bonds), 1855-67. 1 vol.
Copy of act authorizing bond election, notice of election, copies of bond and papers of cases and transactions arising from the purchase of stock in the Georgia and Florida Railroad Company by the county, showing date, place of election, and copy of bond and interest coupon. Arr. chron. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Sitting as a Court of Law
(See also entry 106)

108. EXECUTION DOCKET, Feb. 1854-Dec. 1866. 1 vol.
Record of executions issued on judgments obtained in inferior court, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, date, judgment rendered, execution issued, amount, and date satisfied, if satisfied. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. 500 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

109. RECORD OF CASES, June 1854-June 1859. 1 vol.
Record of civil complaints, showing date filed, nature of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, witnesses, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. by date tried. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

VIII. COURT OF ORDINARY AND CLERK

A court of ordinary having jurisdiction over estate and probate matters was established in Dougherty County with that county's creation in 1853.[2] This court has continued to function to the present,[3] and has

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1 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, secs. 5, 15.
2 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1701.

been vested from time to time with additional powers, duties, and jurisdiction. There is one ordinary of the county, elected by the county's qualified voters, for a term of 4 years.[1] The ordinary is, by virtue of his office, clerk of his own court, but he may appoint, at his own expense, one or more clerks, for whose conduct he is responsible and who hold office at his pleasure.[2] He administered county affairs from the time the inferior court was abolished in 1868[3] until the creation in 1879 of a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Dougherty County.[4]

All records listed hereunder are located in the ordinary's first floor vault except as otherwise indicated in the entries.

Minutes

110. MINUTES, Feb. 1854--. 12 vols. (1, 2, A-3, A-4, 6, 6-12). Minutes of proceedings and business had in court of ordinary, showing term of court, nature of case or business, action taken and disposition thereof. Also contains: Minutes, court of ordinary sitting for county purposes, March 1878-May 1879, entry 170. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate or subject and chron. thereunder; also separate index, entry 111. Hdw. 1854-1928; typed thereafter. Aver. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

111. (INDEX TO ESTATES), 1854-1936. Est. 14,400 cards in 48 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.). Compiled in 1936. Index to Minutes, entry 110; Record of Wills, entry 116; Letters of Administration, 1856-1936, entry 119; Letters (and Bonds) of Natural Guardianship, 1906-36, entry 121; Administrator's Bonds, entry 126; Guardian's Bonds, entry 127; (Record of) Inventory and Appraisements, entry 129; Account Current, 1854-1907, entry 134; Dismission of Ex(ecutors) Adm(inistrato)r's and Trustees, 1883-1936, entry 136; Lunacy Cases, 1890-1936, entry 139, showing name of estate or principal, representative, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of principal. Typed under ptd. hds. 1½ x 10 x 20. Ord.'s off.

Estates

Case Papers

112. (ESTATE PAPERS), 1882-1925, 1931--, Est. 10,000 papers in 11 f.d.

Miscellaneous instruments, including:

i. All letters and papers pertaining to probation of wills and estate matters, showing name of estate, character of instrument or paper, and date filed.

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1702; Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 81, 82.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1801; Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 50.
3 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, secs. 5, 16.
4 Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 424, 425; Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Q, (1877-81), p. 514, see entry 68.

Court of Ordinary and Clerk - Estates (113-117)

ii. Homesteads, petitions of heads of families praying for exemption of real or personal property, or both, showing date, names of petitioner, his creditors, and valuation of property.

iii. Pistol toters licenses, petitions for, together with $100 bond, showing date, name of petitioner, number and caliber of pistol, manufacturer, and date license granted.

Also contains: Wills probated, 1931--, entry 115; inventories and appraisements, 1931--, entry 128; annual returns, 1931--, entry 130; final returns of estate representatives, 1931--, entry 131; lunacy papers, 1931--, entry 138; oaths and bonds, 1931--, entry 151. No obvious arr. 1885-1925; arr. chron. 1931--. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. through 1925; hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. thereafter. 12 x 12 x 24.

113. NELSON TIFT'S ESTATE, 1892-1903. Est. 300 papers in 1 f.d. All letters, pleadings, and papers pertaining to the administration and settlement of the estate of Nelson Tift, showing date, nature of document, and book and page number where recorded. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on ptd. fms. 12 x 4 x 16.

114. ESTATE OF B. F. WILDER, 1888-92. Est. 300 papers in 1 f.d. Original court proceedings, administrators' letters, bonds and letters dismissory and annual and final returns concerning the estate of B. F. Wilder, showing date, name and nature of document, book and page number where recorded. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on ptd. fms. 12 x 4 x 16.

Wills

115. WILLS PROBATED, 1888-1930. Est. 600 wills in 2 f.d. Title varies: Wills, 1888-1918, 1 f.d. 1931-- in (Estate Papers), entry 112.

Original wills probated, showing names of testator, witnesses, and executor, provisions of will, dates executed, probated, and recorded, and signature of ordinary. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 4 x 16.

116. RECORD OF WILLS, 1854--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Title varies: Will Record, 1854-1925, 1 vol.

Record of all wills probated in court of ordinary, together with probate proceedings had thereon, showing names of testators, witnesses, and executors, provisions of will, date executed, date probated and recorded, and signature of ordinary. Arr. chron. by date probated. Indexed alph. by first letter of testator's surname and chron. thereunder; also separate index, 1854-1936, entry 111. Hdw. Aver. 560 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.

Letters

117. LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, 1885--. 2 vols. (T-1, LT-2).

Copies of letters testamentary issued upon probation of will authorizing executors named in will to administer estate, showing name of executor,

date letters granted, name of deceased, date recorded, and signature of ordinary. Arr. chron. by date issued. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 15 x 9 x 2.

118. TEMPORARY LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATORS, 1882--. 1 vol. (TL-1). Copies of letters granted to applicants authorizing them to collect, gather, keep, and preserve estates of persons dying intestate until legal administration is granted on such estates, showing names of deceased and temporary administrator, date appointed, date returned, and recorded. Arr. chron. by date issued. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 300 pp. 15 x 10 x 2.

119. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1856--. 2 vols. (LA-1, LA-2). Copies of letters vesting authority to administer estates of persons dying intestate, showing name of person appointed to administer estate of deceased, date letters granted, name of deceased, date recorded, and signature of ordinary. Arr. chron. by date issued. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder; also separate index, 1856-1936, entry 111. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Condition poor, 1856-88, 1 vol. Aver. 300 pp. 12 x 8½ x 2.

120. LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP, 1856--. 2 vols. (G-1, B). Copies of letters appointing guardian to have custody and control of the person and property of minors, showing date appointed, names of guardian and ward, date recorded, and signature of ordinary. Also contains: Letters and bonds of natural guardianship, 1856-1905, entry 121. Arr. chron. by date issued. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of ward and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 350 pp. 10½ x 9 x 2.

121. LETTERS (and Bonds) OF NATURAL GUARDIANSHIP, 1906--. 2 vols. (G-3, G-4). Title varies: Letters for Natural Guardians, 1916--, 1 vol. 1856-1905 in Letters of Guardianship, entry 120.

Copies of letters appointing natural guardians (parents) to have custody and control of the person and property of minors, showing date appointed, names of guardian and ward, date recorded, and signature of ordinary. Also bonds of natural guardians, showing names of ward, guardian, and surety, amount and condition of bond, and date. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of guardian's surname and chron. thereunder, 1906--; indexed alph. by first letter of name of ward and chron. thereunder, 1916--; for index 1906-36, see entry 111. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 290 pp. 15 x 9 x 1½.

Dockets

122. ORDINARY'S DOCKET, May 1854-July 1874, Feb. 1881-March 1890, June 1915-Jan. 1935. 4 vols. (1 vol. unlabeled; 1, A, B). Discontinued Jan. 5, 1935. Title varies: Motion Docket, 1854-74, 1 vol.; Motions and Applications, 1881-90, 1 vol.; Filing Docket, 1915-25, 1 vol.

Docket of applications, cases, and business heard by ordinary, showing date, term of court, names of estate and representative, his capacity

nature of case or application, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. by date filed. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder, 1854-74, 1915-35; no index 1881-90. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 320 pp. 17 x 12 x 2. 3 vols., 1854-74, 1881-90, 1915-25, gen. bsmt. strm.; 1 vol., 1925-35, ord.'s va.

123. DOCKET (of Returns) OF EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS AND GUARDIANS, March 1881-Sept. 1925. 1 vol. (1).
Docket of annual returns filed by administrators, executors, guardians, and trustees of estates, showing name and title of person making returns, original date of filing, succeeding yearly dates and name of estate. Arr. chron. by date filed. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 440 pp. 16 x 10 x 1½.

Minor's Estates

124. MINORS ESTATE UNDER $500, 1918--. 1 vol.
Record of cases where ordinary has acted as guardian of minors whose estates are valued at $500 or less, showing description of estate property, accounts of receipts and disbursements, and affidavits of persons boarding minors, wherein moneys expended by them for necessities are itemized. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of minor's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 350 pp. 15 x 10 x 1½.

Representatives' Bonds (See also entry 121)

125. ADM(inistrato)R'S TEMPORARY BONDS, 1882--. 2 vols. (A, B-2). 1854-82 in Administrator's Bonds, entry 126.
Record of bonds given temporary administrators of estates to assure faithful performance of their legal duties until a permanent administrator is named, showing names of administrator, surety, and estate, date, amount and conditions of bond; approved by ordinary. Arr. chron. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 350 pp. 15 x 10 x 1½.

126. ADMINISTRATOR'S BONDS, 1854--. 2 vols. (B-1, B-2). Title varies: Record Adm(inistrato)r's Bonds, 1854-88, 1 vol.
Copies of bonds given by administrators of estates to assure faithful performance of their legal duties, showing names of estate, administrator, and surety, date, amount and conditions of bond, date recorded; approved by ordinary. Also contains: Administrator's temporary bonds, 1854-82, entry 125. Arr. chron. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder; for index 1854-1936, see entry 111. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 450 pp. 15 x 10 x 2.

127. GUARDIAN'S BONDS, 1854--. 2 vols. (1,2). Title varies: Record of Guardians, 1854-1902. 1 vol.
Record of bonds given by guardians to assure faithful performance of their duties, showing names of guardian, ward, and surety, date, amount and condition of bond, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by first letter of guardian's surname and chron. thereunder; for index 1854-1936, see entry 111. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 290 pp. 15 x 9 x 1½.

Court of Ordinary and Clerk - Estates (128-132)

Inventories and Appraisements

128. (INVENTORIES AND APPRAISEMENTS), 1902-6. Est. 400 papers in 2 f.d. 1907-31 in (Annual Returns), entry 130; 1931-- in (Estate Papers), entry 112.
Schedules prepared by persons appointed to inventory and appraise estate property, showing names of estate and appraisers, date of death, itemized list of assets and liabilities, description, location, and valuation of property, and date of report. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on ptd. fms. 12 x 4 x 16.

129. (Record of) INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENTS, 1854--. 3 vols. (B, C, A). Title varies: Record of Appraisements, 1854-1919, 2 vols.
Record of inventories and appraisements of deceased persons' estate property both real and personal, showing names of deceased, representative and three appraisers, description, location, and valuation of property, together with reports of sales, payments of debts, and division of estates. Overlapping volume, Record of Appraisements, 1891-1919, contains only inventories of estate property, with no appraisements placed thereon. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of deceased's surname and chron. thereunder; for index 1854-1936, see entry 111. Hdw. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1854-90, gen. bsmt. strm.; 2 vols., 1890--, ord's va.

Returns of Representatives

130. (ANNUAL RETURNS), 1890-98, 1901-10, 1914-31. Est. 9,800 returns in 20 f.d. 1931-- in (Estate Papers), entry 112.
Original annual returns, showing names of representative and estate, amounts received, disbursed, and on hand, to whom money was paid, for what purpose, and by what authority, date paid, date recorded, and signature of ordinary. Also contains: Inventories and appraisements, 1907-31, entry 128; final returns, 1890-98, 1901-18, 1921-31, entry 131. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw., hdw. on ptd. fms., and typed. 12 x 4 x 16.

131. FINAL RETURNS, 1918-21. Est. 200 papers in 1 f.d. 1890-98, 1901-18, 1921-31, in (Annual Returns), entry 130; 1931-- in (Estate Papers), entry 112.
Final returns of representatives of estate, showing date, itemized schedule of receipts and expenditures, and names of estate and representative. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on ptd. fms. 12 x 4 x 16.

132. ANNUAL AND FINAL RETURNS, 1904--. 4 vols. (dated). Title varies: Record of Annual Returns of Administrators, 1904-12, 1 vol.; Annual Returns, 1910-19, 1 vol.
Record of returns of representatives of estates, showing names of estate and representative and his capacity, itemized schedule of all receipts and disbursements, to whom paid, amount on hand, date recorded, and signature of ordinary. Also contains: Administrators' final settlements, 1932--, entry 133; account current, 1907--, entry 134. Arr. chron. by date of return. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 1904-19; typed 1919--. Aver. 400 pp. 14 x 12 x 1.

Court of Ordinary and Clerk - Estates (133-137)

133. ADMINISTRATOR'S FINAL SETTLEMENTS, 1890-1932. 2 vols. (1 vol. dated; R-2). Title varies: EX(ecutors) Adm(instrator)s, Trustees and Guar(dians), 1890-1916, 1 vol. 1932-- in Annual and Final Returns, entry 132.
Record of final returns and settlements made by representatives of estates, showing date, names of representatives, and estate, itemized statement of receipts and expenditures, and date dismissed. Arr. chron. by date of return. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 300 pp. 17 x 11 x 1½.

Accounts

134. ACCOUNT CURRENT, 1854-1907. 13 vols. (labeling varies). Title varies slightly, 1907-- in Annual and Final Returns, entry 132.
Record of returns of representatives of estates to ordinary together with vouchers accompanying same, showing date, names of estate and representative, itemized schedule of receipts and disbursements, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder; also separate index, entry 111. Hdw. Aver. 650 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

Widows' Year's Support

135. YEARS SUPPORT (Widows and Minor Children) 1884--. 1 vol. (A)
Record of report of three persons appointed to appraise and set aside out of deceased husband's estate a sufficient amount of either property or money, or both, to maintain his widow and minor children for next year following the date administration is granted upon such estate, showing name of widow, names of children (if any), total amount allowed, description and valuation of property awarded (if any), names of appraisers, date order confirmed and award granted, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of widow's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 294 pp. 14 x 9 x 1½.

Dismission, Representatives of Estates

136. DISMISSION OF EX(ecutors) ADM(inistrato)R's AND TRUSTEES, 1883--. 1 vol. (A).
Copies of letters dismissing administrators, executors, and trustees of estates after they have discharged all of their legal duties in connection therewith, showing names of representative and estate, dates of appointment and dismission, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by date of dismission. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder; for index 1883-1936, see entry 111. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 350 pp. 15 x 10 x 1½.

137. DISMISSIONS OF GUARDIANS, 1885--. 1 vol. (A).
Copies of letters dismissing guardians after they have discharged all of their legal duties in connection with wards and their estates, showing names of guardian and ward, date of dismission, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of name of estate and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 375 pp. 15 x 10 x 1½.

Court of Ordinary and Clerk - Lunacy Records; Apprentices' Indentures; Marriages (138-142)

Lunacy Records

138. LUNACY PAPERS, 1890-1930. Est. 400 papers in 2 f.d. 1931-- in (Estate Papers), entry 112.

Original lunacy papers, showing dates, name of alleged lunatic, name of person who had warrant issued, copies of notices to the three nearest adult relatives of alleged lunatic, names of three persons appointed as commission to determine alleged lunatic's sanity, two or whom are physicians, and verdict of commission, which must be unanimous. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 12 x 4 x 16.

139. LUNACY CASES, 1890--. 3 vols. (A-C). Title varies: Lunacy Record, 1890-1934, 2 vols.

Record of affidavit of interested person deposing that alleged lunatic is insane, warrant for arrest of alleged lunatic, return of arresting officer, examining physician's certificate that party is insane, precept to sheriff directing him to summon named persons and doctors to sit as a jury to determine whether party insane, verdict of jury, acknowledgment of original service of notice by three nearest relatives of alleged lunatic, waiving all further notice in connection therewith, and order of ordinary. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of alleged lunatic's surname and chron. thereunder; for index 1890-1936, see entry 111. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 650 pp. 18 x 12 x 1½.

Apprentices' Indentures

140. INDENTURES (Apprentices'), 1883--. 1 vol. Last entry Jan. 1915.

Letters binding out children as apprentices, showing names of person to whom bound out, parents or guardian, and child, trade to be learned, age, and number of years for which apprenticed. Arr. chron. by date of indenture. Indexed alph. by first letter of apprentice's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 430 pp. (38 used) 17 x 11 x 1½.

Marriages

141. MARRIAGE LICENSE (White and Colored), 1913--. Est. 5,000 licenses in 1 box and 24 f.d.

Original marriage licenses, showing names, ages, and color of contracting parties, dates license issued, ceremony performed, returned, and recorded, and signature of officiant. Arr. chron. by date returned. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Box 10 x 16 x 20; f.d. 12 x 4 x 16. 1 box, 1913-16, gen. bsmt. strm.; 24 f.d., 1917--, ord.'s va.

142. MARRIAGE RECORDS, 1854--. 15 vols. (1-6, 6-A, 7-14). Title varies: Record of Marriages, 1854-64, 1 vol.; Marriage License, 1864-91, 4 vols.

Record of marriage licenses issued, showing names, ages, and color of contracting parties, date license issued, date married, name of officiant, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of male's surname and chron. thereunder; for indexes 1854-1936, see entries 143, 144. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 600 pp. 17 x 11 x 2.

Court of Ordinary and Clerk - (143-148)
Vital Statistics

143. MALE (Index to Marriage Records), 1854-1936. Est. 24,000 cards in 12 f.d. Compiled in 1936.
Index to Marriage Records, entry 142, showing names and color of contracting parties, book and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of male. Typed. 2 x 6 x 18. Ord.'s off.

144. FEMALE (Index to Marriage Records), 1854-1936. Est. 24,000 cards in 12 f.d. Compiled in 1936.
Index to Marriage Records, entry 142, showing names and color of contracting parties, book and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of female. Typed. 2 x 6 x 18. Ord.'s off.

Vital Statistics

145. VITAL STATISTICS (Register of Births and Deaths), 1929--. 1 vol.
Shows name, age, nationality, sex, and color of child, names of parents, date of birth and date registered; death register shows date, place, and cause of death, name, sex, age, and color of deceased, date registered, and remarks. Arr. alph. by first letter of infant's and deceased's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2$\frac{1}{2}$.

146. VITAL STATISTICS (Births), 1918--. Est. 6,000 certificates in 2 f.d.
Duplicates of birth certificates, showing state and local registrar's serial numbers, date and place of birth, residence of mother, name and sex of child, whether plural birth, names, color, age, birth place, occupation, and social security numbers of parents, physical condition of child at birth, total number of children born to mother, local registrar's signature, date filed, supplementary data, as to physical condition of mother at time of birth, together with physician's oath that certificate is accurate. Arr. numer. by local registration no. For index, see entry 148. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 10 x 10 x 24. Ord.'s off.
For health commissioner's copies, see entry 254.

147. VITAL STATISTICS (Deaths), 1918--. Est. 6,000 certificates in 2 f.d.
Duplicates of death certificates, showing file numbers of State and local registrars, place of death, name and residence of deceased, whether veteran, social security number, sex, race, marital status, age, date, and place of birth, occupation, names and birthplace of parents, name and address of informant, type and place of burial, name of undertaker, date filed, and name of local registrar, together with physician's certificate as to date and reason of death. Arr. numer. by local registration no. For index, see entry 148. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 10 x 10 x 24. Ord.'s off.
For health commissioner's copies, see entry 255.

148. (INDEX TO VITAL STATISTICS), 1918--. Est. 2,000 cards in 1 f.d.
Index to Vital Statistics (Births), entry 146, showing name of infant, date of birth, color, and registration number; index to Vital Statistics (Deaths), entry 147, showing name of deceased, color, date of death, and

registration number. Births on front of card, deaths on back, arr. alph. by first letter of name of principal and chron. thereunder. Typed under ptd. hds. 6 x 9 x 18. Ord.'s off.

Homesteads and Exemptions
(See also entry 112-ii)

149. RECORD OF EXEMPTIONS (Statutory Homesteads), 1881--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Last entry April 1931. Title varies: Exemptions, 1881-1912, 1 vol.

Record of statutory homesteads granted to petitioners who are heads of families, exempting 50 acres of farm land, or, in lieu thereof, real estate in a town to the value of $500, several domestic animals, necessary provisions and household furnishings, a sewing machine, and common tools of trade, showing itemized schedule of property exempted, value, date, number of dependents, and order allowing exemption. Also contains: Short order homestead, 1881-1925, entry 150. Arr. chron. by date of petition. Indexed alph. by first letter of petitioner's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 555 pp. 17 x 11 x 2.

150. SHORT ORDER HOMESTEAD ($300 Non-waivable Exemption), 1868-72, 1925--. 3 vols. (1 vol. unlabeled; 1, 2). 1881-1925 in Record of Exemptions (Statutory Homesteads), entry 149.

Record of applications for and homesteads granted to petitioners who are heads of families, exempting to them household and kitchen furniture and provisions to the value of $300, which may be claimed even though all homestead rights have been waived, showing itemized schedule of personal property exempted, approximate value, date, and order allowing same. Arr. chron. by date recorded. No index 1868-72; indexed alph. by first letter of petitioner's surname and chron. thereunder, 1925--. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Condition poor 1868-72. Aver. 365 pp. 15 x 10 x 1½. 1 vol., 1868-72, gen. bsmt. strm.; 2 vols., 1925--, ord.'s va.

Official Oaths and Bonds

151. OATHS AND BONDS, 1915-31. Est. 300 papers in 1 f.d. 1931-- in (Estate Papers), entry 112.

Original oaths and bonds given by county officials to assure faithful performance to their legal duties while in office, showing names of officer and surety, officer's oath, amount and conditions of bond, dates recorded and signature of ordinary. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 12 x 4 x 16.

152. RECORD OF OATHS, 1915--. 1 vol.

Original oaths taken and signed by county officials that they will perform their legal duties while in office, showing names of official and office, date term begins and expires, date recorded, and signature of ordinary. Vol. divided into sections by county offices and arr. chron. by date of oath thereunder. Indexed alph. by first letter of official's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms, 504 pp. 15 x 10 x 2.

Court of Ordinary and Clerk - (153-158)
Confederate Pensions and Records;
Licenses and Bonds

153. OFFICERS BOND RECORD, 1915--. 1 vol. (dated).
Record of bonds given by county officials to assure faithful performance of their legal duties while in office, showing names of officer and surety, amount and conditions of bond, date recorded, and signature of ordinary. Vol. divided into sections by county offices and arr. chron. thereunder by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of official's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 504 pp. 15 x 10 x 2.

Confederate Pensions and Records

154. (CONFEDERATE PENSION ROLL), 1890-1918. 1 vol. 1919-- in Tax Digest, entry 168; 1919-21, 1923--, in Tax Digest, entry 241.
Roster of persons receiving Confederate pensions, showing name and address of veteran, amount and date paid, nature of disability, and remarks. Arr. alph. by first letter of pensioner's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 52 pp. 16 x 14 x 1. Gen. bsmt. strm.

155. CONFEDERATE WIDOW'S VOUCHERS, 1938--. Est. 200 vouchers in 1 f.d.
Cancelled checks issued to widows of Confederate veterans, showing names of payee, bank drawn on, amount and serial number of check, and signature of ordinary. Arr. numer. by serial no. No Index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 200 pp. 12 x 4 x 16.

Licenses and Bonds

156. (DISABLED VETERANS', BLIND PERSONS', AND CONFEDERATE WIDOWS' LICENSES), 1926--. 2 vols.
Record of certificates issued to blind persons and indigent soldiers to peddle or operate business without a license, showing names of applicant, proof of veteran's service and disability, nature of business, date certificate issued, and date of expiration. Arr. alph. by first letter of licensee's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 250 pp. 7 x 9 x 1⅛.

157. PISTOL TOTERS REGISTER AND BOND, 1910--. 2 vols. (1,2).
Record of petitions for licenses to carry pistols and $100 bonds given by pistol toters, conditioned to prevent illegal use of weapon, showing names of petitioner and surety, date and conditions of bond, name of manufacturer, caliber, and serial number of pistol. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of petitioner's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 100 pp. 18 x 12 x 1.
For petitions see entry 112-iii.

158. REGISTER OF SPECIAL LICENSE, 1925--. 1 vol. (dated).
Shows date, name of person or firm, kind of business, amount of tax, date paid, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date registered. No index. Hdw. Under ptd. hds. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 1⅛.

Court of Ordinary and Clerk - (159-165)
Spirituous Liquor

159. EXPLOSIVE REGISTER, 1921--. 1 vol. (1).
Register of applications for permits to use explosives, showing name, date, residence, amount and kind of explosive, when, where, from whom, and for what purpose purchased, and where stored. Arr. chron. by date of application. Indexed alph. by first letter of applicant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 100 pp. 18 x 12 x 1.

160. (GAME LAW LICENSE REGISTER), July 1915-Nov. 1917. 1 vol.
Discontinued record; now kept by State Wild Life Division, Atlanta.
Register of licenses issued, showing name of applicant, his age, address, nationality, kind of license, license number, amount charged, and date issued. Arr. numer. by license serial number. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 50 pp. 12 x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Gen. bsmt. strm.

161. LIVE STOCK DEALERS REGISTER, 1937--. 1 vol. (1).
Stubs of licenses issued to live stock dealers, showing name, age, and place of residence of dealer, license number, date license issued. Arr. chron. by date license issued, with stubs numbered consectutively. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 100 pp. 12 x 16 x 1.

Spirituous Liquors

162. RECORD OF ALCOHOL AND WINE APPLICATIONS, Apr. 1917-Mar. 1918.
1 vol.
Register of applications for special alcohol licenses for sacramental and medical purposes, showing name of applicant, date, amount of alcohol, and how to be used. Arr. alph. by first letter of applicant's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

163. PRESCRIPTION RECORD, Jan. 1908-June 1917. 1 vol. (1).
Record of physicians' prescriptions issued to patients for alcohol, showing names of physician, patient, and druggist, amount and purpose for which prescribed, and date of prescription. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of physician's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

164. LIQUOR DEALER'S OATH AND BOND, Sept. 1880-Sept. 1892. 1 vol.
Record of oaths and bonds of dealers in spirituous liquors, showing name of dealer, his business name and address, date, name and address of surety, amount of bond, and date license issued. Arr. chron. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by first letter of applicant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 332 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

165. WHISKEY SHIPMENTS, 1916-17. Est. 250 papers in 1 f.d.
Carriers' original notices of delivery of whiskey shipments into Dougherty County, showing names of carrier, consignor, and consignee, their addresses, serial number, date and amount of whiskey delivered, and date recorded. Arr. chron. by date filed. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 12 x 4 x 16.

Court of Ordinary and Clerk - (166-170)
Estrays; Tax Records; Maps;
County Purposes

166. WHISKEY RECORD, Aug. 1916-Mar. 1917. 3 vols. (1, 2; 1 vol. unlabeled). Title varies slightly.
Register of whiskey shipments into county, showing date liquor received, names of consignor and consignee, place of delivery, carrier, origin of shipment, amount, and date recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of consignee's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 400 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

Estrays

167. ESTRAY, 1881--. 1 vol. (1).
Record of domestic animals which have strayed and been picked up, showing their appraised value, name of holder, costs for keeping estrays, order of sale, amount paid by purchaser, if sold, or amount charged for holding, if returned to owner, and signature of ordinary; marks and brands, 1889, 1902, showing name and address of registrant, description of mark and brand, and date registered. Arr. chron. by date recorded. Indexed alph. by first letter of custodian's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 348 pp. 15 x 9 x 1½.

Tax Records

168. TAX DIGEST, 1854--. 49 vols. (dated).
Digest of tax returns on real and personal property, showing name of owner, location, description and valuation of property, with notations whether taxes paid or payment enforced by execution. Also contains: Confederate pension roll, 1919--, entry 154. Arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on ptd fms. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. 44 vols., 1854-1935, gen. bsmt. strm.; 5 vols., 1936--, ord.'s va.

Maps

169. (STATE OF GEORGIA), 1938. 1 map.
Soil map of Georgia, with counties shaded according to type of soil, showing names of counties, and highways, roads, railroads with mileage distances, cities, towns and villages, rivers, creeks, lakes, and state parks. Published: Indianapolis, Ind. Ptd. and shaded. Scale: 1 in. equals 30 miles. 36 x 22. Ord.'s off.

County Purposes

170. MINUTES (Ordinary Sitting for County Purposes), Feb. 1869-Feb. 1878. 1 vol. (4). Sept. 1868-Feb. 1869 in Minutes (Inferior Court), entry 106; Mar. 1878-May 1879 in Minutes, entry 110.
Minutes of ordinary sitting for county purposes, showing date, nature of business transacted, applications and petitions considered, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw. Aver. 700 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.
For prior records, see entry 106; for subsequent records, see entry 1.

IX. COUNTY COURT

A county court was established in Dougherty County in 1866,[1] but was abolished in 1868.[2] It was established again in 1872,[3] and functioned until 1898, when it was succeeded by the city court of Albany.[4] The court created in 1866 succeeded to the jurisdiction that had been vested, from the county's creation in 1853 until 1866, in the inferior court sitting as a court of law.[5] When the county court was abolished in 1868, its unfinished business was transferred to the superior court.[6] Each county court was served throughout its existence by one judge,[7] who in the first court was elected by the qualified voters of the county,[8] and in the second court was appointed by the Governor.[9] The judge's term of office was 4 years.[10] Under the act creating the court in 1866, it was provided that the judge could either appoint a clerk or act in that capacity himself.[11] The act of 1872 made the superior court clerk ex officio clerk of the county court.[12] The county court had concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court in all criminal cases below the grade of felony, except where exclusive jurisdiction was vested in other courts. Its civil jurisdiction varied widely from time to time under the creating and subsequent amendatory acts, and different terms were provided for the trial of cases under the various jurisdictions.[13]

Civil

Dockets

171. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1866-68. 1 vol.
Docket of executions issued on judgments obtained in county court, showing date, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and clerk, date of judgment, date entered on docket, amount of principal, interest, costs, and total, and disposition of case. Arr. chron. by date execution issued. For index, see entry 172. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 600 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

172. (INDEX TO EXECUTION DOCKET), 1868-68. 1 vol.
Index to Execution Docket, entry 171, showing names of plaintiff and

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1 Ga. Acts 1865-66, pp. 64-71.
2 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 16.
3 Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 408-416.
4 Ga. Acts 1897, pp. 525, 526.
5 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
6 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 16; art. 11, sec. 7.
7 Ga. Acts 1865-66, p. 64; 1872, p. 409.
8 Ga. Acts 1865-66, p. 64.
9 Ga. Acts 1872, p. 409.
10 Ga. Acts 1865-66, p. 64; 1872, p. 409.
11 Ga. Acts 1865-66, p. 65.
12 Ga. Acts 1872, p. 410.
13 Ga. Acts 1865-66, p. 66; 1872, pp. 409, 410; 1878-79, pp. 113, 135; 1893, pp. 22, 23.

defendant, and page number of recording volume. Arr. alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 52 pp. 14 x 10 x ½. Gen. bsmt. strm.

173. (CIVIL DOCKET), Jan. 1873-July 1897. In Civil Docket, entry 205.

Docket of civil cases tried, shows term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, and disposition thereof.

Minutes

174. MINUTES (COUNTY COURT), 1866-68, 1882-97. 4 vols. (1 vol. unlabeled; 3 vols., 1882-97, dated). 1872-82 in Minutes (District Court), entry 204.

Minutes of civil and criminal proceedings and cases heard in county court, showing date, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. Aver. 725 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

Criminal

Case Papers

175. (DEAD DOCKET, COUNTY COURT), 1887-97. In Dead Docket, entry 77.

Original papers in criminal cases which have been placed on the dead docket and may only be called to trial at the discretion of the presiding judge, showing date, name of defendant, offense charged, and date transferred to dead docket.

Docket

176. SUBPOENA DOCKET, 1886-98. 1 vol.

Docket of subpoenas issued to witnesses in criminal cases, showing names of defendant and witnesses, offense charged, by whom delivered, date issued, when to appear, to whom delivered, officers return, and remarks. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 311 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

X. COUNTY COURT SOLICITOR

The office of county court solicitor was created in Dougherty County with the establishment of a county court in 1866,[1] but was abolished by the Constitution of 1868.[2] Reestablished in 1872,[3] the county court

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1 Ga. Acts 1865-66, p. 70.
2 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, sec. 16.
3 Ga. Acts 1872, p. 409.

solicitor's office was again abolished in 1898, when the county court was succeeded by the city court of Albany.[1] Under the act creating the county court in 1866, the solicitor was elected by the qualified voters of the county.[2] In the second court established in 1872, he was appointed by the Governor.[3] The solicitor's term of office in the first county court was 4 years,[4] but the act creating the second court did not fix any term of office.[5] The county court solicitor was required to prosecute all offenders of criminal laws within the jurisdiction (misdemeanors) of his court.[6]

XI. CITY COURT OF ALBANY AND CLERK

The city court of Albany was established in Dougherty County under the act of 1897,[7] and has continued to function to the present. It succeeded to the jurisdiction formerly vested in the county court.[8] One judge serves the city court,[9] and he is elected by the qualified voters of the county[10] for a term of 4 years.[11] The superior court clerk acts as ex officio clerk of the city court,[12] and the county sheriff also serves this court.[13] The city court has jurisdiction over the entire county of Dougherty concurrently with the superior court in criminal cases below the grade of felony, and in civil causes amounting to $50 or more, except where exclusive jurisdiction is vested in some other court.[14]

Civil

Case Papers

177. CITY COURT CIVIL, 1898--. Est. 30,000 papers in 100 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Original papers and pleadings in civil cases, showing term of court, date filed, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, character of pleading, and minute book and page number where recorded. Also contains: Mortgage foreclosures, entry 179. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. and hdw. on ptd. fms. to 1907; hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. thereafter. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

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1 Ga. Acts 1897, p. 525.
2 Ga. Acts 1865-66, pp. 64, 70.
3 Ga. Acts 1872, p. 409.
4 Ga. Acts 1865-66, pp. 64, 70.
5 Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 408-416.
6 Ga. Acts 1865-66, p. 70; 1872, p. 409.
7 Ga. Acts 1897, pp. 408-419.
8 Ga. Acts 1897, pp. 525, 526.
9 Ga. Acts 1897, p. 409.
10 Ga. Acts 1906, p. 147.
11 Ga. Acts 1897, p. 409; 1906, p. 147; 1925, p. 346.
12 Ga. Acts 1897, p. 410.
13 Ga. Acts 1897, p. 411.
14 Ga. Acts 1897, pp. 408, 409.

City Court of Albany and Clerk - Civil (178-184)

178. CITY COURT (Pending Civil Cases) 1937--. Est. 400 papers in 1 f.d.
Original papers of civil cases pending, showing term of court, date filed, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, and nature of case. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 12 x 4 x 22. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

179. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES, 1906--. Est. 1,200 papers in 2 f.d. 1898-1905, also 1906--, in City Court Civil, entry 177.
Affidavits of foreclosures on personalty mortgages and orders for sale, showing date of foreclosure, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, description and location of property, amount of mortgage, amount paid, and amount in default. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

Dockets

180. ISSUE DOCKET (Bench), 1898--. 6 vols.
Docket of civil cases in which an issue for trial by jury has been made or is likely to be made, showing court term, date filed, case number, names of attorneys, plaintiff, and defendant, and nature and disposition of case. Also contains: Attachment docket, 1898-1916, entry 184. Arr. numer. by case no. For index 1898-1928, see entry 181; indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder, 1929--. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 500 pp. 15 x 11 x 2. 4 vols., 1898-1928, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 2 vols., 1929--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

181. INDEX TO ISSUE DOCKET, 1898-1928. 4 vols.
Index to Issue Docket (Bench), entry 180, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 52 pp. 16 x 11 x $\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

182. ISSUE DOCKET (Bar), 1898-1910. 1 vol. Discontinued 1910; only Issue Docket (Bench) kept thereafter.
Duplicate of Issue Docket (Bench), showing information as in entry 180. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname, and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 500 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Sup. ct. clk bsmt. va.

183. MOTION DOCKET, 1898--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Docket of motions in civil cases to be decided by the judge without the intervention of the jury, showing court term, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature and disposition of case, character of motion, and date of hearing. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 480 pp. 17 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1898-1930, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 1 vol., 1930--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

184. ATTACHMENT DOCKET, 1916--. 1 vol. (1). 1898-1916 in Issue Docket, entry 180.
Docket of suits in attachment initiated in city court, showing names of

plaintiff, and defendant, name and court term to which returnable, amount of claim, date of levy, and description of property levied on. Arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname, and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 430 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. first fl., va.

185. EXECUTION DOCKET, 1898--. 4 vols. (1-4).
Docket of executions issued on city court judgments, showing execution number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, dates judgment rendered and execution issued, amounts of principal, interest, and court costs, and date satisfied (if satisfied). Arr. numer. by execution no. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder, 1898--; for reverse index 1914-30, see entry 186. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 425 pp. 17 x 12 x 2. 3 vols., 1898-1930, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 1 vol., 1930--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

186. CROSS INDEX TO EXECUTION DOCKET, 1914-30. 2 vols. (2, 3).
Index to Execution Docket, entry 185, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 52 pp. 17 x 12 x ½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

187. CIVIL SUBPOENA DOCKET, 1898--. 1 vol.
Docket of subpoenas served on witnesses in civil cases, showing court term, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and witnesses, dates served, and sheriff's return thereon. Arr. chron. by date served. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 476 pp. 17 x 11 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Minutes and Proceedings

188. MINUTES, 1898--. 10 vols. (1-10).
Minutes of civil and criminal cases in city court, showing date filed, term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case or offense, and disposition thereof. Also contains: Docket and minutes, juvenile court, 1921-36, entry 217. Arr. chron. by court term. For index 1898-1919, see entry 189; indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff in civil and defendant in criminal cases and chron. thereunder, 1919--. Hdw., hdw. under ptd. hds., and typed. Aver. 630 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 6 vols., 1898-1924, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 4 vols., 1924--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

189. INDEX TO MINUTES, 1898-1919. 5 vols. (1-5).
Index to Minutes, entry 188, showing names of plaintiff and defendant and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 52 pp. 18 x 12 x ½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

190. WRIT RECORD, 1898-1900, 1925--. 2 vols. (1, 1). Title varies: Final Record, 1898-1900, 1 vol.
Record of case papers and pleadings in cases prosecuted to final judgment,

showing term of court, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and judge, and nature and disposition of case. Arr. chron. by date of final adjudication. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 1898-1900; typed 1925--. Aver. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1898-1900, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 1 vol., 1925--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Criminal

Case Papers

191. CITY COURT CRIMINAL, 1898--. Est. 10,000 papers in 34 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Original criminal case papers, showing date of warrant or accusation, court term, case number, names of defendant and attorneys, offense charged, and disposition of case. Also contains: Juvenile court, case papers, 1921-36, entry 216. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

192. (DEAD DOCKET CITY COURT), 1898--. In Dead Docket, entry 77.
Criminal case papers which have been placed on the dead docket and may be called only at the discretion of the presiding judge, showing names of defendant and attorneys, offense charged, and date transferred.

193. (CITY COURT EVIDENCE), 1901-29. In Transcription of Evidence, entry 81.
Transcription of evidence, showing information as in entry 81.

Dockets

194. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1898--. 8 vols. (1-4, 4 vols. dated).
Docket of criminal cases to be heard before city court, showing term of court, case number, names of defendant, prosecutor, and attorneys, offense charged, and disposition of case. Arr. numer. by case no. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder, 1898-1914, 1928--; for index 1914-28, see entry 195. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 400 pp. 17 x 12 x 2. 6 vols., 1898-1928, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 2 vols., 1928--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

195. INDEX TO CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1914-28. 2 vols. (dated).
Index to Criminal Docket, entry 194, showing name of defendant, offense charged, and volume and page number where recorded. Arr. alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Aver. 52 pp. 17 x 12 x $\frac{1}{8}$. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

196. DEAD DOCKET, 1899--. 1 vol.
Docket of criminal cases that have been transferred to dead docket and may be called on trial only at the discretion of the presiding judge, showing case number, names of defendant and attorneys, and offense charged. Arr. numer. by case no. No index. Hdw. 300 pp. 16 x 10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

City Court of Albany and Clerk - Appeals; Financial; Juries; Miscellaneous (197-203)

Appeals

197. (CASES APPEALED FROM CITY COURT), 1925--. In cases carried to Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, entry 83.
Papers and pleadings of cases appealed to Supreme Court and Court of Appeals from the city court, showing date, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, offense charged, date appealed, name of court to which appealed, and disposition.

Financial

198. (CITY COURT COSTS), 1898--. In Fines and Forfeitures, Insolvent Cost, entry 89.
Court costs and fines in criminal cases, showing date, term of court, name of defendant, amounts of fines and forfeitures collected, amounts of court cost and total, and date paid.

199. (CLERK'S FEE RECORD, CITY COURT), 1902-13, 1916--. In Clerk's Fee Record, entry 90.
Itemized record of clerk's and sheriff's costs for service in cases heard in city court, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, amounts of fees, and total costs.

Juries

200. REVISED JURY LIST, 1924--. 8 vols. (dated).
List of petit jurors revised biennially, showing date revised and names of jurors. Arr. chron. by biennial revision and alph. by name of juror thereunder. No index. Hdw. Aver. 100 pp. 15 x 10 x $\frac{1}{2}$. 5 vols., 1924-33, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 3 vols., 1935--, sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

201. LIST OF JURORS, 1905--. 1 vol.
City court jury lists, showing name and address of juror, term of court, serial number, date subpoenaed, and remarks. Arr. chron. by court term, with jurors' names numbered consectutively thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 400 pp. 17 x 11 x 1$\frac{1}{2}$. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

202. JURY SCRIP, April 1928-Jan. 1932, May 1936--. 4 vols. (labeled by contained scrip nos.).
Stubs of scrip issued in payment for jury service, showing scrip number, name of juror, date, and amount due. Arr. chron. by date issued, with stubs numbered consectutively. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 200 stubs 12 x 14 x 1. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Miscellaneous

203. COLLECTION REGISTER, 1908-13. 1 vol.
Account book of Peacock and Nelson, a local law firm, showing names of client and debtor, amounts collected, whether court action instituted, date, and amount remitted to client. Arr. chron. by date collected. Indexed alph. by first letter of client's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

City Court Solicitor; County Probation Officer; Criminal Court; District Court

(Next entry 204, p. 190)

XII. CITY COURT SOLICITOR

The office of city court solicitor was established in Dougherty County in 1897 by the act creating the city court of Albany.[1] The Solicitor is elected by the qualified voters of the county,[2] and he holds office for 4 years.[3] His principal duty is to serve as the prosecuting officer of the city court.[4]

XIII. COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER

The office of county (or adult) probation officer was established in Dougherty County in 1914,[5] under authority of an act of the legislature,[6] and has continued to function to the present. The county probation officer is appointed by the superior court judge and serves at the judge's pleasure.[7] His principal duties are to take charge of all persons placed in his care on probation; to keep a complete record of all cases investigated, and an account of all money received and disbursed by him.[8]

XIV. CRIMINAL COURT

Provision was made for establishment of criminal courts in all counties of the State by an act of the legislature in 1868,[9] but this act was repealed 2 years later.[10] As no records of this court have been found it is not definitely known whether such a court was ever established in Dougherty County. Two judges were provided for each criminal court, these being the justice of the peace and the commissioned notary public ex officio justices of the peace in the militia district in which the county seat was located, or in any militia district in which there was an incorporated town.[11] The court had jurisdiction over all offenses, except those punishable by death or confinement in the penitentiary.[12]

XV. DISTRICT COURT

A district court was established in the tenth senatorial district, of

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1 Ga. Acts 1897, p. 410
2 Ga. Acts 1906, p. 147.
3 Ibid.
4 Ga. Acts 1897, p. 410.
5 Minutes (Superior Court), vol. X, p. 252, see entry 68.
6 Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 112-114.
7 Ibid.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #27-2704; Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 113, 114.
9 Ga. Acts 1868, pp. 19-21.
10 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 31.
11 Ga. Acts 1868, p. 19.
12 Ibid.

which Dougherty County was a component part, by an act effective January 1, 1871.[1] Lee and Worth Counties also were included in this district.[2] This court was abolished by an act passed December 7 of the same year, and all cases pending were transferred to the superior court.[3] The judge was appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years.[4] The superior court clerk acted as ex officio clerk of the district court.[5] This court had authority to hear and determine all offenses not punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, all civil cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction of some other court or office, and to exercise all the powers of a justice of the peace in matters civil and criminal.[6]

204. MINUTES (District Court), Feb. 1871-Jan. 1882. 1 vol. Minutes of civil and criminal cases tried in district court, showing date, court term, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Also contains: Minutes, county court, 1872-82, entry 174. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. 700 pp. 16 x 11 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

205. CIVIL DOCKET, Feb.-Aug. 1871, Jan. 1873-July 1897. 1 vol. Docket of cases tried in district court, showing date, case number, names on plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, and disposition thereof. Also contains: Civil docket, Jan. 1873-July 1897, entry 173. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. 600 pp. (40 used) 16 x 11 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

XVI. DISTRICT ATTORNEY

A district attorney was provided for Dougherty County by the act, effective January 1, 1871, creating the tenth senatorial district court.[7] The office of district attorney was abolished along with the district court December 7, 1871.[8] The district attorney was appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years.[9] The principal duty of this official was to prosecute all criminal cases within the jurisdiction of the court.[10]

XVII. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS

Justice of the peace courts have existed in Dougherty County since

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1 Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 32-36.
2 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 3, sec. 2, par. 1.
3 Ga. Acts 1871-72, p. 68.
4 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 32.
5 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 33.
6 Ga. Acts 1870, pp. 34, 35.
7 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 32.
8 Ga. Acts 1871-72, p. 68.
9 Ga. Acts 1870 p. 32.
10 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 34.

Justice of the Peace Courts - (206-208)
620th Militia District;
945th Militia District

its creation in 1853.[1] There are now three militia districts in the county,[2] each served by a justice of the peace court,[3] and there may be one notary public ex officio justice of the peace in each district.[4] The justice of the peace is elected by the qualified voters of the district for a 4-year term.[5] The notary public ex officio justice of the peace is appointed by the superior court judge upon recommendation of the grand jury, and serves for 4 years.[6] The criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace includes the preservation of public peace in their districts and county, the issuing of criminal warrants, and the examination, and commitment, binding over, or discharge of persons brought before them on criminal warrants.[7] Their jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to $100.[8] The justices are empowered to perform marriages.[9]

Since the field inventory was made the case papers of the 945th militia district (described in entries 208 and 209), have been removed from the justice of the peace courtroom and are now scattered under the stairway leading from basement to first floor of the courthouse. The courtroom is no longer used by the justice of the peace.

620th Militia District

206. (CIVIL DOCKET), 1905-9. 1 vol.
Docket of civil cases, showing militia district, term of court, names of plaintiff, defendant, attorneys, and justice, nature of action, disposition of case, and amount court cost. Arr. chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 200 pp. 14 x 10 x 1. Gen. bsmt. strm.

207. J(ustice of the) P(eace) DOCKET (Criminal), 1905-7. 1 vol.
Docket of criminal cases, showing term of court, case number, names of prosecutor, defendant, and justice, dates warrant issued and served, offense charged, date of trial, disposition of case, court costs, and remarks. Arr. chron. by court term, with cases numbered consecutively. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 200 pp. 8 x 14 x 1. Gen. bsmt. strm.

945th Militia District

Case Papers

208. (CIVIL CASES), approx. 1903-32. Est. 5,250 papers in 22 pigeon holes (labeled by contained subjects).

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1 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
2 Tax Digest (1939), see entry 168.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3501, #24-401.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3601, #24-501.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3501, #24-401.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-3601, #24-501.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-601, #24-1501.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #24-1001.
9 Ga. Code of 1933, #53-201.

Justice of the Peace Courts - (209-214)
1097th Militia District;
Miscellaneous

Case papers and pleadings of civil cases in justice court, showing term of court, case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case and disposition thereof. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 7 x 4 x 12. (For location, see last par. J.P. essay, supra).

209. (CRIMINAL PAPERS), approx. 1916-37. Est. 1,000 papers in 4 pigeon holes.
Criminal cases tried in justice court, showing date, court term, names of prosecutor, defendant, and attorney, offense charged, disposition of case, court costs, volume and page number where docketed. No obvious arr. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 7 x 4 x 12. (For location, see last par. J.P. essay, supra).

Dockets

210. JUSTICE CIVIL DOCKET, 1906-27. 6 vols.
Docket of civil cases, showing information as in entry 206. Arr. chron. by court term, with cases numbered consecutively. Indexed alph. by first letter of plaintiff's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

211. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1902-8, 1915-28. 8 vols.
Docket of criminal cases, showing information as in entry 207. Arr. chron. by court term, with cases numbered consecutively. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 300 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Gen. bsmt. strm.

1097th Militia District

212. CIVIL DOCKET, 1909-28, 1933--. 4 vols. Untitled, 1933-36, 1 vol.
Docket of civil cases, showing information as in entry 206. Arr. chron. by court term, with cases numbered consecutively. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 1909-28, 1936--; hdw. 1933-36. Aver. 400 pp. 17 x 11 x 1½. Home of G. B. Mock, J.P., Sylvester, Ga.

213. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1894-1908, 1939--. 2 vols. Title varies: J(ustice of the) P(eace) Docket, 1894-1908, 1 vol.
Docket of criminal cases, showing information as in entry 207. Arr. chron. by court term, with cases numbered consecutively. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder, 1894-1908; no index 1939--. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 500 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1894-1908, gen. bsmt. strm.; 1 vol., 1939--, home of G. B. Mock, J.P., Sylvester, Ga.

Miscellaneous
(unable to determine militia districts)

214. (CRIMINAL DOCKET), 1887-1908, 1915-19. 2 vols.
Docket of criminal cases, showing information as in entry 207. Arr. chron. by court term, with cases numbered consecutively. No index 1887-1908; indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname, 1815-19.

Hdw. 1887-1908, hdw. on ptd. fms. 1915-19. Aver. 100 pp. 14 x 10 x 1. Gen. bsmt. strm.

XVIII. CONSTABLES

There are three militia districts in Dougherty County,[1] each of which is authorized to have two constables.[2] Constables are elected by the qualified voters of their respective districts,[3] but where a majority exists from any cause, the office can be filled by appointment by the justice of the peace of the district.[4] Constables hold office for 4 years.[5] These officers are the process servers and arresting officers of the justice of the peace courts of their districts.[6]

215. SINGLE LEDGER (Service Docket), Jan. 1915-July 1919. 1 vol. Docket of suits served by constable upon defendants in civil cases, showing date issued, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, date served, and constable's return. Arr. chron. by date served. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname. Hdw. 250 pp. 14 x 10 x 1. Gen. bsmt. strm.

XIX. JUVENILE COURT

A juvenile court was established in Dougherty County in 1921[7] under authority of legislative acts of 1915 and 1916.[8] One judge serves this court and he is appointed by the superior court judge for a term of 3 years.[9] The judge of the juvenile court may appoint, with the concurrence of the superior court judge, one or more probation officers.[10] The juvenile court has jurisdiction over any child under 16 years of age who has committed a criminal offense, and retains this jurisdiction as long as the court deems it necessary for the correction or education of the child, but such jurisdiction is terminated when the child reaches the age of 21.[11]

216. JUVENILE COURT (Case Papers), Mar. 17, 1919, Jan. 14, 1926, Jan. 1937--. 30 papers in 1 f.d. (A-Z). Jan. 1921-Dec. 1936 in City Court Criminal, entry 191.

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[1] Tax Digest (1939), see entry 168.
[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-801; Act 1829, Cobb, p. 213.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-801; Act 1829, Cobb, p. 213.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-806; Act 1811, Cobb, p. 201.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-801; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 43.
[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-817.
[7] Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Y, p. 321, see entry 68.
[8] Ga. Acts 1915, pp. 35-49; 1916, pp. 58-61.
[9] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2441; Ga. Acts 1916, p. 60; 1935, p. 402.
[10] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2441; Ga. Acts 1916, p. 61.
[11] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2402; Ga. Acts 1915, p. 36; 1916, pp. 60, 61; 1935, pp. 400, 401.

Histories and pleadings in cases of delinquent juveniles, showing case number, name, address, age, color, sex, school attendance, and mentality of child, parent's name, family environment, offense charged, name of complainant, date served, and disposition of case; contains several appointments of judges and probation officers of juvenile court, showing date, name of office, person appointed, and term of office. Arr. chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 5 x 14. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

217. DOCKET AND MINUTES, JUVENILE COURT, 1937--. 1 vol. (1).
1921-36 in Minutes, entry 188.

Volume contains:

i. Docket of juvenile cases, showing case number, names of defendant, prosecutor, attorneys, and arresting officer, and nature of accusation.

ii. Minutes of cases tried in juvenile court, showing term of court, case number, name, age, color, and sex of defendant, nature of case, and disposition thereof.

Vol. divided into two sections; docket arr. chron. by date filed, with cases numbered consecutively; minutes arr. chron. by court term. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of juvenile and chron. thereunder. Docket hdw. on ptd. fms.; minutes typed. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

XX. COUNTY ATTORNEY

Attorneys have been employed from time to time by Dougherty County since shortly after the county was organized,[1] but it was not until 1915 that a county attorney was regularly employed by the county.[2] Since that time, a county attorney has served continuously. The county attorney is employed by the commissioners of roads and revenues for a term of 1 year.[3]

XXI. CORONER

The act creating Dougherty County provided for the election of a coroner,[4] and such an official has continued to function to the present.[5] He is elected by the qualified voters of the county and holds office for a term of 4 years.[6] It is the duty of the coroner to conduct inquests,[7] and he is the only county official empowered to arrest the sheriff.[8] In the event the sheriff is disqualified, or refuses to act, the coroner is

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1 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 271, see entry 106;
Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 1, p. 552, see entry 1.
2 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 10, p. 413.
3 Ibid., vol. 14, p. 419.
4 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #21-101; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 43.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #21-101.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #21-201.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #39-114; Act 1847, Cobb, p. 517.

authorized to act in his stead.[1] The coroner is not required to keep any records, but returns all papers relating to inquests to the superior court.[2]

XXII. SHERIFF

The office of Dougherty County Sheriff was provided for by the act creating the county,[3] and such an official has continued to function to the present.[4] He is elected by the qualified voters of the county for a term of 4 years.[5] He is the county's principal law enforcement officer and process server,[6] and is ex officio sheriff of the city court of Albany.[7]

All records of the sheriff are in his office unless otherwise indicated in the entries.

Executions and Sales

218. FI(eri) FA(cia)S, 1929--. Est. 1,000 stubs in 2 f.d. (dated). Stubs of tax fieri facias issued for the collection of delinquent taxes, showing militia district, date issued, stub number, name and address of delinquent, kind of tax, amounts due, costs, interest, fees, and total, and date satisfied. Arr. chron. by date issued, with stubs numbered consectutively. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 12 x 22.

219. TAX FI(eri) FA(cias) DOCKET, 1929--. 7 vols. Title varies: Ledger, 1929-39, 6 vols.
Docket of tax executions issued against delinquent taxpayers, showing name of taxpayer, years delinquent, amount of execution, date issued, and date settled. Arr. chron. by date execution issued. No index. Hdw. 1929-39; hdw. on ptd. fms. 1940--. Aver. 250 pp. 16 x 10 x 1½.

220. SHERIFF'S EXECUTION DOCKET, 1887-1900. 1 vol. (A).
Docket of executions delivered to sheriff for collection, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, court from which received, date of judgment, date fieri facias issued, amounts of principal, interest and cost, date levied (if levied), volume and page of sale book where recorded, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date execution issued. No index. Hdw. 250 pp. 16 x 10⅝ x 1½. Sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #21-106.
[2] Ga. Code of 1933, #21-215; Act 1823, Cobb, p. 539.
[3] Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2801; Act 1799, Cobb, p. 198; Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2701.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2801; Act 1799, Cobb, p. 198; Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2701.
[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #24-2813.
[7] Ga. Acts 1897, p. 411.

Sheriff - Warrants;
Service Docket; Bonds (221-226)

221. LEDGER (Sales Record), 1928--. 1 vol.
Record of property levied upon and sold by virtue of executions issued upon judgments, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, description of property, purchase price, name of purchaser, date of sale, and court costs. Arr. chron. by date of sale. No index. Hdw. 250 pp. 16 x 10 x 1½.

Warrants

222. BENCH WARRANT DOCKET, 1896--. 1 vol. (A).
Docket of warrants issued by judge to apprehend persons indicted for crimes by grand jury, showing name of person, offense charged, date issued, date executed, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of warrant. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 400 pp. 18 x 13 x 2.

223. SHERIFF'S WARRANT RECORD, 1913--. 1 vol. (dated).
Record of warrants issued in other counties for apprehension of criminals located in Dougherty County, showing date warrant received, name of accused, offense charged, date arrested, amount of bond, names of sureties and date, if released on bond, names of authorities for whom accused apprehended, and disposition. Arr. chron. by date warrant received, with cases numbered consecutively. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of accused and chron. thereunder. Hdw, on ptd. fms. 507 pp. 18 x 13 x 2½.

Service Docket

224. JOURNAL (Service Docket), 1875-1911. 1 vol.
Record of papers served by sheriff, showing date, names of plaintiff defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, term of court, case number, date, and how defendant served. Arr. numer. by case no. No. index. Hdw. 804 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Sup. ct. clk. first fl. va.

Bonds

225. SHERIFF'S BOND RECORD (Superior Court), 1854-81, 1903--. Est. 250 papers in 1 f.d. (dated); 4 vols. (1 vol. unlabeled, A-C). Title varies: Appearance Bonds, 1903-11, 1 f.d.; untitled, 1854-81, 1 vol.
Bonds given by persons charged with criminal offense to assure appearance at trial, showing name of accused, offense charged, date, amount and condition of bond, names and addresses of sureties, and date to appear at trial. Also contains: Sheriff's bond book, city court, 1903-11, entry 226. Arr. chron. by date of bond, 1854-81, 1910--; divided into two sections by courts with no obvious arr. thereunder, 1903-11. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron, thereunder, 1854-81, 1910--; no index 1903-11. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Vols. aver. 425 pp. 16 x 12 x 2; f.d. 11 x 5 x 14. 1 vol., 1854-81, gen. bsmt. strm.; 1 f.d., 1903-11, sup. ct. clk. bsmt. va.; 3 vols., 1910--, sheriff's off.

226. SHERIFF'S BOND BOOK (City Court), 1909--. 5 vols. (A-E).
1903-8, also 1909-11, in Sheriff's Bond Record (Superior Court), entry 225.

Bonds given by persons charged with misdemeanors to assure their appearance at court trials, showing names of defendant and surety, offense charged, date, amount and conditions of bond, and date to appear in court. Arr. chron. by date of bond. Indexed alph. by first letter of defendant's surname and chron. thereunder. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 450 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. 3 vols., 1909-22, gen. bsmt. strm.; 3 vols., 1922--, sheriff's off.

Prisoners

227. JAIL RECORD, 1875--. 5 vols. (1 vol. unlabeled; 2, C, US#1, 4). Title varies: Jail Docket, 1918-39, 2 vols.

Record of persons committed to jail, showing date committed, name, address, color, age, sex, and marital status of prisoner. offense charged, sentence of court, and date released. Volume US#1, 1919-39, also contains record of Federal prisoners confined in Dougherty County jail for period 1919-36. Arr. chron. by date committed. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. Aver. 475 pp. 18 x 11 x 2. 2 vols., 1875-1918, gen. bsmt. strm.; 3 vols., 1918--, sheriff's off.

Correspondence

228. PROPERTY (and Correspondence), 1937--. Est. 2,000 papers in 1 f.d.

Some property taken from the person of prisoners at time of apprehension; and general correspondence pertaining to office of sheriff, showing date, subject matter of letter, name and address of correspondent, with replies thereto. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 12 x 22.

XXIII. COUNTY POLICE

Provision was made by the legislature in 1914 for the appointment of county police,[1] and under this authority one county policeman was appointed by the Dougherty County commissioners of roads and revenues on January 4, 1926.[2] An additional officer was employed on January 2, 1928,[3] and two county policemen have served continuously to the present. On July 1, 1940, another officer was named "chief of police and tax bureau." His principal duty is to collect delinquent taxes.[4] The term of appointment is at the discretion of the county commissioners.[5] County police have the same power as the county sheriff to make arrests and execute criminal warrants,[6] and they work with and under the supervision of the sheriff's force.

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1401; Ga. Acts 1914, pp. 142, 143.
[2] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 14, p. 464, see entry 1.
[3] Ibid., p. 502.
[4] Ibid., vol. 15, p. 421.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1407; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 143.
[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1403; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 142.

Tax Receiver - (229-231)
Returns; Exemptions

XXIV. TAX RECEIVER

The office of tax receiver was provided for Dougherty County by the act creating the county.[1] It was consolidated with the office of tax collector in 1861,[2] but became a separate agency again in 1863,[3] continuing so until the present. The tax receiver is elected by the qualified voters of the county and serves a term of 4 years.[4] His principal duties are to receive returns on both real and personal property of all taxpayers of the county,[5] and to prepare tax digests.[6]

All records of this official are located in his office unless otherwise indicated in the entries.

Returns

229. TAX RETURNS, 1925--. Est. 15,000 papers in 2 boxes and 1 stack (unlabeled), 169 vols. (labeling varies). Untitled, 1925-31, 2 boxes and 1 stack.
Original returns of real and personal property for taxation, showing name and address of taxpayer, description, location, and valuation of property, date returned, and amount of state, county, and poll taxes. No obvious arr., 1925-31; arr. alph. by name of taxpayer, 1927--, No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Boxes 18 x 12 x 24; stack 14 x 18 x 15; vols. aver. 500 pp. 14 x 18 x 2. 2 boxes, 1 stack, and 35 vols. 1925-31, gen. bsmt. strm.; 134 vols. 1932--, co. police off.

Exemptions

230. (WHITE TAX EXEMPTIONS), 1938--. Est. 4,000 papers in 4 f.d. (lebeled by militia district).
Petitions for exemption on personal property to the value of $300 and real property (owner's homestead) to the value of $2,000 from taxation, showing date, name of petitioner, description of property, when and from whom acquired, kind of title held, amount of liens on property, and to whom due. Arr. alph. by name of petitioner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 6 x 9 x 20.

231. (COLORED TAX EXEMPTIONS), 1938--. Est. 3,000 papers in 3 f.d. (labeled by militia district).
Petitions for exemption from taxation, showing information as in entry 230. Arr. alph. by name of petitioner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 6 x 9 x 20.

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[1] Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
[2] Ga. Acts 1861, p. 29.
[3] Ga. Acts 1863, p. 16.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #2-8301; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 43.
[5] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4611, par. 1.
[6] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4611, par. 2.

Board of Tax Assessors - (232-237)

Maps and Flats

232. MAP OF CITY OF ALBANY, 1927. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Maps and plats of city blocks, together with record of real estate transfers, showing block and lot number, street boundaries, scale, name of owner, and volume and page number where recorded in deed record. Vol. divided into 2 sections, transfers arr. chron.; maps arr. by blocks from north to south of town. No index. Transfers hdw. on ptd. fms.; maps handdrawn on linen tracing cloth and pasted in vol. Aver. 200 pp. 16 x 30 x 1½.

233. MAP OF ALBANY, GEORGIA, 1926. 1 item.
Topographical map of the part of Albany west of the Flint River, showing date, scale, names of streets, and lot and block number. Draftsman: Jno. H. Lowe. Blueprint, framed. Scale: 1 in. equals 400 ft. 48 x 60.

234. CITY OF ALBANY, 1928. 1 map.
Topographical map, showing scale, date, streets, lot and block numbers, location of parks, subdivisions, railroads, and rivers. Draftsman: E. B. Barnawell. Black-and-white. Scale: 1 in. equals 1,000 ft. 30 x 48.

235. (DOUGHERTY COUNTY), undated. 1 item.
Political and communications map, showing cities, towns, committees, and militia districts, lot numbers, railroads, highways, rivers, and creeks. Blueprint. 30 x 10.

236. (DOUGHERTY COUNTY), 1939. 1 map.
Political map of county, showing date, scale, boundaries, highways, county roads, schools, churches, towns, districts, and lot numbers. Draftsman: E. A. Stanaland. Black-and-white. Scale: 1 in. equals 1 mi. 18 x 30.

237. SUBDIVISION OF EUGEMAR AND FLORARY, 1926. 1 map.
Political map of subdivisions of Albany, showing date, scale, streets, block and lot numbers, and location of parks. Draftsman: E. S. Draper. Black-and-white. Scale: 1 in. equals 200 ft. 30 x 48.

XXV. BOARD OF TAX ASSESSORS.

A board of tax assessors was established in Dougherty County under the provisions of an act of 1913.[1] The board assumed those duties formerly vested in the tax receiver in regard to the assessment of property at a fair valuation.[2] The board consists of three members, who are appointed by the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for terms of 6 years.[3] The board of assessors is authorized to employ a competent person to serve as secretary and an agent to seek out all unreturned property.[4]

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[1] Ga. Acts 1913, pp. 123-134.
[2] Act 1813, Cobb, p. 1059; Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 290.
[3] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6903; #92-6904; Ga. Acts 1913, p. 124.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #92-6910; Ga. Acts 1913, p. 126.

XXVI. TAX COLLECTOR

A tax collector was provided for in the act creating Dougherty County,[1] but in 1861 the office was combined with that of tax receiver,[2] one official serving in both capacities. The offices were again separated by an act of 1863,[3] and have remained separate to the present. The tax collector is elected by the qualified voters of the county and serves for a term of 4 years.[4] His principal duties are to collect State and county taxes and remit to the State and county treasurers their proportionate shares of such funds.[5] Among other duties, he collects poll taxes and keeps a permanent record of qualified voters.[6]

All records are located in the tax collector's office unless otherwise indicated in the entries.

Tax Receipts and Collections

238. (TAX RECEIPT STUBS), 1934--. 18 vols. (dated).
Stubs of tax receipts, showing receipt number, name of taxpayer, year, kind and value of property returned, amount of state, county, poll, and professional tax, total, and date paid. Arr. chron. by date paid, with stubs numbered consecutively. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 200 stubs 16 x 14 x 1½.

239. (RECEIPTS) N(ot) O(n) D(igest), 1928--. 4 vols.
Duplicate of receipts issued for taxes collected but not entered on digest, showing date, receipt number, name of taxpayer, and amount and kind of tax. Arr. chron. by date issued, with receipts numbered consecutively. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 150 pp. 16 x 14 x 1.

240. (SPECIAL TAX RECEIPTS), 1935--. 3 vols.
Duplicate special tax receipts, showing date, receipt number, name of taxpayer, amount and purpose for which taxes collected. Arr. chron. by date issued, with receipts numbered consecutively. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 125 pp. 13 x 8½ x 1.

Tax Digests

241. TAX DIGEST, 1893-96, 1898, 1902, 1905-8, 1910-16, 1918-21, 1923--. 39 vols. (dated).
Digest of returns on real and personal property for State and county taxes, showing name of owner, location, description, and valuation of property,

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1 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
2 Ga. Acts 1861, p. 29.
3 Ga. Acts 1863, p. 16.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-8301.
5 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4901, par. 1; #92-6203.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #92-4901, pars. 1, 11; Ga. Acts 1894, p. 116; 1908, pp. 58, 59; 1913, pp. 115-117; Ga. Code of 1933, #34-201.

Tax Collector - (242-248)
Reports; Voters

with notation whether paid, or payment enforced by execution. Also contains: Confederate pension roll, 1919-21, 1923--, entry 154. Vol. divided into sections, white taxpayers in front and colored in back; each section arr. alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. 21 vols., 1893-1921, gen. bsmt. strm.; 17 vols., 1923--, tax col.'s off.

242. SPECIAL TAX DIGEST, 1920--. 3 vols. Title varies: Special Taxes, 1920-30, 1 vol.
Digest on special taxes collected, showing receipt number, date collected, name of business owner, name and kind of business, amount of tax, penalties (if any), total, and remarks. Arr. alph. by first letter of name of firm and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. 1920-30; hdw. under ptd. hds. thereafter. Aver. 500 pp. 16 x 10 x 2. 1 vol., 1920-30, gen. bsmt. strm.; 2 vols., 1930--, tax col.'s off.

Reports

243. (REPORTS OF TAX COLLECTOR), 1937--. Est. 150 papers in 1 f.d.
Duplicate of (Tax Collector's Reports), showing same description as in entry 7. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed. 11 x 12 x 24.

Voters

244. MEN (Voters' Oaths), 1913--. 3 vols. Untitled, 1913-24, 1 vol.
Oaths of male voters, showing name, age, color, address, date, and signature of voter. Vols. divided into sections by districts, each section arr. alph. by first letter of voter's surname thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.

245. WOMEN (Voters' Oaths), 1920--. 2 vols.
Oaths show information as in entry 244. Vols. divided into sections by districts, each section arr. alph. by first letter of voter's surname thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 16 x 11 x 2.

246. (WHITE MALE VOTERS' REGISTRATION LIST, DISTRICT 945), 1929--. 3 vols. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
List of registered voters, showing date, name, age, address, and occupation of voter. Arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. Aver. 300 pp. 16 x 13 x 3.

247. (WHITE FEMALE VOTERS' REGISTRATION LISTS, DISTRICT 945), 1929--. 2 vols. (1,2; also by contained letters of alph.).
Lists show information as in entry 246. Arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. Aver. 300 pp. 16 x 13 x 3.

248. (WHITE REGISTRATION LIST. DISTRICTS 620 AND 1097), 1929--. 1 vol. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Shows name, age, sex, address, and occupation of voter and date registerred. Vol. divided into sections by male and female, sections arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 300 pp. 16 x 13 x 3.

249. (COLORED REGISTRATION LISTS, DISTRICT 620 and 1097), 1929--. 1 vol. (labeled by contained letters of alph.). Lists show information as in entry 248. Vol. divided into sections by male and female, each section arr. alph. by name of voter. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 300 pp. 16 x 13 x 3.

Correspondence

250. (CORRESPONDENCE), 1936--. Est. 6,000 papers in 2 f.d. General correspondence of tax collector, showing date, names of correspondents, and subject of letter. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 12 x 24. Tax col.'s va.

XXVII. FISCAL DEPOSITORY
(Formerly County Treasurer)

A county depository, which also acts as disbursing agent, succeeded on January 1, 1922, to the duties of the Dougherty County treasurer under authority of an act of 1921.[1] The county treasurer's office was established in the county on February 4, 1854,[2] but in 1876 a legislative act was passed abolishing this office and transferring its duties to the superior court clerk.[3] As early as the latter part of 1906, however, a person other than the superior court clerk was elected to serve as treasurer.[4] The act of 1921 abolished the treasurer's office and provided for the appointment of a county depository by the commissioners of roads and revenues.[5] The term of appointment is 4 years and the depository employees perform all clerical services.[6]

XXVIII. REGISTRARS

An act of 1894 provided for a board of three registrars in each county[7] and such a board was established in Dougherty County and has continued to function to the present. The superior court judge appoints the registrars from more than one political interest or party, and their terms of office are for 2 years.[8] It is the duty of the registrars to prepare not later than June 1 of each election year a list of registered voters of the county,[9]

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1 Ga. Acts 1921, pp. 456-461.
2 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 4, see entry 106.
3 Ga. Acts 1876, p. 325.
4 Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 7, p. 211, see entry 1. No authority for such action could be cited by present officials, nor could any law repealing, or Supreme Court decision invalidating, the act of 1876 be found.
5 Ga. Acts 1921, pp. 456-461.
6 Ibid.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-301; Ga. Acts 1894, pp. 115-118.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-301, #34-302; Ga. Acts 1894, p. 118.
9 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-403; Ga. Acts 1908, p. 59; 1924, p. 48.

and if, in the opinion of the judge, this list cannot be prepared within the required time, he may appoint one or more assistant boards of registrars.[1] The registrars are required to file the registered voters list within 5 days of its completion with the superior court clerk,[2] and to file certified copies of the registered voters lists with the ordinary.[3]

XXIX. BOARD OF EDUCATION

A board of education, consisting of one member from each militia district, city ward, and incorporated town, was established in Dougherty County in 1871.[4] This board was supplanted in 1887 by a five-member board, appointed by the grand jury,[5] and this latter type of board has been retained, with modifications, to date.[6] The members of the board hold office for terms of 4 years each.[7] From the creation of Dougherty County in 1853, until 1859, the legislature provided that school affairs be administered by the ordinary,[8] and from 1859 until 1868, the general law provided for a board of education.[9] However, in Dougherty County no reference to schools appeared until 1858,[10] at which time the county records show that a board of three school examiners appointed by the inferior court administered school affairs until 1868,[11] when the ordinary was appointed school commissioner. This official served until the creation of the board of education. The county school superintendent is ex officio secretary of the board.[12] At present all white rural students of the county, with the exception of some 125 attending the Acree and Cotton Mill schools, are transported by motorbus to the city of Albany schools, and the county pays the city pro-rata fee for each rural student attending.

251. MINUTES, 1900--. 3 vols.
Minutes of all proceedings and business transacted at meetings of the board of education, showing date of meeting, names of members present, petitions and applications considered, and disposition thereof. Arr. chron. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw. Aver. 350 pp. 15 x 10 x 1½. Supt.'s off., 119 N. Jackson St.

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1 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-403; Ga. Acts 1908, p. 59; 1924, p. 48.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-404; Ga. Acts 1908, pp. 58-60.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #34-1101; Ga. Acts 1894, p. 121.
4 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 52.
5 Ga. Acts 1887, p. 71.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-902; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 320.
7 Ga. Acts 1919, p. 321.
8 Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 2; 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
9 Ga. Acts 1859, p. 29.
10 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 246, see entry 106.
11 Ga. Acts 1866, p. 59; Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 590.
12 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-907; Ga. Acts 1919, p. 322.

Superintendent of Schools - (252)
Financial Records

XXX. SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

The office of superintendent of schools was established in Dougherty County in 1911.[1] From the creation of Dougherty County in 1853, until 1859, the General Assembly provided that the ordinary serve as ex officio school commissioner,[2] and a board of education was provided by general law from 1859,[3] until 1868. However, in Dougherty County, no reference appears in regard to a school executive officer until 1859, when county records show the appointment by the inferior court of three school examiners.[4] Such officials were appointed successively until 1868, at which time the ordinary was appointed school commissioner.[5] This was the arrangement until 1871, when a commissioner of schools was provided for.[6] Such an official continued to serve until 1911, at which time the title of the school executive officer was changed to that of superintendent. Although the general law provides for election of the county superintendent of schools by those voters residing in the county outside of independent school districts,[7] in Dougherty County this official is elected by the voters of the entire county.[8] He serves for a term of 4 years,[9] and, as secretary of the county board of education, is its chief executive officer.[10]

With the exception of the records described in entries 251-253, all records of the county board of education and the superintendent of schools were destroyed by the tornado in February 1940.

The superintendent conducts his official business at his provate office, 119 North Jackson Street, Albany, and keeps his records and the records of the board of education at that location.

Financial Records

252. (MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORTS), 1934--. 57 papers on 1 clip board. Monthly report of financial condition and affairs of the county school system, prepared by superintendent for information of the school board, showing date, itemized account of receipts and expenditures, and balance on hand at end of month. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 12 x 10 x 1.

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1 Ga. Acts 1911, p. 101.
2 Ga. Acts 1851-52, p. 2; 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
3 Ga. Acts 1859, p. 29.
4 Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 246, see entry 106.
5 Ga. Acts 1866, p. 59; Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 590.
6 Ga. Acts 1870, p. 53.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1002; Ga. Acts 1906, pp. 488-491.
8 Information obtained from Robert H. Warren, superintendent of schools and Howard Clark, clerk of superior court, (August 1, 1940), by H. V. Venters.
9 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-1002.
10 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-907, #32-1009.

Board of Health; District Commissioner of Health - (253)

253. (BUDGET), 1934--. 30 papers in 1 f.d.
Copies of estimated receipts and proposed expenditures for the ensuing school year; originals forwarded to the State Board of Education. Arr. chron. by year. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 11 x 24.

XXXI. BOARD OF HEALTH

A county board of health was established in Dougherty County in 1916,[1] under authority of an act of the legislature in 1914.[2] Prior to that time county health matters had been under the general supervision of the authorities in charge of county affairs for the various periods, viz: The inferior court from 1853 to 1868,[3] the ordinary from 1868 to 1879,[4] and the commissioners of roads and revenues from 1879 to 1916.[5] The board of health is composed of the county superintendent of schools and the chairman of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues, who are members by virtue of their offices, and a reputable physician elected by the grand jury.[6] The latter serves a 4-year term.[7] The board of health has supervision over all matters relating to health and sanitation in the county.[8]

Health records are listed under the new essay, District Commissioner of Health.

XXXII. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

The office of district commissioner of health was established in Dougherty County in 1920,[9] under authority of an act of 1914,[10] and has continued to function to the present. The district commissioner is appointed by the county board of health from an eligible list furnished by the Director of the State Board of Health and he serves a 4-year term.[11] His principal duties are the enforcement of the State health laws, the conservation of public health, and the prevention of disease.[12]

All records listed hereunder are located in the office of the health department's bookkeeper, unless otherwise indicated in the entries.

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1 Minutes (Superior Court), vol. X, p. 442, see entry 68.
2 Ga. Acts 1914, p. 125.
3 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
4 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, secs. 5, 14.
5 Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 424, 425; Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Q, p. 514.
6 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-201; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 125.
7 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-201; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 125.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-201; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 125.
9 U. S. Public Health Service, (Public Health Bulletin No. 222) History of County Health Organizations in the United States, 1908-33, p. 155.
10 Ga. Acts 1914, pp. 124-134.
11 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-303; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 127.
12 Ga. Code of 1933, #88-309; Ga. Acts 1914, p. 131.

(254-261)

Health Commissioner -
Vital Statistics;
Medical Examinations

Vital Statistics

254. (BIRTHS), 1937--. 1 vol.
Duplicate copies of birth certificates, showing information as in entry 146. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of parent and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 400 pp. 8 x 10 x 1½. Health comm.'s off.

255. (DEATHS), 1937--. 1 vol.
Duplicate copies of death certificates, showing information as in entry 147. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of deceased and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 300 pp. 8 x 10 x 1½. Health comm.'s off.

Medical Examinations

256. PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS (School Children), 1937--. Est. 500 cards in 1 f.d.
Record of health and dental examinations of school children, showing date, name of school, principal, and teacher, grade, name of pupil, and results of examination. Arr. chron. by date of examination. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

257. FOOD HANDLERS EXAMINATIONS, 1937--. Est. 400 papers in 1 f.d.
Record of physical examinations of persons who dispense, sell, or handle food, showing date, name, age, sex, and address of person, and results of examination. Arr. alph. by name of person examined. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

258. VENEREAL DISEASES, 1937--. Est. 2,040 papers in 2 f.d. (dated)
Clinic record of persons treated for venereal diseases, showing case number, name, address, age, color, sex, marital status, and occupation of patient, date and type of laboratory examination, and summary of treatment and progress. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

259. TUBERCULINE TESTS, 1937--. Est. 4,000 papers in 2 f.d. (dated).
Reports of examinations of persons suspected of having tuberculosis, showing name, address, age, color, sex, marital status, and occupation of suspect, name of employer (if any), date and result of examination, date and by whom reported, names of members of family, and physician's recommendation as to care of patient. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 6 x 12 x 20.

260. TUBERCULOSIS FILE, 1937--. Est. 300 papers in 1 f.d.
Complete record of treatment and progress of tuberculosis cases, showing name, address, age, color, and sex of patient, dates of diagnosis and treatments. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 10 x 12 x 24.

261. HOOKWORM, 1937--. Est. 500 papers in 1 f.d.

Health Commissioner - (262-268)
Immunizations; Reports

Record of hookworm cases treated in county, showing name, age, sex, and color of patient, date diagnosed, and dates of treatments. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

262. HOOKWORM AND MALARIA SURVEY, 1923--. 28 vols. (dated), est. 400 papers in 1 f.d. (unlabeled). Untitled, 1923-36, 28 vols. Periodical surveys made of pupils in public schools, showing name and location of school, and name, address, age, and sex of pupil examined; f.d., 1937--, also shows name of examining official, results of examination, and sanitary condition of school building. Arr. chron. by date of survey. No index. Hdw. 1923-36; hdw. on ptd. fms 1937--. Vols. aver. 50 pp. 14 x 6 x $\frac{1}{4}$; f.d. 10 x 12 x 24. 28 vols., 1923-36, nurse's off.; 1 f.d., 1937--, bookkeeper's off.

Immunizations

263. TYPHOID IMMUNIZATIONS (White), 1923--. 14 vols. (dated), est. 800 papers in 1 f.d. (unlabeled) Untitled, 1923-36, 14 vols. Charts of immunization treatment administered to white persons for prevention of typhoid, showing name, age, color, sex, and address of patient, and dates of treatment. Also contains: Typhoid Immunizations (Colored), 1923-36, entry 264. Arr. chron. by date of treatment, 1923-36; arr. alph. by name of patient, 1937--. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Vols. aver. 50 pp. 6 x 14 x $\frac{1}{2}$; f.d. 5 x 10 x 20. 14 vols., 1923-36, nurse's off.; 1 f.d., 1937--, bookkeeper's off.

264. TYPHOID IMMUNIZATIONS (Colored), 1937--. Est. 800 papers in 1 f.d. 1923-36 in Typhoid Immunizations (White), entry 263. Shows information as in entry 263. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

265. IMMUNIZATIONS (White), 1937--. Est. 4,000 papers in 2 f.d. (dated).
Immunization reports on infant and preschool children, showing name, age, sex, color, and address of infant, names of parents and physician, disease for which immunization administered, date administered, and remarks. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

266. IMMUNIZATIONS (Colored), 1937--. Est. 4,000 papers in 2 f.d. (dated)
Showing information as in entry 265. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

Reports

267. DAILY REPORTS, 1937--. Est. 4,000 papers in 2 f.d. (dated). Report of activities and accomplishments of workers in health office, showing date, district number, name of worker, name and address of patients called on, and remarks. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

268. WASSERMAN REPORTS, 1937--. Est. 1,200 papers in 4 f.d.

Health Commissioner - (269-274)
Financial

Reports of Wasserman and Kahn tests made by laboratory, showing names of person and physician, date, and results of tests. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

269. SPECIAL REPORTS FILE, 1937--. Est. 300 reports in 1 f.d. Physicians' reports of communicable diseases in Dougherty County, showing name, address, sex, and color of patient, date, nature of disease, and name of reporting physician. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

270. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS, 1937--. Est. 800 reports in 2 f.d. (dated).
Reports of persons having communicable diseases, showing date, name, address, age, sex, color, and marital status of patient, nature of disease, and name and address of attending physician. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

271. MONTHLY LABORATORY REPORTS, 1937--. Est. 1,000 papers in 2 f.d. (dated).
Monthly reports of laboratory tests of specimens submitted, showing name, address, age, sex, color, and marital status of patient, nature of illness, kind of test made, date, serial number, and result of test. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

272. (CLINIC REPORTS), 1937--. Est. 300 papers in 1 f.d.
Miscellaneous reports, consisting of:

i. Authorization of nurse service, showing date, name of nurse, name and address of patient, and nature of disease.
ii. Inventory taken at the end of each month of drug stock in the county clinic, showing date, kind, and amount of stock.
iii. Reports, copies of, made monthly by county health office to State Health Department, showing date, and work done by department.
iv. Syphilis cases, record of, treated in county, showing date, name and address of patient, and date of treatment.

Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 10 x 12 x 24.

273. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS, 1937--. Est. 6,000 papers in 2 f.d. (dated). Title varies: Miscellaneous Diseases, 1937-39, 1 f.d.
Reports of treatment and immunization of persons afflicted with hookworm, diphththeria, smallpox, typhoid, and malaria, showing date, name, age, sex, color, and address of patient, and date and nature of treatment. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 5 x 10 x 20.

Financial

274. (FINANCIAL RECORD), 1937--. 2 vols.
Record of receipts and expenditures of health office, showing date, amount, and source of receipt; date, amount and purpose for which disbursed. Arr. chron. by date of transaction. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. Aver. 700 pp. 12 x 12 x 3. Health comm.'s off.

Correspondence

275. CORRESPONDENCE, 1937--. Est. 8,000 letters in 2 f.d. (dated). General correspondence pertaining to health matters, showing date, names of correspondents, and nature of correspondence. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 12 x 24.

Miscellaneous

276. (REGISTER OF MIDWIVES), 1937--. 18 papers in 1 f.d. Applications for registration and quarterly examination papers of midwives, showing date of application, name, age, color, and address of midwife, date and result of examination, condition of equipment, and work accomplishment record. Arr. alph. by name of registrant. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 12 x 12 x 22.

XXXIII. COUNTY PHYSICIAN

The office of county physician was established in Dougherty County on January 1, 1922,[1] and has continued to function to the present. Prior to this, a physician was appointed from time to time by the county authorities when needed for specific services, the earliest of such recorded appointments located being January 12, 1863.[2] The county physician is chosen by the commissioners of roads and revenues, and serves at their pleasure. His principal duties are to give medical attention to county prisoners and to inmates of county charitable institutions.

The records of this official are located in his office at 310 Albany Exchange Bank Building, 102 Washington Street.

Examinations

277. (RECORD OF CONVICTS TREATED), 1927--. Est. 4,000 cards in 1 bdl. and 2 f.d.
Card name of professional services rendered to convicts on county farm, showing name of convict, date, kind of treatment, and amounts charged, credit and balance. Arr. alph. by name of convict. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Bdl. 5 x 8 x 12; f.d. 6 x 10 x 20.

278. (COUNTY JAIL RECORDS), 1927--. Est. 2,000 cards in 2 f.d. Card memo kept by county physician for the purpose of making a report to State and county authorities of services rendered to patients in county jail, showing name of convict, date, kind of treatment, and amounts charged, credit and balance. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 6 x 10 x 20.

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[1] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 13, p. 569, see entry 1.
[2] Minutes (Inferior Court), p. 391, see entry 106.

Department of Public Welfare - (279-281)
Applications

279. (COUNTY PATIENTS), 1927--. Est. 400 cards in 1 f.d. Card memo of patients treated by the county physician upon recommendation of the county welfare office, showing name of patient, date, kind of treatment, and amount charged, credit and balance. Arr. alph. by name of patient. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 6 x 10 x 20.

280. (CONVICT'S PHYSICAL RECORDS), 1927--. Est. 800 cards in 2 f.d. Detailed physical record of convict throughout tenure of term, showing name and number of convict, age, date confined, number of days in hospital or clinic, description of illness, daily temperature and pulse reading, date discharged from hospital; together with yearly summary of physical condition. Arr. alph. by name of convict. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 8 x 10 x 15.

XXXIV. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The department of public welfare was established in Dougherty County in July 1937,[1] under authority of an act of that year.[2] It assumed jurisdiction over relief of the poor and welfare matters previously handled by: The inferior court from 1853 to 1868;[3] the ordinary from 1868 to 1879;[4] and the board of county commissioners from 1879 to 1937.[5] The five members of the board of public welfare are appointed by the county commissioners, subject to the approval of the State Department of Public Welfare, for 3-year terms.[6] The county director of public welfare, chosen by the welfare board, subject to the approval of the State department, serves as board secretary.[7] The principal duty of the county welfare board is the administration of all forms of public assistance in the county.[8]

All records of the department of public welfare are located in the bookkeeper's office unless otherwise indicated in the entries.

Applications

281. (APPLICATION REGISTER), 1937--. 1 vol. Register of applications for public assistance, showing case number, date of application, name, color, type of assistance, date completed, and disposition. Arr. alph. by first letter of applicant's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 52 pp. 14 x 20 x 1.

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1 Information obtained from J. R. Smith, Administrative Aide, State Department of Public Welfare, (June 28, 1940), by Ward A. Chapman.
2 Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 363, 364.
3 Act 1792, Marbury and Crawford, p. 220; Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
4 Ga. Const. 1868, art. 5, secs. 5, 14.
5 Ga. Acts 1872, pp. 424, 425; Minutes (Superior Court), vol. Q, p. 514, see entry 68.
6 Ga. Acts 1937, p. 364.
7 Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 364, 365.
8 Ga. Acts 1937, pp. 365, 366.

Cases

282. (ACTIVE CASES) July 1937--. Est. 19,000 papers in 19 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Active cases, and cases being investigated of persons receiving or applying for public assistance. There are some 140 form cards used by the department of public welfare and only the most frequently used are listed in this entry. Contains: Application for general public assistance; application for old-age assistance; application for public assistance to dependent children; application for public assistance to needy blind; application rejected; applicants identification card; case history, certification and signature record, aid to blind; certification and signature record, dependent children; certification and signature record, old-age assistance; certification of check receipt, dependent children; certification of check receipt, needy blind; certification of check receipt, old-age assistance; correspondence; data on insurance; family status review; department of welfare form number 112, family record face sheet; former employers' letters of recommendation; financial record; material relief record; narrative and Works Progress Administration interview record; non-service case; social service index; surplus commodity division. Also contains: Service request, entry 289. Arr. alph. by name of applicant. For index, see entry 283. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 12 x 14 x 24.

283. (MASTER INDEX), 1937--. Est. 1,000 cards in 4 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Index to (Active Cases), entry 282, showing name, address, case number, county, color, and sex of applicant, names and birthdates of other members of family, date of application, and name of case worker; with cross references to cases on other members of family (if any). Arr. alph. by name of applicant. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 5 x 7 x 20. Reception off.

284. (INACTIVE CASES - DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND NEEDY BLIND), Sept. 1937--. 1 vol.
Dependent children and needy blind cases which have been closed because of change of financial conditions, death, or lack of funds, containing the following forms:

i. Certificates of awards, aid to the blind (DPW form 302), and dependent children (DPW form 303), showing application and serial number, name and address of recipient, amount of award, whether award approved, modified or canceled, and certification by director; awards in these files have been canceled or temporarily suspended.
ii. Dependent child withdrawn from case, showing application number and date, name of child and person receiving grant, reason for withdrawal, and date withdrawn.
iii. Special assistance, case closed for, showing application number, name of client, type of assistance, reason for closing case, and date.

Arr. chron. by date action taken. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 125 pp. 5 x 9 x 1.

285. (INACTIVE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE CASES), July 1937--. 1 vol.

Department of Public Welfare - Investigations; Special Assistance (286-292)

Shows information as in entry 284-i, 284-iii. Arr. chron. by date case closed. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 300 pp. 5 x 9 x 1.

Investigations

286. (CERTIFICATION, OLD AGE ASSISTANCE), 1937--. 2 vols.
Shows application and serial number, name, address, sex, and color of applicant, and name and address of legal guardian (if any), date granted, first month effective, amount of award, and whether approved, modified, or canceled, and certification of grant by director. Arr. chron. by date certified, with certifications numbered consecutively. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. Aver. 250 pp. 11 x 9 x 2½.

287. (CERTIFICATIONS, AID TO NEEDY BLIND), 1937--. 1 vol.
Shows information as in entry 286. Arr. chron. by date certified, with certifications numbered consecutively. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 40 pp. 11 x 9 x 1.

288. (CERTIFICATIONS, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN), 1937--. 1 vol.
Shows information as in entry 286. Arr. chron. by date certified, with certifications numbered consecutively. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 50 pp. 11 x 9 x 1.

289. STATISTICAL CONTROL (Service Request Forms), 1937--. Est. 3,000 papers in 3 f.d. 1937-- also in (Active Cases), entry 282.
Duplicate service request forms, showing case number, date, applicant's name, address, race, sex, age, names and addresses of other members of family and household, case status; with explanatory notes and name of official worker. F.d. divided into sections by type of assistance, each section arr. alph. by name of client. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 9 x 12 x 20.

Special Assistance

290. (PAYMENT SCHEDULE, OLD AGE ASSISTANCE), July 1937--. 1 vol.
Monthly payment schedule for old-age assistance, showing application and certificate numbers, name of payee, amount payable, and check number. Arr. chron. by month in which paid, with applications numbered consecutively thereunder. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 300 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

291. (PAYMENT SCHEDULE, AID TO THE BLIND), 1937--. 1 vol.
Monthly payment schedule for needy blind, showing information as in entry 290. Arr. chron. by month in which paid, with applications numbered consecutively thereunder. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 50 pp. 16 x 12 x 2.

292. (PAYMENT SCHEDULE, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN), 1937--. 1 vol.
Monthly payment schedule for aid to dependent children, showing information as in entry 290. Arr. chron. by month in which paid, with applications numbered consecutively thereunder. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 50 pp. 16 x 12 x 1.

Department of Public Welfare - Financial (293-300)

293. (OFFICIAL ACTION AS TO APPROVED, MODIFIED, AND CANCELED AWARDS, AID TO BLIND), 1937--. 1 vol.
Monthly summary of aid to the needy blind, showing certificate number, name of recipient, application number, whether award approved, modified, or canceled, and totals. Arr. chron. by month, with certifications numbered consecutively. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 50 pp. 16 x 9 x 1.

294. (OFFICIAL ACTION AS TO APPROVED, MODIFIED, AND CANCELED AWARDS, OLD AGE ASSISTANCE), July 1937--. 1 vol.
Monthly summary of awards for old age assistance, showing information as in entry 293. Arr. chron. by month, with certifications numbered consecutively. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 50 pp. 16 x 9 x 1.

295. (OFFICIAL ACTION AS TO APPROVED, MODIFIED, AND CANCELED AWARDS, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN), 1937--. 1 vol.
Monthly summary of aid to dependent children, showing information as in entry 293. Arr. chron. by month, with certifications numbered consecutively. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 40 pp. 16 x 9 x 1.

296. (REGISTRATION LEDGER), 1937--. 1 vol.
Registration for cash benefits to dependent children, showing case number, name, color, and sex of child, names of parents or guardian of child, and date of registration. Arr. chron. by date registered. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 10 pp. 18 x 12 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

297. (CASE REGISTRATION LEDGER), 1937--. 1 vol.
Shows case number, surname, man's first name, woman's first and maiden names, date registered, and race. Arr. chron. by date registered, with cases numbered consecutively. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 88 pp. 18 x 10 x 1. Reception off.

298. (OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ROLL BOOK), 1937--. 1 vol.
Memo of persons who are receiving, or have received, old-age assistance, showing their names and addresses and date. Arr. alph. by first letter of surname of client and chron. thereunder. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 52 pp. 12 x 10 x 1.

Financial

299. (CERTIFICATE CONTROL AND ALLOTMENT REGISTER), 1937--. 1 vol.
Certificate control, shows date, certificate number, type of assistance, number of recipients, status of case, amount of increases and decreases, and net control. Allotment register shows type of assistance, date, description, posting reference, amounts of allotments, disbursements, and unexpended balance. Vol. divided into two sections; control sheets arr. chron. by months, with certification numbers listed thereon consecutively; allotment register arr. chron. by month. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 200 pp. 10 x 14 x 1$\frac{1}{2}$.

300. (RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS), 1937--. 1 vol.
Monthly statement of receipts by DPW from State, county, and municipalities in the county, showing date, source, and amount of receipts; disbursements

show date and amount, on what bank drawn, for what purpose expended, and final balance. Arr. chron. by month. No index. Hdw. under ptd hds. 100 pp. 16 x 22 x 1½.

301. CASE CONTROL (Household Financial Posting Card), 1937--. Est. 1,000 papers in 1 f.d.
Shows case number, name, address, and race of applicant, type of assistance, date case opened, suspended, reinstated, or closed, monthly amount of assistance received; together with a monthly breakdown of medical care, funds, clothes, and surplus commodities received by client that are not controlled by department of public welfare. Arr. alph. by name of client. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 12 x 14 x 24.

Reports

302. (STATISTICAL REPORT), 1937--. 1 vol.
Monthly report of applications for assistance, showing type of assistance, number of applications pending from preceding month, number received during month, total, number disposed of, and number pending at end of month; number of new cases approved, and number reopened, transferred, and closed during month; and total obligations incurred, whether money, burials, hospitilization, or other. Arr. chron. by month. No index. Typed or ptd. fms. 50 pp. 12½ x 5½ x 1.

303. (OFFICIAL REPORTS), July 1937--. Est. 3,000 papers in 1 f.d.
Copies of reports made to State Department of Welfare by the county department, showing date of report, business transacted, and signature of director. Arr. alph. by name of subject referred to. No index. Hdw and typed on ptd. fms. 12 x 14 x 24.

Correspondence

304. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 1937--. Est. 6,000 papers in 2 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Miscellaneous correspondence pertaining principally to investigations to determine eligibility of applicants for assistance. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 14 x 24.

XXXV. ROAD COMMISSIONERS

Road commissioners were provided for Dougherty County on its creation in 1853,[1] under authority of a legislative act of 1818.[2] Three road commissioners were appointed by the board of commissioners of roads and revenues to serve in each road district for 2-year terms.[3] It was their duty to inspect and report to the commissioners of roads and revenues on the

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1 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
2 Act 1818, Cobb, p. 947.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #95-301, #95-302; Act 1818, Cobb, p. 947.

condition of public roads, bridges, and ferries within their districts.[1] Road commissioners are no longer appointed in Dougherty County, the last appointment having been made January 1, 1926.[2]

XXXVI. SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY FARM AND CONVICT WARDEN (formerly County Engineer)

The office of county engineer was established in Dougherty County on January 1, 1922, by an appointment made by the county commissioners.[3] The duties of county engineer were transferred to the superintendent of chain gangs on January 2, 1923.[4] This latter official's title was changed to that of superintendent of county farm and convict warden on January 7, 1929.[5] The superintendent is appointed by the county commissioners and serves at their pleasure. His principal duties are the supervision of public works and road construction in the county, and management of the county farm and its inmates.

All records of this official are located in the office of the bookkeeper of the superintendent, at the county farm on Newton Highway, 1½ miles south of Albany.

Prisoners

305. MISDEMEANOR REGISTER, 1934--. 1 vol.
Register of prisoners convicted of misdemeanor offenses and committed to county chain gang, showing name, age, color, and sex of prisoner, nature of offense, length of term, dates committed and discharged (if discharged), and remarks as to conduct of prisoner. Arr. alph. by first letter of prisoner's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 150 pp. 16 x 10 x 1.

306. FELONY REGISTER, 1934--. 1 vol.
Commitment and discharge record of felony prisoners, showing name, age, color, and sex of prisoner, offense charged, serial number, length of term, dates committed and discharged (if discharged), and remarks as to conduct of prisoner. Arr. alph. by first letter of prisoner's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. under ptd. hds. 200 pp. 16 x 10 x 1.

Financial

307. (PURCHASING AND DISTRIBUTION REGISTER), 1936--. 2 vols.
Purchase and distribution register of general supplies for convict farms,

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[1] Ga. Code of 1933, #95-307.
[2] Minutes (County Commissioners), vol. 14, p. 464, see entry 1.
[3] Ibid., p. 401.
[4] Ibid., p. 503.
[5] Ibid., p. 522.

showing requisition number, date, article, and from whom purchased; distributions show department to which distributed, purpose, date, and amount. Vol. divided into two sections; purchases arr. alph. by first letter of surname of person from whom purchased; distribution section arr. by departments and chron. thereunder by date distributed. No index. Hdw. Aver. 500 pp. 11 x 12 x 3.

308. (GENERAL LEDGER - EQUIPMENT), 1936--. 2 vols.
Daily record of use of automobiles, trucks, busses, tractors, road machines, and other equipment, showing date, name of department, location, and nature of work performed, meter readings and automotive units, quantity of gas and oil consumed, and cost, with accounts balanced at close of each month, showing total monthly maintenance and operating cost. Vol. divided into sections by agencies and type of equipment, and entries arr. chron. thereunder. No index. Aver. 500 pp. 11 x 12 x 3.

309. (REQUISITIONS), 1936--. Est. 10,200 papers in 51 bdles.
Duplicates of requisitions for general supplies, showing date, serial number, from whom purchased, how delivery made, and signature of receiving official. Arr. chron. by date requested, with requisitions numbered consectutively. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 10 x 3 x 1⅓.

310. INVOICES, 1939--. Est. 600 papers in 1 letter file box.
Invoices for supplies purchased for use of convict farm, showing date, from whom purchased, items, amount and date paid, and voucher number. Arr. alph. by first letter of name of firm from whom purchased and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 14 x 14 x 3.

Reports

311. (MONTHLY REPORTS), 1936--. Est. 60 reports in 1 letter file box.
Copies of monthly reports made to county commissioners, showing date, number of felony and misdemeanor prisoners confined at date of report, and summary of activities and operating costs. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed under ptd. hds. 14 x 14 x 3.

312. (SEMIANNUAL REPORTS), 1936--. Est. 100 reports in 1 letter file box.
Report made to grand jury, showing date, number of felony and misdemeanor prisoners, date and nature of punishment administered to prisoners, and general summary of their care and activities. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 14 x 14 x 3.

Blueprints

313. (BLUEPRINTS), 1929--. Est. 300 blueprints in 2 f.d.
Engineer's blueprints of county roads, bridges, and buildings, showing date, location of construction, scale, and name of engineer. Each project's blueprints are rolled up together; no obvious arr. of rolls. No index. Blueprints. 11 x 13 x 26. Warden's off.

County Surveyor; County Agricultural Agent - (314-315)

Correspondence

314. (CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PRISONERS), 1936--. Est. 500 papers in 1 letter file box.
Correspondence pertaining to prisoners, showing date and place of origin, names of correspondents and prisoner, and nature of letter. Arr. alph. by name of prisoner. No index. Hdw. and typed. 14 x 14 x 3.

315. (GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE), 1939--. Est. 500 papers in 1 letter file box.
Official correspondence of county farm, showing date, name of correspondent, and nature of business. Arr. alph. by name of correspondent. No index. Hdw. and typed. 14 x 14 x 3.

XXXVII. COUNTY SURVEYOR

The act creating Dougherty County in 1853 provided for the election of a county surveyor,[1] and such an official functions in Dougherty County at the present time.[2] He is elected by the qualified voters of the county and his term of office is 4 years.[3] Included in his duties are the surverying of county and district lines, the execution of surveys required by court order, and the platting of all surveys made by him.[4]

The records of this official prior to February 1940 were destroyed by tornado, and none has been compiled since that date.

XXXVIII. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

The office of agricultural agent was established in Dougherty County in 1914,[5] under a resolution of the legislature of that year.[6] With the exception of lapses from 1918 to 1919, and 1928 to 1932,[7] it has functioned continuously to the present. The 1914 act constituted the assent of the State to the provisions of the Federal Smith-Lever act, which inaugurated an extension program in cooperation with State agricultural colleges for the improvement of production methods and living conditions of farmers.[8] Although the law provides for selection of the county agricultural agent by the county commissioners and the board of education, he

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1 Ga. Acts 1853-54, pp. 296-298.
2 Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1105; Act 1783, Cobb, p. 665; 1784, Cobb, p. 670.
3 Ga. Code of 1933, #2-8301, #23-1101.
4 Ga. Code of 1933, #23-1108.
5 Report of extension work in Dougherty County, (undated), compiled by J. C. Richardson, county agent.
6 Ga. Acts 1914, p. 1243.
7 Report of extension work in Dougherty County, (undated), compiled by J. C. Richardson, county agent.
8 Ga. Code of 1933, #32-944; Barnes Federal Code #8413; 38 U.S. Stat. 372.

actually is selected by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Regents of the University System of Georgia with the approval of the county commissioners and the board of education.[1] The county agent's term of office is not fixed for any definite period and he serves at the pleasure of the Director of Extension Work and the county commissioners. He is subject to transfer from one county to another, at the discretion of the Director of Extension Work.[2]

The offices of the agricultural agent are located 1½ miles south of Albany, on the road to Newton.

Federal Activities

316. WORK SHEETS, 1939--. Est. 5,000 papers in 4 f.d.
Copies of work sheets issued to producers, showing name and address of operator, location and acreage of farm, contract and work sheet number, and total acreage allotments. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Bookkeeper's off.

317. COTTON AND PEANUTS, 1933-35. Est. 4,500 papers in 3 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Agreements, work sheets, compliance and applications for parity payment under the agricultural adjustment association's program, showing date, name and address of applicant, application and contract numbers, location and size of farm, and average yield. Arr. alph. by name of operator. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Bookkeeper's off.

318. COMPLIANCE, 1938--. Est. 6,000 papers in 4 f.d. (dated, and labeled by contained work sheet nos.).
Farm unit compliance sheets, showing name and address of producer, state and county code numbers, crop acreage, yield for previous year, acreage allotment, and aerial photo number. Arr. numer. by work sheet serial no. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Bookkeeper's off.

319. A(gricultural) A(djustment) A(dministration), 1939--. Est. 3,000 papers in 2 f.d. (dated, and labeled by contained work sheet nos.).
Shows name and address of producer, location and size of farm, aerial photo and work sheet numbers, acreage allotment, and crop yield for previous year. Arr. numer. by work sheet serial no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Bookkeeper's off.

320. PERFORMANCE, 1939--. Est. 2,000 papers in 1 f.d. (dated).
Performance record of persons complying with extension service programs,

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[1] Ga. Acts 1923, p. 88; Letter from L. I. Skinner, Asst. Director, Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, State of Georgia, (September 21, 1939), to Georgia Historical Records Survey.
[2] Information obtained from S. D. Truitt, agricultural agent, Fulton County, Georgia, (September 25, 1940), by Ward A. Chapman.

County Agricultural Agent - (321-326)
4-H Club; Aerial Photographs;
Reports

showing date, work sheet number, name and address of producer, aerial photo number, acreage allotments, and yield. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Bookkeeper's off.

321. COTTON PRICE ADJUSTMENT APPLICATION, 1937. Est. 3,000 papers in 2 f.d.
Certificates of amount of cotton sold, together with applications for payment under cotton acreage adjustment plan, showing date, names and addresses of producer and purchaser, work sheet, application, and farm serial number, location of farm, previous acreage and yield, number of pounds produced, and pounds sold. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Bookkeeper's off.

4-H Club

322. FAT CATTLE SHOW, 1937--. Est. 500 papers in 1 f.d.
Record of accomplishments of 4-H Club members participating in the cattle program, showing name and address of member, date, breed, sex, and age of cattle, cost of feed, and poundage gain throughout program. Arr. chron. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Secretary's off.

323. 4-H CLUB FILE, 1937--. Est. 1,500 papers in 1 f.d.
Papers relating to activities of 4-H clubs, showing name and address of member, kind of project, and annual accomplishment. Divided into sections by type of project; no obvious arr. thereunder. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Secretary's off.

Aerial Photographs

324. (AERIAL SOIL PHOTOS), 1938. Est. 150 photos in one 12-drawer file cabinet.
Soil classification photographs, showing date, symbol letters, and photograph numbers. Arr. numer. by photograph no. No index. Negatives. File 72 x 24 x 36; photos 24 x 30. Bookkeeper's off.

Reports

325. (MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS), 1937--. Est. 1,500 papers in 1 f.d.
Report made by the county agent on activities of the office to the State and county authorities, showing date, subject, and work accomplished. Arr. by subjects and chron. thereunder. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Secretary's off.

326. MARKETING QUOTA, 1938--. Est. 1,000 papers in 2 f.d.
Ginner's reports and tabulation sheets of production, showing date, name of gin, name and address of farm operator, contract, and gin ticket number, producer's allotted pounds, number of bales, and lint poundage. Arr. chron. by years, and alph. by name of gin thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Bookkeeper's off.

Home Demonstration Agent - (327-330)

Financial

327. AGRICULTURE CONSERVATION ASS'N (Monthly Payrolls), 1939--. Est. 300 papers in 1 f.d.
Duplicate copies of agent's monthly payroll, showing date, names of employees, hours and days worked, amounts, and total. Arr. chron. by date of payroll. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Secretary's off.

328. BILLS PAID BY DOUGHERTY COUNTY GEORGIA, 1937--. Est. 1,000 papers in 1 f.d. (dated).
Bills for agent's office, travel, and other incidental expenses, paid by Dougherty County, showing date, name of payee, for what purpose, and amount. Arr. chron. by months. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Secretary's off.

Correspondence

329. A.A.A. GENERAL (Correspondence), 1939--. Est. 2,000 papers in 1 f.d.
General office correspondence, principally with producers, showing date, name and address of producer, and subject of letter. Arr. alph. by name of producer. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 13 x 22. Bookkeeper's off.

330. COUNTY AGENTS GENERAL FILE, 1936--. Est. 8,000 papers in 8 f.d. (labeled by contained letters of alph.).
Agent's instructions, rulings, and bulletins, producers' applications, and some correspondence pertaining thereto, showing date, names of principals, and subject covered. Arr. alph. by name of writer or subject. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd fms. 11 x 13 x 22. Secretary's off.

XXXIX. HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

The office of home demonstration agent was established in Dougherty County in August 1934,[1] under authority of a legislative act of 1914.[2] This act constituted the assent of the State to the provisions of the Federal Smith-Lever Act, which inauguarated a program in cooperation with State agricultural colleges for the improvement of productive methods and living conditions of farmers by extension work.[3] One demonstration agent for each county was authorized by the legislature in acts of 1922 and 1923.[4] In Dougherty County, the home demonstration agent is appointed by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Regents of the University System of Georgia, with the concurrence of the county commissioners, the city commissioners of Albany, and both city and county boards of education.[5]

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[1] Annual Reports, (1934), see entry 332.
[2] Ga. Acts 1914, p. 1243.
[3] Barnes Federal Code, #8413, #8414; 38 U. S. Stat. 373.
[4] Ga. Code of 1933, #32-944; Ga. Acts 1922, p. 82; 1923, p. 88.
[5] Letter from L. I. Skinner, Asst. Director, Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics in Georgia, (Sept. 21, 1939), to Georgia Historical Records Survey; Annual Report, (1934), see entry 332.

Home Demonstration Agent - (331-334)
Reports; 4-H and Home Economic
Club Activities

The term of office of the home demonstration agent is not fixed for any definite period and she serves at the pleasure of the Director of Extension Work and the county commissioners.[1]

All records of this official are located in the agent's office.

Reports

331. (MONTHLY REPORTS), 1934--. Est. 225 papers in 7 bdles. in 1 f.d.
Monthly summary of activities of home demonstration agent made to State Extension Service, showing days served in month, number served in previous month, and total to date in year, number of clubs organized and meetings held, summary of miscellaneous activities; together with calendar of activities, showing community, miles traveled, name and number of project, number of home visits, letters written, phone calls, and circulars prepared. Arr. chron. by month. No index. Typed on ptd. fms. F.d. 12 x 12 x 22.

332. ANNUAL REPORTS, 1934--. 6 vols. (dated).
Annual consolidation of 4-H and home economic club activities, showing information as in entry 331. Arr. chron. under subjects. Indexed alph. by subject. Typed and typed on ptd. fms. Aver. 50 pp. 12 x 12 x $\frac{1}{4}$.

4-H and Home Economic Club Activities

333. (CLUB ROSTERS), 1934--. Est. 100 papers in 1 f.d.
Miscellaneous papers, including:

i. Promotions of 4-H club members, showing name, age, and school grade of member, parents status, nature of project worked and accomplishments, club year, status of promotion, and name and address of club.

ii. Roster of 4-H club members, showing date, total enrollment, enrollment for each grade, name, address, age, and school grade of member, number of years in club, father's or guardian's name, and whether farm owned by parents.

iii. Roster of home economic club members, showing date, community, name of officers, project leaders, name and address of members, and whether owner of farm.

F.d. divided into three sections, each section arr. chron. by years and alph. thereunder by name of club member. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. and hdw. under ptd. hds. 12 x 12 x 22.

334. SECRETARY'S RECORD BOOK (4-H Clubs), 1934--. 23 vols.
Shows name and location of club, name and address of members, and accomplishment record of each. Arr. alph. by first letter of club member's

---

1 Information obtained from Miss Opal Ward, home demonstration agent, Fulton County, Georgia (October 15, 1940), by Ward A. Chapman.

surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 25 pp. 12 x 10 x ¼.

335. SECRETARY'S RECORD BOOK (Home Economic Clubs), 1934--. 23 vols. Shows information as in entry 334. Arr. alph. by first letter of member's surname and chron. thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. fms. Aver. 25 pp. 12 x 10 x ¼.

Correspondence

336. (GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE), 1936--. Est. 1,000 papers in 2 letter file boxes.
General correspondence pertaining to official matters, showing date, names of correspondents, and subject of letter. Arr. alph. by subject and chron. thereunder. Hdw. and typed. 12 x 12 x 3.

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ROSTER OF OFFICIALS OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY

First Officials

Superior Court
William C. Perkins, Judge
Samuel D. Irvin, Clerk

Solicitor General
John Lyon

Inferior Court
John Jackson, Justice
William W. Kendrick, Justice
Joshua B. Oliver, Justice
Joshua W. Hodges, Justice
Andrew Y. Hampton, Justice
Thomas J. Johnston, Clerk

Ordinary
William E. Smith

Justice of the Peace
Moses Petties

Coroner
Sherrod Hook

Sheriff
John H. Phillips

Tax Receiver
Bennett Adams

Tax Collector
Redding O. Rutland

Treasurer
James H. Hill

Surveyor
Thomas G. Westfall

Present Officials

Board of Commissioners
of Roads and Revenues
M. W. Tift, Chairman
Mallory Lippitt
George B. Mock
Howard Clark, Clerk

Superior Court
Howell Cobb, Judge
Howard Clark, Clerk

Solicitor General
Carl E. Crow

Ordinary
J. M. Tomlinson, Judge
Evelyn Crossman, Clerk

City Court of Albany
Clayton Jones, Judge
Howard Clark, Clerk
Roso Malone, Solicitor

County Probation Officer
Nelson Tift

Justices of the Peace
George Sabado
George B. Mock

Juvenile Court
Clayton Jones, Judge
Dixie Jones, Probation Officer

County Attorney
Leonard Farkas

Coroner
C. W. Thomas

Sheriff
O. F. Tarver

County Police
Robert L. Troy, Chief

Tax Receiver
R. L. Barnes

Board of Tax Assessors
E. R. Welch, Chairman

Roster of Officials of Dougherty
County - Present Officials

Board of Tax Assessors (continued)
Jessie D. Weston
J. A. Douglass

Tax Collector
Paul Jones

Fiscal Depository
Albany Exchange National Bank

Board of Education
H. T. McIntosh, Chairman
P. J. Brown
W. B. Haley
Alfred Dees
W. M. Hester

Superintendent of Schools
R. H. Warren

Board of Health
M. W. Tift, Chairman of board of commissioners
R. H. Warren, Superintendent of schools

Board of Health (continued)
Dr. J. D. Barnett

District Commissioner of Health
Dr. William B. Buckner

County Physician
Dr. J. C. Keaton

Department of Public Welfare
Mrs. Ailene Arensback, Director

Superintendent of County Farm and Convict Warden
John Lowe

County Surveyor
J. B. Bennett

County Agricultural Agent
J. C. Richardson

Home Demonstration Agent
Mrs. Fannie Mae Griner

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